Cultural Resources Constraints and Sensitivity Analysis for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Update, City of San Diego, California

Submitted to:
City of San Diego
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March 2020
(Revised September 2022)
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PURPOSE OF STUDY</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGULATORY FRAMEWORK</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Register of Historical Resources and CEQA</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of San Diego Historical Resources Register (Local Register)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Plan Context</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROJECT LOCATION</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROJECT PERSONNEL</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. SETTING</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL SETTING</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CULTURAL SETTING</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prehistoric Archaeology</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnohistoric Period</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Period</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. METHODS</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECORD SEARCHES</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCHIVAL RESEARCH</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. RESULTS</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCHIVAL RESEARCH RESULTS</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCIC Record Search Results</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego Museum of Man Record Search Results</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAHC Record Search Results</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archival Research Results</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. CULTURAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. RECOMMENDATIONS</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MITIGATION FRAMEWORK</td>
<td>Error! Bookmark not defined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial Determination</td>
<td>Error! Bookmark not defined.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

Authors: Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA and Spencer Bietz
Firm: Red Tail Environmental
Client: Dudek
Project: City of San Diego Mira Mesa Community Plan Update
Submitted to: City of San Diego, Planning Department
Report Date: March 2020
Report Title: Cultural Resources Constraints and Sensitivity Analyses for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Update, City of San Diego, California
Submitted to: City of San Diego, Planning Department
Type of Study: Record Search Summary and Constraints and Resources Sensitivity Analysis
New Sites: N/A
Updated Sites: N/A
USGS Quads: Del Mar and Poway 7.5’ Quadrangles
Acreage: Approximately 10,500 acres
Key Words: San Diego, Mira Mesa Community Plan Update, Constraints Analyses, prehistoric archaeology, historic archaeology
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMSL</td>
<td>above mean sea level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APE</td>
<td>Area of Potential Effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEQA</td>
<td>California Environmental Quality Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHRIS</td>
<td>California Historical Resources Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRHR</td>
<td>California Register of Historical Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIR</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRB</td>
<td>City of San Diego Historical Resources Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRG</td>
<td>San Diego Municipal Code: Land Development Code: Historical Resources Guidelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMCPU</td>
<td>Mira Mesa Community Plan Update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAHC</td>
<td>Native American Heritage Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHP</td>
<td>Office of Historic Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Area</td>
<td>Mira Mesa Community Plan Update Project Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Tail</td>
<td>Red Tail Environmental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCIC</td>
<td>South Coastal Information Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDMOM</td>
<td>San Diego Museum of Man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USGS</td>
<td>U.S. Geological Survey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Executive Summary

Red Tail Environmental was contracted by Dudek to conduct a cultural resources constraints analysis and sensitivity study for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Update (MMCPU) and the associated Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of San Diego (City) is the lead agency for the MMCPU and the EIR. In addition to CEQA, this report was prepared in compliance with San Diego Municipal Code: Land Development Code: Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG) (2001).

The following cultural resources constraints analysis and sensitivity study includes a review of relevant site records and reports on file with the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and the San Diego Museum of Man (SDMOM), a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) held by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), Native American outreach, and archival research, including a review of historic aerial photographs and maps.

The record searches of the CHRIS held at the SCIC and the SDMOM identified 326 previously conducted cultural resources studies that have been conducted within the MMCPU project area and a 0.25-mile record search radius, 206 of them have intersected the MMCPU project area and 120 were located out of the project area. Approximately 76% of the MMCPU project area has been included in a previously conducted cultural resource study. One hundred and fifty-nine cultural resources have been previously recorded within the MMCPU project area and record search radius, of these 110 of the previously recorded cultural resources are located within the MMCPU project area. Of the 159 cultural resources within the MMCPU project area and record search radius 121 are prehistoric archaeological resources, 29 are historic archaeological resources, five are multicomponent archaeological resources, and seven are historic buildings or structures. The prehistoric archaeological resources consist of prehistoric/ethnohistoric habitation remains, bedrock milling, and lithic scatters and the historic archaeological sites primarily consist of historic habitation areas and trash scatters. Of the cultural resources within the MMCPU, three have been previously listed or recommended eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR).

A search of the SLF held by the NAHC was negative, indicating that sacred lands have not been identified within the MMCPU project area. The NAHC provided a list of 19 local tribal organizations and individuals. Red Tail contacted the 19 local tribal organizations and individuals requesting additional information on the Project area. Two Native American responses have been received.

In order to assess the cultural resources sensitivity of the MMCPU project area Red Tail combined the results of the record searches, environmental factors, impacts of modern development and archival research to identify areas of the MMCPU as high, medium, and low for cultural resources sensitivity.

Prior to any future projects within the MMCPU that could directly affect cultural resources, steps should be taken to determine the presence of cultural resources and the appropriate mitigation for any significant resources that may be impacted. CEQA requires that before approving discretionary projects the Lead Agency must identify and examine the significant adverse environmental impacts which may result from that project. A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (Sections 15064.5(b) and 21084). A substantial adverse change is defined as demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration activities which would impair historical significance (Sections 15064.5(b)(1) and 5020.1). Any historical resource listed in or eligible to be listed in the CRHR, including archaeologically resources, is considered to be historically or culturally significant. Resources which are listed in a local historic register or deemed significant in a historical resource survey as provided under Section 5024.1(g) are presumed historically or culturally significant.
significant unless "the preponderance of evidence" demonstrates they are not. Finally, a resource that is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historic Resources, not included in a local register of historic resources, or not deemed significant in a historical resource survey may nonetheless be historically significant, pursuant to Section 21084.1.

City of San Diego Historical Resources Board (HRB) may designate any improvement, building, structure, sign, interior element and fixture, feature, site, place, district, area or object as historic and eligible to the City of San Diego Historical Resources Register (City Register), if it meets any of the criteria, described in the HRG.

In addition, the HRG identifies the City’s commitment to addressing Native American concerns regarding traditional cultural properties and stresses the importance of local Native American consultation and input on prehistoric cultural resources, Tribal Cultural Resources, and Native American Traditional Cultural Properties.
1. INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) was contracted by Dudek to conduct a cultural resources constraints analysis and sensitivity study for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Update (MMCPU) and the associated Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of San Diego (City) is the lead agency for the MMCPU and the EIR. In addition to CEQA, this report was prepared in compliance with San Diego Municipal Code: Land Development Code: Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG) (2001).

This report documents the existing cultural resources located in the MMCPU project area (project area) and identifies cultural resources sensitivities within the project area. In addition, this report provides recommendations for further archaeological study and recommended mitigation measures for future specific projects within the MMCPU project.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

CEQA and California Register of Historical Resources

CEQA requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated against the potential for environmental damage, including effects to historical resources. Historical resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. The act defines historical resources as “any object, building, structure, site, area, or place that is historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (Division I, Public Resources Code, Section 5021.1[b]).

Assembly Bill No. 52 (AB 52) amends CEQA by creating a new category of cultural resources, tribal cultural resources, and new requirements for consultation with Native American Tribes. AB 52 became effect July 1, 2015. Lead agencies are required to offer Native American tribes with an interest in tribal cultural resources located within its jurisdiction the opportunity to consult on CEQA documents. The procedures under AB 52 offer the tribes an opportunity to take an active role in the CEQA process in order to protect tribal cultural resources. If the tribe requests consultation within 30 days upon receipt of the notice, the lead agency must consult with the tribe. A Tribal Cultural Resource is defined as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and may be considered significant if it is (1) listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources; or (2) a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1.

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate historical resources against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project’s impacts to historical resources. Mitigation of adverse impacts is required if the proposed project will cause substantial adverse change. Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired. While demolition and destruction are fairly obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA Guidelines provide that a project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) is considered to materially impair the resource’s significance. The CRHR is used in the consideration of historical resources relative to significance for purposes of CEQA. The CRHR includes resources listed in, or
1. Introduction

formally determined eligible for listing in, the NRHP and some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts), or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory, may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852), which consist of the following:

- Criteria 1: it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
- Criteria 2: it is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
- Criteria 3: it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
- Criteria 4: it has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

City of San Diego Historical Resources Regulations

The City’s Historical Resources Regulations (San Diego Municipal Code [SDMC] Chapter 14, Article 3, Division 2) were adopted in January 2000, providing a balance between sound historic preservation principles and the rights of private property owners. The Regulations have been developed to implement applicable local, State, and federal policies and mandates. Included in these are the General Plan, CEQA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Historical resources, in the context of the City’s regulations, include site improvements, buildings, structures, historic districts, signs, features (including significant trees or other landscaping), places, place names, interior elements and fixtures designated in conjunction with a property, or other objects of historical, archaeological, scientific, educational, cultural, architectural, aesthetic, or traditional significance to the citizens of the city. These include structures, buildings, archaeological sites, objects, districts, or landscapes having physical evidence of human activities. These resources are usually over 45 years old and they may have been altered or still be in use.

Compliance with the Regulations begins with the determination of the need for a site-specific survey for a project. Pursuant to SDMC Section 143.0212(a), a historic property (built-environment) survey can be required for any parcel containing a structure that is over 45 years old and appears to have integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. SDMC Section 143.0212(b) requires that historical resource sensitivity maps be used to identify properties in the city that have a probability of containing historic or pre-historic archaeological sites. These maps are based on records of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) maintained by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University, archival research from the San Diego Museum of Man, and site-specific information in the City’s files. If records show an archaeological site exists on or immediately adjacent to a subject property, the City would require a survey. In general, archaeological surveys are required when the proposed development is on a previously undeveloped parcel, if a known resource is recorded on the parcel or within a 1-mile radius, or if a qualified consultant or knowledgeable City staff member recommends it. In both cases, the determination for the need to conduct a site-specific survey must be made in 10 days for a construction permit (ministerial) or 30 days for a development permit (discretionary) pursuant to SDMC Section 143.0212(c).
1. Introduction

SDMC Section 143.0212(d) states that if a property-specific survey is required, it shall be conducted according to the criteria included in the City’s Historical Resources Guidelines. Using the survey results and other available applicable information, the City shall determine whether a historical resource exists, whether it is eligible for designation as a designated historical resource, and precisely where it is located.

City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines

Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG) (City of San Diego 2001) are incorporated in the San Diego Land Development Manual by reference. The Guidelines establish a development review process to review projects in the City. This process is composed of two aspects: the implementation of the Historical Resources Regulations and the determination of impacts and mitigation under CEQA. The HRG provide property owners, the development community, consultants and the general public with explicit guidelines for the management of historical resources located within the jurisdiction of the City of San Diego. These guidelines are designed to implement the City's Historical Resources Regulations contained in the Land Development Code (Chapter 14, Division 3, Article 2) in compliance with applicable local, state and federal policies and mandates, including, but not limited to, the City's General Plan, the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The intent of the guidelines is to ensure consistency in the management of the City's historical resources, including identification, evaluation, preservation/mitigation and development.

The City’s HRG state that:

Historical resources include all properties (historic, archaeological, landscapes, traditional, etc.) eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, as well as those that may be significant pursuant to state and local laws and registration programs such as the California Register of Historical Resources or the City of San Diego Historical Resources Register. "Historical resource" means site improvements, buildings, structures, historic districts, signs, features (including significant trees or other landscaping), places, place names, interior elements and fixtures designated in conjunction with a property, or other objects of historical, archaeological, scientific, educational, cultural, architectural, aesthetic, or traditional significance to the citizens of the City. They include buildings, structures, objects, archaeological sites, districts or landscapes possessing physical evidence of human activities that are typically over 45 years old, regardless of whether they have been altered or continue to be used. Historical resources also include traditional cultural properties. The following definitions are based, for the most part, on California's Office of Historic Preservation’s (OHP) Instructions for Recording Historical Resources and are used to categorize different types of historical resources when they are recorded.

The purpose and intent of the Historical Resources Regulation of the Land Development Code (City of San Diego 2018a) is outlined as follows:

To protect, preserve and, where, damaged, restore the cultural resources of San Diego. The regulations apply to all development within the City of San Diego when cultural resources are present within the premises regardless of the requirement to obtain Neighborhood Development Permit or Site Development Permit.

The City’s General Plan PEIR (City of San Diego 2008) states the following:

The Historical Resources Regulations require that designated cultural resources and traditional cultural properties be preserved unless deviation findings can be made by the decision maker as part of a discretionary permit. Minor alterations consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior’s Standards are exempt from the requirement to obtain a separate permit but must comply with the regulations and associated cultural resources guidelines. Limited development may encroach into
important archaeological sites if adequate mitigation measures are provided as a condition of approval.

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

In general, the City’s cultural resources regulations build on federal and state cultural resources laws and guidelines in an attempt to streamline the process of considering impacts to cultural resources within the City’s jurisdiction, while maintaining that some resources not significant under federal or state law may be considered historical under the City’s guidelines. In order to apply the criteria and determine the significance of potential project impacts to a cultural resource, the APE of the project must be defined for both direct impacts and indirect impacts. Indirect impacts can include increased public access to an archaeological site, or visual impairment of a historically significant view shed related to a historic building or structure.

City of San Diego Historical Resources Register (City Register)

The HRG identifies the criteria under which a resource may be historically designated. It states that any improvement, building, structure, sign, interior element and fixture, site, place, district, area, or object may be designated a historical resource by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board (HRB) if it meets one or more of the following designation criteria:

a. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's, a community's or a neighborhood's historical, archaeological, cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, landscaping or architectural development;

b. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history;

c. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;

d. Is representative of the notable work of a master builder, designer, architect, engineer, landscape architect, interior designer, artist or craftsman;

e. Is listed or has been determined eligible by National Park Service for listing on the NRHP or is listed or has been determined eligible by the SHPO for listing on the CRHR; or

f. Is a finite group of resources related to one another in a clearly distinguishable way or is a geographically definable area or neighborhood containing improvements which have a special character, historical interest or aesthetic value or which represent one or more architectural periods or styles in the history and development of the City.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

General Plan Context

The City of San Diego General Plan, adopted in 2008, is a comprehensive “blueprint” for San Diego’s growth over the next 20 to 30 years; it provides the broad citywide vision and development framework. Central to the plan is the “City of Villages” strategy, which focuses growth in pedestrian-friendly, mixed-use activity centers linked to an improved regional transit system. As a part of this strategy, the General
Plan identifies over 50 community Planning Areas in the city, including Mira Mesa, for which community plans are to be developed or updated to provide more localized policies. The General Plan identifies Sorrento Mesa within the Mira Mesa Community Planning Area as a Subregional Employment Area due to its industrial land use base supporting high-tech, life science and manufacturing sectors. These uses are an important source of base sector employment and contribute to the City’s economic prosperity.

**Purpose**

The current Mira Mesa Community Plan provides the detailed framework to guide development in Mira Mesa. Originally adopted in 1992, the community plan has undergone over nine amendments in the intervening years. The Community Plan update seeks to bring the Plan up-to-date by:

- Analyzing current land use, development, and environmental characteristics;
- Evaluating changes in demographics that may affect land use needs;
- Understanding demand for housing, public facility, and commercial development;
- Working with community members and stakeholders to determine key issues of concern, desires, and preferences to establish a vision and objectives for the plan update;
- Evaluating the “fit” of current Community Plan policies to achieve community goals and regulatory requirements; and
- Ensuring that policies and recommendations remain in harmony with the General Plan, Climate Action Plan, and state mandates.

**Process**

The Community Plan update process will unfold in five phases:

- Phase 1 includes evaluation of existing conditions (this report), and identification of community needs, constraints & opportunities. Community members’ input will be sought through workshop, online outreach, and advisory committee meetings.
- Phase 2 will explore land use, community design, and mobility concepts and update the existing community plan elements’ goals and policies.
- Phase 3 will explore various ways in which the vision can be achieved, resulting in a preferred concept and policy framework, and development of a draft Community Plan. Community members’ input will be sought through workshops and online outreach.
- Phase 4 will involve drafting the EIR and updating the Impact Fee Study (IFS). These will be introduced to the community at a workshop, and there will be a formal public review period for the Draft EIR. A Final EIR and Responses to Comments will be prepared.
- Phase 5 involves presenting the Draft and Final EIR, the Draft IFS, and the Draft Community Plan to the Planning Commission and the Smart Growth and Land Use Committee of the City Council for formal recommendation and, then, the City Council for adoption.

**PROJECT LOCATION**

The MMCPU project area consists of approximately 10,500 acres and is located in the north central portion of the City, 16 miles north of downtown San Diego, between the Interstate 805 (I-805) and Interstate 15 (I-15) corridors (Figures 1 and 2). The Mira Mesa community is bounded on the north by Los Peñasquitos Canyon and the surrounding communities of Torrey Hills, Carmel Valley and Rancho Peñasquitos; on the east by Miramar Ranch North and Scripps Miramar Ranch; on the south by Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar; and on the west by the University and Torrey Pines communities.

