

Mid-City Communities Plan Update

Cultural Resources Constraints and Sensitivity Analyses

May 2026 | 00149.00282.001

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Client/Project: City of San Diego / Mid-City Communities Plan Update

Report Date: May 2026

Report Title: Cultural Resources Constraints and Sensitivity Analyses for the Mid-City Communities 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: La Mesa and National City 7.5' Quadrangle

Acreage: Approximately 7,273 acres

Key Words: San Diego County; Pueblo Lands of San Diego Land Grant; City of San Diego; Communities of Mid-City; Community Plan Update; Constraints and Sensitivity Analyses

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADRP	Archaeological Data Recovery Program
AMSL	above mean sea level
APE	area of potential effect
ASM	ASM Affiliates
BP	before present
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
City	City of San Diego
cm	centimeter(s)
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CPU	Community Plan Update
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ft	foot/feet
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
HRB	Historical Resources Board
I-	Interstate
in	inch(es)
m	meter(s)
MMRP	Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program
NAGPRA	Native American Graves and Repatriation Act
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
SB	Senate Bill
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SCMWC	Southern California Mountain Water Company
SR	State Route
STP	shovel test pit
UCSB	University of California Santa Barbara
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
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 communities of Mid-City, San Diego County, California, in support of the Mid-City Communities 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 Mid-City 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 373 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted, and a total of 454 cultural resources have been previously identified within the Mid-City CPU area. Of the 454 resources, 30 are historic archaeological sites, 11 are isolated historic finds, nine are prehistoric archaeological sites, four are prehistoric isolated artifact finds, one historic storm drain manhole, one historic road, one multi-component artifact scatter, and two built environment resources consisting of one historic water conveyance feature and one historic bridge. The remaining 395 resources are recorded as historic buildings or objects. Built environment resources within the Mid-City CPU study area are addressed in the Mid-City Historic Context Statement and Focused Reconnaissance Survey Report prepared by Page & Turnbull (Page & Turnbull 2025a, 2025b).

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on March 2, 2026, for a search of their Sacred Lands File, which was returned March 5, 2026, with negative results for the study area. The NAHC provided a list of local tribal representatives to whom outreach was conducted on March 12, 2026. To date, no responses have been received.

A request for tribal consultation in accordance with Senate Bill (SB) 18 will be initiated by the City of San Diego in June 2026, for the Mid-City CPU. The City of San Diego will send additional SB 18 notices 45 and 10 days before the Mid-City CPU is presented to the City of San Diego City Council for adoption.

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

Before the issuance of any discretionary permit for a future development project within the Mid-City CPU area, steps should be taken to determine (1) the presence of cultural resources and/or Tribal Cultural resources and (2) the appropriate mitigation for any significant resources that may be impacted. According to the City's Historical Resources Guidelines (City of San Diego 2001), for the purposes of environmental review (in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act [CEQA]), cultural resource surveys are required under the following circumstances:

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

In addition, the participation of the local Native American community is crucial to the effective identification and protection of cultural resources and Tribal Cultural resources in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Regulations and Historical Resources Guidelines. Native American participation is required for all subsurface investigations and disturbances whenever a Traditional Cultural Property or any archaeological site located on City property, or within the area of potential effect (APE) of a City project, is the subject of destruction.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

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

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Mid-City CPU study area is located in the central portion of the City, in western San Diego County (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The study area is located within the Ex-Mission Rancho San Diego Land Grant on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute *La Mesa* and *National City* quadrangles (Figure 2, *USGS Topography*). The Mid-City Communities Plan area encompasses approximately 7,273 acres and is bounded by Interstate (I-) 8 on the north; I-805 on the west; Fairmont Avenue, Montezuma Road, Collwood Boulevard, 51st, 67th, 68th, 69th, 71st, and 73rd Streets on the east; and State Route (SR) 94 to the south (Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph*). The College Area and Mission Valley Community Plan areas are located to the north, the North Park and Greater Golden Hill Community Plan areas are located to the west, and the Encanto Neighborhoods and Southeastern San Diego Community Plan areas are located to the south. The City of La Mesa is located to the east, and the City of Lemon Grove is located to the southeast.

The Mid-City Communities Plan area is comprised of the communities of City Heights, Eastern Area, Kensington-Talmadge, and Normal Heights. The area is developed primarily as a single-family community, with approximately 48 percent of the developed land devoted to that use; the present resident population totaled approximately 133,267 people in 2022 (City of San Diego 2025a).

The Mid-City CPU is a comprehensive update to the current community plan, which was adopted in 1998 and most recently amended in December 2025 (City of San Diego 2025b). The Mid-City 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, and to promote reductions in per capita greenhouse gas emissions and vehicle miles traveled. The City Planning Department prepared a Program Environmental Impact Report (Program EIR; State Clearinghouse No. 2021070359) for the Blueprint SD Initiative, Hillcrest Focused Plan Amendment to the Uptown Community Plan, University Community Plan, and Local Coastal Program Update (City of San Diego 2024).

1.2 PROJECT PERSONNEL

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

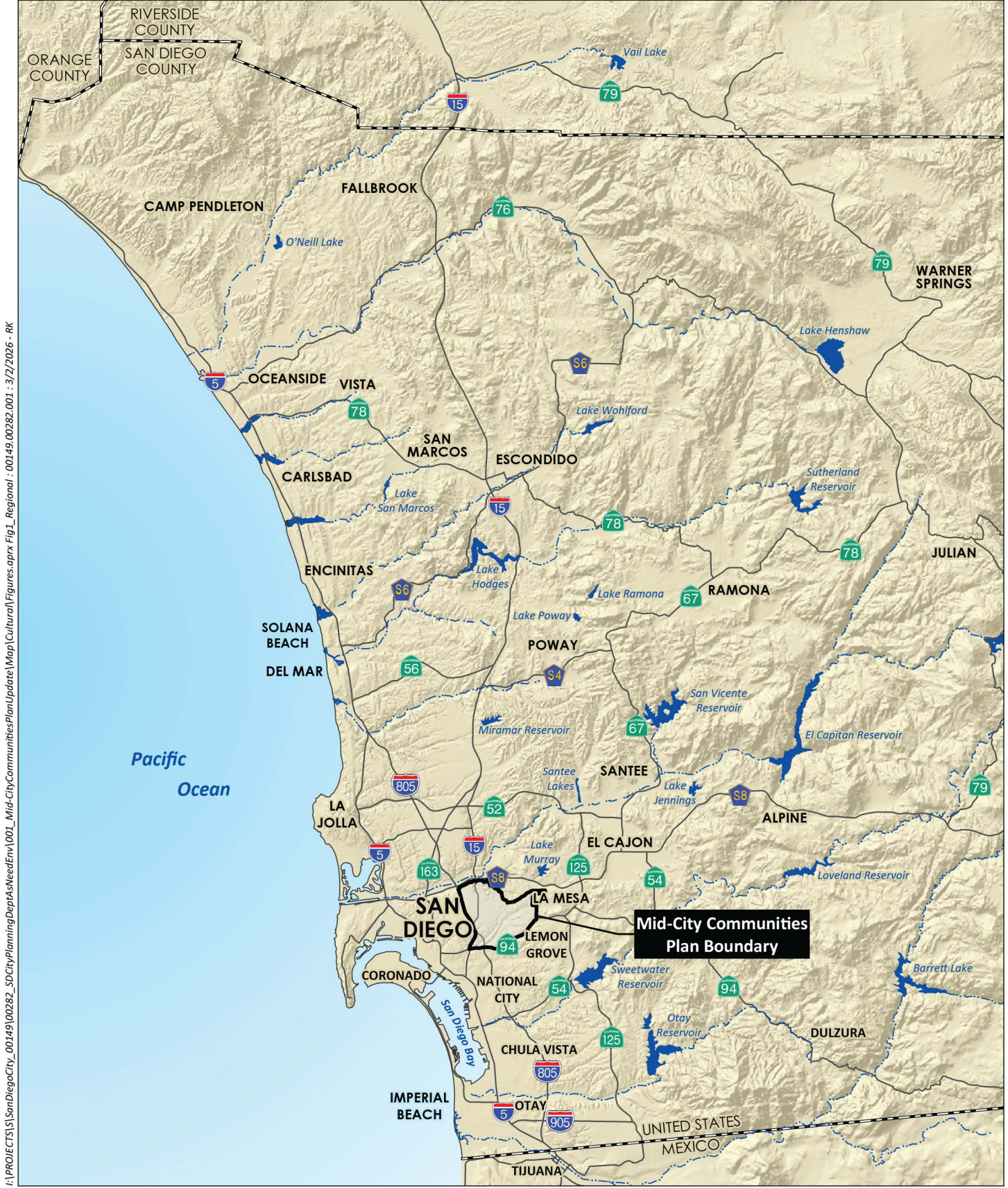
2.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The Mid-City CPU study area is situated within the coastal plain of western San Diego County, where the climate is characterized as semi-arid steppe, with warm, dry summers and cool, moist winters (Hall 2007; Pryde 2004). The study area is situated on a mesa, the remnant of the ancient wave-cut Linda Vista marine terrace (McArthur 2014:19), and within the watershed of the San Diego River to the north and the Chollas Creek watershed in the south. The San Diego River forms the northern border of the study area, SR 15 and I-805 define the western boundary, a prominent tributary of Chollas Creek and SR 94 form the southern border, and the western boundary of the College Area CPU and several city streets, including 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, and 73rd Streets, define the eastern boundary of the study area. Prior to modern channeling of the San Diego River directly into the ocean, the river flowed into Mission Bay to the west of the study area, and Chollas Creek flows into San Diego Bay to the southwest of the study area (see Figure 2). The elevation of the study area ranges from approximately 85 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the northwestern boundary of the study area, to a maximum of approximately 484 feet AMSL on the mesa along the eastern margin of the community.

Geologically, a majority of the surface exposure on the mesa in the study area consists of sedimentary deposits of the early Pleistocene age Lindavista Formation. This formation consists of near-shore marine and nonmarine sediments deposited on the wave-cut Linda Vista terrace platform (Kennedy 1975:29). These sediments are formed in very old surficial sediments of reddish brown “interfingered strandline, beach, estuarine and colluvial deposits composed of siltstone, sandstone and middle Eocene age, Mission Valley conglomerate” (Kennedy and Tan 2008:8). In the eroded walls of ravines in the southern bluffs along the San Diego River in the northern part of the study area, as well as along an unnamed drainage system along the western edge of the study area, sedimentary deposits of the middle Eocene age, Mission Valley Formation, and the Pliocene and early Pleistocene age, San Diego Formation are exposed, including, most frequently, a marine sandstone member of the latter (Kennedy and Tan 2008). In the eroded walls of ravines along the banks of the Chollas Creek drainage system in the southern part of the study area, the middle Eocene age, Mission Valley and Stadium Conglomerate sedimentary formations are exposed, with some outcrops of the Pliocene and early Pleistocene age, San Diego Formation marine sandstone also present (Kennedy and Tan 2008).

The study area is characterized predominantly by older 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. In addition, areas within and immediately surrounding the study area include transportation infrastructure and residential, commercial, and industrial development. As many of these areas have been disturbed by such development, natural soil series cannot be identified. These areas are categorized only as Urban Land (Bowman 1973; United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2026) and are defined as “closely built-up areas in cities. Buildings, streets, and sidewalks cover almost all of the surface. The soil has been so altered by urban works that identification is not feasible” (Bowman 1973:81). In a few areas, however, despite disturbance, a few remnants of some original soil series can be identified (Bowman 1973; USDA 2026). Three such series predominate in the area, the largest area of which is the Redding-Urban land complex, 2 to 9 percent slopes and 9 to 30 percent slopes, which occurs at elevations of 200 to 500 feet (Bowman 1973:72), followed by the Olivenhain-Urban land complex 2 to 9 percent slopes and 9 to 30 percent slopes which occurs at elevations of 100

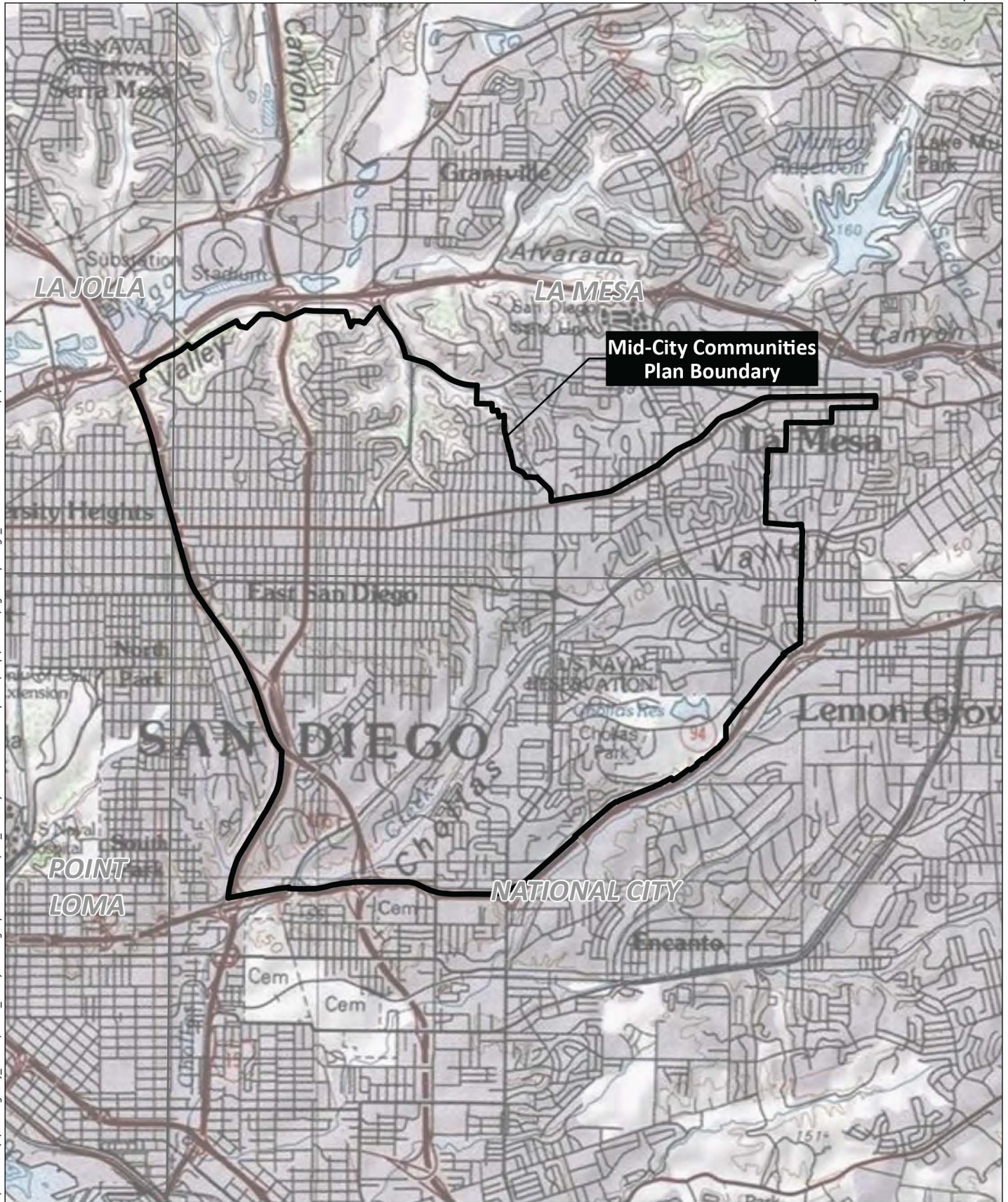


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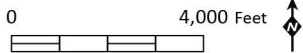
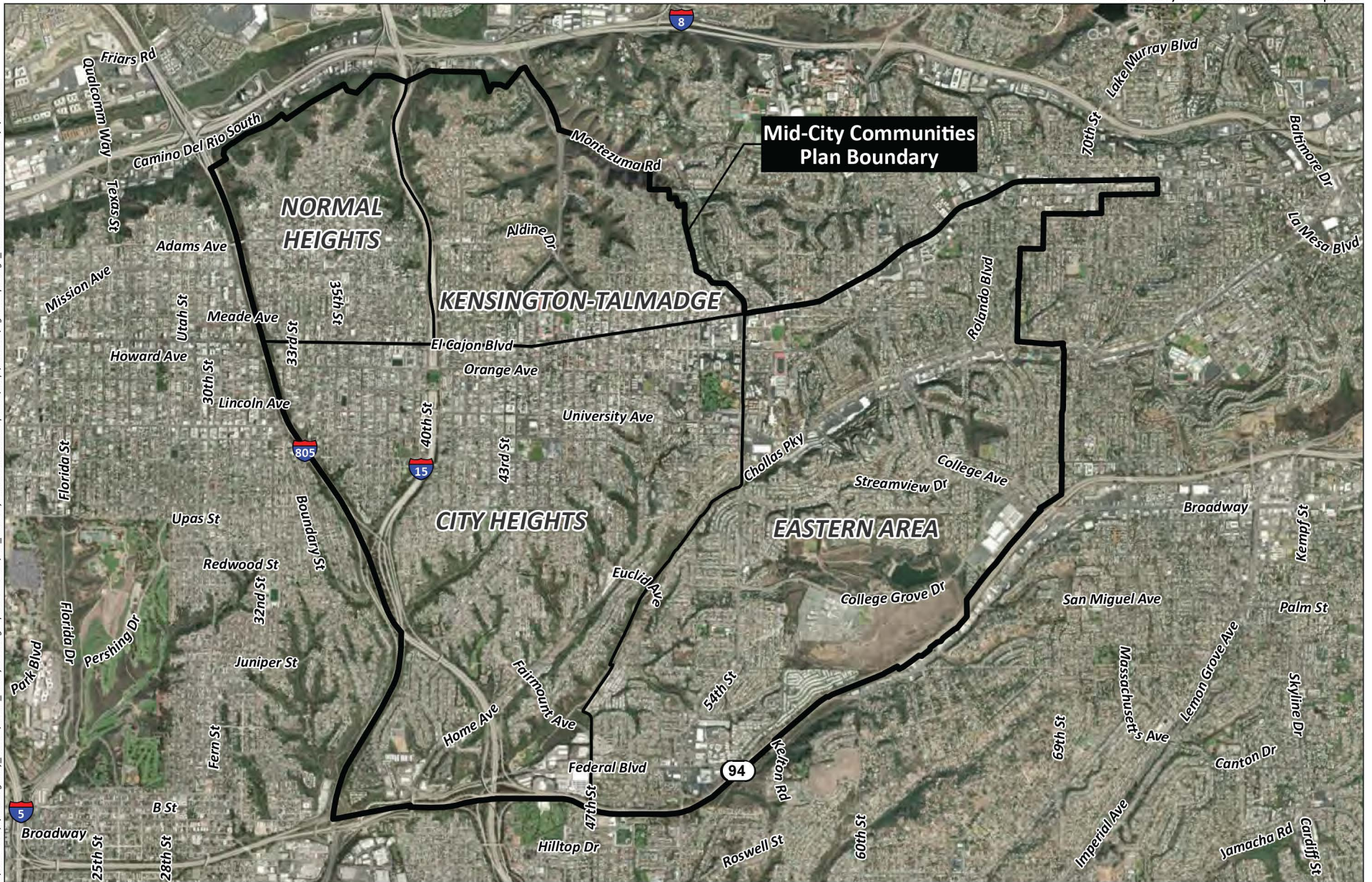
Source: Base Map Layers (SanGIS, 2016)

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Source: La Jolla, La Mesa, and National City 7.5' Quads (USGS)

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Source: Aerial (Esri 2025)

to 600 feet (Bowman 1973:68), and the Diablo-Urban land complex 15 to 50 percent slopes, which occurs at elevations of 100 to 600 feet (Bowman 1973:44). These series reflect the largely developed condition of most of the mesa-top areas of the study area. Each of these series is described as “landscape [that] has been altered through cut and fill operations and leveling for building sites” (Bowman 1973:44, 68, 72). In the disturbed areas of these series, the substrata are described as “cobbly hardpan” in the Redding series (Bowman 1973:72), as “cobbly loamy alluvium” in the Olivenhain series (Bowman 1973:68), and as “calcareous, light-colored sandy loam, sandstone, and shale” in the Diablo series (Bowman 1973:44). While several other soil series are present within the eroded drainages in the study area, the fourth most commonly occurring is the Terrace Escarpments series, consisting of steep to very steep escarpments and escarpment-like landscapes (Bowman 1973:79).

Before the disturbance by historic and modern development, as reflected in the developed soil areas described above, the natural soil series that predominated within the study area were the Redding, Olivenhain, and Terrace escarpments (Bowman 1973; USDA 2026). The Redding and Olivenhain series comprised the majority of the original soils found on the mesa top in the study area. If undisturbed, the Redding series is composed of well-drained and undulating to steep, gravelly loams that have a gravelly clay subsoil and hardpan that formed in old mixed cobbly and gravelly alluvium. In a natural state, this soil generally supports vegetation such as chamise, flattop buckwheat, sumac, scrub oak, and annual forbs and grasses (Bowman 1973:71). The Olivenhain series is composed of well-drained, moderately deep to deep cobbly loams that have a very cobbly subsoil. This soil series formed in old gravelly and cobbly alluvium. In a natural state, this soil generally supports vegetation such as chamise, scrub oak, flattop buckwheat, wild oats, sugarbush, soft chess, and cactus (Bowman 1973:67). Terrace escarpment lands occur in the highly eroded areas along the ravines and canyon walls of the drainages in the study area. In most areas, they consist of 4 to 10 inches of loamy or gravelly sediments over soft sandstone, shale, or gravelly sediments. Natural vegetation in these areas ranges from a sparse cover of brush and annual forbs and grasses on south-facing slopes, to a fairly dense cover on north-facing slopes (Bowman 1973:79).

Before historic and modern activities, the study area and vicinity would have consisted of the grassland and coastal sage scrub communities on the mesa, with stands of riparian vegetation within major drainages such as the nearby San Diego River and the Chollas Creek drainage system present in the southern part of the study area (Beauchamp 1986). Plants of the coastal sage scrub community commonly include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), flat-top buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), broom baccharis (*Baccharis sarothroides*), wild onion (*Allium haematochiton*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), San Diego sunflower (*Bahiopsis laciniata*), golden-yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), sawtooth goldenbush (*Hazardia squarrosa*), yucca (*Yucca schidigera*, *Hesperoyucca whipplei*), prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia* sp.), and scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*). Native grassland plants include *Stipa* spp., *Elymus* spp., *Poa* spp., and *Muhlenbergia* spp. species. The riparian community would have consisted of plants such as sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), and willow (*Salix* sp.) (Beauchamp 1986; Munz 1974).

Major wildlife species found in this environment pre-contact were coyote (*Canis latrans*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos horribilis*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), and various rodents; the most notable of which are the valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), and dusky footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*) (Head 1972). Acorns and grass seeds were staple food resources in the Late Prehistoric Period in the southern San Diego County area (Hedges and Beresford

1986; Luomala 1978; Spier 1923). Rabbits, jackrabbits, and rodents were very important to the pre-contact 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 purposes, and other uses (Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978; Spier 1923).

2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

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

2.2.1 Prehistoric Period

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

2.2.1.1 Early Prehistoric Period Traditions/Complexes

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

While an isolated fluted point has been found in the eastern mountains of San Diego County, approximately 50 miles northeast of the study area (Kline and Kline 2007), the most well-documented sites in the San Diego area dating to the Early Prehistoric Period belong to the San Dieguito Tradition, now documented to be over 9,000 years old (Warren and Ore 2011; Warren et al. 2008). 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 18 miles north of the study area, formed the basis upon which Warren and others (Rogers 1966; Warren 1967; Warren 1966; Warren and True 1961) 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 1967, 1968; Warren 1966; Warren and Schneider 2026).

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; plummet; 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 the 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 the 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, CA-SDI-5931, is located a mile north of the mouth of Chollas Creek on San Diego Bay. Subsurface investigations and other research previously conducted at the site documented an artifact assemblage and an inhumation burial feature typical of the La Jolla complex and produced an uncalibrated radiocarbon date of circa 5,180 BP (Carrico 1990). Another 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 (Pignolo 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 III et al. 1959; Shumway et al. 1961); site CA-SDI-4629 (SDM-W-20) along Peñasquitos Lagoon (Smith and Moriarty III 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 III 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 III 1968) and then continued to migrate westward. An analysis by Moriarty (1966, 1967) of materials recovered from the Spindrifft 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 (Pignoli 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 Mid-City Communities 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; Pignoli 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).

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). However, according to Schaefer (1996), another site, CA-SDI-14152, near the study area that is dated to the Late Prehistoric Period and located along the lower San Diego River, may also be associated with the village of *Cosoy*. This site, which was discovered during construction excavations, was buried beneath more than three meters of river-deposited alluvium.

The village of Las Chollas/Las Choyas, generally discussed as being located near the junction of Chollas Creek and the San Diego Bay, has been noted to contain significant midden deposits. At archaeological site CA-SDI-17203, numerous artifacts and features, including hearth features, projectile points, various ceramics, and human remains, have been documented within the site boundaries (Brodie et al., 2014). While these deposits are located in a heavily disturbed urban environment, testing and data recovery programs have determined that the resource retains sufficient integrity. Other nearby archaeological sites, including SDM-W-193, SDM-W-194, CA-SDI-55, CA-SDI-5931, and CA-SDI-12092, have also been associated with the village of Las Chollas/Las Choyas and have been recommended to be subsumed by CA-SDI-17203 (Brodie et al., 2014). However, as indicated by Carrico (2008), “Because of pre-CEQA industrial and commercial development in the area and the landform alterations at the 32nd Street Naval Station, there has been minimal opportunity to study this site. Remnants of it may still exist in fill areas and where pavement was placed without substantial landform modification” (Carrico 2008:229). Another documented site near the study area with 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 Cárdenas 1987). This site, which has been radiocarbon dated to the Late Prehistoric Period, is also generally recognized as the location of the ethnographic village of *La Rinconada de Jamo* (Rinconada) (Carrico 1977, 2008).

Perhaps the most well-documented archaeological site with evidence of substantial Late Prehistoric Period occupation is site CA-SDI-4513/4609/5443/10438, also known as the ethnohistoric village of *Ystagua* (Soledad), located approximately 10 miles to the northwest of the study area on the Peñasquitos Lagoon (Carrico and Taylor 1983; Gallegos et al. 1989). A total of 38 radiocarbon dates spanning from approximately 5,040 BP to circa 220 BP are associated with the site (Byrd and Reddy 2002). Sites such as CA-SDI-4513/4609/5443/10438 indicate a pattern of settlement connected with the repeated occupation of a location and the surrounding vicinity that extended from the middle Archaic Period through to the Late Prehistoric Period and into ethnohistoric times.

Based on archaeological as well as ethnographic data, subsistence in the Late Prehistoric Period is thought to have been focused on the utilization of acorns and grass seeds, with small game serving as a primary protein resource and big game as a secondary resource. Fish and shellfish were also secondary resources, except immediately adjacent to the coast, where they assumed primary importance (Bean and Shipek 1978; Luomala 1978; Sparkman 1908). The settlement system is characterized by seasonal villages where people used a central-based collecting subsistence strategy.

2.2.2 Ethnohistory

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

The study area is located within the traditional territory of the Kumeyaay, also known as Ipai-Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcalá). At the time of Spanish contact, Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay bands occupied southern San Diego and southwestern Imperial Counties, and northern Baja California. The Kumeyaay are a group of exogamous, patrilineal territorial bands who lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherías. Most rancherías were the seat of a clan, although it is thought that, aboriginally, some clans had more than one ranchería and some rancherías contained more than one clan (Carrico 2017; Luomala 1978; Spier 1923). Several sources indicate that large Kumeyaay villages or rancherías were located in river valleys and along the shoreline of coastal estuaries (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber 1925). They subsisted on a hunting and foraging economy, exploiting San Diego's diverse ecology throughout the year; coastal bands exploited marine resources, while inland bands might move from the desert, ripe with agave and small game, to the acorn and pine nut rich mountains in the fall (Cline 1984; Kroeber 1925; Luomala 1978).

As noted above, in the section on Late Prehistoric Period archaeology, at the time of Spanish colonization in the late 1700s, several major Kumeyaay villages in proximity to the study area were inhabited. The closest was the village of *Nipaquay*, located along the north side of the San Diego River at the second and final location of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá, approximately 0.5 mile north of the study area (Brodie 2013; Carrico 2008, 2018). Another nearby village indicated by Kroeber (1925) to also be located along the lower San Diego River, was the village of *Sinyeweche* to the east of the village of *Nipaquay*. A third village, Las Chollas/Las Choyas (San Antonio), was located approximately two miles to the southwest of the study area where Chollas Creek enters San Diego Bay (Carrico 2008:229, 2018:12-13). According to Carrico (2008:229), "This village appears repeatedly in the mission records and in later years, the spit of land associated with the village became known as Indian Point, a place name that was retained until recently." A fourth village, *Cosoy* (*Kosoi*), was located along the south side of the San Diego River near the location of the San Diego Presidio and the first location of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá, approximately four miles west of the study area. A fifth village, the village of *La Rinconada de Jamo* (Rinconada), was located approximately five miles northwest of the study area along the west side of Rose Canyon, where the Rose Canyon drainage enters Mission Bay (Carrico 1977, 2008; Cooley et al. 1992; Winterrowd and Cardenas 1987). These latter two village locations were documented as inhabited at the inception of Spanish colonization when they were visited by the Spanish during the Portolá expedition in 1769 (Carrico 1977).

Other villages located along the lower San Diego River were the villages of *Micheagua* in the Mission Gorge area (Campbell et al. 2017:188; Carrico personal communication 2021) and the village of *Paulpa*

near the mouth of the San Diego River (Carrico 2018:12). The presence of some Kumeyaay villages such as *Cosoy* and *Nipaquay* at or near the locations of early Spanish facilities (missions) was not accidental. The Spaniards chose these locations because there were native villages present in proximity (Carrico 2008). Some native speakers referred to river valleys as *oon-ya*, meaning trail or road, describing one of the main routes linking the interior of San Diego with the coast. For example, the floodplain from the Mission San Diego de Alcalá to the ocean was *hajir* or *qajir* (Harrington 1925). It is likely that the Kumeyaay people used the San Diego River valley and its other larger tributaries, such as Chollas Creek, as travel corridors from interior coastal plain areas, to and from villages located along, and at the mouth of, these drainages, such as *Cosoy*, *Jamo*, *Las Chollas*, *Nipaquay*, and *Paulpa* as well as other villages along the coast to the north of the river and the study area, including *Ystagua*, *Peñasquitos*, and *Pawai/Pawaii/Paguay* (Carrico 2018:12).

2.2.3 Historical Background

2.2.3.1 Spanish Period

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

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

2.2.3.2 Mexican Period

Although Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, Spanish patterns of culture and influence remained for a time. The missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained in the 1820s. Following the secularization of the missions in 1834, large ranchos were granted to prominent and well-connected individuals, ushering in the Rancho Era, with the society making a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. With the numerous new ranchos in private hands, cattle ranching expanded and prevailed over agricultural activities. These ranches put new pressures on California's native populations, as grants were made for inland areas still occupied by the Kumeyaay, forcing them to acculturate or relocate farther into the backcountry. In rare instances, former mission neophytes were able to organize pueblos and attempt to live within the new confines of Mexican governance and culture. The most successful of these was the Pueblo of San Pasqual, located inland along the San Dieguito River Valley, founded by Kumeyaay who were no longer able to live at the Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Carrico 2018; Farris 1994).

One of the largest ranchos granted in the San Diego area was the Ex-Mission Rancho de San Diego de Alcalá, a 58,875-acre swath of land granted to Santiago Argüello by Governor Pio Pico in 1845 (Pourade

1977). Per the requirements of the deed, Argüello was required to pay the debts of the Mission, support the priests, and maintain religious services. The original extent of the rancho encompassed the modern neighborhoods and cities of College Area, Kensington-Talmadge, City Heights, Normal Heights, La Mesa, Lemon Grove, and Encanto Neighborhoods (Page & Turnbull 2025b).