More specifically, the area is shown on the USGS 7.5’ Del Mar and Poway Quad maps within the unsectioned Los Peñasquitos Land Grant and the Pueblo of San Diego Land Grant; Sections 20, 29, 30, and 31 of Township 14 South Range 2 West; Sections 5 and 6 of Township 15 South Range 2 West; Sections
1. Introduction

25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35, and 36 of Township 14 South, Range 3 West; and Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, and 12 of Township 15 South Range 3 West. (Figures 3 and 4).

The Project’s Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the Project site only, shown on Figure 2. As the Project consists of a community plan update there are no anticipated indirect or cumulative impacts that would necessitate a larger APE outside of the direct MMCUP project area.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Red Tail Principal Investigator Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA served as the primary author of this report, and managed the study. Red Tail Senior Archaeologist Spencer Bietz contributed to the report and prepared the report figures. Resumes of key personnel are included in Appendix A.
Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map.
1. Introduction

Figure 2. Project Area Map shown on an aerial photograph.
Figure 3. Project Area Map shown on the USGS 7.5' Quad Map (1 of 2).
1. Introduction

Figure 4. Project Area Map shown on the USGS 7.5' Quad Map (2 of 2).
2. SETTING

NATURAL SETTING

Geologically, the MMCPU project area is located within the Coastal Plain Region of San Diego County, which is characterized by a sequence of now-elevated marine terraces and their associated marine and non-marine sediments (Kern, 1977; Kern and Rockwell, 1992). A majority of the project area is underlain by Quaternary very old lacustrine, playa, and estuarine (paralic) deposits (Kennedy and Tan, 2008), which within Mira Mesa, extend from Interstate 15 in the east to Interstate 805 in the west, and from Los Peñasquitos Canyon in the north to Miramar Naval Air Station in the south. Quaternary Old Paralic Deposits (late to middle Pleistocene), Quaternary young alluvial deposits (Holocene and late Pleistocene), Quaternary Paralic Deposits (late Holocene), Tertiary Scripps Formation (middle Eocene), Tertiary Ardath Shale (middle Eocene), and Cretaceous and Pre-Cretaceous metamorphic formations of sedimentary and volcanic origin are exposed in canyons, drainages and eroded slopes within the project area (Kennedy and Tan, 2008).

The MMCPU project area is characterized by steep slopes on the west, overlooking Sorrento Valley, trending eastward to a gradually rising series of flat mesas. This area is also bordered by the lower slopes of the Peninsular Range mountains, with Black Mountain and Van Dam Peak to the north, and Iron Mountain and Mt. Woodson to the east and northeast, respectively. Five steep-sided canyons, Los Peñasquitos Canyon, Lopez Canyon, Rattlesnake Canyon, Carroll Canyon, and Soledad Canyon border and cut through the MMCPU project area. Three of these canyons, Los Peñasquitos, Lopez, and Carroll Canyons are over 1,000 feet wide. In addition to these five major canyons, many tributary cuts and washes extend in a general north-south direction creating small, separate mesas with limited access. Land elevation across the MMCPU project area ranges from 50 ft. above mean sea level (amsl) in western Los Peñasquitos Canyon to 850 ft. amsl within Canyon Hills Park, at the northeastern portion of the MMCPU project area. The elevations of the mesas across the project area range from 350 ft. in the west to 500 ft. in the east.

The majority of the MMCPU project area contains urban development and only small areas contain native vegetation, mostly within the canyons. Vegetation communities within undeveloped areas consist of chaparral, grass lands, scrub, and riparian forest and scrub. Several of the mesa tops contain vernal pools.

Fourteen soil series are found within the MMCPU project area: Altamont clay, Carlsbad gravelly loamy sand, Chesteron fine sandy loam, Chino silt loam, Carrlitos loamy sand, Diablo-Olivenhain complex, Huerhero loam, Olivenhain cobbley loam, Redding gravelly loam, Redding cobbley loam, Salinas clay loam, San Miguel rocky silt, San Miguel Elchequer rocky silt loams, and Tujunga sand (USDA 2019). Redding gravelly loam and Redding cobbley loam, makes up approximately 51% of the project area, followed by Altamont clay at approximately 11% of the project area. Gravel pits, river wash, and terrace escarpments make up approximately 18.5% of the project area (USDA 2019).

The MMCPU project area contains a Mediterranean climate with hot dry summers and cooler wetter winters. Mean annual precipitation ranges from 9 to 13 inches of rainfall a year, with an average of 61 to 63 degrees Fahrenheit with average highs 88 degrees Fahrenheit and lows of 42 degrees Fahrenheit (USDA 2019).
CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Archaeology

Generally, archaeologists believe that human occupation within San Diego County began sometime after 20,000 years Before Present (B.P.), and likely prior to 11,200 B.C. (Fagan 2003, Gallegos 2017). However, Kumeyaay creation stories state that the Kumeyaay people have always resided in San Diego County and were created in the sea at the same time as the earth was created (Kroeber 1925). Archaeologists have developed numerous chronologies and nomenclature for the archaeological record many of which conflict with each other. Most archaeologists divide the human occupation of San Diego County during the prehistoric period into three main occupation eras: the Terminal Pleistocene / Early Holocene Period; the Middle Holocene Period; and the Late Holocene Period. While archaeological studies have taken place in San Diego County for over 100 years, portions of San Diego County, especially the coastal region within the limits of the City of San Diego, have few well dated deposits as a result of development and the destruction of sites prior to the implementation of environmental laws and systematic archaeological studies (Hale 2009).

No definite evidence of human occupation of San Diego County is available prior to approximately 12,000 B.C. However, a possible early archaeological site was identified in San Diego County, containing in situ hammerstones, a stone anvil, and fragmentary remains of spiral fractured fossilized mastodon bone and molar fragments, showing evidence of percussion, known as the Cerutti Mastodon site (Holen et al., 2017). The site was dated to $130.7 \pm 9.4$ thousand years ago, and if believed to be an archaeological site is the oldest archaeological site in North America. However, it is highly disputed if the site was formed by the genus Homo or is naturally occurring (Holen et al. 2017).

The earliest known archaeological sites near San Diego County, with reliable dates, are from the Channel Islands. The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island dates to 13,300 years ago, and the Daisy Cave site on San Miguel Island dates to 12,300-11,120 years ago (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). Over 25 shell midden sites that date to between 12,000 and 8,000 years ago have been recorded on the Channel Islands. On the mainland a site near San Luis Obispo dates to 10,300-9,650 years ago and a several sites on Cedros Island in Baja California date to 12,000 years ago (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009).

Previously archaeologists believed that people came to North and South American through the Bering Land Bridge, however recent studies have identified that this ice-free corridor was blocked from 21,000 to possibly as late as 11,000 B.C. (Erlandson et al. 2007). Meanwhile the coast areas of the Pacific Northwest were deglaciated by approximately 14,000 B.C. Travel along the Pacific Coast in boats would have been possible during this period, and widespread kelp forest could have created a “kelp highway” with sufficient resources to sustain people entering North America during this time period (Erlandson et al. 2007, Gallegos 2017, Masters and Aiello 2007). Erlandson et al. (2007) argue that “it seems most likely that the peopling of the Americas included both coastal and interior migrations of peoples from northeastern Asia and Beringia, with an earlier migration possibly following the northern Pacific coast” (56). However, Erlandson et al. also argues that no archaeological sites have been unequivocally dated to over 15,000 years ago in California or North American.

Terminal Pleistocene / Early Holocene Period (ca. 12,000-6,000 B.C.), Paleo-Indian, San Dieguito

Paleo-Indian sites have been identified across most of North American, often referred to as the Clovis Complex. The Clovis Complex is defined by the use of large fluted projectile points and other large bifacial stone tools. Three isolated fluted points have been reported in San Diego County (Davis and Shutler 1969, Kline and Kline 2007, Rondeau et al. 2007). However, no fluted points have been found in San Diego
2. Setting

In San Diego County the Paleo-Indian period is generally termed San Dieguito. The San Dieguito was defined by Warren (1968) at the C.W. Harris Site (SDI-149) which was characterized by leaf shaped and large stemmed projectile points, scrapers and other stone tools that were technologically similar to the Western Stemmed Point Tradition (WSPT), also called the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT). Archaeological evidence of the WSPT has been found across the western interior of North America with small regional variations (Gallegos 2017, Sutton, 2016, Warren 1968). Radio carbon dates from the C.W. Harris Site (SDI-149) ranged from ca. 8,000 to 6,500 cal B.C. (Byrd and Raab 2007, Gallegos 2017). Outside of the isolated Clovis points found in San Diego County, this is the earliest evidence for human occupation in the County. While the earliest radiocarbon dates in San Diego County are ca. 10,000 to 11,000 years ago, Gallegos (2017) stresses that all San Diego County sites have problematic stratigraphy because of bioturbation or disturbances from modern uses. Ground stone use was infrequent in San Dieguito archaeological remains, leading to the belief that the San Dieguito were highly mobile groups and their subsistence practices focused on the hunting of large game.

It is unknown if the first people arrived in San Diego County via the sea or from the pluvial lakes within the Great Basin to the east. Gallegos reports that there are two locations the may be the earliest San Dieguito habitation areas, if they arrived in San Diego by sea, most likely in the La Jolla Archaeological Area, extending from La Jolla Bay to the University of California, San Diego Chancellor’s house, or at the Remmington Hills Site SDI-11079, near the coast of Otay Mesa, east of the Tijuana Lagoon (Gallegos 2017). Masters and Aiello argue that from approximately 10,800 to 9,400 B.C. the extensive kelp beds of the coast of southern California flourished and would have provided a resource rich environment that would have made the coast area a more attractive living location than the interior (2007). The estuaries off the coast of San Diego were productive with resources such as fish nurseries, shellfish, shorebird and marine mammals (Masters and Aiello 2007).

In addition, the Windsong Shores Site, SDI-10965/W-131, is representative of the San Dieguito Period, with artifacts similar to the WSPT, and was occupied ca. 9930 to 9580 years ago. However, these archaeological sites, in addition to artifacts similar to the WSPT, also contain artifacts which show a diet of shellfish, fish, birds, small to large mammals, and plant foods. Traditionally, archaeological research on Paleo-Indians has focused on the subsistence strategy of large game hunting of Pleistocene megafauna, which was then hunted to extinction. Subsequently Paleo-Indian peoples then focused on different subsistence strategies (Erlandson et al. 2007). More recent studies along the Southern California coast have focused on the diversity of subsistence strategies during this period, acknowledging the use of smaller animals and plant foods as staples, with limited evidence for big game hunting (Byrd and Raab 2007 and Erlandson et al. 2007). There is little specific information from San Diego County archaeological sites for subsistence practices from this time period, besides the sites listed above. However, in the Daisy Cave archaeological site, only 200 miles to the north, one of the largest early Holocene archaeological deposits that has been excavated identified over 18 types of fish, multiple shellfish, marine mammals, and birds remains, showing that people relied on a wide assortment of marine resources as early as 8000 B.C., rather than subsisting on large mammal hunting (Erlandson et al. 2007). In addition, archaeological research across Southern California has shown the use of shellfish, marine mammals, and fish declined proportionately with distance from the coast. Less is known about plant use in interior sites from 8000 to 6500 B.C., besides the fact that an increase of milling tools is present suggesting that plant resources were heavily relied upon during this early period (Erlandson et al. 2007). Several sites in southwestern California from which spire removed *Olivella* beads have been recovered and dated to 9000 to 7000 B.C., which indicate a trade network between the coast and the interior people, or the movement of people between the two very different environments (Erlandson et al. 2007). Byrd and Raab argue that an environmental change
from 10,000 to 8,000 cal. B.C. caused warming and drying conditions which shrunk the interior lakes and streams in Southern California’s deserts and spurred the change from a reliance on large game hunting to a focus on a variety of subsistence strategies (2007).

While early dates are present in coastal San Diego County there is less information for a Late Pleistocene occupation in the inland areas of the County, including the western Colorado Desert, of which the far western portion is within San Diego County. Within the Indian Hill rock shelter site (SDI-2537) there is radio carbon evidence for an occupation of the site at least 4,000 years ago, within the Middle Holocene, but no archaeological sites that have been reliably dated to the Late Pleistocene / Early Holocene Period (Gallegos 2017).

There is a large debate between the relationship of the San Dieguito and the La Jolla Complex peoples in San Diego County, and whether they represent distinct cultural changes or represent tool kits specific to the environment. The La Jolla Complex has been defined as the archaeological remains of the people inhabiting San Diego County during the Middle Holocene, discussed below. It has a focus on milling stone technology, rough percussion-flaked stone tools and a reliance on a variety of marine, plant, and small terrestrial resources (Hale 2009, Wallace 1955, Warren 1968). Sites which date to the Early Holocene in San Diego County do contain some milling tools, but at lower levels than the La Jolla period sites (Gallegos 2017). The lowest levels of the C.W. Harris Site (SDI-149), however have been identified as a Paleo-Indian Period occupation with a coastal adaption and the artifacts are primarily bifaces and scrapers without the ground stone artifacts associated with milling identified in other early sites (Gallegos 2017:21). The Remmington Hills site has four of the earliest radiocarbon dates in San Diego County, but contains cobble tools as well as milling tools, and shows a dependence on coastal and lagoon resources rather than big game hunting (Gallegos 2017). Gallegos also stresses that in choice locations in San Diego County, such as Tijuana Lagoon surrounding Otay Mesa and around La Jolla Bay the archaeological record shows a continuous habitation through the Holocene with little evidence for cultural change until the Late Prehistoric Period (Gallegos 2017). Development and bioturbation have resulted in a lack of stratigraphy in these areas, which may have obscured the presence a traditional Paleo-Indian occupation, if one had been present.

**Middle/Late Holocene Period (ca. 6000 B.C.-A.D. 500 - 800), Archaic Period, La Jolla Complex, Millingstone Horizon**

The Millingstone Horizon, known as the La Jolla Complex or the Archaic Period in San Diego County, consisted of a tool kit that focused on collection and processing of small plant seeds and hunting of a variety of medium and small game animals; along with a reliance on marine resources along the coast (Byrd and Raab 2007, Hale 2009, Rogers 1945, Warren 1968). While, early milling stone assemblages show that by 9,000 years ago milling tools were in use and that seeds and nuts must have been a dominate food source (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009), the Millingstone Horizon is generally attribute to the Middle to Late Holocene Period and has been identified across much of central and southern California by ca. 6000 to 5000 cal B.C. The La Jolla Complex has been identified as remaining relatively stable for thousands of years in San Diego County with very little technological changes identified within the archaeological record (Byrd and Raab 2007, Hale 2009).

The archaeological record from this period are often found near the coastal lagoons, however inland sites are also identified during the lengthy Middle Holocene Period. La Jolla Complex sites along the coast and the lagoons contain a large number of shellfish remains. The stone tools associated with this period are often described as “crude” or “expedient” and contain choppers, scrapers, handstone, milling slabs, basin metates, discoids, and Pinto and Elko projectile points. Flexed burials are associated with the La Jolla Complex (Moriarty 1966, Gallegos 2017, Hale 2009). A large number of small sandstone mortars or bowls have been recovered from archaeological sites in the La Jolla area, dated to the La Jolla Complex, as well as manos metates, pestles, net weights, scrapers and projectile points (Gallegos 2017).
Interior archaeological sites from this period were thought to by seasonally mobile with small settlement based on the availability of food resources. There is little archaeological evidence for group size and type and use of habitation structures within San Diego County for the middle Holocene. The interior archaeological sites from this period contain similar archaeological collections, without the use of shellfish and other marine resources, but with a focus on milling tools, and lithic choppers and scrapers.

During this lengthy period very little technological changes are identified within the archaeological record until approximately 5,000 years ago when there was an increase in sedimentation along the coast. This transformed the estuaries into shallow wetlands, closed several of the lagoons, transformed the coastal areas into sand and mudflats, and limited the kelp forests, causing the coastal region to have a lower level of subsistence resources than in the past (Byrd and Raab 2007, Gallegos 2007, Masters and Aiello 2007). Pismo Clams are used to identify the development of sand beaches as they require wide fine-grained sand beaches that are not lost in winter storms (Masters and Aiello 2007). While the sedimentation of the coastal lagoons and estuaries was a lengthy process, based on Pismo Clam data the San Diego County coast, was the latest area within Southern California to show lagoon closure and the creation of sand beaches, which took place approximately 5,000 years ago, approximately 3,000 B.C., (Masters and Aiello 2007). Gallegos states that during this period to adapt to the changing environmental condition people changed their settlement patterns by increasing their use of plant and terrestrial animal use, which is evidence in the archaeological record through an increase in habitation areas near oak and grassland resources and away from the coastal zone (Gallegos, 2007). Gallegos shows that this is visible in the archaeological record by a near absence of archaeological sites at Agua Hedionda, Batiquitos, San Elijo and San Dieguito lagoons ca. 3500-1580 B.P., with evidence that these lagoons opened again between 1580 and 1000 BP. In contrast Peñasquitos Lagoon, Tijuana Lagoon, San Diego Bay, and La Jolla Bay did not close and show continuous prehistoric occupation. Gallegos also argues that several of the coastal sites in the La Jolla area, on the mesa tops, appear to have been abandoned ca. 5,000 to 3,000 years ago as the rocky shore shellfish population diminished (2017).

Past archaeological studies argued that as the coastal estuaries became less productive for shellfish and other food sources there was a depopulation along the coastal zone, and settlements shifted to inland river valleys with an intensification of terrestrial game and plant resources (Byrd and Raab 2007). However, more recent archaeological work has identified Middle Holocene period sites remaining along the coastline along San Diego Bay, Mission Bay, Peñasquitos Lagoon, San Elijo Lagoon, Santa Margarita River drainage, Las Flores Creek, and San Mateo Creek that show a continuous occupation from the Middle Holocene into the Late Holocene (Byrd and Raab 2007). Byrd and Raab argue that the larger drainage systems, such as San Elijo Lagoon, Las Flores Creek, and the Santa Margarita River Valley likely maintained more productive estuaries that provided resources for a continuous occupation through the Middle to Late Holocene (Byrd and Raab 2007).

During the La Jolla Period there is less evidence for trade networks or migrations of people than in the Late Holocene. Shell bead types found in Southern California have been identified in the western and northern Great Basin from the Middle Holocene period. However, the extent and variety of these trade networks are unknown. There is an argument that during the Middle Holocene a migration of speakers of Uto-Aztecan languages migrated from the Great Basin into portions of Southern California, based on both archaeological and linguistic data, known as the Shoshonean Wedge, however additional research is needed (Byrd and Raab 2007). Overall, it is unknown if the people which created the La Jollan Complex archaeological sites are the same which created the San Dieguito, and the difference in the archaeological record shows different subsistence strategies based on location and availability of resources, if they represent different cultural traditions due to migration or peoples, or a combination of factors.

Besides the lessening of marine resources, approximately 5,000 years ago, archaeologists have not come to a consensus on identifying different phases within the La Jolla Complex, either due to environmental or
cultural changes, and overall the archaeological record during this lengthy time period remains very similar (Hale 2009, Laylander 2018). Little is known about the transition from the La Jolla Complex to the Late Prehistoric Period. Laylander reports that there is a relative scarcity of dates within archaeological sites from the period between 1300 B.C. to A.D. 200, but it is unknown if this represents a decline in population during the end of the Archaic Period, or a bias in research data (Laylander 2014a).

**Late Holocene Period (A.D. ca. 500 – 800 to 1769), Late Prehistoric Period**

It is unknown if the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period was caused by an adoption of new technologies by the same people living in San Diego during the La Jolla Complex, or was representative of a migration of people into San Diego County (Laylander 2014a). Regardless, the Late Prehistoric Period is defined by the introduction of the bow and arrow after approximately A.D. 500 and the use of ceramics after approximately A.D. 1000. Also, during this time mortuary practices changed from inhumations to cremations (Byrd and Raab 2007). Gallegos reports that there may have been a long period of transition between what archaeologists identify as the La Jolla Period and the Late Prehistoric Period, possibly over a thousand years and that this transition is marked by an increase in the diversification of pressure flaked artifacts (Gallegos 2017:33). The Late Holocene Period is identified as a continuation of the cultural practices that were present during the initial Euro-American exploration of San Diego County and that were recorded during the Ethno-Historic Period (Byrd and Raab 2007).

During the Late Holocene Period subsistence strategies, as seen in the archaeological record, focused on smaller, but more plentiful resources such as hunting small marine fish, collecting smallest species of shellfish, small terrestrial mammals and seed plants. There is an increase in the use of Donax shellfish, milling of plant seeds and nuts in inland locations, numerous hearth features along the coast in Torrey Pines habitat, likely used to processes pine nuts, and an increase in agave roasting pits in the desert zone (Gallegos 2017).

Many of the Late Prehistoric Period archaeological sites are located inland and contain bedrock milling features, thought to relate to acorn or other seed processing. People lived in larger coastal and lower valley villages, that were located near permanent water sources. These villages acted as ceremonial and political centers, and may have been occupied, at least partially, year-round. Smaller villages and residential areas were inhabited seasonally and were located near subsistence resources or were used for specialized activities, especially in inland areas (Byrd and Raab 2007, Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). This may have led to an increase in community size, longer stays at the major residences and different societal organization. It is unknown if these changes in settlement patterns were caused by environmental factors, over use of resources, population growth, or other reasons. It is possible that some of these changes were responses to the Medieval Climatic Anomaly between A.D. 1100 and 1300, which caused a temperature increase and drought across the area (Gallegos 2017). Evidence of formal or permanent residential or communal structures has not been identified in the archaeological record. However, early archaeological studies in the County by Rogers reported archaeological evidence of brush house structures, stone enclosures, sweathouses, hearths, roasting pits, granary bases, bedrock milling features, pictographs, and petroglyphs (Gallegos 2017). Most of the rock art in San Diego County has been attributed to the Late Prehistoric Period (Gallegos 2017).

Archaeological remains have identified over four dozen plant types were used in San Diego County during this period (Byrd and Raab 2007). Within San Diego County, grass seeds had the highest frequencies or use, and there was less evidence for acorn exploitation. Hale (2009) reports that an intensive use of acorns in San Diego County did not take place until A.D. 1700 in conjunction with a greater use of ceramics at that time as well. The lower level of acorn usage in San Diego, visible in macro-botanical studies, is in contrast to a reliance on acorns as a major subsistence resource in other parts of Southern California (Byrd and Raab 2007, Hale 2009). Little is known about plant cultivation during the Late Holocene. There is
evidence that a high number of plants that follow fires were used, but no major research projects have focused on proto-agriculture in San Diego County. Early Spanish accounts identify that the Native Americans were practicing cultivation of certain plants through burning and water diversion (Gallegos 2017).

Agriculture was in use along the Colorado River, east of San Diego County as early as A.D. 700 (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). However, little evidence of agricultural practices have been identified prehistorically in San Diego County. Within the Jacumba Valley region ethno-historic evidence recorded Kumeyaay constructing small dams and ditches diverting water to terraces for agriculture, however Gifford reported this in 1930, as taking place in the first half of the nineteenth century, and it is unknown if it was practiced prior to the ethnohistoric period (Schaefer and Laylander, 2007). Generally, while there is archaeological evidence for use of fire and the manipulation of grasses producing seeds, it is unknown the level of agricultural practices predating the mission period in San Diego County (Schaefer and Laylander 2007).

Ceramic use entered the San Diego region during the Late Prehistoric Period, with a wide variety of Late Prehistoric dates for the introduction of ceramics in various parts of the County (Gallegos, 2017; Hale, 2009; and Schaefer and Laylander 2007). Shackley reports that ceramics were not identified west of the mountains within San Diego County prior to A.D. 1300 (2004), but were present in the Lake Cahuilla region as early as A.D. 700 and there were at least five ceramic types present in the desert by A.D. 1000 (2004). Meanwhile Schaefer and Laylander believe that ceramics were in use at the coast by A.D. 800 (2007) and Gallegos reports a range of ceramic use in County (2017). There is a consensus that ceramic use spread from the eastern deserts into the center of San Diego County, Kumeyaay territory, and then spread to northern San Diego County, into the Luiseño territory, after it was in use in the Kumeyaay territory. Ceramic use within the region, especially in the area inhabited by the Tipai, was very diverse and included large food and water storage ollas, parching trays, paint pots, ceramic anvils, canteens, scoops, ceramic dance rattles, and effigy vessels (Shackley, 2004). Clay sources include residual clays from the Peninsular Ranges to the coast, identified as Tizon Brownware, identified by the brown color and high inclusions of mica and angular granite. Clay sources east of the Peninsular ranges resulted in a lighter buff colored ceramics, with less inclusions, known as Buff Ware. While more common in the territory in which they were made both types are found across the region with a much larger variety of ceramic types found within the Colorado Desert area in eastern San Diego County (Schaefer and Laylander, 2007; and Shackley, 2004).

Archaeological evidence shows that there was a decline in usage of large mammals and a focus on small terrestrial mammals, especially rabbits (Christenson 1990). This subsistence practice is linked to the use of bow and arrows in the Late Prehistoric Period. The earliest arrow points, small projectile points, have been dated in San Diego County is between A.D. 490 to 650 and A.D. 690 (Hale 2009). By A.D. 1000 small projectile points have been identified across San Diego County in large numbers (Hale 2009). Two main projectile point types are found within the Late Prehistoric Period, the Cottonwood Triangular and the Desert Side-Notch and some typologies have added a third category, Dos Cabezas Serrated (Laylander, 2014b, McDonald 1994). Projectile points and lithic raw materials in general are consistent between the coastal and eastern areas of the County during the Late Prehistoric period, further implying that the western and eastern site of the territory were occupied by the same peoples seasonally.

Common lithic materials for formed tools, primarily projectile points include chert, jasper, agate, silicified wood, rhyolite, wonderstone, quartz, obsidian, and Santiago Peak metavolcanics (Shackley 2004, Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). The wonderstone found in San Diego County derives from the Rainbow Rock source in the Colorado Desert (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). Dietler reports that during the Late Prehistoric Period, for all lithic use, there was a preference for obsidian followed by cryptocrystalline silicates and then volcanic material. However, while statically, there was a preferred material type, it was more advantageous to use material that was readily available, rather than moving large amounts of preferred material far.
Setting

Distances (Dietler 2000). In addition, Obsidian Butte obsidian is found across the County and access to that resource does not appear to have been controlled by one group (Dietler 2000).

Besides the creation of the small projectile points, which are ubiquitous in Late Prehistoric sites, and were often carefully made, Schaefer and Laylander characterize lithic technology from this period as “expedient” (2007:252) and in general it appears that tools were created as needed from available materials and discarded after use. Gallegos (2017) also supports that lithic technologies were similar through time, with a focus on a direct response to the tools needed and the quality of local lithic material. The small projectile points in abundance during the Late Prehistoric Period could utilize poorer quality material than the large projectile points within the Early and Middle Holocene, as shown with the use of poor-quality Obsidian Butte obsidian and PDL. Generally local volcanic material was used to make scraper tools, and local granitic and sandstone was used for groundstone tools (Gallegos 2017). Overall lithic technology, besides projectile points, tends to be stable over time across San Diego County, with the only clearly chronologically identifiable lithic technology as the change in projectile point type. Groundstone tools show a greater effort of manufacture especially sandstone metates and other volcanic pestles and metates than flaked lithic tools (Gallegos 2017).

During the Late Prehistoric Period there is an increase in archaeological sites within the Colorado Desert, in eastern San Diego County. The Colorado Desert archaeological sites have range of radiocarbon dates from cal A.D. 135 to 645 (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). While located within Imperial County, Obsidian Butte was a major resource of lithic material in San Diego County during the Late Prehistoric Period. Obsidian Butte obsidian was available during periods of low water within Lake Cahuilla. Obsidian Butte obsidian is found across Late Prehistoric archaeological sites within San Diego County during the last 1000 years and made up as much as 10 percent of some debitage assemblages in coastal and interior San Diego sites (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). The Colorado Desert was a major source of additional lithic material types found in San Diego County archaeological sites, including chert, chalcedony, basalt, rhyolite, quartz, and others.

After 1300 B.P. cremation was common practice across San Diego County, and was practiced during the Ethno-Historic Period by both the Kumeyaay and the Luiseño (Gallegos 2017). It is thought that this practice came from the north or east, and it is unknown if the transition from inhumations to cremations was adopted for religious or population reasons, or to control the spread of disease (Gallegos 2017).

Late Period Sites are plentiful across San Diego County and Gallegos argues that it is unknown if the Late Period sites in San Diego County are found frequently due to an increase in population during this period, especially in the inland areas, or due to the result of more recent sites not being buried by silt and sediment like Early and Middle Holocene sites, and thereby hidden from the archaeological record (Gallegos 2017).

Ethnohistoric Period

During the ethno-historic period, two Native American groups inhabited San Diego County: the Luiseño and the Kumeyaay. During this period, Native American people were generally referred to in association with the Mission system. Thus, the Native Americans living in northern San Diego County, associated with the Mission San Luis Rey, were known as the Luiseño, and the peoples in the southern portion of the County, associated with the Mission San Diego de Alcalá, were known as the Diegueño. The term Kumeyaay, or Ipai and Tipai, is modernly used instead of Diegueño.

The Kumeyaay territory ranged from between Agua Hedionda Lagoon and Batiquitos Lagoon in the north west, east through present day Escondido to the southern end of the Salton Sea and then southeast through the Sonoran Desert into Mexico, and the southwestern boundary was around Todos Santos Bay in Baja California, Mexico, south of Ensenada (Luomala 1978). Four to six dialects were present within the Kumeyaay territory, and northernmost groups referred to themselves as Ipai, while those in the southern
portions of the Kumeyaay territory refer to themselves as the Kamiai, Kamiyahi, or Tipai (Kroeber 1976). Ipai and Tipai were thought to be two distinct dialects of Kumeyaay, which was part of the Yuman Family of the Hoxan Stock (Lightfoot 2005). The Ipai were present immediately south of the Luiseno, with the southern boundary near the San Diego Bay and generally following the San Diego River Valley eastward. The Tipai were present south of the San Diego River Valley into Mexico (Gallegos 2017).

Subsistence cycles of the Kumeyaay were seasonal and generally focused on an east-west or coast-to-desert route based around the availability of vegetal foods, while hunting added a secondary food source to gathering practices (Luomala 1978, Shackley 2004). The Kumeyaay lived in the foothills on the edge of the Colorado Desert in the winter, in the mountains in the spring, and in the inland valleys in the summer, although all settlements of a clan would be occupied throughout the year (Spier 1923). A clan’s seasonal movement would be based on several major staple plants and a small number of people would arrive at a campsite to begin gathering in the vicinity of the staple crop, soon to be followed by a larger number. Staples included acorns, mesquite, cactus fruits, seeds, and pinon nuts (Luomala 1978). Spier (1923) goes into detail regarding the use of acorns, which are collected in the fall, and then stored to dry until the following February when they are processed by cracking them open, crushing them using a mortar and pestle, and leaching them. Cacti and succulents were used in greater quantity in the eastern side of the Kumeyaay territory, including agaves, Barrel Cactus, chollas, prickly pears, and yuccas (Luomala 1978).

Ethnographic and archaeological sources show the Kumeyaay using the following plant sources: California Buckwheat, Blue Dicks, Canary grasses, Chia, Native Barley, Pitseed Goosefoot, Tarweeds, wild cucumber, Blue Elderberry, California juniper berries, jojoba, Holly-leaved Cherry, Leomonadeberry, Manzanitas, Oaks, Pinyon, Yucca, Prickly-pears, and others (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). Meat sources included rodents, lizards, some snakes, insects, larvae, deer, and birds. Most hunting was performed by men, either alone or in informal parties (Luomala 1978). Rabbit was the most abundant source of meat, and was often caught in communal drives using nets, fences, or fires along with rabbit sticks or bows and arrows (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). Other food sources within coastal environments include abalones, clams, mussels, marine snails, caterpillars, nearshore fishes, and marine birds (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009, Luomala 1978). Some limited agriculture was present in the east, consisting of the planting of maize, beans, and melons. The flood plain agriculture practiced in the eastern river valleys, was used by the same groups that practiced hunting and gathering in other areas of the Kumeyaay territory (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009).

The Kumeyaay were loosely patrilineal, exogamous, and each group or clan was associated with a restricted locality, probably their summer home, called cimul or gentes (Luomala 1978, Spier 1923, Shackley 2004). Often several lineages lived together in a residential base. The number of residents, both full time or seasonally, is unknown. A hereditary male chief was present in each clan (Luomala 1978). Members of each clan had communal rights to the land and resources within their boundaries. The woman in the marriage were generally from another settlement, and if both agreed the couple would move to the man’s father’s house or would build a house nearby. While generally marriage was patrilocal, it was not uncommon for a couple to live with the woman’s family. Both the husband or wife could leave the marriage if they wished.

Houses were made of Tule of California bulrush (Waterman 1910). In the center of villages was a circular dance ground, made of hard packed soils, where dances took place. Songs and dances were often accompanied by a turtle or tortoise shell rattle, wooden flute or whistle, or a bull-roarer, which was swung around the head to make a loud roaring sound. Tobacco was smoked from a stone pipe and was used primarily in ceremonies. Tobacco smoking is also referenced in Kumeyaay mythology (Waterman 1910).