2.2.3.3 American Period

American governance began in 1848, when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ceding California to the United States at the conclusion of the Mexican-American War. A great influx of settlers to California and the San Diego region occurred during the American Period, resulting from several factors, including the discovery of gold in the state, the end of the Civil War, the availability of free land through the passage of the Homestead Act, and later, the importance of San Diego County as an agricultural area supported by roads, irrigation systems, and connecting railways. The increase in American and European populations quickly overwhelmed many of the Spanish and Mexican cultural traditions and greatly increased the rate of population decline among Native American communities.

While the American system required that the newly acquired land be surveyed before settlement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo bound the United States to honor the land claims of Mexican citizens who were granted ownership of ranchos by the Mexican government. The Land Act of 1851 established a board of commissioners to review land grant claims, and land patents for the land grants were issued throughout the following years. The ownership of the Ex-Mission Rancho by the Argüello estate was confirmed through court determination in 1876; this allowed for the easier sale of portions of the rancho (Crane 1991).

In the 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). Downtown San Diego, then known as Horton’s Addition, became the urban center of the City (AECOM 2015). At this time, the San Diego River, which was prone to major floods, 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).

Development from downtown San Diego initially began to spread eastward, in part, by following natural transportation corridors. The following decades saw “boom and bust” cycles that brought thousands of people to the area of San Diego County. A direct result of this population growth was the increased need for water; in 1886, the San Diego Flume Company was formed to pipe water to the fledgling city from the Cuyamaca Mountains (Smythe 1908). The Flume Company purchased a swath of land stretching from the eastern edge of the City to the Cuyamaca Mountains and built a 37-mile-long flume; the Flume Company would ultimately subdivide the land and call it the La Mesa Colony (Page & Turnbull 2023). The Colony subdivision was intended to serve an agricultural use, and to follow the example of the town of La Mesa to the east.

The arrival of the transcontinental railroad in the 1880s resulted in additional population growth and land speculation; by 1887, the population of San Diego surpassed 40,000 (Page & Turnbull 2025b). This population growth was accompanied by the establishment of the San Diego Street Car Company in 1886. The streetcar system was supported by developers, who constructed streetcar lines to attract homebuyers to newly platted subdivisions.

In the 1890s, the City entered a time of steady growth, and subdivisions surrounding downtown were developed. As the City continued to grow in the early twentieth century, the downtown's residential character changed. Streetcars and the introduction of the automobile allowed people to live farther from their downtown jobs, and new suburbs were developed. In the eastern periphery of the city limits, the installation of water supply lines allowed for new subdivisions, such as the La Mesa Colony, to be established and developed (Page & Turnbull 2025a). The period between the 1880s and 1910 saw the filing of several subdivision maps for areas including Teralta, City Heights, Normal Heights, and Montecello.

Transit services were essential to the development of the City. The Electric Rapid Transit Company debuted the City's first electric streetcar in 1887 and installed lines along University Avenue in the University Heights neighborhood. Over the next year, lines were installed in the Teralta subdivision, which is now located within Normal Heights and City Heights. However, due to the cost of the infrastructure for electric streetcars, and the fact that they operated at a deficit, the Electric Rapid Transit Company halted operation in 1889 and replaced the service with horsecars and steam trains (Page & Turnbull 2025a). The park Belt Motor Line was another endeavor built to accommodate the area's future residents. The 10-mile route passed through City Park (now Balboa Park), Switzer Canyon, and the City Heights subdivision, and service began in 1888 with three trains daily. However, due to low ridership and financial insolvency, the line shut down in 1889 (Page & Turnbull 2025a).

Due to the increased population of the region, the Southern California Mountain Water Company (SCMWC), established in 1894, planned a new pipeline and reservoir in order to serve the San Diego area (Page & Turnbull 2025a). At the turn of the century, the SCMWC began construction of the Chollas Dam and Reservoir, an earth-fill embankment dam constructed on a tributary to Las Chollas Creek (Murray et al. 2020). A filtration plant was constructed near the reservoir, and in 1906 the Bonita Pipeline from Lower Otay Reservoir to the Chollas Reservoir was constructed. The City of San Diego, in an attempt to gain better control of its infrastructure, began purchasing holdings of the SCMWC that were within the City limits (Murray et al. 2020). In 1913, the City ultimately purchased the Chollas Reservoir system from the SCMWC (Fowler 1953). A year later, the U.S. Navy chose adjacent land as a site for one of its three radio stations that would complete a system providing their first worldwide wireless communications. This Chollas Heights Radio Station was composed of three large metal towers and was completed in 1916. The towers were demolished in 1995 (navy-radio.com n.d.).

The surge of development that the City was experiencing required a place to store the surge of refuse generated by the new residents. In the late 1880s, San Diego utilized a large dump area first located just north of present-day San Diego High School, then located in Balboa Park; however, the smell and smoke from incinerating the waste drew many complaints. As a result, the City adopted the use of a garbage scow to dump waste into the ocean (Van Wormer 1996). By 1899, however, the City returned to the use of a land-based dump. This time, the City contracted with Jessie S. Howells for the collection of refuse and use of a swath of land located at the present-day intersection of I-8, West Point Loma Boulevard, and Sports Arena Boulevard (Van Wormer 1996).

The contract with Howells lasted for about a decade; in 1908, the City Council passed a new ordinance providing that the City or a duly authorized agent had the right to gather and collect refuse within the city boundaries. The ordinance also outlawed dumping "upon any lot of land, or any water or waterways within the corporate limits" of San Diego (Van Wormer 1996). At this time, the most convenient location outside the city limits was located north of the intersection of present-day Home Avenue and Federal Boulevard. The dump was used through 1913, when an ordinance was passed that did not require trash

disposal beyond the city limits. Refuse was then transported to a City-owned incinerator located on the bayfront, at the foot of Ninth Street (Van Wormer 1996).

Normal Heights, named for the San Diego Normal School, was founded in 1906, when the University Heights Syndicate filed a subdivision map with the County (Ledebauer 2006). The community would grow as one of the first streetcar suburbs, a full-service line connected Downtown San Diego to Normal Heights, and later the community of Kensington, within the study area.

When it was announced that Balboa Park would be the site of the Panama-California Exposition, a flurry of infrastructure improvements and speculative development occurred. The San Diego Electric Railway, which operated mostly in the western boundaries of the City, installed new power plants and additional rail infrastructure in order to service the influx of tourists. However, the newly installed lines did not enter the Mid-City area; with the exception of the Kensington and the City of East San Diego (now City Heights), the Mid-City region was mostly unaffected by the surge in development and tourism.

Kensington was first considered for development in 1909. At this time, the area was being considered as a potential site for the construction of luxury homes for retired executives of the Santa Fe Railway Company (Bullard 1995; Page & Turnbull 2025b). G.A. Davidson, one of these executives, named the area Kensington after the west London district (Fetzer 2005). Like much of the Mid-City area, Kensington would experience a population boom over the first half of the twentieth century. During this time, many of the residences in the area were built as luxury homes.

Early on in the twentieth century, the communities which make up the Eastern Area (Rolando, El Cerrito, Darnall, Oak Park, and Webster) were subdivided, and development commenced around El Cajon Boulevard (City of San Diego 1998). Hailed as “the best road in the county,” El Cajon Boulevard, known then as El Cajon Avenue, was crucial in the competition between San Diego and Los Angeles to determine the fastest and most efficient route for the terminus of a transcontinental highway (Covington 2001). In 1912, a race to Phoenix occurred between cars leaving Los Angeles and San Diego. The car from San Diego ended up winning the race, and Highway 80 would ultimately connect with El Cajon Avenue.

The City of East San Diego was incorporated in 1912. Following the incorporation of the City, newspaper advertisements promised large properties, some furnished with 4-room houses and enough space for corrals and orchards. The commercial heart of East San Diego, the intersection of University and Fairmount Avenues, included a variety of stores, automotive service stations, restaurants, and a variety of shops (Page & Turnbull 2025b). However, the City would struggle with its own expansion, and, in 1923, East San Diego ceased to exist when it was annexed into the City and became City Heights (City Heights Town Council 2023). The East San Diego trustees did not immediately recognize the annexation, though complete annexation occurred over the following years.

Mid-City experienced slow growth from the 1920s to early 1940s. Established blocks within City Heights and Normal Heights continued to be infilled, and subdivisions sprung up on the Kensington Mesa located within the western portion of Kensington-Talmadge. In 1931, the State Teacher’s College relocated to the College Area community from its original location in Normal Heights. Following the College’s departure, Horace Mann Junior High School took over the original campus; the San Diego Unified School District would later build an administration building before the original Normal School Building was demolished in the mid-1950s (Mallios 2012).

In 1925, Civil Engineer E.P. Watson drew a map for a subdivision in Kensington to be called Kensington Manor (May and May 2003). The owner of this new subdivision, G. Aubry Davidson, and other developers, began recording annexations to the east, which taxed existing infrastructure. In order to keep up with demand, the San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company extended powerlines and gas lines up Fairmont Avenue; in order to meet the needs of the new subdivisions, the utility company, with the aid of the Crescent Realty Company, acquired a lot of land and created the neighborhood of Kensington Point (May and May 2003).

The Crescent Realty Company sold a lot within the Kensington Point subdivision to Elmo Crabtree, a local realtor; Crabtree would build a house on the lot and use it as an office out of which he sold the surrounding lots. At some point following the construction of the house, Crabtree built a series of terraced cobblestone walls that descend into the canyon and a dance floor at the canyon floor, complete with electric lights and a pizza oven (May and May 2003; Wilson 2018). During the Prohibition Era, Crabtree would host parties on the dance floor with figures in the local real estate industry and potential clients (May and May 2003; Wilson 2018).

In 1929, a ten-bedroom mansion was constructed in the northeastern portion of Kensington; named Beth-Sarim, the mansion was occupied by Joseph Franklin Rutherford, the leader of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, a legal entity used by Jehovah's Witnesses to direct, administer, and disseminate doctrines for the group (Flanigan 2001). Rutherford, who had contracted pneumonia while imprisoned a decade earlier and lost the use of one lung, had moved to California; funds were secured to build Beth-Sarim to enable him to rehabilitate and work "on matters important to the Society." However, the deed for the property listed such spiritual beings as David, King of Israel; Gideon; Barak; Sampson; Jephthae; Joseph, the ruler of Egypt; Samuel, the prophet; and other men mentioned in the Bible as the true owners of the residence (Flanigan 2001).

In 1931, a disheveled man visited Rutherford, claiming that he was David, the King of Israel. Rutherford, who did not picture David returning as a poorly dressed, gaunt, and unshaven individual, turned the man away (Flanigan 2001). Joseph Rutherford died on January 9, 1942; his final wish was to be buried somewhere on his property. This kicked off a legal battle which lasted five months; his neighbors, and the City of San Diego, argued that, because his property was not zoned as a cemetery, he could not be buried on site. Ultimately, Rutherford was buried in New York, but rumors persisted that he was secretly buried somewhere in the canyon behind his home (Flanigan 2001).

After experiencing an economic boom between the 1930s and 1950s, City Heights experienced a drastic decline due to the combination of the rerouting of Highway 395 and the economic successes of the Fashion Valley, Mission Valley, and the College Grove Shopping Centers (City Heights Town Council 2023). Initially a wagon route which extended across Mission Valley up Murphy Canyon and onto Poway in the late nineteenth century, Highway 395 had undergone numerous extensions and realignments throughout the last century, two of which passed through the Mid-City CPU area (Davis et al. 2018). The first of these, in use from 1915 to 1920, utilized the alignment of El Cajon Boulevard, 34th Street, Madison Avenue, and 40th Street. In 1920, due to the creation of Camp Kearny, the highway was rerouted around Old Town and along Camp Kearny Road (now Linda Vista Road). However, in 1935, the Highway returned to the Mid-City area, this time continuing along El Cajon Boulevard until turning north at modern-day Fairmont Street (Davis et al. 2018). In 1947, Highway 395 was rerouted again, this time generally following the modern alignment of SR 163.

In 1949, Kensington residents Ralph Havens and his son Glen began work to expand their barbecue pit at their home on East Talmadge Drive and inadvertently began constructing caves and tunnels under their home (Luke and Jones 2015; *The San Diego Union-Tribune* 2020). Over the course of 10 years, the caves grew to more than 700 feet of tunnels, and the Havens dug nine rooms, complete with wired electricity (Luke and Jones 2015). According to Glen, the pair would dump the soil exported from these tunnels into the canyon behind their home (Luke and Jones 2015). In 1960, Havens' daughter, Carol, had her wedding reception in the tunnels.

The Eastern Area developed as the College Area did. Newspaper articles from the early 1950s referred to portions of Eastern Area and College Area as "College Heights," and the border between the two communities experienced rapid population growth due to "the desire of many to live near San Diego State College" (Page & Turnbull 2025a). The 1950s also saw the development of the eastern ridge between Home Avenue and Chollas Parkway in City Heights. The grading and development of Ridgeview reshaped the Chollas Valley, providing easy access between the Eastern Area and City Heights.

Multi-family housing developments were built throughout the Mid-City area starting in the 1950s. While these developments were largely built along or near El Cajon Boulevard or Adams Avenue, the majority of the multi-family housing developments were infill housing in already densely developed sections of City Heights and Normal Heights (Page & Turnbull 2025a). As the amount of buildable land in the area decreased, single-family homes began being replaced by higher-density multi-family housing, and some areas saw the construction of multi-unit buildings or additional residences on parcels that already contained a single-family residence.

However, the most prominent changes to the Mid-City CPU area occurred due to the construction of the surrounding freeway infrastructure (Page & Turnbull 2025a). The construction of I-8 and subsequent rerouting of traffic from Highway 80 (now El Cajon Boulevard), ultimately resulted in the gradual diminishment of automotive related facilities and motels along the route. Along the southern boundary of the CPU area, SR 94 removed existing residential areas and created a physical boundary between the Mid-City communities and the Southeast San Diego and Encanto Neighborhoods communities. The construction of I-805 physically separated Mid-City from University Heights and North Park.

I-15 was approved to be extended south of I-10 in San Bernardino in the late 1960s, and the segment that runs through the CPU area was completed in the early 2000s (Page & Turnbull 2025a; Faigin 2026). This segment required the demolition of eight blocks within the CPU area, consisting of 650 existing buildings, the displacement of over 2,000 residents, and the replacement of 40th Street (Page & Turnbull 2025a). Presently, the portion of the highway south of I-8 is signed as State Route 15.

3.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

3.1 RECORDS SEARCH

A records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) was conducted by City staff 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 California State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directory, the California Register of Historical Resources, the

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and the City of San Diego Historical Resources Register (City of San Diego 2026).

The results of the records search are discussed below. For a detailed discussion of the built environment resources within the Mid-City CPU study area, please refer to the Mid-City Historic Context Statement and Focused Reconnaissance Survey Report prepared by Page & Turnbull (Page & Turnbull 2025a, 2025b).

3.1.1 Previous Studies

The records search results identified that 373 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the Mid-City CPU study area (Table 1, *Previous Studies Within the Mid-City CPU Study Area*). The studies include archaeological surveys and assessments, record searches/constraint studies, historic resource nomination forms, cultural resource inventories, construction monitoring programs, and other environmental documents. A majority of the reports are related to historic building nominations, infrastructure (utility, transportation, and civic), and telecom improvements. Approximately 70 percent of the study area is covered by previous cultural resource studies; approximately half of these studies appear to include pedestrian surveys. Much of the approximately 30 percent of the Mid-City CPU study area not covered by a cultural resources study is situated within the canyons or on the mesa areas of the community, which are characterized primarily by residential developments that were constructed before the 1960s, before the implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). A total of 12 reports on file at the SCIC were incorrectly mapped as being within the study area; these are indicated in Table 1 with an asterisk.