Kumeyaay religion was a mixture of the newer Chungichnish religion and older religious practices and shared many similarities with the Luiseno (Kroeber 1976, Waterman 1910). It is believed that the Chungichnish religion formed in the north and spread south to the islands of Santa Catalina and San
Clemente, then to the San Juan Capistrano region and finally into San Diego County through the Luiseño (DuBois 1908). The Chungichnish religion did not reach the southern boundary of the Kumeyaay territory until very late in time, possibly as late as the American period, and was practiced less in the southern Kumeyaay territory (Kroeber 1976). Kroeber reports that these religious practices were not called Chungichnish by the Kumeyaay, rather they were called awik meaning “western”. The cult centered around the boys’ imitation ceremony in which tolache, *Datura meteloides*, was drunk. Shamans were present and were the principal performers in Chungichnish ceremonies (Spier 1923). All who took part of the toloache initiation ceremony received a shaman’s powers, to a varying degree (DuBois 1908). Practicing the ceremonies of the cult protected the people from evils such as snake bites, and other misfortunes. The girls’ ceremony, *Atanuk*, was for their physiological wellbeing in their future life, centered around motherhood.

During the girls’ adolescence ceremony, a pit was dug for several girls to lie down in, it was then lined with stones and a large fire was built in it, then the fire was put out and the pit was filled with herbs and the girls were seated in the pit, and additional ceremonies took place within the pit. A crescent shaped stone was heated and placed between their legs, and the girls would wear certain items and songs and dances are performed around the pit. During the ceremony the girl’s face was tattooed. The girls remained in the pit for at least one week and up to four weeks.

The boys’ adolescence ceremony, unlike the girls, was an initiation ceremony. First, the boys drank *Datura meteloides*, then they were taught certain dances and songs. The boys then fell asleep and had a vision. When they awoke the next morning, they were given large amounts of water, had a bath or swim, and were then painted black with white powder blown on them. They then fasted for six days. Additional dances and songs were learned and ceremonies were performed for the next month. The boys’ ceremony ended with the creation of a ground painting. The ground painting was a circle, showing the visible limits of the earth, animals associated with the Chungichnish cult, and other features. The ground painting was then destroyed at the end of the ceremony. The ceremony ended when a human figure, but with a tail, was placed in a pit and covered specifically with stones. The boys were placed in the pit and hopped from stone to stone. Afterwards the figure was buried in the pit, and a dance was performed ending the ceremony (Waterman 1910). Spier adds that the boys only took the *Datura meteloides* once in their lives, and the old men watched out for the boys during the ceremony, which was often held during the winter.

Waterman (1910) reported that the Kumeyaay believed that the souls of people have a continued existence after death and that the spirits of the dead go to the east, and the spirits of those that died are still associated with their places and objects. After death the mourning ritual, *Keruk*, was performed in which the deceased were cremated and the ashes were gathered and placed into a jar of pottery and either buried or placed between rocks. The body was burned so that the spirit would not return. The deceased’s property was collected to use in the Mourning ceremony, which took place on the year anniversary of the death. During the ceremony the deceased’s clothing and any other property was burned during a large gathering.

Other ceremonies and dances included the Feather Ceremony, the Whirling Dance (*Tapakwrip*), Image Burning Ceremony, the Eagle Ceremony which was a ceremony held on the anniversary of the death of the leader of the dances, the War Dance (*Horloi*), and the Fire Ceremony. East was the primary ceremonial direction, and ceremonial enclosures open to the east. East was also associated with the color white, south with green-blue, west with black, and north with red.

The Shaman was called the *Kwasiyai*, and was born a shaman. Waterman (1910) report that disease was caused by deleterious substances in the body, which must be sucked out. The Shaman cured individuals by sucking blood or the diseased object through the mouth or through a pipe, kneading and pressing and blowing tobacco smoke on the diseased person.
Kroeber (1925) reports that the Kumeyaay origin story is similar to that of other Yuman speaking people in Southern California. Mankind and all things in the world are born from mother earth, with either the sky or night as the father. The divinity Wiyot is not the creator rather the first born. However, Waterman (2010) reports that there are two separate mythologies regarding creation in addition to the divinity Wiyot. DuBois (1906) recorded that the Kumeyaay came from Wik-a-mee or Wikami, which was a mountain in the Colorado River region, that all the Indians came from that place and only had one language. Shackley (2004) recorded that Tom Lucas, an ethnographic source from Laguna Mountain, told a similar story that they came from “Spirit Mountain”. Additionally, the spirits of all the dead people return to the mountain to dance (Spier 1923). Shackley states that the Kumeyaay origin story parallels the archaeological evidence in that sometime after A.D. 1000, a large number of Kumeyaay ancestors moved into the present territory and that, archaeologically, the relationship between the Kumeyaay ancestors and the populations living at the coast is not entirely known. Tom Lucas reported that the Kwaaymii, of the people living in the Laguna Mountains, were created by the Great Spirit, Amaayahaa, who put life into their bodies made of dirt, in their current location, and his people did not migrate from a different area (Cline 1984).

Waterman reported that there was a wonderful being called Chaup, and that several myths center on Chaup. Chaup named many of the plants and animals and marked them, and he also first brought storms and disease into the world. Chaup’s physical manifestation is a ball of lightning or a shooting star (DuBois 1904; Miskwish 2016).

The Kumeyaay calendar was divided into six divisions, with 13 lunar months and four seasons. The calendar was used to know when to harvest plants and administer medicines. The Kumeyaay tracked the equinoxes and solstices, and both solar and lunar eclipses. The winter solstice was the most important date on the calendar, with the fall equinox being the start of the year as it also marked the acorn harvest (Miskwish 2016). Constellations were reflected in pictographs, petroglyphs, and cupules. Constellations played an important part of the puberty ceremonies, other constellations represent creation stories, and other stories, such as death relate to the solstice and equinox. Observatories could be rock cairns, rock alignments, or even a singly placed rock (Miskwish 2016).

Waterman (1910) also recorded the Kumeyaay played several gambling games, some of which may have been introduced historically. One such game, peon, was still played during Waterman’s research and is thought to be an ancient practice. Peon was mentioned in the Chaup myth and is played ceremonially. Peon is played on two sides of four players each and involves guessing and reading the other player’s expressions.

**Historic Period**

San Diego history can be divided into three periods: the Spanish, Mexican and American periods. The overview of the Historic Period is summarized below from the HRG (2001).

**Spanish Period (1769-1822)**

In spite of Juan Cabrillo's earlier landfall on Point Loma in 1542, the Spanish colonization of Alta California did not begin until 1769. Concerns over Russian and English interests in California motivated the Spanish government to send an expedition of soldiers, settlers and missionaries to occupy and secure the northwestern borderlands of New Spain. This was to be accomplished through the establishment and cooperative inter- relationship of three institutions: the Presidio, Mission and Pueblo. In 1769 a land expedition led by Gaspar de Portola reached San Diego Bay, where they met those who had survived the trip by sea on the San Antonio and the San Carlos. Initially camp was made on the shore of the bay in the area that is now downtown San Diego.

Lack of water at this location, however, led to moving the camp on May 14, 1769 to a small hill closer to the San Diego River and near the Kumeyaay village of Cosoy. Father Junipero Serra arrived in July of
same year to find the Presidio serving mostly as a hospital. The Spanish built a primitive mission and presidio structure on the hill near the river. The first chapel was built of wooden stakes and had a roof made of tule reeds. Brush huts and temporary shelters were also built.

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

In August, 1774 the Spanish missionaries moved the Mission San Diego de Alcala to its present location six miles up the San Diego River valley (modern Mission Valley) near the Kumeyaay village of Nipaguay. Begun as a thatched jacal chapel and compound built of willow poles, logs and tules, the new Mission was sacked and burned in the Kumeyaay uprising of November 5, 1775. The first adobe chapel was completed in October, 1776 and the present church was begun the following year. A succession of building programs through 1813 resulted in the final rectilinear plan that included the church, bell tower, sacristy, courtyard, residential complex, workshops, corrals, gardens and cemetery (Neuerburg 1986). Orchards, reservoirs and other agricultural installations were built to the south on the lower San Diego River alluvial terrace and were irrigated by a dam and aqueduct system.

In 1798 the Spanish constructed the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in northern San Diego County. They also established three smaller mission outposts (asistencias) at Santa Ysabel, Pala and Las Flores (Smythe 1908; Englehardt 1920; Pourade 1961). The mission system had a great effect on all Native American groups from the coast to the inland areas and was a dominant force in San Diego County.

**Mexican Period (1822-1846)**

In 1822 the political situation changed. Mexico won its independence from Spain and San Diego became part of the Mexican Republic. The Mexican Government opened California to foreign ships, and a healthy trade soon developed, exchanging the fine California cattle hides for the manufactured goods of Europe and the eastern United States. Several of these American trading companies erected rough sawn wood-plank sheds at La Playa on the bay side of Point Loma. The merchants used these "hide-houses" for storing the hides before transport to the east coast (Robinson 1846:12; Smythe 1908:102). As the hide trade grew, so did the need for more grazing lands. Thus the Mexican Government began issuing private land grants in the early 1820s, creating the rancho system of large agricultural estates. Much of the land came from the Spanish missions, which the Mexican government secularized in 1833. The mission system, however, had begun to decline when the Mission Indians became eligible for Mexican citizenship and refused to work in the mission fields. The ranchos dominated California life until the American takeover in 1846 (Smythe 1908:101-106; Robinson 1948; Killea 1966; Pourade 1963). The Mexican Period brought about the continued displacement and acculturation of the native populations.

Another change in Mexican San Diego was the decline of the presidio and the rise of the civilian pueblo. The establishment of Pueblos in California under the Spanish government met with only moderate success and none of the missions obtained their ultimate goal, which was to convert to a Pueblo. Pueblos did, however, begin to form, somewhat spontaneously, near the California Presidios. As early as 1791, presidio commandants in California were given the authority to grant small house lots and garden plots to soldiers and their families (Richman 1911:346). Sometime after 1800, soldiers from the San Diego Presidio began to move themselves and their families from the presidio buildings to the tableland down the hill near the San Diego River. Historian William Smythe noted that Don Blas Aguilar, who was born in 1811, remembered at least 15 such grants below Presidio Hill by 1821 (Smythe 1908:99). Of these 15 grants only five within the boundaries of what would become Old Town had houses in 1821. These included the retired
commandant Francisco Ruiz adobe (now known as the Carrillo Adobe), another building later owned by
Henry Fitch on Calhoun Street, the Ybanes and Serrano houses on Juan Street near Washington Street, and
a small adobe house on the main plaza owned by Juan Jose Maria Marron (San Diego Union 6-15-1873:3).
By 1827, as many as 30 homes existed around the central plaza and in 1835, Mexico granted San Diego
official pueblo (town) status. At this time the town had a population of nearly 500 residents, later reaching
a peak of roughly 600 (Killea 1966:9-35). By 1835 the presidio, once the center of life in Spanish San
Diego, had been abandoned and lay in ruins. Mission San Diego de Alcala fared little better. In 1842, 100
Indians lived under the care of the friars and only a few main buildings were habitable (Pourade 1963:11-
12, 17-18). The town and the ship landing area (La Playa) were now the centers of activity in Mexican San
Diego.

Adobe bricks were used as the primary building material of houses during the Mexican Period because
wood was scarce and dirt and labor were plentiful. The technique had been brought to the New World from
Spain, where it had been introduced by the Moors in the Eighth Century. Adobe bricks were made of a
mixture of clay, water sticks, weeds, small rocks and sand. The sticks, weeds and small rocks held the bricks
together and the sand gave the clay something to stick to. The mixture was poured into a wooden form
measuring about 4 inches by 11 inches by 22 inches and allowed to dry. A one-room, single-story adobe
required between 2,500 and 5,000 bricks. Walls were laid on the ground or built over foundations of
cobblestone from the riverbed. To make walls the adobe bricks were stacked and held together with a thick
layer of mortar (mud mixed with sand). Walls were usually three feet thick and provided excellent insulation
from the winter cold and summer heat. To protect the adobe bricks from washing away in the rain, a white
lime plaster or mud slurry was applied to the walls by hand and smoothed with a rock plaster smoother.
The lime for the lime plaster was made by burning seashells in a fire. The lime was then mixed with sand
and water. Once the plaster had dried, it formed a hard shell that protected the adobe bricks. The roof was
usually made of carrizo cane bound with rawhide strips. Floors were usually of hard packed dirt, although
tile was also used.

The new Pueblo of San Diego did not prosper as did some other California towns during the Mexican
Period. In 1834 the Mexican government secularized the San Diego and San Luis Rey missions. The
secularization in San Diego County had the adverse effect of triggering increased Native American
hostilities against the Californios during the late 1830s. The attacks on outlying ranchos, along with unstable
political and economic factors helped San Diego's population decline to around 150 permanent residents
by 1840. San Diego's official Pueblo status was removed by 1838 and it was made a subprefecture of the
Los Angeles Pueblo. When the Americans took over after 1846, the situation had stabilized somewhat, and
the population had increased to roughly 350 non- Native American residents (Killea 1966:24-32; Hughes
1975:6-7).

American Period (1846-Present)
When United States military forces occupied San Diego in July 1846, the town's residents split on their
course of action. Many of the town's leaders sided with the Americans, while other prominent families
opposed the United States invasion. A group of Californios under Andres Pico, the brother of the Governor
Pio Pico, harassed the occupying forces in Los Angeles and San Diego during 1846. In December 1846,
Pico's Californios engaged U.S. Army forces under General Stephen Kearney at the Battle of San Pasqual
and inflicted many casualties.

However, the Californio resistance was defeated in two small battles near Los Angeles and effectively
ended by January 1847 (Harlow 1982; Pourade 1963).

The Americans raised the United States flag in San Diego in 1846 and assumed formal control with the
Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in 1848. In the quarter of a century following 1848, they transformed the
Hispanic community into a thoroughly Anglo-American one. They introduced Anglo culture and society,
American political institutions and especially American entrepreneurial commerce. By 1872, they even relocated the center of the city and community to a new location that was more accessible to the bay and commerce (Newland 1992:8). Expansion of trade brought an increase in the availability of building materials. Wood buildings gradually replaced adobe structures. Some of the earliest buildings to be erected in the American Period were "Pre-fab" houses which were built on the east coast of the United States and shipped in sections around Cape Horn and reassembled in San Diego.

In 1850, the Americanization of San Diego began to develop rapidly. On February 18, 1850, the California State Legislature formally organized San Diego County. The first elections were held at San Diego and La Playa on April 1, 1850 for county officers. San Diego grew slowly during the next decade. San Diegans attempted to develop the town's interests through a transcontinental railroad plan and the development of a new town closer to the bay. The failure of these plans, added to a severe drought which crippled ranching and the onset of the Civil War, left San Diego as a remote frontier town. The troubles led to an actual drop in the town's population from 650 in 1850 to 539 in 1860 (Garcia 1975:77). Not until land speculator and developer Alonzo Horton arrived in 1867 did San Diego begin to develop fully into an active American town (MacPhail 1979).

Alonzo Horton's development of a New San Diego (modern downtown) in 1867 began to swing the community focus away from Old Town. After the county seat was moved in 1871 and a fire destroyed a major portion of the business block in April 1872, Old Town rapidly declined in importance.

American Period resources can be categorized into remains of the frontier era, rural farmsteads and urban environments, with different research questions applicable to each category. Important research topics for the frontier era include studying the changing function of former Mexican ranchos between 1850 and 1940 and investigating the effect on lifestyles of the change from Hispanic to Anglo-American domination of the pueblo of San Diego. Research domains for rural farmsteads include the definition of a common rural culture, comparing the definition of wealth and consumer preferences of successful rural farm families versus middle and upper- middle class urban dwellers, definition of the evolution and adaptation of rural vernacular architecture, and identification of the functions of external areas on farmsteads. Research questions for urban environments include definition of an urban subsistence pattern; definition of ethnic group maintenance and patterns of assimilation for identifiable ethnic groups; identification of specific adaptations to boom and bust cycles; definition of a common culture for working, middle and upper-middle class urban residents; identification of adaptations to building techniques, architectural styles, technological change and market fluctuations through analysis of industrial sites; and investigation of military sites to relate changes in armament technology and fortification expansion or reduction to changing priorities of national defense.

Mira Mesa Community Plan Update Project Area History

During the prehistoric and ethnohistoric periods a large village site was located along the western boundary of the MMCPU project area. In addition, archaeological records show that the MMCPU project area was heavily used not only for procurement of natural plant and animal resources, but also for the numerous small canyons and drainages which provided sources of fresh water and provided travel routes between inland and coastal settlements.