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN THE MID-CITY CPU STUDY AREA

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-00029	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Proposal to Improve Branch Connections on Highway 94 Between Route 15 and Route 805	Dominici and Donovan, 1985
SD-00041	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Proposed Westbound Auxiliary Lane on Route 8., P.M. 6.3-8.1, 11222-169660	Donovan and Laylander, 1985
SD-00129	Jewish Community Center Site	Barbolla, 1977
SD-00135	Brightsides Estates Eqd File # 75-06-10p	Berryman, 1975
SD-00295	SDM-W-1323 Archaeology of a Site on Gunpowder Point	Bull, 1977
SD-00516	A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase 1	Cupples, 1974
SD-00522	North Chollas Sanitary Landfill Archaeological Survey and Mitigation Report	Cupples, 1975
SD-00540	An Archaeological Impact Statement Concerning Route 15 Between Interstate 5 and Interstate 805 Projects: 11-SD-15 Rte.5 to Rte.805 11201-093031; 093041; 048131	Cupples, 1973
SD-00803	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Proposed Additional Project Limits for Westbound Auxiliary Lane on Interstate 8, 11-SD-8 P.M. 5.8/9.7 11222-169660	Kelsay, 1987
SD-00816	First Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for Route 15/8 Interchange 11-SD-15 R5.6/R5.9 11-SD-08 5]1/6.3 11206-048161	Goldberg, 1980
SD-00820	Cultural Survey Reports For: 11-SD-805, 11-SD-15	Germeshausen, 1973

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-01100	Archaeological /Historical Study of Two Alternate Project Locations for the San Diego Energy Recovery (Sander) Project	Lloyd, 1981
SD-01207	Negative Archaeological Survey Report Excess Parcel Relinquishment 11-SD-15 P.M. 8.5-8.8 11400-911038	Cheever, 1984
SD-01269	A Cultural Survey of Portions of the Las Chollas, South Las Chollas, Los Cochés, Forester, and Loma Alta Stream Basins in San Diego County, California	Pettus, 1979
SD-01321	Archaeological Survey of Fairmont P R D Project	McCoy and Hunter, 1979
SD-01457	Archaeological Survey Report on the Ronald Hogan Property Located in the Kensington Area of the City of San Diego	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., 1981
SD-01581	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Home Avenue Dump Site Terrace View Villas	Wade, Van Wormer, and Hector, 1986
SD-01772	The Results of An Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the South Chollas Valley Sewer Interceptor Line	Smith, 1989
SD-01813	An Archaeological Survey of An Excess Parcel 11-SD-805/Wabash/Wightman	Meacham, 1977
SD-01956	Results of An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Home Avenue Trunk Sewer Project San Diego, California	Smith, 1990
SD-02281	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigation Negative Declaration Group Job 508	City of San Diego, 1992
SD-02566	Historical Evaluation of Naval Radio Transmitter Facility Chollas Heights, San Diego	Manley and Wade, 1992
SD-02567	Cultural Resource Survey Off-Site Access Road Improvement Area, Chollas Heights Naval Housing, San Diego	Wade, 1992
SD-02628	Historic Properties Inventory Report for the Mission Valley Water Reclamation Project, San Diego California	Carrico, Clevenger, Cooper, and Gallegos, 1990
SD-02670	Results of An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Home Avenue Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California	Smith, 1991
SD-02820	Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for Chollas Pump Overhaul Shop for the City of San Diego at the Chollas Operations Center, San Diego, California	City of San Diego, 1991
SD-02847	Cultural Resources Monitoring of Water Pipeline Trenching, Mitigation Program, Group Job 508, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bissell, 1994
SD-02869	Historic Properties Inventory for the Proposed Deerfield Water Pump Plant Discharge Pipeline Corridor, San Diego, California	Carrico, 1993
SD-02897	Negative Archaeological Survey Report - First Addendum	Dominici, 1994
SD-02902	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Adobe Falls Sewer Alignment Project	Kyle and Gallegos, 1995
SD-02916	Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties, California	Peak & Associates, Inc, 1990
SD-02960	Negative Archaeological Survey Report, 11-SD-8, P.M. 3.9/4.9,11290-050021, 11-SD-805, P.M. 17.2/18/2, 11290-050031	Caltrans, 1994
SD-02996	Historical/Archaeological Survey and Test Report for the El Capitan Water Pipeline Repair and Fairmount Avenue Widening, City of San Diego, California	Strudwick, Kyle, and Gallegos, 1995

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-03300	Even the Kitchen Sink: Archaeological Investigations of SDI-10258 the 1908 to 1913 San Diego City Dump	Van Wormer, 1991
SD-03360	Mitigated Negative Mid-City Water Transmission Pipeline/Group Jobs 489a and 490A	Herrmann, 1998
SD-03402	Results of an Archaeological-Historical Study for the City Heights Redevelopment Plan	Smith, 1991
SD-03418	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for I-15 40th Street Project	Dominici, 1994
SD-03494	An Archaeological Survey of the Lupa Subdivision Project, Chollas Road at Euclid, San Deigo, California	Pierson, 1999
SD-03522	Archaeological Monitoring of Excavation During Sewer Job 607	Brown, 1999
SD-03604	Cultural Resources Inventory of the May Property at Fairmont Avenue and 47th Street, City of San Diego, California APN No. 541-190-16-00	Pigniolo and Baksh, 1999
SD-03679	Cultural Resource Survey for the Bain Property, San Diego, California	Wade, 1995
SD-03717	An Historical Study Report for the Evaluation of Two "Late Discovery" Refuse Deposits Located in the Construction Area of Interstate 15 Along 40th Street, San Diego County, California, 11-SD-15, P.M. M3.5-R5.6, 11288-048661	Dominici and Tordoff, 1994
SD-03912	Archaeological Inventory of the 52nd Street Area Elementary School Site, City of San Diego, California	Pigniolo and Baksh, 2000
SD-03914	Archaeological Inventory of the Parks/Edison/Hamilton Area Elementary School Site, City of San Diego, California	Pigniolo 2000
SD-03997	Oscar Grunert House	Various, n.d.
SD-04285	An Historical Study Report for the Evaluation of Two "Late Discovery" Refuse Deposits Located in the Construction Area of Interstate 15 Along 40th Street, San Diego County, California	Dominici, 1994
SD-04385	Historic Properties Inventory for the Proposed Montclair Canyon Sewer Project	Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, 1993
SD-04576	Cultural Resource Inventory for the Proposed College Grove Drive Widening Project	McCorkle-Apple, 1997
SD-04594	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Home Avenue Trunk Sewer	City Of San Diego, 1991
SD-04606	Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Group Job No. 471	City Of San Diego, 1993
SD-04855	Cultural Resource Survey of Naval Radio Transmitter Facility, Chollas Heights San Diego, California	Manley, Tift, Wade, and Van Wormer, 1991
SD-04923	Draft EIR for Palo Verde Terrace Remediation Project	City of San Diego, 1999
SD-04926	Archaeological Survey of the Lupa Subdivision Project	Pierson, 1999
SD-05000	Historical Site Board Report 4182 Rochester Road, San Diego California 92116	Musico, 2001
SD-05049	Archaeological Survey Report for the Revised I-8/I-15 Interchange Stage II 11-SD-15 P.M. R5.6/R6.5	Graham, 1982
SD-05072	Cultural Resource Mitigation for the Home Avenue Trunk Sewer: Archaeological Data Recovery of a Portion of SDI-10528H the 1908 to 1913 City of San Diego Dump	Van Wormer, 1996
SD-05308	Archaeological Monitoring of Excavation During Construction of the Home Avenue Trunk Sewer, Located in the City of San Diego, California	Brown, 1997

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-05423	Archaeological Inventory of the Euclid Area Elementary School Site City of San Diego, California	Pigniolo and Baksh, 1999
SD-05425	Archaeological Inventory of the Central Area Elementary School Site City of San Diego, California	Pigniolo and BAKSH, 1999
SD-05428	Archaeological Inventory of the Winona Area Elementary School Site City of San Diego, California	Pigniolo, 2000
SD-05643	DEIR of Subarea V Plan in the North City Future Urbanizing Area	City of San Diego, 1993
SD-05655	Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration of the Group Job No. 480	City of San Diego, 1994
SD-05668	Archaeological Resources Survey, Bethel Baptist Church, San Diego, California	Giletti and Alter, 2000
SD-05770	Historic Property Survey for Route 8/15 Interchange	Goldberg, 1981
SD-05777	Negative Archaeological Survey Report 11-SD-15 P.M. 60.6/2.2	Corum, 1987
SD-05778	Fairmount Avenue Realignment Historic Property Survey Report	Cook, 1987
SD-05833	Cultural Resource Survey of the Forty-Fourth Street Condominiums Project, San Diego, California	Cheever, 1991
SD-05874	Archaeological/Historical Survey of the Division Street Widening Project National City, California	Eckhardt, 1978
SD-05967	Negative Declaration for Freiberg Residence	City of San Diego, 2001
SD-05984	Mitigated Negative Declaration for Sewer Group Job 652	City of San Diego, 2000
SD-06067	Mitigated Negative Declaration for Sewer Group Job 706	City of San Diego, 2001
SD-06120	Historical Resources Survey for the City Heights Service Plaza Project 4055-4057 University Avenue, San Diego, California, 92105	Moomjian, 2000
SD-06221	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Vesta Telecommunications Inc Fiber Optic Alignment, River County to San Diego County California	Mckenna, 2000
SD-06499	A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase I	Ezell, 1974
SD-06525	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for the Branch Connections on Highway 94 Between Route 15 and Route 805	Dominici, 1985
SD-06539	Building Structures & Object Record: the Talmadge Gates	Department of Parks and Recreation and Kaminski, 1999
SD-06644	Negative Archaeological Survey-Interstate 8 & 805 Mission Valley	Rosen, 1994
SD-06935	Public Notice of Proposed Negative Declaration Jacob Health Care	City of San Diego, 1999
SD-06998	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration-Ray and Joan Kroc Community Center	City of San Diego, 2000
SD-07013	Public Notice of Draft Finding No Significant Impact/Mitigated Negative Declaration and Notice to the Public of Request for Release of Community Development Block Grant Funds Regional Transportation Center	City of San Diego, 1999
SD-07038	Archaeological Resources Survey, Bethel Baptist Church, San Diego, California	Alter and Giletti, 2000
SD-07053	Mitigated Negative Declaration-Chollas Road Tentative Map	City of San Diego, 1999

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-07202	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Campus Point	City of San Diego, 1999
SD-07203	Mitigated Negative Declaration Regional Transportation Center	City of San Diego, 1999
SD-07228	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Sewer and Water Group 684a	City of San Diego, 2001
SD-07371	Archaeological Monitoring of the Water Main Replacement Group 477 San Diego, California	Cheever, 1994
SD-07455	Public Notice of a Proposed Negative Declaration for Loro Villas	City of San Diego, 2002
SD-07551	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SD 821-01 San Diego County, California	Duke, 2002
SD-07713	Cultural Resource Survey-R.B. Hicks Property-3684-92 Alexia Place; 2.5 Acres in Normal Heights, San Diego, California	Roth and Associates, 1991
SD-07718	Building #7 Naval Station, San Diego National Register of Historic Places Evaluation and Documentation to Accompany a Request for Determination of National Register Eligibility	Roth, 1985
SD-07830	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Mission City Parkway Bridge Project	Ní Ghabhláin, n.d.
SD-07894	Historical Resource Survey for Mid-City Block 39	Burke Lia, 2002
SD-07948	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 11041b San Diego County, California	Duke, 2002
SD-07954	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SD 859-02 San Diego County, California	Duke, 2002
SD-07969	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services, Facility No. 10074d San Diego County, California	Duke, 2002
SD-08013	Results of Archaeological Monitoring at Sewer & Water Group Job 686	Pierson, 2002
SD-08019	An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program at the Sewer Group 708 Project	Pierson, 2002
SD-08027	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the San Diego City School District Cherokee Point Elementary School Project, City Heights, San Diego, California	Case and Walker, 2002
SD-08028	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Regional Transportation Center San Diego Project City Heights, San Diego, California	Case and Walker, 2002
SD-08041	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for Central Police Facility	City of San Diego, 2003
SD-08166	Public Notice of a Proposed Negative Declaration Metts Residence	City of San Diego, 2003
SD-08167	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report Otay Second Pipeline Improvement Program	City of San Diego, 2003
SD-08342	Archaeological Survey of the Rachal Project, San Diego California Assessor's Parcel Number 439-500-12	Pierson, 2003
SD-08348	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration-Sewer and Water Group Job 685	City of San Diego, 2003
SD-08372	Notice of Combined Finding of No Significant Impact/Mitigated Negative Declaration and Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds- Regional Transportation Center	City of San Diego, 2001
SD-08420	Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the North Chollas Community Park Phase IP	Pierson, 2003

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-08457	Mitigated Negative Declaration for Metro Career Center	H.U.D. and City of San Diego, 2002
SD-08471	Historical Nomination of the Hensley House, 5309 Marlborough Drive, Kensington, San Diego, California	May and May, 2003
SD-08492	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group Job 706 Project, Community of Tallmadge, City of San Diego, California	Case, 2003
SD-08503	Historical Nomination of the Cosgrove-Ratner House	May, 2003
SD-08629	Historic Site Nomination for the Cora M. and Cora Lee Wells House - 4990 Canterbury Drive San Diego, California 92116	Berge, 2003
SD-08635	Historical Nomination of the Arthur and Anne Dusenberry/Louise Severin House - 4185 Rochester Road - Kensington Manor	May, 2003
SD-08642	Historical Nomination of the Elmo G. Angeline Crabtree House - 4210 Norfolk Terrace - Kensington Point	May and May, 2003
SD-08677	Historical Assessment of Buildings Located at 4166, 4168-4172, 4178 Adams Avenue and 4708-4712 Edgeware Road, San Diego, California 92116	Crawford, 2002
SD-08679	Results of the Historic Building Assessment for 4125 Hilldale Road, San Diego, California 92116	Alter, 2003
SD-08686	Historical Nomination of the Cosgrove Ratner House	May, 2003
SD-08782	Historical Nomination of the Elmo G. & Angeline Crabtree House: 4210 Norfolk Terrace, Kensington Point	May and May, 2003
SD-08790	Historical Nomination of the Arthur and Anne Dusenberry/ Louise Severin House: 4185 Rochester Road, Kensington Manor	May and May, 2003
SD-08887	Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the San Diego City School District Herbert Ibarra Elementary School Project, City Heights, San Diego, California	Case, 2003
SD-08892	Cultural Resource Survey for a Five-Acre Parcel Located in the Mission Valley Area of the City of San Diego, California	Kyle, 2003
SD-09032	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD821-02, City of San Diego, California	Kyle, 2002
SD-09034	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD823-01, City of San Diego, California	Kyle, 2002
SD-09036	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD832-01, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California	Kyle, 2002
SD-09047	Cultural Resource Survey for the City Heights Residential Developmental Project a 1.8 Acre Parcel Located at 5085-5113 University Ave. City of San Diego, California	Kyle, 2004
SD-09068	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD695-02, City of San Diego, California	Kyle, 2002
SD-09072	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD705-02 City of San Diego, California	Kyle, 2002
SD-09091	Historical Nomination of the A. L. and Cleveland Dennstedt House 4372 Ridgeway Kensington Heights	May and May, 2003
SD-09218	Historical Nomination of the Henry and Bethel Hoffman House 4552 East Talmadge Drive ~ Talmadge Park, Unit 1	May, 2004
SD-09286	Historical Nomination of the Henry and Bethel Hoffman House, a Pack & Peterman House, 4552 East Talmadge Drive, Talmadge Park Unit 1	May, May, and Bibb, 2004
SD-09287	Historical Nomination of the Walter M. and Loretta B. Casey House, a Bathrick Bros. Building Company of Pasadena Creation, 4830 Hart Drive - Talmadge Park	May, May, and Bibb, 2003