Early Spanish colonial use of the MMCPU project area was focused on the western boundary of the MMCPU project area, along the coastal canyons. Following initial contact and the establishment of El Presidio Real de San Diego, a Spanish exploration party departed on July 14, 1769, on a trip north to Monterey (Carrico 1977). The expedition, led by Don Gaspár de Portolá, was started as part of a larger plan to map the coastal regions of New California and to discover new locations for missions and presidios (Carrico 1977). Father Juan Crespi, a Franciscan who had previously aided Father Junipero Serra in initializing the mission chain in New California, accompanied Portolá along his journey, recording
informative notes about the newly explored areas (Carrico 1977). Crespi noted that following the departure of the base camp at the foot of Presidio Hill, the exploration party followed existing Native American trails that proceeded northward along False Bay (Mission Bay). At the mouth of Rose Canyon, the party encountered a large village which they named Rinconada (Carrico 1977). Following their visit at Rinconada, the expedition continued northeast through a sheltered valley and up a portion of Rose Canyon, in which they camped for one night. The Spanish expedition continued their trek the next morning, continuing north through Rose Canyon, across the Miramar Mesa, and then west into a valley (potentially either Soledad or Sorrento Valley) which was named Valle de Santa Ysabel after the Queen of Portugal (Carrico 1977).

As the expedition neared what is now Sorrento Valley, Crespi described that the valley looked “to us to be nothing less than a cultivated cornfield or farm, on account of its mass of verdure” (Palou 1926, cited in Carrico 1977). On a small knoll next to the valley, the exploratory team saw a village containing six brush houses, and the team proceeded into the village after ascertaining that the natives were receptive (Carrico 1977). The village was named Ystagua or Estagua, after the Spanish explorers adapted the local name, but was also later called Ranchería de la Nuestra Señora de la Soledad in mission records (Merriam 1968, cited in Carrico 1977). After resting for a night at Ystagua, the exploration continued north, entering San Dieguito Valley, which was renamed San Jacome de la Marca by Crespi (Carrico 1977). Upon arriving, Portolá made camp near a large pool of fresh water, west of present day El Camino Real. The exploration party left San Dieguito on July 16, 1769, heading up a curving canyon across Rancho Santa Fe and north on El Camino Real to Escondido Creek (Carrico 1977). From Escondido Creek, the expedition moved north and west, travelling to San Alejo (San Elijo), which was later renamed to Batiquitos, and then crossing Agua Hedionda Creek on July 17 (Carrico 1977).

The village of Ystagua is significant to the MMCPU project area as it represents the closest of the documented lipai villages during the ethnohistoric period, and is located adjacent to the western boundary of the MMCPU project area. The village site was a large central village and home of the Captain (Kwaaypaay) band (Shipek 1976). From Ystagua the Kwaaypaay oversaw all use of Torrey Pines Bluff, adjacent beaches and the coastal lagoon, and several satellite villages from the coast inland to Poway. The Kwaaypaay maintained control of Torrey Pines, a unique regional resource, and the pines were maintained and protected from damage (Shipek 1976). Ystagua was an important center for trade and interaction throughout Southern California, and the Kwayyapaay maintained close relationships with the villages of Pamo and Mesa Grande, as well as coastal villages around San Diego, Mission Bay, and coastal locations within North San Diego County (Shipek 1976).

Following initial contact with the Spanish explorers, the inhabitants of Ystagua had repeated contact with the Spaniards over the next several years. The village was recorded in the mission records as Rancheríade la Nuestra Senora del la Soledad or Ranchera de Los Peñasquitos (Carrico and Day 1981). Between 1774 and 1800, Spanish priests baptized 142 individuals at the village, including 105 children, 27 women, and 10 men, although the exact records are incomplete as it was common practice for Spanish priests to baptize deceased individuals (Carrico and Day 1981). In 1775, 18 Kumeyaay villages joined together and stormed the Presidio and the Mission San Diego de Alcala. Ystagua and many coastal villages did not participate against the Spaniards. Following the uprising, repeated contact with Spanish missionaries continued until 1800, at which time the last baptism was recorded at the village. Although other coastal villages continued to provide neophytes to the Mission, no additional converts came from Ystagua, suggesting the village may have been abandoned (Carrico and Day 1981).

During its heyday, the village of Ystagua was a socio-economic hub for Southern California indigenous peoples. Coastal access for inland groups and access to foothill and mountain environments for coastal traders was made possible through Peñasquitos Creek, along the northern boundary of the MMCPU project area. The drainage not only provided a preferential access route between coastal and inland communities...
2. Setting

but also ample natural resources for local inhabitants. As time passed, the same resources were eventually relied upon by the Spanish and, later, Mexican ranchers.

Following the relinquishment of Spanish territories to the newly established Mexican government in 1821, eastern Peñasquitos Creek became the new site for the Rancho de los Peñasquitos, now the present-day site of the Johnson-Taylor Adobe, located outside of but immediately north of the MMCPU project area. The site presently consists of a historic structure which was constructed on top of a long-term Native American habitation site. The prehistoric site, originally recorded by R.H. Norwood in 1977, was explored by RECON in 1985 and was found to have been in regular use between 7800 BP to 1840 AD. The habitation site was located around a natural spring which was supplemented by the seasonal flow of Los Peñasquitos Creek (Smith and Kraft 2013).

The historic adobe was constructed later during the middle of the nineteenth century. During the Mexican Period, Captain Francisco Maria Ruiz was granted the Rancho de los Peñasquitos, a private rancho that encompassed nearly 8,500 acres (Pourade 1963, cited in Smith and Kraft 2013). Ruiz built the Ruiz-Alvarado Adobe near the convergence of Lopez Canyon and Los Peñasquitos Canyon, and later deeded the rancho to his friend Francisco Maria Alvarado, whose family occupied the dwelling. Later, around 1857, Alvarado’s daughter married Captain George Alonzo Johnson, and both were given the title to Rancho de los Peñasquitos in 1862 (Smith and Kraft 2013). A small adobe structure was constructed directly south of the present-day location of the Native American occupation site. In 1862, the Johnson Adobe (now known as the Johnson-Taylor Adobe) was constructed. Several additional structures and outbuildings were added around the original adobe through 1868. The ranch was later sold to Jacob Taylor in 1885, who remodeled the ranch house and converted it to a house-hotel and stagecoach stop for a short while, servicing areas between the hotel and the Del Mar railroad station (Hector 1991b, cited in Smith and Kraft 2013). In 1913 the entire ranch burned down, however it was rebuilt and used as a bunkhouse up until 1940, when it was remodeled again to include updated lavatory and kitchen facilities (Hector 1991, cited in Smith and Kraft 2013).

Throughout the Mexican and early American periods, much of the MMCPU project area remained largely undeveloped. Mira Mesa earned its current name from one if its first American settlers E.W. Scripps, a newspaper publisher who purchased 400 acres in the area to construct Miramar Ranch (Schmitschek 2019). Mira Mesa, translated from Spanish, means “tableland view” or "plateau view." It was not until the end of the Korean War that the MMCPU project area began to take on portions of its current form due to the influx of American military personnel. However, the United States military already had established several installations within the immediate vicinity of Mira Mesa starting in the early 20th century. Due to American involvement in World War I, America was in the midst of a major nationwide defense development. In May 1917, the United States government leased 8,000 acres on Linda Vista Mesa for Camp Kearney, named for General Stephen Watts Kearney who distinguished himself during the Mexican-American War (MCAS Miramar ICRMP 2011). The Camp (later renamed Camp Kearny) was designed to accommodate 40,000 men and encompassed 650 buildings including the base hospital complex, a warehouse district, and a remount station designed for the care of 10,000 cavalry horses and mules. In 1918, the first aviation exercise took place when an Army aircraft landed on the Camp’s parade ground. The Camp was officially closed and dismantled only two years later (MCAS Miramar ICRMP 2011). In 1934, 19,000 acres of land were rented by the United States Marine Corps to form Camp Holcomb, after the then Commandant Major-General Thomas Holcomb. The Camp contained several semipermanent buildings that would house two battalions of Marines and was located east of Camp Kearny. Camp Holcomb’s design focused on use in artillery, anti-aircraft, and machine gun training (MCAS Miramar ICRMP 2011). The Camp existed into the early portion of World War II, but was subdivided in May 1941. In May 1941, approximately 19,000 acres, including land formerly belonging to Camp Holcomb, were acquired and designated as Camp Elliott, after Major-General George F. Elliott, the Corps tenth Commandant (MCAS Miramar ICRMP 2011). Construction began later that year, and U.S. Marines occupied the Camp in January 1941. Camp Elliott was
a completely new military base, containing buildings constructed on temporary standards, and was designed to serve 14,800 men. By 1943, numerous canvas tents had been erected to expand service to an additional 8,000 Marines. Additional land was also acquired, and Camp Elliott expanded to nearly 26,000 acres. In 1944, all Marine training was transferred to Camp Pendleton, and the United States Navy took control of the base for the remainder of World War II, using it as a training and distribution facility until 1946 (MCAS Miramar ICRMP 2011). Following the end of World War II, the Camp Elliott property was used as temporary facilities including use for the headquarters of the National Guard 251st Group as well as a detention camp for illegal immigrants. The start of the Korean War on June 25, 1950, saw Camp Elliott reactivated for use as an auxiliary training center, serving additional recruits from Naval Training Center San Diego (MCAS Miramar ICRMP 2011).

In 1958 the MMCPU project area was annexed to the City of San Diego along with Del Mar Heights and a portion of NAS Miramar. Through 1969, the population of Mira Mesa remained small, and little residential and community growth occurred. San Diego neighborhoods, including Mira Mesa, experienced a severe population boom starting in 1969, with Mira Mesa itself expanding its residential infrastructure so quickly that many necessary commercial services, such as grocery stores, were not included in the initial community’s planning (Schimitschek 2019). As the population boom continued through the 1970s, Mira Mesa continued to expand, turning into San Diego’s largest suburb.
3. METHODS

Methods used to assess the cultural resources sensitivity of the MMCPU project area include record searches from local repositories and archival research. No archaeological field survey was conducted for this study.

RECORD SEARCHES

Red Tail conducted a record search of the CHRIS held by the SCIC for the MMCPU project area and a one-quarter mile record search radius on October 1, 2019, for any updates and additional information. The record search included all previously conducted cultural resource studies, previously recorded cultural resources and historic addresses and a review of the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directory (Appendix B).

A record search of the SLF held by the NAHC was requested on October 1, 2019. The NAHC responded on October 17, 2019 that the results were negative and provide a list of 19 tribal organizations and individuals to contact for additional information. Red Tail sent information request letters to the 19 tribal organizations and individuals on October 18, 2019. All correspondence pertaining to the NAHC is included in Appendix C.

A record search of the archaeological records held by the SDMOM for the MMCPU Project area and a one-quarter mile record search radius was conducted on October 17, 2019 (Appendix D).

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Historic aerial photographs and maps, provided by historicaerials.com and USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer, of the MMCPU project area were examined. In addition, Red Tail conducted a search of the General Land Office (GLO) maps and records provided by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) including land patents, survey plats and field notes, land status records and other historic documents.
4. RESULTS

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH RESULTS

SCIC Record Search Results

The SCIC record search results indicate a total of 326 cultural resources studies have been completed within the MMCPU project area and one-quarter mile search radius (Table 1). Two hundred six of the previously conducted studies have intersected the MMCPU project area and 76.1% of the MMCPU project area has been previously evaluated for cultural resources.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Studies within 0.25-Mi. of the MMCPU Project Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Number</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Report Title</th>
<th>Relation to the MMCPU</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SD-00012</td>
<td>1979</td>
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<td>Sorrento Valley Industrial Park Unit 8</td>
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<td>Apple, Stephen A. and Keith R. Olmo</td>
<td>Cultural Resources of Sorrento Corporate Park</td>
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<td>1978</td>
<td>Archaeological Systems Management</td>
<td>An Archaeological of Abram's Valle Mar Development in Mira Mesa.</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
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<td>1985</td>
<td>Cardenas, Sean D. and Mary Robbins Wade</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Inventory and Significance Assessment: Eastgate Industrial Center</td>
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<td>Intersects</td>
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<td>An Archaeological Survey Report for a Park and Ride Lot at 11-SD-15 P.m. 15.8</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<td>Intersects</td>
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<td>Archaeological/Historical Survey of the Hobbs Mira Mesa Project</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
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<td>Archaeological Investigation at Scripps Western San Diego, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<td>Outside</td>
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<td>Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Higgins-Sorrento Valley Project (EQD No. 75-06-31P)</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1986</td>
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<td>Excavation of a Portion of SDI-4513 the Rimbach Site City of San Diego, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
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### 4. Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Number</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Report Title</th>
<th>Relation to the MMCPU</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>1986</td>
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<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Intersects</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Cultural Resource Survey and Test for the Alfred-Collins Industrial Park</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
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<td>1987</td>
<td>Gallegos, Dennis, Andrew Pigniolo, and Richard Carillo</td>
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<td>Intersects</td>
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<td>Hector, Susan M.</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Intersects</td>
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<td>Intersects</td>
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<td>Outside</td>
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<td>1993</td>
<td>City of San Diego</td>
<td>Draft Environmental Report on Monarch Pointe No. 87-1038 Mira Mesa, San Diego County California</td>
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<td>City of San Diego</td>
<td>Draft Environmental Impact Report: Treena Mesa Planned Industrial Development</td>
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<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1993</td>
<td>SRS and Nancy Whitney-Desautels</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Survey and Test Excavation, 200+ Acre Scripps Gateway Property, City of San Diego, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Peak &amp; Associates, Inc</td>
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<td>Intersects</td>
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<td>Intersects</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Historical Archaeological Survey Report for Subarea V Future Urbanizing Area, San Diego, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2004</td>
<td>Lohstroh, Stephanie</td>
<td>Historical Resources Survey and Report for the Los Peñasquitos North Wetland Creation Project - Revised</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>SD-03237</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Monserrate, Lawrence C</td>
<td>Peñasquitos Relief Truck Sewer City Council Approval</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1996</td>
<td>Cheever, Dayle</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Survey and Significance Assessment for a Portion of CA-SDI-12405h, Carmel Valley Precise Plan Area</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-03340</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Schaefer, Jerry</td>
<td>Hazard Corporate Center Archaeological Study</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>SD-03349</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>City of San Diego</td>
<td>Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for Eastgate Acres: Vesting Tentative Parcel Map/Rezone/Planned Industrial Development Permit/Resource Protection Ordinance</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>SD-03350</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Kirkish, Alex N. and Brian F. Smith</td>
<td>Archaeological Survey of the Eastgate Acres Project</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-03365</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Whitney-Desautels, Nancy A.</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Investigation Wuest Property Miramar Ranch North City of San Diego San Diego County, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-03421</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Cook, John</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Report for the Mira Mesa Market Center Project</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-03428</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>City of San Diego</td>
<td>Draft EIR for Scripps Gateway</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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## 4. Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Number</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Report Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>SD-03454</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Harris, Nina M., Tracy Stropes, and Dennis R. Gallegos</td>
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<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-03674</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Alter, Ruth</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Inventory of Los Penasquitos Canyon Revegetation Project</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-03663</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Schroth, Adella B. Dennis R. Gallegos, Peti Mchenry, and Nina Harris</td>
<td>Historical Archaeological Survey Report for the Water Repurification Pipeline and Advanced Water Treatment Facility</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1996</td>
<td>Pierson, Larry J</td>
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<td>Intersects</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2000</td>
<td>Curt Duke</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
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<td>1996</td>
<td>Gallegos, Dennis, Peti Mchenry, Michael Caldwell, Nina Harris, and Jenn Perry</td>
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<td>Intersects</td>
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4. Results

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<th>Year</th>
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<td>1975</td>
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<td>Public Notice of Draft EIR Subarea V Del Mar Mesa Specific Plan in the North City Future Urbanizing Area</td>
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<td>2002</td>
<td>City of San Diego</td>
<td>Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Olsen Industrial Lot</td>
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<td>2000</td>
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<td>2002</td>
<td>Duke, Curt</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Assessment AT&amp;T Wireless Services Facility No. 10090a San Diego County, California</td>
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<td>2000</td>
<td>Harper, Christopher and Roman Beck</td>
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### 4. Results

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<th>Report Number</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Report Title</th>
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<td>2001</td>
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<td>2003</td>
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<td>2004</td>
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<td>2002</td>
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<td>2004</td>
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<td>Cultural Resources Survey for the San Diego Miramar College Library/Leaning Resource Center Project City of San Diego, California</td>
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<td>Gallegos, Dennis and Carolyn Kyle</td>
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<td>2004</td>
<td>Mcginnis, Patrick and Michael Baksh</td>
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<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
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<td>SD-09206</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Kyle, Carolyn</td>
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<td>Outside</td>
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<td>2004</td>
<td>Giacomini, Barb and Chase Caudell</td>
<td>Post-Fire Archaeological Survey of 9635 Acres on Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego, California</td>
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<td>2002</td>
<td>Harper, Christopher and Roman F. Beck</td>
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<td>2001</td>
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<td>Andrew Pigniolo</td>
<td>Archaeological Testing and Evaluation at CA-SDI-2723 (SDM-W-265) for the Proposed Carroll Canyon Road Extension Project, City of San Diego, California (EA11-955976 L, Project Number 16138)</td>
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<td>2006</td>
<td>Case, Robert and K. Ross Way</td>
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<td>SD-10551</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<td>Mattingly, Scott A.</td>
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<td>SD-10923</td>
<td>2007</td>
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<td>A Study of the Santa Maria de Los Peñasquitos Rancho</td>
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<td>Various</td>
<td>Mohnike Adobe, 12115 Black Mountain Road, San Diego, California 92126</td>
<td>Mohnike Adobe, 12115 Black Mountain Road, San Diego, California 92126</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11146</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Hector, Susan</td>
<td>Los Peñasquitos Canyon Long-Term Access Project Archaeological Resources Inventory</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11287</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Somerito Valley Site, 10415 Somerito Valley Road, San Diego, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11414</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Robbins-Wade, Mary</td>
<td>Archaeological Survey Report, I-5 / Genesee Avenue Interchange Project, San Diego, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11425</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Records Search Results for T-Mobile Facility Candidate SD07071a (Hydra Pole), Southwest Corner of Hydra Lane and Camino Ruiz, San Diego, San Diego County, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11441</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Bonner, Wayne H. and James M. Keasling</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Records Search Results for T-Mobile Facility Candidate SD07290 (Windy Ridge Pole), Northwest Corner of Calle Cristobal and Windy Ridge Way, San Diego, San Diego County, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11452</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Robbins-Wade, Mary</td>
<td>Final Cultural Resources Survey Report Construction of Joint Regional Confinement Facility Southwest, (Brac P-790v), Marine Corps Air Station, Miramar, San Diego, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11460</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Reddy, Seetha N.</td>
<td>A Programmatic Approach for National Register Eligibility Determinations of Prehistoric Sites within the Southern Coast Archaeological Region, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11483</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Robbins-Wade, Mary</td>
<td>Historic Property Survey Report - I-5 / Genesee Avenue Interchange Project</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11484</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Hermann, Myra and Jeffrey Szymanski</td>
<td>Archaeological Resources Survey for the Camino Ruiz Connector Trail, San Diego, California Project No. 135022</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11509</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Purvis, Nicole J.</td>
<td>Mohnike Adobe - National Register of Historic Places Registration Form</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11567</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Hale, Micah</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Inventory for the Gawle Property, San Diego County</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11568</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Cook, John R.</td>
<td>SDI-7202 Test Results; Gawle Property</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11569</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Akyuz, Linda</td>
<td>Historical Resources Evaluation for an Archaeological Site within the Gawle Project Area, City of San Diego, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11606</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate Sd600x014 (Madocks Park), near the Corner of Dabney and Flanders Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11640</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Harris, Nina</td>
<td>Results of a Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey for the Nancy Ridge Business Park Project, City of San Diego, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11761</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Dominici, Deb</td>
<td>Historic Property Survey Report, I-5 North Coast Widening Project</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11803</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Dominici, Deb</td>
<td>Historic Property Survey Report for Interstate 805 North Corridor Project</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Number</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Report Title</th>
<th>Relation to the MMCPU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SD-11824</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Ferris, Robert D.</td>
<td>Ruiz-Alvarado Adobe Ranch House – A Feasibility Study for the Preservation, Restoration, and/or Reconstruction</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11825</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Rosen, Martin D.</td>
<td>Historic Property Survey Report for the I-805 Direct Access Ramp and Carroll Canyon Road Extension Project, City of San Diego, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11826</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Robbins-Wade, Mary</td>
<td>Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California Project. No. 42891</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11832</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Robbins-Wade, Mary</td>
<td>Lopez Canyon Long-Term Access Project Cultural Resources Survey</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11901</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Facility Candidate SD07037 (Sorrento Valley Row) Northwest Corner of Sorrento Valley Boulevard and Pacific Haven Court, San Diego, San Diego County, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11902</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Facility Candidate SD/07044 (Capricorn Way Row) Intersection of Capricorn Way and Bootes Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11903</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Bonner, Wayne H. and Sarah Williams</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SD07047 (Capricorn Way Row) Intersection of Capricorn Way and Botes Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11951</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Stillwell, Larry N.</td>
<td>The Cellular Phone Tower at 8038 Arborg Drive (Project-Sd960xc-114g) in San Diego, San Diego County, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-11976</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Bischoff, Matt, William Manley, and Martin Rosen</td>
<td>Draft Cultural Resources Inventory Survey Naval Air Station Miramar, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-12044</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Noah, Anna C. and Dennis R. Gallegos</td>
<td>Final Class II Archaeological Inventory for the SDG&amp;E Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-12165</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Rosen, Martin</td>
<td>First Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report for the Zamudio Biological Mitigation Parcel for the Interstate 805 Direct Access Ramp and Carroll Canyon Road Extension Project City of San Diego, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-12179</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Caltrans</td>
<td>Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment with Finding of No Significant Impact of the Mira Mesa/Scripps Ranch Direct Access Ramp Project</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-12200</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MSWSMP)</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-12297</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Gross, G. Timothy</td>
<td>Archaeological Resources on a Lot on Roselle Street, San Diego, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-12422</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead and Drew Palette</td>
<td>A Cultural Resources Inventory for the Route Realignment of The Proposed Pt. Pk. AT&amp;T Fiber Optics Conduit Oceanside to San Diego, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-12490</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Willis, Chad and Jill Gardner</td>
<td>Final Report of Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring for The SDG&amp;E Mira Sorrento Substation Project, San Diego County, California (ETS 7768)</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-12642</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Laylander, Don and Linda Akyuz</td>
<td>Archaeological Survey and Extended Phase I Investigations for the Caltrans I-805 North Corridor Project, San Diego County, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-12711</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Garcia-Herbst, Arleen, David Iversen, Don Laylander, and Brian Williams</td>
<td>Final Inventory Report of the Cultural Resources within the approved San Diego Gas &amp; Electric Sunrise Powerlink Final Environmentally Superior Southern Route, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-12822</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Rosen, Martin D.</td>
<td>Second Supplemental Historic Property Survey (Hpsr-s2) for the Interstate 805 Direct Access Ramp (Dar) and Carroll Canyon Road Extension Project: Completion of Section 106 Compliance in Accordance with the Statewide Programmatic Agreement</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-13006</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Ruston, Rachel S.</td>
<td>Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program - Draft Recirculated Program Environmental Impact Report</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-13283</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Perez, Don, Britta Fenniman, and Ginger Weatherford</td>
<td>Proposed New Tower Project 8510 Miralani Drive, San Diego, Ca 92126</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-13474</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead, Mark Becker, Dave Iversen, Sherri Andrews, and Scott Wolf</td>
<td>Cultural and Historical Inventory and Impacts Assessment Report for San Diego Association of Governmentt Sorrento-to-Miramar Double Track Project, San Diego County, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-13475</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead</td>
<td>Historic Property Treatment Plan For Ca-Sdi-4609/Scm-W-654, Sorrento-to-Miramar Double Track Project, San Diego County, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-13490</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Lehman, Jane</td>
<td>Section 106 Consultation for Leased Construction for New FBI Building, 10000 Block of Vista Sorrento Parkway, San Diego Ca</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-13522</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>State Bank of India</td>
<td>Branch Relocation 9494 Black Mountain Road, Suite E, San Diego</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-13940</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Robbins-Wade, Mary</td>
<td>Black Mountain Road Wetland Mitigation Project Cultural Resources Survey (Affinis Job No. 2470)</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-13997</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Hector, Susan</td>
<td>Test Excavations at Los Peñasquitos Ranch House</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Number</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Authors</td>
<td>Report Title</td>
<td>Relation to the MMCPU</td>
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<tr>
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<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-14066</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Gundeman, Shelby, Sarah Stringer-Bowsher, and Sinead Ni Ghahbian</td>
<td>Cultural and Historical Resources Report for the Sorrento Valley Double Track Project</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-14088</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Ni Ghahbian, Sinead</td>
<td>Task Order 33, Amendment 5: Cultural Resource Study for the Sorrento To Miramar Double Track- Phase 1 Task 2- Environmental Clearance and Permitting, Pines Maintenance Spur Track Cultural Resource Testing</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-14089</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Ni Ghahbian, Sinead, Sarah Stringer-Bowsher, and Scott Wolf</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for Alternatives 1C and 6, Sorrento to Miramar Curves Straightening and Double Track Project, San Diego County, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-14091</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Ni Ghahbian, Sinead and Scott Wolf</td>
<td>Cultural and Historical Resource Existing Conditions Report for the Sorrento to Miramar Curve Straightening and Double Track Project, San Diego County, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-14095</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>ASM Affiliates, Inc.</td>
<td>Final Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update for Marine Corps Air Station Miramar</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-14141</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Robbins-Wade, Mary</td>
<td>Archaeological Survey Report, Mira Mesa Bus Rapid Transit Station San Diego, California (Affinis Job No. 1776)</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-14164</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Smith, Brian F.</td>
<td>Mitigation Monitoring Report for Los Pechuquitos Recycled Water Pipeline</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-14324</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Wilson, Stacie</td>
<td>Letter Report: ETS 24904- Cultural Resources Survey for Pole 296767, Community of Sorrento Valley, City of San Diego, California- to 7011102</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-14369</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>City of San Diego</td>
<td>Carroll Canyon Commercial Center Draft Environmental Impact Report</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-14405</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Bonner, Wayne and Sarah A. Williams</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&amp;T Mobility, LLC Candidate SD0527 (Maddox Park), 7799 Flanders Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-14487</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Robbins-Wade, Mary and Andrew Giletti</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Study; CA-SDI-11696 and CA-SDI-14131, Carmel Mountain/ Del Mar Mesa Preserves Natural Resource Management Plan Trails San Diego, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-14615</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Caltrans</td>
<td>I-5 North Corridor Project Supplements</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-14616</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Baltalian-Smith, Meris</td>
<td>Section 106 Consultation for Sunset Pointe Residential Development</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-14619</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Smith, Brian F. and Jennifer R. Kraft</td>
<td>A Cultural Resources Study for the Los Pechuquitos Adobe Drainage Project</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-14729</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Davison, Kristina and Mary Robbins-Wade</td>
<td>Tiburon Homeowner’s Association Brush Management Program Cultural Resources Survey</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-14788</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Loftus, Shannon</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&amp;T Site SD0263 Gold Coast 9230 Gold Coast Drive San Diego, San Diego County, California 92126</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-14818</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Manery, Mary, Monica Nolte, Joshua Allen, and John Berg</td>
<td>National Register Evaluation of 12 Sites at Marine Corps Air Station, Miramar, San Diego County, California Final Report</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-15021</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Brian F. Smith</td>
<td>Report of The Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Los Pechuquitos Adobe Drainage Project</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-15076</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Wayne Bonner and Kathleen A. Crawford</td>
<td>Direct Ape Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06211a (SD211 Pacific Bell Building) 9059 Mira Mesa Boulevard, San Diego, San Diego County, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-15090</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Wayne H. Bonner, Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06211a (SD211 Pacific Bell Building) 9059 Mira Mesa Boulevard, San Diego County, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-15137</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Phil Fulton</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory Verizon Wireless Services Kenmar Facility City Of San Diego, San Diego County, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-15218</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Kristin Tennesen</td>
<td>ETS #24374, Cultural Resources Monitoring for the TI6905, 296513 Emergency Pole Replacement Project, San Diego County, California (HDR #201464)</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-15402</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Susan M. Hector and Joshua A. Tarsey</td>
<td>Archaeological Survey for the SDG&amp;E CMP TL669 Pole Replacement 296079, Mira Mesa, San Diego County, California (SDG&amp;E ETS #29959)</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-15590</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Don C. Perez</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey, Torrey Merge / Ensite #16066 (116733), 10999 Sorrento Valley Road, San Diego, San Diego County, California 92121</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-15768</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Phil Fulton</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Assessment Class I Inventory, Verizon Wireless Services, Miramar Gate Facility, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-15807</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Phil Fulton</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate Kika, 12604 La Tortola, San Diego, San Diego County, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Number</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Authors</td>
<td>Report Title</td>
<td>Relation to the MMCPU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-15851</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Carrie D. Wills and Sarah A. Williams</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate ‘Marbury Mesa’, 9050 Mira Mesa Boulevard, San Diego, San Diego County, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-15852</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Carrie D. Wills and Sarah A. Williams</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate ‘North Mollison’, 880 North Mollison Avenue, El Cajon, San Diego County, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-16088</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Shannon L. Loftus</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&amp;T Site NS0619 Miralani Business Park LTE 2c 8680 Miralani Drive San Diego, San Diego County, California 92131 Caspian # 3601581967</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-16127</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Deb Dominici and Don Laylander</td>
<td>2007 Cultural Resources Treatment Plan North Coast Interstate 5 Corridor</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-16128</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>NCTD Positive Train Control Project - NCTD Base Radio Site Name: Miramar Remote, (Latitude 32.877489, Longitude -117.174278) San Diego, San Diego County, Ca 92121</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-16131</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Michelle Blake</td>
<td>Sixth Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR): Revised Area of Potential Effects (Ape) I-5 North Coast Corridor</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-16320</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Glenny, Wayne</td>
<td>Letter Report: ETS 30162 - Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Replacement Of Capacitor D152461, City of San Diego, California - Io 701102</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-16420</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Wills, Carrie D.</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate Sd07118 (Winterwood Park) 7540 Winterwood Lane, San Diego, San Diego County, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-16555</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Davis, Shannon and Gorman, Jennifer</td>
<td>Historic Building/Structure Evaluation Supplement, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-16775</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Gunderman Castells, Shelby, Becker, Mark, Scharlotta, Ian, Quach, Tony, and Ghabhain, Sread Nl</td>
<td>Data Recovery Excavations at CA-SDI-4609/SDM-W-654, Ethnolohic Village of Ystagua, for the San Diego Association of Governments Sorrento-to-Miramar Double Track Phase One Project, San Diego, California</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-16852</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Perez, Don C.</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey Miramar College / Ensite #26853 (159976) 9230 Gold Coast Drive San Diego, San Diego County, California 92126 EBI Project No. 6113000879</td>
<td>Intersects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-16919</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Jow, Stephanie</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for Trenching Activities in Support of the Rancho Peñasquitos Park Electrical Project</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-16960</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Whitaker, James E.</td>
<td>ETS #34110 Cultural Resources Survey for the TI 13810 CMP Replace Z96765, Z96766, Z96767, Z96768, Peñasquitos Project, San Diego County, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-16979</td>
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<td>ETS #34290, TI 2300423001, Z96443 Veg Trim Access Rd, Peñasquitos Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California</td>
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<td>SD-16994</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Roy, Julie</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for Los Peñasquitos Adobe Repairs</td>
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<td>SD-17008</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Hector, Susan and Cheever, Dayle E.</td>
<td>Results of an Archaeological Monitoring Project in Sorrento Valley, City of San Diego</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<td>SD-17198</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Castells, Shelby Gunderman</td>
<td>Archaeological Resource Report Form for the Canyon Hills Park Improvements Project, City of San Diego</td>
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<td>SD-17231</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Brunzell, David</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Assessment of the MTSA San Diego Fiber Trench Project, San Diego, California (BCR Consulting Project No. Syn1613)</td>
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<td>SD-17233</td>
<td>2017</td>
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<td>San Diego 129 Project, San Diego County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. Syn1622)</td>
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<td>SD-17509</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Foglia, Alberto B.</td>
<td>Archaeological Monitoring for T6905 Anchor Installation at Pole Z96512, San Diego, San Diego County, California (SDG&amp;E ETS # 37685, Pangis Project # 1402.14)</td>
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<td>SD-17579</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Castells, Shelby Gunderman and Joel Lemen</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Report for The Spring Canyon Firebreak, Rainbow to Santee Non-Miramar, West Aqueduct Road, and Kearny Villa Road Alternatives for the San Diego Gas &amp; Electric and Southern California Gas Company Pipeline Safety &amp; Reliability Project, San Diego</td>
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<td>SD-17580</td>
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<td>Castells, Shelby Gunderman</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Report for The Spring Canyon Road, Sycamore Canyon, West Aqueduct Road, and Kearny Villa Road Alternatives for the San Diego Gas &amp; Electric and Southern California Gas Company Pipeline Safety &amp; Reliability Project within Marine Corps</td>
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<td>Pignolet, Andrew</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Survey of the Fedex Ground Package System Parking Lot Expansion Project 9905 Olson Drive, City of San Diego, California</td>
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</table>
The record search indicated that 159 previously recorded cultural resources are located within the study area (Table 2). The previously recorded resources include archaeological sites, historic addresses and isolates. One hundred ten cultural resources are located within the MMCPU project area, and 49 cultural resources have been recorded within the one-quarter mile record search radius surrounding the MMCPU. The 159 previously recorded resources consist of 121 prehistoric resources, 29 historic resources, and 5 multicomponent resources. Four resources were unable to be classified due to incomplete site forms on file at the SCIC. The 110 previously recorded resources within the MMCPU include 86 prehistoric resources, 19 historic resources, and 3 multicomponent resources, with 2 resources having incomplete information. The 49 cultural resources identified within the one-quarter mile record search radius include 35 prehistoric resources, 10 historic resources, and 2 multicomponent resources, with 2 resources having incomplete information.