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-09288	Historical Nomination of the A.L. and Cleveland Dennstedt House, 4372 Ridgeway - Kensington Heights	May, May, and Bibb, 2003
SD-09464	Cultural Resource Survey for Sewer and Water Group 781, City of San Diego, California	McGinnis and Baksh, 2004
SD-09465	Cultural Resource Survey for Sewer and Water Group 782, City of San Diego, California	McGinnis and Baksh, 2004
SD-09516	The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study	Caterino, 2005
SD-09525	Cultural Resource Survey for the City Heights Residential Development Project a 1.8 Acre Parcel Located at 5085-5113 University Avenue City of San Diego	Kyle, 2005
SD-09526	Cultural Resource Survey for a Five-Acre Parcel Located in the Mission Valley Area of the City of San Diego, California	Kyle, 2005
SD-09615	Historical Nomination of the Commander Wilbur V. and Martha E. Shown/Severin House 4394 North Talmadge Drive, Talmadge Park, Unit 1	May, 2004
SD-09734	Historical Assessment of the Daniel McConnell/Herbert R. Bathrick House 4380 Hilldale Road San Diego, California 92116	Moomjian, 2004
SD-09737	Historical Nomination of the Jack G. and Eugenia Robb/Americo Pete and Stephan Rotta House, 4958 Marlborough Drive, Kensington Manor Unit 1, San Diego	May and May, 2004
SD-09887	Cultural Resources Survey of the 239 Acre San Pasqual Valley Academy San Diego County, California	Case, 1999
SD-10033	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SS-051-01 (Jacobs Community Center) 5160 Federal Boulevard, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Aislin-Kay, 2005
SD-10068	Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group Job 749 and Job 746 San Diego, California	Case, 1996
SD-10117	Records Search Results, Site Visit and Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD60XC040a (University Medical Center), 5550 University Avenue, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Lauko and Taniguchi, 2004
SD-10160	Cultural Resources Report for the Evaluation and Historical Designation of the 4195 Norfolk Terrace Residence, San Diego, California, 92116	Alter, 2004
SD-10235	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate SAN-621-B (Campus Car Wash), 6675 El Cajon Boulevard, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Williams, 2006
SD-10248	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate SAN-631 (KGTV News), 4600 Air Way, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Aislin-Kay, 2006
SD-10253	Cultural Resource Search and Site Visit Results for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate SAN-624 (Calvary Church), 3060 54th Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Aislin - Kay, 2006
SD-10254	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate SAN-641B (Centre Laundry), 3363 El Cajon Boulevard, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Aislin-Kay, 2006
SD-10339	Cultural Resource Survey of the 52nd Street Senior Apartment Project, City of San Diego, California	Pigniolo and Lauko, 2005
SD-10400	William F. and Fannie Kielsmeier House Historical Report	Smith, 2005

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-10446	Cultural Resources Record Search and Site Visit for the Cricket Communications Candidate SAN15C, Church of the Nazarene Tower Location and Equipment Shelter, Located at 4101 University Avenue, San Diego, San Diego County, California 92105	Crull, 2006
SD-10545	Talmadge Community	Hector, 2007
SD-10551	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	Arrington, 2006
SD-10598	Cultural Resources Survey for a Five-Acre Parcel Located in the Mission Valley Area of the City of San Diego, California	Kyle, 2005
SD-10632	Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Florence Griffith-Joyner Elementary School Construction Project, City Heights, City of San Diego, California	Case, 2006
SD-10633	Historic Sidewalk Stamp Preservation Project Report for the Florence Griffith-Joyner Elementary School Construction Project, City Heights, City of San Diego, California	Case, 2006
SD-10650	Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Vista Colina Project	Pierson, 2007
SD-10757	Wabash Trunk Sewer Archaeology	Cook, 1988
SD-10881	Report for the Duehn-St. John Residence	Hostick, 1982
SD-11305	Tea Garden Motel & Neon Sign, 4660 El Cajon Boulevard, San Diego, California 92115	Various, n.d.
SD-11355	Historical Nomination of the Alva H. Hjorth / Ben H. Johnson House, 4361 Argos Drive, Talmadge Park Unit 2	May and May, 2006
SD-11397	Historical Resources Board Nomination for the Judge John A. Hewicker Residence 4771 Vista Lane, San Diego, California 92116	Is Architecture, 2007
SD-11403	Historical Resources Board Nomination for 4617 East Talmadge Drive, San Diego, California 92116	Is Architecture, 2006
SD-11410	Historical Resources Board Nomination for the Dennehy Residence 4343 Adams Avenue, San Diego, California 92116	Is Architecture, 2005
SD-11440	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Facility Candidate SD34xc850 (University), 6046 Hughes Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Keasling, 2007
SD-11481	Historic Property Survey Report - Aldine Drive Slope Repair	Magno, 2007
SD-11487	Direct Ape Historic Architectural Assessment for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate San-641b (Centre Laundry), 3363 El Cajon Boulevard, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2006
SD-11519	the Giles W. Brown Residence, 4617 East Talmadge Drive, San Diego, California 92116; APN 465-402-02	Is Architecture, 2008
SD-11565	Lexington / Manzanita Canyon Long-Term Access Project Cultural Resources Survey	Robbins-Wade, 2008
SD-11594	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD02139a (Anchor Church), 1765 Pentecost Way, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Aislin-Kay, 2008
SD-11611	Historical Nomination of the Kensington Sign	Conover, 2008
SD-11649	Azalea Neighborhood Park Improvements - Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Assessment, 2596 Violet Street, San Diego, California	City of San Diego, 2006
SD-11740	Negative Declaration - New Roots Community Garden	City of San Diego, 2008
SD-11809	Results of the Cultural Resources Survey for the Sunshine Beradini Fields Project	Price and Underwood, 2008

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-11826	Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California	Robbins-Wade, 2008
SD-11891	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Usa Candidate SD06799a (Normal Heights United Methodist Church), 3468 School Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner, Aislin-Kay, Williams, and Crawford, 2008
SD-11931	Archaeological Resource Report Form for the Kennedy Property - 2540 Highland Avenue, San Diego, California	Yatsko and Wright, 2007
SD-12177	Historical Nomination of the George and Martha W. Murrin / Allen H. Hilton House 4652 E. Talmadge Drive, Talmadge Park, San Diego, California	May and May, 2007
SD-12200	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MSWSMP)	City of San Diego, 2009
SD-12251	Historical Nomination of the Edward W. and Gertrude A. Dennstedt House 4615 Norma Drive - Talmadge Park Unit No. 3 San Diego, California	May and May, 2007
SD-12253	Historical Resources Board Nomination for the James P. and Florence E. Gibson / Charles H. Salyers House 4771 Vista Lane San Diego, California 92116	Is Architecture, 2009
SD-12328	Historical Nomination of the Francis A. & Dorothy R. Harvey / Kenneth Messenger House 5801 Adelaide Avenue - El Cerrito Heights San Diego, California	May, 2007
SD-12364	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of Sewer & Water Group 796 Project San Diego, California	Pierson, 2009
SD-12367	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Group 3000 Project, San Diego, California	Pierson, 2009
SD-12393	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Historic Resources Survey of the Jacob Health Care Project	Pierson, 2008
SD-12421	Final: A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed AT&T / PF. Net Fiber Optics Conduit Ocotillo to San Diego, California	Cook, Huntley, and Andrews, 2000
SD-12440	Final Results Report, Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Program, Otay II Pipeline Improvements Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California	Goodwin, 2009
SD-12525	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Usa Candidate SD07064a (Elm Street Row) at the Intersection of Elm and 49th Streets, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Williams, 2008
SD-12670	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Pacific Coast Office Building Project	City of San Diego, 2010
SD-12713	Historical Nomination of the William F. and Olena Riley House, W.F. Riley, Builder 5141 Marlborough Drive - Kensington Heights Unit 1 San Diego, California	May and May, 2008
SD-12740	SR-15 Mid-City Bus Rapid Transit Project	Rosen, 2010
SD-12828	Results of Cultural Resources Survey for the Home Avenue Neighborhood Park Project, San Diego, California	Zepeda-Herman, 2009
SD-12839	Historical Nomination of the William A. and Mildred Schulenburg Spec House No. 1, 4633 Edgeware Road, Kensington Park, San Diego, California	May and May, 2010
SD-13006	Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program - Draft Recirculated Program Environmental Impact Report	City of San Diego, 2011
SD-13028	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate Sd06015 (First Church of Brethren), 3850 Westgate Place, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Williams and Bonner, 2010
SD-13121	Montezuma Trunk Sewer	City of San Diego, 2011

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-13154	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of Sewer & Water Groups 3011 & 3007 (Group Jobs 703a, 806, 807 & 648, 649, 650, and 651, Respectively) San Diego, California	Pierson, 2010
SD-13185	Historical Nomination of the Louise M. Severin Spec House No. 2 4970 Marlborough Drive, Kensington Manor Unit 1 San Diego, California	May and May, 2008
SD-13155*	Historical Resource Research Report for the John & Lou Ernsting House 3415 Elliott Street San Diego, California 92106	Moomjian, 2010
SD-13167*	Draft Environmental Impact Report La Jolla Centre III Project San Diego, California	City of San Diego, 2011
SD-13169*	Archaeological Resource Letter Report: Mitigation Monitoring of the McGrath YMCA Project, San Diego, California	Pierson, 2011
SD-13170*	A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Shahbaz Residence Project, La Jolla, California	Stropes and Smith, 2010
SD-13171*	A Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of a 0.5-Acre Parcel at 6100 Pasatiempo Avenue, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California	De Barros, 2011
SD-13172*	Cultural Resources Survey of a 160-Acre Parcel in McCain Valley San Diego County, California	De Barros, 2011
SD-13173*	Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of TPM 5492, a 206-Acre Parcel at 7576 Camino Del Rey Bonsall, San Diego County, California	De Barros, 2011
SD-13174*	Archaeological Monitoring of the Hilton Carlsbad Project	Stropes, 2011
SD-13175*	Archaeological Survey Report for the Ortega Water System Improvement Project Santa Ysabel, San Diego County, California	Shaver and Baksh, 2011
SD-13176*	Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis of the San Marcos Channel Maintenance Project, City of San Marcos, San Diego County, California	Ní Ghabhláin, 2011
SD-13177*	Cultural Resources and Records Search and Site Survey Clearwire Site CA-SDG5144B Hilton 401 K Street San Diego, San Diego County, California 92101	Loftus, 2011
SD-13179*	Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project City of San Diego	Kraft and Smith, 2011
SD-13189	Draft Mitigation Negative Declaration Sewer Group 787	City of San Diego, 2011
SD-13292	AT&T Site SD0539 El Cajon Boulevard & Seminole Drive 4855 Seminole Drive San Diego, San Diego County, California 92115	Loftus, 2011
SD-13330	Historical Nomination of the Benjamin M. Torgerson, Lois Torgerson, George E. Cooley, and Bertha Cooley Speculation House No. 1	May and May, 2011
SD-13344	Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Jacobs Health Care Facility Project	Stropes and Smith, 2011
SD-13345	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of Sewer Group 750, San Diego, California	Pierson, 2012
SD-13360	Bayview Heights/ Ensite #11028 (253122) 1765 Pentecost Way San Diego San Diego County, California 92105	Perez, 2011
SD-13380	Archaeological Survey for the Juniper Gardens Apartments Project, Community of City Heights, San Diego San Diego County, California	Hunt and Ramirez, 2011
SD-13446	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site SD0097 Terrace Court 4030 Terrace Court San Diego, San Diego County, California 92116	Loftus, 2011
SD-13457	Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, for Proposed New Tower Project 1765 Pentecost Way, San Diego, San Diego County, Ca 92105 Bayview Heights/ Ensite #11028	Perez, 2011
SD-13485	Interior Renovations, 4260 54th Street, San Diego, California	Seligman, 2011

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-13668	El Cajon Boulevard/ Bekins Building 3727 El Cajon Boulevard	Loftus, 2010
SD-13792	Historical Nomination of the August A. and Ellen A. Ross House 4010 Wesleyan Place, Kensington Neighborhood San Diego, California	May and May, 2012
SD-13809	Archaeological Resources Survey, Bethel Baptist Church, San Diego, California	Robbins-Wade, 2000
SD-13825	Sewer and Water Group 949 and 946	City of San Diego, 2012
SD-13860	Historical Nomination of the Franta E. Stewart Speculation House No. 1 5317 Wilshire Drive San Diego, California	May and May, 2010
SD-13862	Historical Nomination of the George Thomas and Marie Forbes/ Richard Requa Model Home 4256 Ridgeway Kensington Heights Neighborhood San Diego, California	May, 2012
SD-13917	Sewer and Water Group Job 788	City of San Diego, 2012
SD-13928	Charles C. and Irva Crouch Residence 4756 Kensington Drive	Alter, 2012
SD-13933	Historical Nomination of the Herman and Beulah Allen House 5006 Hastings Dr. Kensington Heights Neighborhood San Diego, California	May, May, and Wallace, 2012
SD-13935	Historical Nomination of the Augustus H. and Laura E. Rehkopf/ Pear Pearson House 4302 Adams Avenue- Talmadge Park Neighborhood San Diego, California	May, May, and Wallace, 2012
SD-14125	California Register of Historical Resources Evaluation of Will C. Crawford High School Pursuant to CEQA Compliance	Yates, 2012
SD-14126	California Register of Historical Resources Evaluation of Hamilton Elementary School Pursuant to CEQA Compliance	Yates, 2012
SD-14127	California Register of Historical Resources Evaluation of Horace Mann Middle School Pursuant to CEQA Compliance	Yates, 2012
SD-14132	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 781 Project City of San Diego	Kraft and Smith, 2013
SD-14220	Historical Nomination of the Mira Monte House 4234 Middlesex Drive- Kensington Heights Neighborhood San Diego, California	May and Wallace, 2013
SD-14221	The Joseph R. McDonald House Historic Nomination Research and Report	Johnson and Johnson, 2013
SD-14226	Historical Nomination of the Paul L. and Nellie M. Mccoy Speculation House 5166 Marlborough Drive- Kensington Heights Neighborhood San Diego, California	May and Wallace, 2013
SD-14227	Historical Resources Board Nomination for George H. and Mary J. Williams House 4117 Lymer Drive San Diego, California 92116	IS Architecture, 2012
SD-14233	5358 Canterbury Drive, San Diego, California 92116	Crawford, 2012
SD-14253	Results of Archaeological Monitoring Program for the Block 30 Lincoln Avenue, San Diego, California	Zepeda-Herman, 2013
SD-14302	Letter Report: eTS 24554- Cultural Resources Survey for Pole P2117373354, San Diego County, California	Wilson, 2013
SD-14319	Letter Report: eTS 24806- Cultural Resources Survey for Pole P736152, Community of City Heights San Diego County, California	Wilson, 2013
SD-14363	Mitigation Monitoring of the 47th Street Warehouse Project	Kraft and Smith, 2012
SD-14372	Cecil A. and Dorothy G. Taylor/ Louise M. Severin House 4170 Rochester Road	Alter, 2013

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-14413	AT&T Site Sd0532 Asia Business Center 4660 El Cajon Boulevard San Diego, San Diego County, California 92115	Loftus, 2012
SD-14435	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site SS0053 LTE Optimal Chihuahua Plumbing LTE Optimal 3215 "A" Fairmont Avenue San Diego, San Diego County, California 92105	Loftus, 2012
SD-14437	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site Ss0040 First Church of the Brethren 3850 Westgate Place San Diego, San Diego County, California 92105	Loftus, 2012
SD-14613	the Christian & Gertrude Baer, Dennstedt Company House Historic Nomination Research and Report	Johnson and Johnson, 2013
SD-14617	Islenair Historic District	City of San Diego, 2007
SD-14727	Results of Archaeological Monitoring Program for the Euclid Avenue San Diego, California	Zepeda-Herman, and Price, 2014
SD-14736	Results of Archaeological Monitoring Program for the Altadena-Wightman-Winona Utility District San Diego, California	Zepeda-Herman, and Price, 2014
SD-14740	Sewer Group Job 743	City of San Diego, 2014
SD-14808	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Montezuma Trunk Sewer Project City of San Diego	Stropes, 2014
SD-14823	4338 Adams Avenue, San Diego, California 92116	Crawford, 2014
SD-14834	Nomination for Historic Designation Abraham Lincoln and Mary E. Scott House 4949 Canterbury Dr. San Diego, California 92116	Hazard and O'Dea, 2013
SD-14835	Historical Nomination of the Leslie and Louise Atherton House 5001 Canterbury Drive Kensington Manor Neighborhood San Diego, California	May and Wallace, 2013
SD-14853	Archaeological Resources Survey for the City Heights Canyons Loop Trail and Urban Greening Project, City of San Diego, California	Brodie, 2013
SD-14876	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site SD0276 Highway 94 Euclid 1765 Pentecost Way San Diego, San Diego County, California 92105	Loftus, 2013
SD-14915	Results of Archaeological Monitoring Program for the Block 7A/ Fox Canyon District San Diego, California	Zepeda-Herman, and Price, 2014
SD-14978	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 788 Project, City of San Diego	Kraft and Smith, 2014
SD-15022	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 685 Project (Part of Group 3014)	Courtney and Smith, 2014
SD-15023	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 770 Project (Part of Group 3014)	Kraft and Smith, 2014
SD-15058	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Block 3FF Talmadge Utility Undergrounding Project, City of San Diego, California	Pigniolo and Brodie, 2009
SD-15079	Direct Ape Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06141A (West Normal Heights Iowa Street), 4682 Iowa Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2014
SD-15103	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate Sd06766a (Sd766 Chinese Kitchen) 6134 University Avenue, San Diego County, California	Bonner, Williams, and Crawford, 2014
SD-15105	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06868A (SD868 Grace Church) 3040 Fairmount Avenue, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner, Williams, and Crawford, 2014

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-15115	Direct Ape Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06796A (the Boulevard/ Norma), 3725 El Cajon Boulevard, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2014
SD-15151	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Crown Castle/ Verizon Fiber Puc Project, San Diego, California	Brunzell, 2015
SD-15422	eTS #29602, Cultural Resources Survey for the Replace Anchors, TL 654, Mission Valley Project, San Diego County, California	Tennesen, 2015
SD-15491	The Lewis and Annie Dodge, Dodge Construction Co. House - Historic Nomination Research and Report	Johnson, 2015
SD-15517	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Otay 1st and 2nd Pipeline Abandonment Project, City of San Diego	Smith and Nelson, 2015
SD-15570	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06144A (Kensington Church) 4773 Marlborough Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner, Williams, and Crawford, 2013
SD-15579	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06141A (West Normal Heights Iowa Street), 4682 Iowa Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner, Williams, and Crawford, 2013
SD-15629	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06103A (Corridor-Pacific Bell) 4042 37th Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner, Williams, and Crawford, 2013
SD-15630	Direct Ape Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06103A (Corridor-Pacific Bell) 4042 37th Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2013
SD-15643	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06104A (Normal Heights Church), 3295 Meade Avenue, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner, Williams, and Crawford, 2013
SD-15644	Direct Ape Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06104A (Normal Heights Church), 3295 Meade Ave, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2013
SD-15647	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06796A (the Boulevard/Norma), 3725 El Cajon Boulevard, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner, Williams, and Crawford, 2013
SD-15698	Historical Nomination of the Lewis and Annie Dodge Speculation House #2, 4653 Biona Drive - Kensington Park Annex, San Diego, California	May, 2015
SD-15746	Cultural Resource Assessment Class I Inventory, Verizon Wireless Services, College Grove Ca. Facility, City of San Diego, County of San Diego, California	Fulton, 2015
SD-15864	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate '805 & 15', 2924 39th Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Wills, 2014
SD-15884	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate SD34XC657 (Decisive Testing), 4735 Myrtle Avenue, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner, Williams, and Crawford, 2013
SD-15890	Direct Ape Historic Architectural Assessment for Sprint Nextel Candidate SD34XC657 (Decisive Testing), 4735 Myrtle Avenue, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Wills and Crawford, 2014
SD-15935	Historical Nomination of the Edward and Emma Barrett / Ralph E. Hurlburt and Charles Tifal House, 4156 Middlesex Drive - Kensington Heights Neighborhood, San Diego, California	May and Wallace, 2014

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-15937	Historical Nomination of the Farrell and Merle Pack Speculation House, 4668 E. Talmadge Drive - Talmadge Park Neighborhood, San Diego, California	May and Wallace, 2014
SD-15963	Historical Resource Analysis (Technical) Report City Heights Block 42 Commercial Buildings 4102-4122 University Avenue & 4011 41st Street, San Diego, California 92105	Tinsley Becker, 2009
SD-15964	Lingo Building, 4118-4122 University Avenue, San Diego, California 92105	Crawford, 2013
SD-15965	Historical Resource Research Report for the 4348 Middlesex Drive Residence, San Diego, California 92116	Moomjian, 2015
SD-15966	Historical Nomination of the Joe H. Kruger House 4366 N. Talmage Dr. - Talmadge Park Neighborhood, San Diego, California	May and Wallace, 2014
SD-15967	Historical Resource Research Report for the 4394 42nd Street Residence, San Diego, California 92105	Moomjian, 2015
SD-15968	Historical Nomination of the W.F. Johnson House, 4757 Edgeware Road - Kensington Park Neighborhood, San Diego, California	May, Wallace, and Gram, 2015
SD-15975	Addendum to the Historical Nomination for the Joe Kruger Speculation House, 4366 North Talmadge Drive, San Diego, California 92116	Wallace, 2015
SD-15977	Community Plan Update for the Communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto Prehistoric Cultural Resources, City of San Diego, California	Bowden-Renna, Jow, and York, 2015
SD-15995	Historical Nomination of the Carl and Matilda Hays / Elmer and Susie Mccoy Speculation House, 4117 Middlesex Drive - Kensington Neighborhood, San Diego, California	May and Wallace, 2014
SD-16001	Southeastern San Diego and Encanto Neighborhoods Community Plan Updates Project Final Environmental Impact Report	Dyett & Bhatia, 2015
SD-16009	Cultural/Historical Resource Technical Report: 69th and Mohawk Pump Station, 5017 69th Street / 6910 Mohawk Street, San Diego, California 92115	Murray, Hosseini, Dorrlor, and Comeau, 2015
SD-16038	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site SD0778 I-805 Meade 3727 El Cajon Boulevard San Diego, San Diego County, California 92105	Loftus, 2012
SD-16039	Historic Architectural Resource-Inventory and Assessment AT&T Site Sd0778 Grace Building 3727/3725 El Cajon Boulevard San Diego, San Diego County, California 92015	Loftus, 2014
SD-16081	Cultural Resource Investigation for the Proposed Health Center at Herbert Ibarra Elementary School, San Diego, California	Daniels, 2013
SD-16082	Cultural Resource Investigation for the Proposed Health Center at Herbert Ibarra Elementary School, San Diego, California	Daniels, 2014
SD-16192	Wightman Street Neighborhood Park, Cultural Resources Survey	Robbins-Wade, 2015
SD-16257	Historic Evaluation for Building 1200 at Hoover High School, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Davis, 2013
SD-16286	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 787 Project, City of San Diego	Kraft and Smith 2015
SD-16378	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Colina Del Sol Project, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Brunzell, 2015
SD-16427	Archie Moore Home, 3517 E Street, San Diego, Ca 92102	Mikesell, 1987
SD-16438	Finding of No Adverse Effect State Route 94 Express Lanes Project San Diego, San Diego County, California	Calpo, 2015

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-16462	Letter Report: eTS 32691 - Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for Anchor Replacement Activities for Pole P739779, Community of Kensington, City of San Diego, California	Roy, 2016
SD-16494	Historical Nomination of the Bertram and Ingeborg Carteri / Abelardo Rodriguez / Louis Gill House 4379 N. Talmadge Dr. - Talmadge Park Neighborhood San Diego, California	May, 2015
SD-16495	The John and Grace Danner House - Historic Nomination Research and Report	Johnson, 2014
SD-16501	Historical Nomination of the Louise M. Severin Spec House #3 4220 Norfolk Terrace - Kensington Point, San Diego, California	May, 2015
SD-16502	Historical Nomination of the Enrique and Esperanza Aldrete / Carl B. Hays House 5232 Marlborough Drive - Kensington Neighborhood, San Diego, California	May, 2016
SD-16507	Historical Nomination of the Robert and Climena O'Brien House 3920 Adams Avenue - Normal Heights Neighborhood San Diego, California	May, 2016
SD-16521	The Frank & Johanna Linder/Louise Severin Spec House #1; 4220 Norfolk Terrace, San Diego, California 92116 (Assessor's Parcel Number 465-070-12-00)	Moomjian, 2016
SD-16527	Silverado Ballroom, 4007 Euclid Avenue, San Diego, California 92105	Crawford, 2016
SD-16561	Historical Resource Evaluation Report for Adams Elementary School, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Davis, 2015
SD-16670	Phase I Investigation for the Verizon Wireless 94-805 KGTV Antenna Installation Project, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Roland and Hector, 2016
SD-16785	Historical Nomination of the Leonard and Helga Johnson House 4343 Ridgeway Drive, Kensington Neighborhood San Diego, California	May and Wallace, 2016
SD-16834	Historical Nomination of the Charles and Anna Stark House 4641 Vista Street - Kensington Neighborhood San Diego, California	May and Wallace, 2016
SD-16875	Phase I Investigation for the Verizon Wireless 94-805 Relo KGTV Antenna Installation Project, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Roland, 2016
SD-17029	Historic Sidewalk Stamp Mitigation Monitoring Program for Sewer and Water Group 3014	Smith and Stropes, 2017
SD-17083	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Ac Water Group 834 Project, City of San Diego	Smith, 2017
SD-17136	Historical Resource Research Report for 4649-4653 1/2 33rd Street, San Diego, California	Smith and Stropes, 2017
SD-17141	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 39th Street Custom Home Project, 4869 39th Street, San Diego, California 92116	Garrison and Smith, 2017
SD-17232	San Diego 55 Fiber Project, San Diego County, California	Brunzell, 2017
SD-17234	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Mission Control, Blue Cypress, Lake Murray and Caso Serra Project, San Diego County, California	Brunzell, 2017
SD-17271	Historical Resource Technical Report 6035 University Avenue, San Diego, California 92115	Becker, 2018
SD-17274	Historical Resource Research Report for the Henry Bruce Schlinger House 4301 Hilldale Road, San Diego, California 92116	Moomjian, 2016
SD-17286	The Walter and Cora Hooke House Historic Nomination Research and Report	MacDonald, Johnson, and Johnson, 2016
SD-17304	Paul and Nellie Mccoy Spec House #2 5182 E. Bedford Drive	Hazard and O'Dea, 2017

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-17399	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Two Irwin Grant Projects, City of San Diego, County of San Diego, California	Garcia-Herbst, 2018
SD-17421	Historical Nomination of the William and Elva Page House 4803 Kensington Drive, Kensington Neighborhood San Diego, California	May and Wallace, 2017
SD-17422	Addendum for Historic Resources Board Nomination of the William and Elva Page House 4803 Kensington Drive, San Diego, California 92116	Wallace and May, 2018
SD-17470	Historical Nomination of the W.F. Riley House, 4118 Middlesex Drive, Kensington Heights Neighborhood, San Diego, California	Parker, 2017
SD-17500	Letter Report: eTS 35362 - Cultural Resources Survey of Station D2056873771, City of San Diego, California	Cox, 2018
SD-17607	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 946 Project, City of San Diego	Hahnlen and Smith, 2018
SD-17649	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stemley 42nd Street Project, San Diego, California	Garrison and Smith, 2018
SD-17749	Phase I Investigation for the First Church of Brethren Monument Sign Project, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Noble, 2018
SD-17772	Historic Nomination Report of the Raymond D. Perrigo House 4150 Lymer Drive, Kensington Community, San Diego, California	May and Wallace, 2018
SD-17874	Phase I Investigation for the First Church of Brethren Monument Sign Project, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Noble, 2018
SD-17909	Union Trust Company of San Diego Spec House, 4369 Argis Drive, San Diego, California 92116	Heritage Architecture & Planning, 2018
SD-17914	Historic Nomination Report of the William and Estelle Tascher House, 5000 Westminster Terrace, Kensington Community, San Diego, California	May and Wallace, 2018
SD-18013	Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment for SD90XSE76B, 1515 Euclid Avenue, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Beers and Wills, 2018
SD-18115	eTS 33099 Streamview Infill Substation Project: Archaeological Survey and Historical Evaluation of the Streamview Substation, San Diego, California	Wilson and Ramos-Ponciano, 2019
SD-18174	Cultural Resource Survey for the Lantana Drive Project, 4886 Lantana Drive, City of San Diego, California	Pigniolo and Serr, 2019
SD-18175	Cultural Resource Monitoring for the Chollas Community Park Comfort Station Project City of San Diego, California	Pigniolo, 2019
SD-18445	eTS 33099 Streamview Infill Substation Project: Archaeological Survey and Historical Evaluation of the Streamview Substation, San Diego, California	Wilson and Ramos-Ponciano, 2020
SD-18499	Historic Nomination Report of the Fred and Anne Payne / Dennstedt Company House, 4875 East Alder Drive, Kensington Community, San Diego, California	May and Wallace, 2019
SD-18618	Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the East Block Affordable Senior Apartment Project, City Heights Neighborhood of San Diego, San Diego County, California	Hunt and Collins, 2019
SD-18698	The Ray and Clytie Kahler, Dennstedt Company House Historic Nomination Research and Report	MacDonald and Johnson, 2019
SD-18704	Historic Nomination Report of the Nora Connell / Allen Hilton Speculation House, 4030 North Hempstead Circle, Kensington Community, San Diego, California	May and Wallace, 2019
SD-18706	Historic Nomination Report of the Dr. James and Caroline Reynolds House, 4680 West Talmadge Drive, Kensington Community, San Diego, California	May and Wallace, 2018

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-18829	Letter Report: eTS 43782 - Negative Cultural Resources Survey for Replacement Activities for Pole P474604, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Menvielle, 2019
SD-18851	Historic Nomination Report of the Roy and Alice Lichty House, 4386 North Talmadge Drive, Kensington Community, San Diego, California	May and Wallace, 2019
SD-18852	Historical Nomination of the George and Caledonia Parks House, 4909 Marlborough Drive, Kensington Neighborhood, San Diego, California	May and Wallace, 2019
SD-18943	Historic Nomination Report of the John and Oda McDermott Speculation House, 4124 Norfolk Terrace, Kensington Community, San Diego, California	May and Wallace, 2019
SD-18944	Historical Nomination of the Gabriel and Marie Berg / Chris Cosgrove House, 4825 Adams Avenue, Talmadge Neighborhood, San Diego, California	May and Wallace, 2019
SD-19056	Historical Nomination of the Harry W. and Bess Snyder/Chris Cosgrove House, 5285 Marlborough Drive, Kensington Heights, San Diego, California	May, 2020
SD-19212	Letter Report: eTS 33099.02 - Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Streamview Substation Rebuild Project, City of San Diego, California	Wolfe, 2021
SD-19344	Historical Nomination of the Charles and Ruth Long House, 4949 Westminster Terrace, Kensington Neighborhood, San Diego, California	Wallace and Wallace, 2020
SD-19348	Historic Nomination Report of the Gustaf L. Anderson House, 4636 Biona Drive, Kensington Community, San Diego, California	Wallace and Wallace, 2020
SD-19349	The John H. Lovett Spec House No. 1 Historic Resource Research Report	Johnson and Johnson, 2020
SD-19517	Historical Nomination of the Carl and Matilda Hays Speculation House #2, 4849 Canterbury Drive - Kensington Neighborhood, San Diego, California	Wallace and Wallace, 2021
SD-19522	Historical Nomination of the George and Clara Harrison House, 5012 Westminster Terrace - Kensington Neighborhood, San Diego, California	Wallace and Wallace, 2020
SD-19525	Benjamin Franklin Elementary School, HABS Submittal	Jerabek-Bray and Strauss, 2022
SD-19583	Letter Report from the San Diego Small Cells Project	Gust, 2020
SD-19584	Letter Report from the SD Small Cells 2 Project	Gust, 2019
SD-19599	Historical Resources Monitoring Program for the Programmatic Water Transmission Pipelines Condition Assessment Program, San Diego, California	Price, 2020
SD-19800	eTS 48189: Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for 36 Wood Pole Inspection Requests	Foglia, 2022
SD-19987	Historical Nomination of the Carl C. Sharp Spec House 4971 Kensington Drive, Kensington Park Extension San Diego, California	May, 2022
SD-19999	Historical Nomination of the Martin and Norma Brauer Speculation House 4368 Adams Ave., Kensington Neighborhood, San Diego, California	Wallace and Wallace, 2022
SD-20000	Historical Nomination of the Jonathan and Myrtle Johnson House 4865 Canterbury Drive, Kensington Neighborhood, San Diego, California	Wallace and Wallace, 2021
SD-20005	Addendum for Historic Resources Board Nomination of 4865 Canterbury Drive, San Diego, California 92116	Wallace, 2022
SD-20216	Historical Nomination of the Charles H. and Alma Nickel House, 4860 Biona Drive - Kensington Park Extension, San Diego, California	May, 2022

* Indicates reports which were mis-mapped at the SCIC.