Five canyons either border or intersect portions of the MMCPU project area: Peñasquitos Canyon, Lopez Canyon, Soledad Canyon, Rattlesnake Canyon, and Carroll Canyon. When analyzed individually, each landform contained higher amounts of prehistoric sites when compared to historic and multicomponent sites. Isolated finds composed the second-most abundant resource type present within the study area. Terrace mesa areas contained 35 prehistoric sites (55.6% of landform subtotal), 7 historic sites (11.1% of landform subtotal), 2 multicomponent sites (3.1% of landform subtotal), and 19 isolates (30.2% of landform subtotal). Peñasquitos Canyon contained 17 prehistoric sites (58.6% of landform subtotal), 5 historic sites (17.2% of landform subtotal), and 7 isolates (24.1% of landform subtotal). Lopez Canyon contained 7 prehistoric sites (50.0% of landform subtotal), 3 historic sites (21.4% of landform subtotal), and 4 isolates (28.6% of landform subtotal). Rattlesnake Canyon contained 2 prehistoric sites (25.0% of landform subtotal), 1 historic site (12.5% of landform subtotal), 1 multicomponent site (12.5% of landform subtotal), and 4 isolates (50.0% of landform subtotal). Carroll Canyon and Soledad Canyon each contained only 1 prehistoric site (100.0% of landform subtotal). Within the canyon landforms, previously identified resources are typically located along either the edge of the canyon rim or within areas near the base elevation of the landform. Resources were not typically present within sloped portions of canyon walls. When considered alongside resources recorded upon the top portions of terrace mesas, the presence of resources within areas containing slopes less than 20% suggests that resource locations are reliant upon natural landform topography. Specifically, the preservation of intact, in-situ surficial and subsurface deposits is higher within geographic areas containing less slope, and that areas with a slope in excess of 20% have a higher rate of gravitational transport of resources from higher to lower elevations from erosional forces.

Of the 110 previously recorded resources within the MMCPU, three of them have been previously evaluated to the NRHP, CRHR, or City Register and were recommended eligible and significant under CEQA. These resources are: P-37-004609/SDI-004609/W-654; P-37-005204/SDI-005204/W-1446; and P-37-024739/SDI-016385.

P-37-004609/SDI-004609/W-654 is a series of archaeological sites making up the ethnohistoric village of Ystauga. Portions of the site was listed on the City Register by the HRB in 2009, HRB Site #924, and on the NRHP in 1975. The site consists of a deep midden containing a wide range and high density of cultural material, including human remains. Dating at the site have revealed that prehistoric use of the site extended from the archaic period to the historic period. While much of the site has been impacted by modern development, intact portions of the site are present within undeveloped areas and buried beneath alluvial deposits.

P-37-005204/SDI-005204/W-1446 is a multicomponent site known as the Bovet Adobe site. It contains the remains of a historic adobe along with a prehistoric lithic scatter. The site has been recommended eligible to the CRHR and NRHP.
4. Results

P-37-024739/SDI-016385 is the alignment of the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe (AT&SF) Railroad, a segment of which intersects the MMCPU. Segments of the AT&SF Railroad alignment have been recorded across San Diego County, many of which are still in use and have been upgraded during routine maintenance to modern railroad standards. The AT&SF Railroad has been recommended eligible to the NRHP, CRHR, and the City Register.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.25-Mi. of the MMCPU Project Area

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<tr>
<th>Primary Number</th>
<th>Trinomial</th>
<th>SDMOM W-#</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Contents</th>
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<th>Evaluation</th>
<th>Relation to the MMCPU</th>
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<td>P-37-001076</td>
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<td>R. Crabtree, C. King (1960)</td>
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<td>P-37-005030</td>
<td>SDI-005030</td>
<td>2119</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-37-005033</td>
<td>SDI-005033</td>
<td>2120 Locus B</td>
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<td>AP2 Lithic Scatter</td>
<td>T. Adams (1979)</td>
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<td>Within</td>
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</table>
### 4. Results

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<th>Trinomial</th>
<th>SDMOM W-#</th>
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<td>P-37-005195</td>
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<td>P-37-005201</td>
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<td>1443</td>
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<td>P-37-005490</td>
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<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>AP8 Cairns/Rock Features</td>
<td>S. Fulmer (1978)</td>
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4. Results

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<td>P-37-006947</td>
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<td>AP16 Lithic Isolate</td>
<td>T. Adams (1979)</td>
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## 4. Results

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4. Results

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The record search also indicated that seven historic addresses have been previously recorded within the one-quarter mile record search radius and within the MMCPU (Table 3). The historic addresses represent one cemetery, two adobe structures with one associated with a farm complex, one bridge, and a single-family residential property. Two of the listed addresses contained incomplete recorded information and were unable to be located in relation to the study area. Three of the historic addresses are located within the MMCPU.

**Table 3. Previously Recorded Historic Addresses within 0.25-Mi. of the MMCPU Project Area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Number</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>P-37-018908</td>
<td>Interstate 15</td>
<td>Old Penasquitos Creek Bridge Bridge 57C-475 (57-106R)</td>
<td>HP19 Bridge</td>
<td>J. Hupp (2000)</td>
<td>6Z – Found Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation</td>
<td>Within</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Number</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Property Type</th>
<th>Recorder Date</th>
<th>Evaluation</th>
<th>Relation to the MMCPU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P-37-021999</td>
<td>0 Sorrento Valley Road</td>
<td>Ruiz-Alvarado Adobe Ranch House</td>
<td>Site Form Missing</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8884 Louis Lane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10801 Sorrento Valley Road</td>
<td>Sorrento Valley Pet Cemetery</td>
<td>Cemetery</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Evaluations of the Mohnik Adobe in 2000 and 2002 would result in listing as 1S: Individually listed in the NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR. (Table 1, Report Number SD-11509)

San Diego Museum of Man Record Search Results

A record search of the archaeological records held at the SDMOM was conducted by the SDMOM staff on October 18, 2019 (Appendix D). The record search revealed that the SDMOM had records of 66 archaeological sites within the MMCPU project area, recorded as “W” sites. A cross reference of the SCIC’s record search information revealed that all “W” sites within the MMCPU project area were included in the SCIC’s record search information, and are shown in Table 2 above. SDMOM also had record of 31 previously conducted archaeological impact studies within the MMCPU project area.

NAHC Record Search Results

A record search of the SLF held by the NAHC was requested on October 1, 2019. On October 17, 2019 the NAHC responded that the record search of the SLF was negative. The NAHC provided a list of 19 Native American tribal organizations and individuals that might have additional knowledge of cultural resources in the Project area.

On October 18, 2019 Red Tail sent letters to the 19 Native American tribal organizations and individuals requesting any information they may have on cultural resources in the Project area. On October 18, 2019, Ray Teran, Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, responded that the project site has cultural significance or ties to Viejas and the Viejas Band requests that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be present during ground disturbing activities. On November 8, 2019, Ray Teran, Resource Management, Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, responded that the Project may contain sacred sites to the Kumeyaay people and that the sacred sites be avoided with adequate buffer zones, that all NEPA/CEQA/NAGPRA laws be followed, and to immediately contact Viejas on any changes or inadvertent discoveries. On November 5, 2019, Angelina Gutierrez, Tribal Historic Preservation Office, Monitor Supervisor, San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, responded that the Project is within the Tribe’s Traditional Use Area and they request to be kept in the information loop as the project progresses, and recommend archeological monitoring pending the results of site surveys and record searches.

All correspondence pertaining to the NAHC, is included in Appendix C.

Archival Research Results

The GLO maps and records provided by the BLM show historic use of the MMCPU project area starting in the late 19th century. The MMCPU project area encompasses portions of four plat maps: Township 14 South Range 2 West, Township 14 South Range 3 West, Township 15 South Range 2 West, and Township 15 South Range 3 West (Figures 5 and 6).
Within the Plat Survey map Township 14 South Range 2 West dated 1879, a total of 19 individual residences are plotted, consisting of Watson’s house (in southwest ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section 2), J. Moffet’s house (in southeast ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 2), Lynet’s house (in southwest ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 1), Mrs. Waldon’s house (in northeast ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section 12), Le Claire’s house (in south ½ of northeast ¼ of Section 12), O.S. Chapin’s house (in southeast ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 12), French’s house (in southwest ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 12), an unnamed cabin (in northeast ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section 13), T.S. Rhode’s house (in southeast ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 13), Anderson’s house (in northwest ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 13), C. Paine’s house (in south ½ of southwest ¼ of Section 11), J.M. Wood’s house (in northwest ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 14), L. Beardsleys house (in southwest ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 14), Lime’s house (in south ½ of southwest ¼ of Section 14), J.H. Rickey’s house (in northeast ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 23), N.H. Dodson’s house (in north ½ of southwest ¼ of Section 23), O’Connells house (in southwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 21), and Fisher’s house (in southeast ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section 32). Other structures depicted include the Pagnay Post Office (in southwest ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 12), and a schoolhouse (in east ½ of southwest ¼ of Section 13). Several roads are also plotted, with one main road proceeding east, up through Peñasquitos (Paguay) Creek, with a single intersection within the eastern confluence. The intersection proceeds north and south, termination within small adjacent canyons each. The main route from San Diego to Ft. Yuma is also depicted within Peñasquitos Canyon.

The 1880 map for Township 14 South Range 2 West does not depict any residences or other structures. However, roads previously plotted on the 1879 map are still visible and appear to have been upgraded and slightly expanded upon their prior footprint. The valley in which the roads are present in has been labeled “PAGUAY VALLEY”, and roads within the valley no longer terminate solely within the valley confines. The main route from San Diego to Ft. Yuma is also plotted. One new road was also plotted, present along the west edge of the map proceeding north through Section 32 towards Peñasquitos Creek.

The 1890 map for Township 14 South Range 2 West depicts two houses: Flint’s house (in northwest ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 25) and John Nevaro’s house (in the east ½ of southeast ¼ of Section 25). No other structures were plotted. No roads were depicted either, although both of the residences listed above lie adjacent to lines which are labeled as “RAVINE”, and it is possible that the road lies within the ravines but was not labeled upon the map.

Within the Plat survey map Township 14 South Range 3 West dated 1879, one residence (Captain Johnson’s house) is plotted in the northeast ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 24. One other structure is also plotted: Pietro Iragardi’s Sheep Camp (in northwest ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 2). No roads or other place designations were plotted.

Within the 1884 survey map for Township 14 South Range 3 West, fourteen houses are plotted. These consist of Ewing’s house (in east ½ of southwest ¼ of Section 6), Cranwell’s house (in north ½ of southeast ¼ of Section 6), Sales house( in southwest ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 5), Rodriguez house (in northeast ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section 7), Dolore’s house (in southwest ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 7), Blue’s house (in southeast ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 18), Serrano’s house (in southeast ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 19), McGonagal’s house (in southeast ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section 16), McGonagal’s cabin (in northeast ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section 21), J.M. McGonagal’s house (in southeast ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 20), S.J.M. McGonagal’s house (in north ½ of southwest ¼ of Section 20), McGonagal’s field (in south ½ of northwest ¼ of Section 21), John McGonagal’s house (in the south ½ of southwest ¼ of Section 21), and Alvarado’s house( in the northwest ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 32). Other structures plotted on the 1884 map include an old wooden cross and stake (in the southeast ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 5), a “mound” (in the southwest ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section 4), a school house (in southwest ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 7), and a set of former house ruins (located in the west ½ of northwest ¼ of Section 30). Several roads are also depicted, including Soledad Road (starting in the northwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 1, proceeding
4. Results

southwest through Sections 2 and 3, and then proceeding west through the northwest ¼ of Section 10 and
the north ½ of Section 9, ending at Brownson’s House and Brownson’s Sheep Fold), San Diego Road
(starting in the northwest ¼ of Section 19, heading north through Sections 7 and 18, and continuing off
from intersections with other roads heading north and then northeast through Section 6 into an unsectioned
portion of Section 5), County Road (starting in the northwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 30 and the south
½ of Section 19, proceeding northeast through Sections 20, 16, 9, and 10, connecting with Soledad Road
in Section 2) and several unnamed roads connecting Cranwell’s House, Sales House, Rodriguez’s House,
and Ewing’s house in Sections 5, 6, and 7. Other designated places on the 1884 map include running
water/creek (located in southwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 1 and the east ½ of Section 2), the San
Dieguito River (starting in unsectioned portions of Section 5, heading southwest through Section 5, crossing
into the northwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 8, then heading west-southwest through the north ½ of
Section 7), Cordero Canyon (depicted within Sections 20, 21, 16, 15, 14, and 22), a spring (located within
the northwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 16), wild cherry trees (located in the north ½ of northeast ¼ of
Section 28). Other noted places include Lot No. 38 being depicted as “Part of Rancho de Los Penasquitos”,
present within Sections 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34; and Canada del Cuerbo listed in Sections 33, 34, 35,
and 26.

The 1883 map for Township 15 South Range 2 West depicted no residences or other structures, although
several unnamed roads are shown but contain no labels or names. One depicted road is labeled “Road From
San Diego to San Bernardino,” and is present beginning in the southeast ¼ of Section 9, proceeding
southeast through Sections 10 and 2, ending in the northeast ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 2.

Township 15 South Range 3 West was mapped in 1883, and the corresponding plat figure depicts a single
unnamed house present in the northwest ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section 9. No additional residences or other
structures were depicted. Several unnamed roads are also depicted; however, most are unconnected and
fragmentary. Several areas are plotted upon the 1883 map, including F. Boretes Vineyard, (in the southeast
¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 4), Soledad Valley (in the north ½ of Section 9), Soledad Creek (in the north
½ of Section 9, southeast ¼ of Section 4, the south ½ of Section 3, the northeast ¼ of Section 10, the
northwest ¼ of Section 11, the south ½ of Section 2, and within Section 1). The map also depicts several
unnamed gulches and bluffs.

Within topographic maps from 1903, 1909, 1920, 1927, and 1929, the study area is largely undeveloped
with several scattered individual residences throughout the community. Several roads are present, including
Mira Mesa Blvd, Carroll Canyon Road, and Westonhill Drive, although they are unnamed. An additional
unnamed road is also depicted proceeding northeast/southwest through Peñasquitos Canyon. Within the
west edge of the study area, the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad is also depicted.

Topographic maps from 1934, 1940, and 1942 show little change from earlier topographic maps. The study
area remains largely undeveloped, and no additional roads or changes in previous road alignments are
visible. One new point of interest is Camp Kearney, which is depicted to the south of the study area.

The topographic map from 1943 displays the southeastern portion of the study area now labeled as Kearney
Mesa. Several roads appear to have been re-aligned from earlier depictions but are still unlabeled. The study
area is still mostly undeveloped, however what appears to be a landing field is plotted along the eastern
boundary of the study area.

Topographic maps from 1954, 1955, 1959, 1960, and 1966 show Highway 395 visible along the eastern
boundary of the study area. Mira Mesa Blvd, Carroll Canyon Road, and Westonhill Drive are also plotted
but remain unlabeled. Several other new roads are also plotted, but their alignments do not resemble any
present-day alignments. However, portions of these roads are encompassed by several modern-day
alignments, including Juniper Creek Lane. The study area remains largely undeveloped, with only a few scattered individual residences present.

The topographic map from 1970 displays portions of Mira Mesa Blvd. and Parkdale Avenue existing within their modern-day alignments. Portions of Amantha Avenue, Harlington Drive, and Westmore Road are also plotted within modern-day alignments. New roads visible on the map include Flanders Drive, Hillery Drive, Camino Flores, and Greenford Drive, all of which lie within modern-day alignments.

Topographic maps from 1976 and 1978 show numerous new streets and residential developments within the study area, which has also been named Mira Mesa. Camino Ruiz is the largest of the new road infrastructure. Residential development is largely concentrated within the eastern portion of the study area, and several schools are also plotted. Residential development is limited, however, within areas west of Montongo Street.

Topographic maps from 2000, 2012, 2015, and 2018 display several new residential and commercial developments present, with new developments located within areas west of Montongo Street. All new streets and residential neighborhoods are within modern-day alignments. Development is bounded by canyon rims with little development is present within canyon bases.

Aerial imagery from 1953 displays Highway 395 present upon the eastern boundary of the study area. Portions of Mira Mesa Blvd, Miramar Road, Carroll Canyon Road, and Westonhill Drive are also visible. A large graded area, possibly paved, is present on the west side of Highway 395, and appears to represent either an aerial runway or landing area. The imagery shows the study area being largely undeveloped with only a few roads present, mainly along the study area’s eastern boundary.