3.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

A total of 454 cultural resources are on file at the SCIC as being within the Mid-City CPU study area, 395 of which consist of built environment resources (buildings and objects). The remaining 59 resources consist of 30 historic archaeological sites, 11 isolated historic finds, nine prehistoric archaeological sites, four prehistoric isolated artifact finds, one historic storm drain manhole, one historic road, a multi-component artifact scatter, and two built environment resources consisting of one historic water conveyance feature and a historic bridge. The cultural and Tribal Cultural resources identified within the study area are tabulated in Table 2, *Previously Recorded Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources Within the Mid-City CPU Study Area*, with the exception of the 395 built environment resources discussed in the historic context. These 59 resources are also described further below and illustrated in Figure 4, *Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources Within the Mid-City Communities Area* (Confidential Appendix C).

Table 2 also provides potential recommendations for the cultural and Tribal Cultural resources identified within the study area based on the site information provided in the site records and the resource's eligibility status based on previous evaluations and the City's CEQA Significance Determination Thresholds (City of San Diego 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 are 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.

As noted above, a more detailed discussion of the built environment resources, comprised of buildings, sidewalk stamps, and other resources, within the study area is contained within the Historic Context and Focused Reconnaissance Survey Report prepared for the Mid-City CPU (Page & Turnbull 2025a, 2025b).

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL AND TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE MID-CITY CPU STUDY AREA

Primary Number (P-37-#)	Trinomial (CA-SDI -#)	Description	Recorder, Date	Testing Status	Collected Status	Development Impact	Eligibility Status	Potential Recommendations
Archaeological Sites (Prehistoric)								
013002	13002	Lithic scatter	Willis, 1975; Akyüz, 2009	Tested	Not Collected	Partially Destroyed	Not Eligible for NRHP or CRHR	Avoidance; Monitoring
013003	13003	Lithic scatter	Reading, 1977; Akyüz, 2009; Hunt, 2011; Cox, 2018	Tested	Not Collected	Partially Destroyed	Not Eligible for NRHP or CRHR	Avoidance; Monitoring
014494	14162	Lithic scatter	Pigniolo, Bowden-Renna, and Westlund, 1996	Not Tested	Not Collected	Undeveloped	Unknown	Avoidance or Eligibility Evaluation*; Monitoring
014498	14166	Lithic scatter	Pigniolo and Beck, 1996	Not Tested	Not Collected	Undeveloped	Unknown	Avoidance or Eligibility Evaluation*; Monitoring
014499	14167	Lithic scatter	Pigniolo and Beck, 1996	Not Tested	Not Collected	Undeveloped	Unknown	Avoidance or Eligibility Evaluation*; Monitoring
018963	15788	Shell scatter	Pigniolo, 2000	Not Tested	Not Collected	Partially Destroyed	Unknown	Avoidance or Eligibility Evaluation*; Monitoring

Primary Number (P-37-#)	Trinomial (CA-SDI -#)	Description	Recorder, Date	Testing Status	Collected Status	Development Impact	Eligibility Status	Potential Recommendations
018964	15789	Shell deposit	Pigniolo, 2000	Not Tested	Not Collected	Partially Destroyed	Unknown	Avoidance or Eligibility Evaluation*; Monitoring
031589	20038	Shell deposit	Kraft, 2010	Tested	Collected	Partially Destroyed	Not Eligible for CRHR or NRHP	Avoidance; Monitoring
034146	21356	Shell scatter	Tift and Hennessey, 2013	Not Tested	Not Collected	Undeveloped	Unknown	Avoidance or Eligibility Evaluation*; Monitoring
Archaeological Sites (Historic)								
005580	5580	Refuse scatter	Norwood, 1978; Pigniolo and Bowden-Renna, 1996	Not Tested	Not Collected	Undeveloped	Unknown	Avoidance or Eligibility Evaluation*; Monitoring
010528	10528	Home Avenue Dump; refuse deposit	Wade, 1986; Brian F. Smith and Associates, 2004; Foote, 2018; Howes, 2021	Tested	Partially Collected	Partially Destroyed	Eligible for CRHR	Avoidance; Data Recovery and Monitoring
012463	12463	Refuse deposit	Smith, 1991	Not Tested	Partially Collected	Likely Destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring

Primary Number (P-37-#)	Trinomial (CA-SDI -#)	Description	Recorder, Date	Testing Status	Collected Status	Development Impact	Eligibility Status	Potential Recommendations
012935	12935	Refuse scatter	Manley and Wade, 1992	Not Tested	Not Collected	Undeveloped	Unknown	Avoidance or Eligibility Evaluation*; Monitoring
013923	13901	Refuse scatter	Tordoff and Dominici, 1994	Not Tested	Partially Collected	Destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring
013924	--	Refuse scatter	Tordoff and Dominici, 1994	Not Tested	Partially Collected	Destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring
014495	14163	Refuse deposit	Pigniolo, Bowden-Renna, and Westlund, 1996	Not Tested	Not Collected	Undeveloped	Unknown	Avoidance or Eligibility Evaluation*; Monitoring
014496	14164	Refuse scatter	Pigniolo, Bowden-Renna, and Westlund, 1996	Not Tested	Not Collected	Undeveloped	Unknown	Avoidance or Eligibility Evaluation*; Monitoring
014497	14165	Refuse scatter	Pigniolo and Beck, 1996	Not Tested	Not Collected	Undeveloped	Unknown	Avoidance or Eligibility Evaluation*; Monitoring
016320	14793	Structural remains	Wahoff and Lilburn, 1998	Not Tested	Not Collected	Likely Destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring
016321	14794	Structural remains	Wahoff and Lilburn, 1998	Not Tested	Not Collected	Likely Destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring

Primary Number (P-37-#)	Trinomial (CA-SDI -#)	Description	Recorder, Date	Testing Status	Collected Status	Development Impact	Eligibility Status	Potential Recommendations
017028	15067	Refuse deposit	Newlands, 1998	Not Tested	Collected	Partially Destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring
018911	15750	Refuse deposit	Pignolo, 1999	Not Tested	Not Collected	Likely Destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring
024259	--	Refuse deposit	Pierson, 2001	Not Tested	Collected	Likely Destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring
024260	--	Refuse deposit	Pierson, 2001	Not Tested	Collected	Likely Destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring
024379	--	Refuse deposit	Pierson, 2001	Not Tested	Collected	Likely Destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring
024380	--	Refuse deposit	Pierson, 2001	Not Tested	Collected	Likely Destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring
027844	18104	Refuse deposit	Pierson, 2006	Not Tested	Collected	Destroyed	Unknown	No Additional Work
028330	18347	Refuse deposit	Case, Yerka, and Patterson, 2005	Not Tested	Collected	Likely Destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring
030633	19460	Refuse deposit	Goodwin, 2009	Not Tested	Collected	Likely Destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring
031588	--	Refuse deposit	Kraft, 2010	Tested	Collected	Destroyed	Unknown	No Additional Work
032674	20702	Refuse deposit	Brodie, 2007	Not Tested	Collected	Likely Destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring
033154	--	Storm drain manhole	Thomson and Price, 2013	Not Tested	Not Collected	Partially Destroyed	Unknown	Avoidance or Eligibility Evaluation*; Monitoring
033514	21072	Refuse deposit	Dittmer, 2012	Not Tested	Collected	Partially Destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring

Primary Number (P-37-#)	Trinomial (CA-SDI -#)	Description	Recorder, Date	Testing Status	Collected Status	Development Impact	Eligibility Status	Potential Recommendations
033557	--	Historic Highway 395	Tift, 2013; ASM, 2015; Chasteene, 2017; Foglia and Keckeisen, 2017; Stringer-Bowsher, 2018; ASM, 2021	Tested	Not Collected	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
033846	--	Structural remains and refuse scatter	Graham and Campbell, 2014	Not Tested	Not Collected	Undeveloped	Unknown	Avoidance or Eligibility Evaluation*; Monitoring
037590	22444	Refuse deposit	Loveless, 2017	Not Tested	Collected	Likely Destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring
038982	22919	Refuse deposit	Soto, 2019	Not Tested	Collected	Likely Destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring
038983	22920	Refuse deposit	Soto, 2018	Not Tested	Collected	Likely Destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring
038987	22921	Refuse deposit	Stanley and Courtney, 2019	Not Tested	Collected	Likely Destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring
038988	22922	Refuse deposit	Stanley, 2020	Not Tested	Collected	Undeveloped	Unknown	Monitoring

Primary Number (P-37-#)	Trinomial (CA-SDI -#)	Description	Recorder, Date	Testing Status	Collected Status	Development Impact	Eligibility Status	Potential Recommendations
038989	22923	Refuse deposit	Stanley, 2020	Not Tested	Collected	Likely Destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring
Multi-Component Sites								
008667	8667	Lithic and glass scatter	Goldberg, 1981	Not Tested	Not Collected	Undeveloped	Unknown	Avoidance or Eligibility Evaluation*; Monitoring
Archaeological Isolates (Prehistoric)								
015572	--	Isolated flake	Apple and Zanelli, 1996	Not Tested	Not Collected	N/A	Not Eligible for CRHR or NRHP	No Additional Work
015573	--	Isolated ground stone fragment	Apple and Zanelli, 1996	Not Tested	Not Collected	N/A	Not Eligible for CRHR or NRHP	No Additional Work
015989	--	Isolated flakes	Apple and Rose, 1997	Not Tested	Not Collected	N/A	Not Eligible for CRHR or NRHP	No Additional Work
016319	--	Isolated flake	Wahoff, Broggan, Bowde-Renna, and Apple	Not Tested	Not Collected	N/A	Not Eligible for CRHR or NRHP	No Additional Work
Archaeological Isolates (Historic)								
025512	--	Isolated bottle	Pierson, 2004	Not Tested	Collected	N/A	Not Eligible for CRHR or NRHP	No Additional Work
030636	--	Isolated bottle	Pierson, 2009	Not Tested	Collected	N/A	Not Eligible for CRHR or NRHP	No Additional Work
030668	--	Isolated bottle	Pierson, 2009	Not Tested	Collected	N/A	Not Eligible for CRHR or NRHP	No Additional Work
030669	--	Isolated bottle	Pierson, 2009	Not Tested	Collected	N/A	Not Eligible for CRHR or NRHP	No Additional Work

Primary Number (P-37-#)	Trinomial (CA-SDI -#)	Description	Recorder, Date	Testing Status	Collected Status	Development Impact	Eligibility Status	Potential Recommendations
032919	--	Isolated bottle and ceramic sherd	Brian F. Smith and Associates, 2013	Not Tested	Collected	N/A	Not Eligible for CRHR or NRHP	No Additional Work
038981	--	Isolated bottle	Soto, 2020	Not Tested	Collected	N/A	Not Eligible for CRHR or NRHP	No Additional Work
038984	--	Isolated bottle	Stanley, 2019	Not Tested	Collected	N/A	Not Eligible for CRHR or NRHP	No Additional Work
038985	--	Isolated bottle	Courtney and Stanley, 2019	Not Tested	Collected	N/A	Not Eligible for CRHR or NRHP	No Additional Work
038986	--	Isolated toy	Courtney and Stanley, 2020	Not Tested	Collected	N/A	Not Eligible for CRHR or NRHP	No Additional Work
039577	--	Isolated rail tie	Ports, 2021	Not Tested	Collected	N/A	Not Eligible for CRHR or NRHP	No Additional Work
040668	--	Isolated bottle	Booth and Powell, 2023	Not Tested	Collected	N/A	Not Eligible for CRHR or NRHP	No Additional Work
040046	--	Chollas Creek Bridge	Carrico, 2022	Not Tested	Not Collected	Extant	Potentially significant pending further study	Eligibility Evaluation
040047	--	Flood control channel	Carrico, 2022	Not Tested	Not Collected	Extant	Potentially significant pending further study	Eligibility Evaluation

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

**Portion of resource within Mid-City CPU area is likely destroyed due to development of El Cajon Boulevard, Madison Avenue, Fairmount Avenue, and I-15.

3.1.2.1 Prehistoric Archaeological Resources

A total of 13 prehistoric cultural resources have been documented within the boundaries of the study area. Four are isolated resources (P-37-015572, P-37-015573, P-37-015989, and P-37-016319), while the remaining nine are sites (P-37-013002 [CA-SDI-13002], P-37-013003 [CA-SDI-13003], P-37-014494 [CA-SDI-14162], P-37-014498 [CA-SDI-14166], P-37-014499 [CA-SDI-14167], P-37-018963 [CA-SDI-15788], P-37-018964 [CA-SDI-15789], P-37-031589 [CA-SDI-20038], and P-37-034146 [CA-SDI-21356]).

Four of the prehistoric sites, P-37-018963 (CA-SDI-15788), P-37-018964 (CA-SDI-15789), P-37-031589 (CA-SDI-20038), and P-37-034146 (CA-SDI-21356), are either shell scatters or deposits. P-37-018963 (CA-SDI-15788) and P-37-018964 (CA-SDI-15789) were observed during a pedestrian survey (Pignoli 2000a, 2000b). P-37-018963 (CA-SDI-15788) was noted to be a 10-meter (m; 32.8 feet [ft]) by 10 m (32.8 ft) surficial shell (Pignoli 2000a). P-37-018964 (CA-SDI-15789), a 100 m (328 ft) by 5 m (16.4 ft) shell deposit, was observed within the bank of a road cut; a cobble in the road cut appeared to be fire-affected, but no other artifacts were observed (Pignoli 2000b). P-37-034146 (CA-SDI-21356) is a 30 m (98.4 ft) by 25 m (82.0 ft) shell scatter (Tift and Hennessey 2013). P-37-031589 (CA-SDI-20038) is comprised of a shell scatter with two loci (Kraft 2010a). Locus A, located along a slope, measured approximately 10 m (32.8 ft) by 15 m (49.2 ft), while Locus B, located south of Locus A, measured approximately 95 m (311.7 ft) by 7 m (23 ft). Brian F. Smith and Associates implemented a testing program consisting of the excavation of three shovel test pits (STPs) in Locus A and seven in Locus B; the testing program resulted in the collection of 15.4 grams of shell from depths of 0 to 20 centimeters (cm; 7.8 inches [in]) at both loci. Given the results of the testing, Brian F. Smith and Associates determined that the resource lacked research potential and, as a result, was not considered significant (Kraft 2010a).

The remaining five prehistoric sites, P-37-013002 (CA-SDI-13002), P-37-013003 (CA-SDI-13003), P-37-014494 (CA-SDI-14162), P-37-014498 (CA-SDI-14166), and P-37-014499 (CA-SDI-14167), are all lithic scatters.

Artifacts recorded at P-37-013002 (CA-SDI-13002) and P-37-013003 (CA-SDI-13003) consisted of flakes, cores, utilized cores, scrapers, handaxes, and hammerstones (Reading 1977; Reading and Willis 1975). In 2009, ASM Affiliates (ASM) visited both resources and conducted subsurface testing comprised of four STPs at P-37-013002 (CA-SDI-13002) and four STPs at P-37-013003 (CA-SDI-13003); no evidence of either resource was observed on or below the ground surface (Akyüz 2009a, 2009b; Laylander et al. 2009). Both resources were noted to be heavily disturbed by the surrounding residential development and construction of I-805. Because of this, ASM proposed that P-37-013002 (CA-SDI-13002) and P-37-013003 (CA-SDI-13003) were ineligible for listing on the NRHP or the CRHR (Laylander et al. 2009). Two subsequent visits to P-37-013003 (CA-SDI-13003) occurred in 2011 (by Rincon Consultants) and 2018 (by ICF). No cultural materials were observed in the area during either site visit (Cox 2018; Hunt 2011). Given the similarity of artifacts observed at both sites, it is likely that they represent a large, singular resource that was bisected during the construction of I-805 in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

P-37-014494 (CA-SDI-14162), P-37-014498 (CA-SDI-14166), and P-37-014499 (CA-SDI-14167) are sparse lithic scatters. P-37-014494 (CA-SDI-14162), recorded in 1996, consists of two cores and two flakes (Pignoli et al. 1996). P-37-014498 (CA-SDI-14166) contains three fragments of debitage and one core, while P-37-014499 (CA-SDI-14167) contains two cores and a fragment of debitage (Pignoli and Beck 1996a, 1996b). None of these resources has been tested for significance.

The isolated resources, isolated flakes (P-37-015572, P-37-015989, and P-37-016319) and an isolated ground stone fragment (P-37-015573), were all observed in undeveloped areas. While development has occurred in the area following the recordation of the isolated artifacts, they may still exist where they were initially observed (Apple and Rose 1997; Apple and Zanelli 1996a, 1996b; Wahoff et al. 1998).

3.1.2.2 Multi-Component Resource

Initially documented as a prehistoric resource comprised of a sparse lithic scatter with “some historic glass,” P-37-008667 (CA-SDI-8667) will be discussed in this constraints study as a multi-component resource. The resource, within an area of 25 m, includes five flakes, three cores, and an undisclosed quantity of glass (Goldberg 1981). P-37-008667 (CA-SDI-8667) has not been evaluated for significance.

3.1.2.3 Historic-Era Resources

The historic-period cultural resources documented within the study area consist of 30 historic sites, 11 historic isolated finds, one historic storm drain manhole (P-37-033154), one historic road (P-37-033557), one historic bridge (P-37-040046), one historic flood control channel (P-37-040047), and 395 built environment buildings, structures, and objects.

A total of 28 historic-period refuse deposits or scatters have been recorded within the Mid-City CPU area; the vast majority of these were recovered during construction monitoring of utility infrastructure within roadways, while one was recorded in conjunction with structural remains. In general, these deposits or scatters are comprised of refuse dating to the early to mid-twentieth century; none of these resources have been evaluated for eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP/CRHR. One resource, P-37-010528 (CA-SDI-10528), the Home Avenue Dump Site, is not included in this count due to the complexity of the resource.

A testing program was implemented at one of these resources, P-37-031588, in order to identify significant subsurface deposits (Kraft 2010b). Two test trenches were excavated, resulting in the recovery of more than 850 historic-period artifacts dating to between 1914 and 1945. No evaluation was included in the site record, and the cited report is not on file at the SCIC.

P-37-010528 (CA-SDI-10528) is the site of the San Diego City Dump, also referred to as the Home Avenue Dump Site, which operated from 1908 to 1915 (Van Wormer 1996; Wade 1986). Numerous historic-period artifacts, typically bottles, tableware, ceramics, and other refuse items, have been recovered during monitoring and testing efforts since the resource was initially recorded in the late 1980s (Brian F. Smith and Associates 1991, 2004; Brown 1997; Foote 2018; Hahnlen and Smith 2018; Van Wormer 1996; Wade 1986). While the dump was officially in operation from 1908 to 1915, recovered temporally diagnostic artifacts indicate that the area was in use primarily between 1908 to 1915 and 1935 to 1938; the earliest artifacts date to 1840, while the latest date to 1959 (Foote 2018; Hahnlen and Smith 2018). The results of several studies (e.g., Brian F. Smith and Associates 1991; Van Wormer 1996; Hahnlen and Smith 2018) indicate that, as a whole, P-37-010528 (CA-SDI-10528) is a significant resource. However, portions of the resource, specifically those disturbed during the installation of the Home Avenue Trunk Sewer and the Terrace View Villas, have been determined to contain little research potential due to the recovery of the artifacts in those areas (Brian F. Smith and Associates 1991; Hahnlen and Smith 2018).

Three sets of structural remains have been recorded within the Mid-City CPU area (P-37-016320 [CA-SDI-14793], P-37-016321 [CA-SDI-14794], and P-37-033846), one of which (P-37-033846) also contains a historic-period refuse scatter. P-37-016320 (CA-SDI-14793) consists of the remnants of a historic water

utilities facility, while P-37-016321 (CA-SDI-14794) is a historic foundation or loading dock (Wahoff and Lilburn 1998a, 1998b). The third resource, P-37-033846 is comprised of a series of terraced cobblestone walls and steps (Graham and Campbell 2014). A cement slab and an associated refuse scatter with artifacts dating to 1920 to 1940 is present at the foot of the stairs; the site record indicates that the cement slab was utilized as a dance floor for Prohibition-era parties (Graham and Campbell 2014).

P-37-033154 was recorded during monitoring in 2013 and consists of a single storm drain manhole made of red brick (Thomson and Price 2013). The upper portion of the feature was noted to have been previously removed, leaving two layers of brick held together with mortar and an iron ladder rung. Following recordation, a portion of the feature was destroyed during excavation for an underground utility main line (Thomson and Price 2013).

P-37-033557, the original alignments of Highway 395, are recorded along the modern-day alignments of El Cajon Boulevard, Fairmount Avenue, Madison Avenue, and I-15. Originally recorded elsewhere in 2013, the resource's site record was updated in 2015, 2017, 2018, and 2021, with the segment within the Mid-City CPU area included in the 2018 recordation (ASM 2015, 2021; Chasteene 2017; Stringer-Bowsher 2018; Tift 2013). P-37-033557 is recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR under Criteria A and 1 due to its status as an important inland transportation corridor and for facilitating settlements in towns throughout the county (Stringer-Bowsher 2018). None of the segments of P-37-033557 that contain character-defining features are present within the study area.

P-37-040046 and P-37-040047, both recorded in 2022, include the original, abandoned Chollas Creek Bridge and the Chollas Creek flood control channel (Carrico 2022a, 2022b). Both bridge and channel were constructed between 1953 and 1955; however, neither has been formally evaluated for significance or eligibility for listing in the CRHR or NRHP but remain potentially significant until formally evaluated.

The historic isolated artifacts consist primarily of bottles, though an isolated toy and a rail tie have also been recorded. All of the isolated artifacts were collected during construction monitoring of utility work located in the roadways of the older neighborhoods of the Mid-City CPU.

As stated previously, built environment resources, consisting primarily of historic-period buildings, are discussed in further detail in the Historic Context prepared for the Mid-City CPU (Page & Turnbull 2025b).

3.2 OTHER ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Various additional archival sources were consulted for this study, including historic topographic maps and aerial imagery. These include historic aerial photographs from 1941, 1951, 1953, 1964, 1966, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1985, 1990, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, and 2000 (NETR Online 2026; University of California Santa Barbara [UCSB] Digital Library 2026) and several historic USGS topographic maps including the 1903 and 1930 *La Jolla* (1:62,500); 1904 and 1930 *San Diego* (1:62,500); 1942 *La Mesa* (1:31,680); 1944 *National City* (1:31,680); 1947, 1953, 1967, and 1975 *La Mesa* (1:24,000); and the 1953, 1967, and 1975 *National City* (1:24,000) topographic maps. The purpose of this research was to assess the change in land use over time and the potential for archaeological resources to be present within the Mid-City CPU study area.

The earliest topographic maps, the 1903 *La Jolla* and 1904 *San Diego* (1:62,500) topographic maps, depict the Mid-City CPU study area as a mostly undeveloped region with a few scattered structures surrounding the alignment of modern-day El Cajon Boulevard. A road, likely in the same alignment as modern-day Home Avenue, is recorded within the “Las Choyas Valley.” Several roads are present in the City Heights portion of the CPU area, though few structures are present. Substantial residential development was captured by the 1930 *La Jolla* and *San Diego* (1:62,500) maps; much of this development is present within the Normal Heights and Kensington-Talmadge areas. Highways 80 and 395 are present on the 1942 *La Mesa* and 1944 *National City* (1:31,680) maps, which also depict much of the core of the CPU study area as being subdivided and developed. Individual structures and roads are recorded along the southern boundary of the CPU area. By the time the 1953 topographic maps (*La Mesa* and *National City* [1:24,000] maps) were prepared, SR 94 had been completed. Additionally, the alignment of Highway 395, which follows the modern-day alignment of I-15 south of El Cajon Boulevard, was completed and in use. These maps also depict features, such as the Alvarado Freeway in the alignment of modern-day I-8, Kensington Park, the Chollas Heights Naval Radio Station, the Rest Haven Preventorium, and several schools. The 1967 *La Mesa* and *National City* (1:24,000) maps depict the modern alignment of I-8 and SR 94, the I-805 (noted to be under construction), and a portion of I-15. These maps also depict the numerous canyons in the region, as well as the new development in the Eastern Area portion of the CPU area. The I-805 and the southern alignment of I-15 were completed by the time the 1975 *La Mesa* and *National City* (1:24,000) maps were prepared. Few changes were included in the 1994 *La Mesa* and 1996 *National City* (1:24,000) maps; several roads, such as Home, 54th, College, and University Avenues, were reclassified as secondary highways or major connecting roads, while the Chollas Heights Naval Radio Station was replaced by a housing development.

Aerial photographs also show the historic development within the Mid-City CPU area. Photographs of the area from the 1940s and 1950s show much of the area covered by residential development (NETR Online 2026; UCSB Digital Library 2026). Some areas, specifically those around the Chollas Valley, contain visible grading, while others, such as the southern portion of the Eastern Area, were largely undeveloped. By the time the aerial photograph from 1976 was taken, these areas had been developed into single-family neighborhoods (UCSB Digital Library 2026). This photograph also shows the completed construction of I-805, as well as segments of what would ultimately become I-15. The Mid-City CPU area remains relatively unchanged throughout the following decades through the mid-1990s, when the alignment of I-15 through the CPU area was completed. At this time, the only areas of the study area that remain undeveloped are the Chollas Park area, the canyons, and the steep slopes (NETR Online 2026).

3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on March 2, 2026, for a Sacred Lands File search and a list of Native American contacts for the study area. The NAHC indicated in a response dated March 5, 2026, that the search of the Sacred Lands File was completed with negative results. Letters were sent on March 12, 2026, to the Native American representatives identified by the NAHC (Table 3, *Native American Contact Program Responses*). To date, no responses have been received. 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)	--	3/02/2026 3/05/2026	Sacred Lands File search request sent via email. Received results of Sacred Lands search (negative) and Native American contact list via email
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande	Art Bunce, Attorney	3/12/2026	Letter sent via email
Campo Kumeyaay Nation	Marcus Cuero, Chairperson	3/12/2026	Letter sent via email
Campo Kumeyaay Nation	Ben Dyche, Vice Chairperson	3/12/2026	Letter sent via email
Campo Kumeyaay Nation	Daniel Tsosie, THPO	3/12/2026	Letter sent via email
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Eduardo Mercado, Principle, Grey Wolf Monitoring	3/12/2026	Letter sent via email
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources	3/12/2026	Letter sent via email
Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians	Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson	3/12/2026	Letter sent
Jamul Indian Village	Erica Pinto, Chairperson	3/12/2026	Letter sent via email
Jamul Indian Village	Lisa Cumper, THPO	3/12/2026	Letter sent via email
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians	Carmen Lucas	3/12/2026	Letter sent via email
La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians	Eric La Chappa, Chairperson	3/12/2026	Letter sent via email
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation	Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson	3/12/2026	Letter sent via email
Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians	Michael Linton, Chairperson	3/12/2026	Letter sent via email
San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians	John Flores, Environmental Coordinator	3/12/2026	Letter sent via email
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson	3/12/2026	Letter sent via email
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	Bernice Paipa, Cultural Resource Specialist	3/12/2026	Letter sent via email
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Ray Teran, Cultural Resource Management Director	3/12/2026	Letter sent via email
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic office	3/12/2026	Letter sent via email

THPO= Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

A request for tribal consultation in accordance with Senate Bill (SB) 18 was initiated by the City of San Diego in June 2026, for the Mid-City CPU. The City of San Diego will send additional SB 18 notices 45 and 10 days before the Mid-City CPU is presented to the City of San Diego City Council for adoption.

This report will be provided to consulting Tribes, when requested, to assist with their review to determine if the Mid-City CPU area contains any Tribal Cultural resources or areas of tribal importance that would require further evaluation or special consideration in the Mid-City CPU. A summary of the consultation will be included in the Addendum to the Blueprint SD Initiative Program EIR for the Mid-City CPU.

4.0 CULTURAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The Mid-City CPU area has been categorized into three cultural resource sensitivity levels rated low, moderate, or high based on the results of the archival research, the NAHC Sacred Lands File check, the records search, regional environmental factors, and the amount of modern development that has occurred (Figure 5, *Mid-City Cultural Sensitivity: Archaeological Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources* in Confidential Appendix C).

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

Low Cultural Resources Sensitivity

A low sensitivity rating indicates areas where there is a high level of disturbance or development and where no previously recorded resources have been documented, and the area is not characterized by certain environmental factors, such as the presence of young (Holocene) alluvial soils which typically contain a higher likelihood of containing buried resources.

The majority of the Mid-City CPU area (approximately 90 percent, approximately 6,520 acres) is characterized by urban development built primarily after 1940, with some older structures having been demolished for newer construction (City of San Diego 2024; Page & Turnbull 2025a, 2025b). Much of this construction occurred along the mesa tops of the study area and included mass grading, with the soils on the mesa having been altered to create level building sites and streets. These areas, as well as the areas within the study area that have been excavated by mass or rough grading within the last approximately 40 years since the implementation and application of CEQA, are generally considered to have a low potential for archaeological deposits in context, as the soil that would have contained archaeological resources, if they were present, was generally removed during these processes. Large portions of these areas are underlain by artificial fill as a result of residential buildings and infrastructure development, and the potential for intact archaeological deposits to be identified is low; if existing, any archaeological resources are unlikely to be substantial in artifact assemblage frequency and/or deposition, as evidenced by existing archival data from the records search. As such, the cultural sensitivity of these developed areas within the Mid-City CPU area would be considered low.

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

Moderate Cultural Resources Sensitivity

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

A moderate sensitivity rating is generally applied to the undeveloped areas of the Mid-City CPU study area within canyons or larger drainages. These areas, such as Swan Canyon and portions of the Chollas Valley, may have provided reliable water sources or a high concentration of subsistence resources, and the bottoms of the canyons and drainages are typically where young (Holocene) alluvial floodplain deposits are present.

Additionally, a moderate sensitivity rating is also applied in developed areas in areas where, based on a review of aerial photographs, there appears to have been limited grading and deposit of fill, or where there may be a likelihood of buried historic archaeological resources to be present that are related to the historic development of the area, such as portions of the Mid-City area that were developed early in the area's history. Due to the sporadic development of the area throughout the 1920s and 1930s, as well as the numerous infill housing developments built in the 1950s, it is possible for subsurface historic resources, likely isolated historic artifacts or refuse deposits, to be present. These resources would likely be present in a subsurface context near the surrounding structures that have been largely unchanged since their construction or within areas where the construction methods favored the deposition of historic refuse (e.g., trenching and backfilling). However, a review of historic topographic maps, aerial photographs, and Sanborn Insurance maps did not indicate any specific historic features, such as cisterns, or old, unchanged structures.

Approximately 583 acres (approximately eight percent) of the Mid-City CPU area has been identified as having a moderate 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 prehistoric archaeological resources have been documented within the Mid-City CPU area; however, the major canyon bottoms (primarily Chollas Valley), 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. Additionally, the Home Avenue Dump Site, which has been determined to be a significant historic-period

site and eligible for the CRHR, contains a high sensitivity for subsurface historic-period archaeological resources.

In total, approximately two percent (approximately 170 acres) of the Mid-City CPU 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 Mid-City 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 or high sensitivity and in proximity to areas where there are known, recorded archaeological resources.

The above sensitivity recommendations for the cultural resources 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 Mid-City CPU area. This mitigation framework has been incorporated into the Final Addendum to the Blueprint SD Initiative Program EIR for the Mid-City CPU.

HIST-2 – Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources

Prior to 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 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 prior to distribution of a draft CEQA document.

Local Designation of Resources

The final cultural resource evaluation report shall be submitted to the Historical Resources Board (HRB) staff for designation. The final cultural resource evaluation report and supporting documentation will be used by HRB staff in consultation with qualified City staff to ensure that adequate information is available to demonstrate eligibility for designation under the applicable criteria.

Monitoring and Archaeological Resource Reports

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

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

Archaeological Resource Reports shall be prepared by qualified professionals as determined by the criteria set forth in Appendix B of the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. In the event that a cultural resource deposit is encountered during construction monitoring, a Collections Management Plan shall be required in accordance with the project's MMRP. The disposition of human remains and burial-related artifacts that cannot be avoided or are inadvertently discovered is governed by State (i.e., AB 2641 [Coto] and California Native American Graves and Repatriation Act [Cal NAGPRA] of 2001 [Health and Safety Code 8010-8011]) and federal (i.e., federal NAGPRA [United States Code 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.

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Appendix A

Resumes of Key Personnel

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.

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.

Appendix B

Native American Correspondence
(Confidential, bound separately)

Appendix C

Confidential Figures
(Confidential, bound separately)