Aerial imagery from 1964 displays previously existing road alignments for Mira Mesa Blvd, Miramar Road, Carroll Canyon Road, and Westonhill Drive have been expanded upon and improved. New road alignments for several additional roads, including Flanders Drive, Hillery Drive, Westmore Road, and Parkdale Avenue are visible. Much of the study area remains undeveloped, but graded areas for new developments are present around the intersection of Mira Mesa Blvd and Westonhill Drive. The large graded area west of Highway 395 has been subdivided into numerous smaller parcels and appears to be used for agricultural purposes. Sand mining operations within Carroll Canyon also appear to be underway.

Aerial imagery from 1966 displays relatively little change within the study area in regard to road alignments and new developments. New developments visible within the imagery consist of freeway off-ramps from Highway 395 to Mira Mesa Blvd.

Aerial imagery from 1972 show a large amount of residential and commercial development has occurred between Highway 395 and Montongo Street. Many new roads have been added for residential neighborhoods, most of which correspond to modern-day alignments, including Reagan Road, Marauder Way, New Salem Street, and Camino Ruiz. However, most areas west of Montongo Street are still fallow and have yet to show any signs of development.

Imagery from 1980 shows several new residential neighborhood developments are present west of Montongo Street, with residential and commercial development ending at Parkdale Avenue. The improved/paved portion of Mira Mesa Blvd ends at Parkdale Avenue, however the road continues west as an unpaved route. Several small commercial developments are also present along the west edge of the study area surrounding Sorrento Valley Road.
Aerials from 1981 depict numerous large-scale commercial developments present along the west edge of the study area surrounding Mira Mesa Blvd, which is still largely undeveloped. No additional new roads or infrastructure is visible within the imagery.

Aerial imagery from 1989 display multiple large-scale commercial and residential grading projects present within areas located west of Parkdale Avenue along Mira Mesa Blvd. Calle Cristobal is now visible as a paved road, and residential developments have begun to encroach canyon rims. Camino Santa Fe has not been constructed yet, however residential development projects in the vicinity appear to end near where the street’s modern-day alignment will be. El Camino Memorial Park is now visible. Mira Mesa Blvd has now been improved along its full length between Highway 15 and Interstate 805. Additionally, the western portion of Sorrento Valley Road is under construction and is surrounded by graded pads for commercial development.

Imagery from 1990 shows commercial developments located along the west side of the study area, surrounding Sorrento Valley Road and Mira Mesa Blvd, are mostly complete. However, additional graded areas are present, suggesting on-going commercial development in the area.

Within aerial imagery from 1994, commercial and residential development is mostly complete within all portions of the study area, with all developments corresponding with modern-day alignments. Camino Santa Fe is now visible as a paved road. Some grading activities are still visible between Camino Santa Fe and Pacific Center Court, but all other areas have been largely developed into modern-day contexts.

In imagery from 1996, little change has occurred when compared to the 1994 aerial. On-going grading activities continue within areas located west of Lusk Boulevard. Several new residential developments are also being graded along Sorrento Valley Boulevard, west of Camino Santa Fe. All areas east of Camino Santa Fe show no or little residential or commercial development. Miramar College campus grading and construction is also visible.

Aerials from 2002 depict several previous residential neighborhoods along Calle Cristobal have either been fully developed or have had streets completed and are awaiting home construction. Only a few scattered grading developments are visible within the study area. All previous commercial development along Sorrento Valley Boulevard and Mira Mesa Blvd has been completed. The southern portion of Camino Santa Fe has yet to be fully completed but all other areas have been upgraded to pavement. The southern portion of Miramar College has been completed and appears to be in use, although the northern half of the parcel still awaits further development.

Imagery from 2003 indicates that all residential and commercial development projects have been completed, and all structures and roads lie within modern-day alignments. The only new developments within the study area are located within the northern portion of the Miramar College parcel, which has begun to be developed into athletic fields.

Aerial imagery from 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 show little to no change from earlier imagery, in that all residential and commercial structures and infrastructure are located within present-day alignments. The development of the northern parcel of Miramar College has also been altered, and now appears to be in the process of being redeveloped to accommodate additional structures and parking areas.

In general, the archival research shows that the MMCPU project area was developed later and more sparsely than much of San Diego until the middle of the 20th century. Early roads, homesteads, schools, and a post office were present, therefore there is a moderate possibility of discovering historic archaeological resources such as trash scatters and pits, privy pits or wells, or foundations remains.
4. Results

Figure 5. GLO Plat Maps 1876-1879.
Figure 6. GLO Plat Maps 1880-1890.
5. CULTURAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The MMCPU project 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 record search, regional environmental factors, and historic and modern development (Figure 7). A low sensitivity rating indicates areas where there is a high level of disturbance or development and few or no previously recorded resources have been documented. Within these areas, the potential for additional cultural resources to be identified is low. A moderate sensitivity rating indicates that some previously recorded resources have been identified, and/or the potential for cultural resources to be present would be moderate. A high sensitivity rating indicates areas where significant resources have been documented, and/or have the potential to be identified. The resources in high sensitivity areas are generally complex in nature with unique and/or abundant artifact assemblages. In some cases, the resources in high sensitivity areas may have been determined to be significant under local, State or Federal guidelines.

The portion of the MMCPU project area west of Camino Santa Fe, as well as the five canyons has been identified as high sensitivity. The record search results have identified a high concentration of archaeological sites in these areas, including an ethnohistoric and prehistoric village site, or the high potential for sites. This excludes the eastern side of Carrol Canyon that has been entirely disturbed by modern uses.

The center portion of the MMCPU project area, east of Camino Santa Fe, west of Camino Ruiz, south of Peñasquitos Canyon and north of Carrol Canyon, has been identified as moderate sensitivity. The record search results have identified a lower concentration of archaeological sites in these areas, including numerous prehistoric and historic isolates.

The remaining portion of the MMCPU project area is identified as low sensitivity. Although numerous cultural resources studies have taken place in this area no significant cultural resources have been previously identified. Much of the low sensitivity area prehistorically did not have reliable water sources and did not contain a high concentration of subsistence resources. Historically this area was not highly utilized until the post war housing boom. This includes the eastern side of Carrol Canyon that has been greatly impacted by modern development. A portion of the low sensitivity area has not been previously evaluated for cultural resources, as the modern development took place prior to the implementation of CEQA. However, this area has been subjected to mass grading and is completely developed, likely previously destroying any cultural resources which may have been present.

Much of the MMCPU project area has been developed, however it contains areas that supported Native American populations for possibly thousands of years, and it is possible that intact cultural deposits are present. The areas identified as moderate and high sensitivity represents a prehistorically and historically active environment.
Figure 7. MMCPU Cultural Resources Sensitivity Map.
6. RECOMMENDATIONS

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The MMCPU project area has been extensively developed during the modern era, largely beginning with suburban residential development in 1969. Within the MMCPU project area 110 cultural resources have been previously recorded and three of them have been previously evaluated to the NRHP, CRHR, or City Register and were recommended eligible and significant under CEQA. These resources are: P-37-004609/SDI-004609/W-654; P-37-005204/SDI-005204/W-1446; and P-37-024739/SDI-016385.

P-37-004609/SDI-004609/W-654 is a series of archaeological sites making up the ethnohistoric village of Ystauga. Portions of the site was listed on the City Register by the HRB in 2009, HRB Site #924, and on the NRHP in 1975. The site consists of a deep midden containing a wide range and high density of cultural material, including human remains. Dating at the site have revealed that prehistoric use of the site extended from the archaic period to the historic period. While much of the site has been impacted by modern development, intact portions of the site are present within undeveloped areas and buried beneath alluvial deposits.

P-37-005204/SDI-005204/W-1446 is a multicomponent site known as the Bovet Adobe site. It contains the remains of a historic adobe along with a prehistoric lithic scatter. The site has been recommended eligible to the CRHR and NRHP.

P-37-024739/SDI-016385 is the alignment of the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe (AT&SF) Railroad, a segment of which intersects the MMCPU. Segments of the AT&SF Railroad alignment have been recorded across San Diego County, many of which are still in use and have been upgraded during routine maintenance to modern railroad standards. The AT&SF Railroad has been recommended eligible to the NRHP, CRHR, and the City Register.

Due to continued use and development, it is assumed that many of the cultural resources within the MMCPU project area have been disturbed. However, it is possible that intact cultural resources are present in areas of the MMCPU that have not been previously developed or are buried in alluvial deposits located within canyons and the western side of the MMCPU. This study reveals that cultural sensitivity varies across the MMCPU project area, which has been categorized into three cultural resource sensitivity levels rated low, moderate, or high. There is a potential that cultural resources will be impacted during the implementation MMCPU, especially within areas that have been categorized as moderate or high sensitivity.

The Mitigation Measures, outlined below, are recommended to avoid adverse effects to historical resources during implementation of the MMCPU. For projects within undeveloped land within the MMCPU it is recommended that a site-specific cultural resources study be conducted per the HRG (Section II Development Review Process and Section III Methods). For projects within previously developed land, with no ground surface visibility, within the MMCPU in areas that have been identified as having a moderate to high sensitivity for cultural resources the following project-level construction monitoring program could be implemented to reduce potential subsequent adverse effects to cultural resources.

MITIGATION MEASURES

This report was completed in compliance with state and local regulations. Separate mitigation measures are not required. Rather, each mitigation measure has been designed to fulfill the requirements of CEQA Guidelines and the City’s Historic Resource Guidelines. The City would be the lead agency implementing cultural resource mitigation measures.
Site Specific Cultural Resources Study and Evaluation of Resources

For projects within the MMCPU that have not been previously developed it is recommended that a site-specific cultural resources study be conducted, per the HRG, Section III Methods, to assess the potential to impact cultural resources. The methods outlined in the HRG for a site-specific survey include: background research, field survey, archaeological testing analysis, and an evaluation of resources to the CRHR and City Register. Background research includes a records search at the SCIC at San Diego State University, a review of the Sacred Lands File maintained by the NAHC. In addition to the records searches mentioned above, background information may include examining primary sources of historical information (e.g., deeds and wills), secondary sources (e.g., local histories and genealogies), Sanborn Fire Maps, and historic cartographic and aerial photograph sources; reviewing previous archaeological research in similar areas, models that predict site distribution, and archaeological, architectural, and historical site inventory files; and conducting informant interviews.

The HRG also outlines the methods required for field reconnaissance for archaeological resources, Traditional Cultural Properties, and historical resource documentation. If cultural resources are identified during a field reconnaissance survey their significance under CEQA and eligibility to the CRHR and City Register must be evaluated through a testing program. To evaluate a resource the HRG provides methods for the testing program which may include a surface investigation, subsurface investigation, and extended subsurface investigation, as well as cataloging and analysis methods. It should be noted that tribal representatives and/or Native American monitors will be involved in making recommendations regarding the significance of prehistoric archaeological sites during this phase of the process.

The results from the testing program will be evaluated against the significance thresholds for the CRHR and the City Register. If significant historical resources are present within the Area of Potential Effect, mitigation is required prior to project implementation. The preferred alternative for mitigating impacts to historical resources is avoidance or preservation in place. If preservation is demonstrated to be infeasible, then alternative measures would be required. Preservation in place can include: planning construction to avoid significant resources; planning parks, green space, or other open space to preserve historical resources; or "capping" or covering archaeological sites with a layer of soil before building. When avoidance or preservation as a means of mitigation is not feasible, it is necessary to implement a research design and data recovery program.

The data recovery program should be based on a written research design and is subject to the provisions as outlined in CEQA, Section 21083.2. This section provides further guidance for the treatment of unique archaeological resources. The data recovery program must be reviewed and approved by the City Manager.

If no significant resources are found, and site conditions are such that there is no potential for further discoveries, then no further action is required. Resources found to be non-significant as a result of a survey and/or assessment will require no further work beyond documentation of the resources on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site forms and inclusion of results in the survey and/or assessment report. If no significant resources are found, but results of the initial evaluation and testing phase indicate there is still a potential for resources to be present in portions of the property that could not be tested, then mitigation monitoring during ground disturbance is required.

In the event that human remains are encountered during any archaeological investigation provisions of Public Resources Code Section 5097 and California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5b must be followed.
6. Recommendations

**Construction Monitoring**

Because there is always a potential for encountering a resource during excavation, Section 6.6-2 - Archaeological, Native American, and Paleontological Discoveries of the City’s “Whitebook – Standard Specification for Public Works Construction” (City of San Diego 2018b). In addition, the HRG, Section III Methods: E. Determining the Need for Monitoring and F. Discovering Unexpected Historical Resources During Construction, contains established procedures for addressing unanticipated discoveries during construction-related activities. They provide guidance and direction to contractors regarding the notification process, and the requirement to cease work in the area of discovery until the resource is properly evaluated by a qualified archaeologist and Native American representative and a plan for treatment and/or recovery is reviewed/approved by qualified City staff in the Development Services Department. The procedures of the Whitebook apply to all construction associated with the proposed project.

The following project-level construction monitoring program could be implemented to reduce potential subsequent significant impacts to cultural resources or in the event that known resources are determined not to be significant, but mitigation measures may still be required.

I. **Prior to Permit Issuance or Bid Opening/Bid Award**
   A. Entitlements Plan Check
      1. Prior to permit issuance or Bid Opening/Bid Award, whichever is applicable, the Environmental Designee (ED) shall verify that the requirements for Archaeological Monitoring and Native American monitoring have been noted on the applicable construction documents through the plan check process.
   B. Letters of Qualification have been submitted to ED
      1. Prior to Bid Award, the applicant shall submit a letter of verification to Mitigation Monitoring Coordination (MMC) identifying the Principal Investigator (PI) for the project and the names of all persons involved in the archaeological monitoring program, as defined in the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG). If applicable, individuals involved in the archaeological monitoring program must have completed the 40-hour HAZWOPER training with certification documentation.
      2. MMC will provide a letter to the applicant confirming the qualifications of the PI and all persons involved in the archaeological monitoring of the project meet the qualifications established in the HRG.
      3. Prior to the start of work, the applicant must obtain written approval from MMC for any personnel changes associated with the monitoring program.

II. **Prior to Start of Construction**
   A. Verification of Records Search
      1. The PI shall provide verification to MMC that a site-specific records search (1/4 mile radius) has been completed. Verification includes, but is not limited to a copy of a confirmation letter from South Coastal Information Center, or, if the search was in-house, a letter of verification from the PI stating that the search was completed.
      2. The letter shall introduce any pertinent information concerning expectations and probabilities of discovery during trenching and/or grading activities.
      3. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC requesting a reduction to the ¼ mile radius.
   B. PI Shall Attend Precon Meetings
      1. Prior to beginning any work that requires monitoring; the Applicant shall arrange a Precon Meeting that shall include the PI, Native American consultant/monitor (where Native American resources may be impacted), Construction Manager (CM) and/or Grading Contractor, Resident Engineer (RE), Building Inspector (BI), if appropriate, and MMC.
6. Recommendations

The qualified Archaeologist and Native American Monitor shall attend any grading/excavation related Precon Meetings to make comments and/or suggestions concerning the Archaeological Monitoring program with the Construction Manager and/or Grading Contractor.

a. If the PI is unable to attend the Precon Meeting, the Applicant shall schedule a focused Precon Meeting with MMC, the PI, RE, CM or BI, if appropriate, prior to the start of any work that requires monitoring.

2. Acknowledgement of Responsibility for Curation (CIP or Other Public Projects)

The applicant shall submit a letter to MMC acknowledging their responsibility for the cost of curation associated with all phases of the archaeological monitoring program.

3. Identify Areas to be Monitored

Prior to the start of any work that requires monitoring, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Monitoring Exhibit (AME) (with verification that the AME has been reviewed and approved by the Native American consultant/monitor when Native American resources may be impacted) based on the appropriate construction documents (reduced to 11x17) to MMC identifying the areas to be monitored including the delineation of grading/excavation limits.

The AME shall be based on the results of a site specific records search as well as information regarding the age of existing pipelines, laterals and associated appurtenances and/or any known soil conditions (native or formation).

MMC shall notify the PI that the AME has been approved.

4. When Monitoring Will Occur

a. Prior to the start of any work, the PI shall also submit a construction schedule to MMC through the RE indicating when and where monitoring will occur.

b. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC prior to the start of work or during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program. This request shall be based on relevant information such as review of final construction documents which indicate conditions such as age of existing pipe to be replaced, depth of excavation and/or site graded to bedrock, etc., which may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.

5. Approval of AME and Construction Schedule

After approval of the AME by MMC, the PI shall submit to MMC written authorization of the AME and Construction Schedule from the CM.

III. During Construction

A. Monitor Shall be Present During Grading/Excavation/Trenching/Habitat Restoration

1. The Archaeological Monitor shall be present full-time during all soil disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities which could result in impacts to archaeological resources as identified on the AME. The Construction Manager is responsible for notifying the RE, PI, and MMC of changes to any construction activities such as in the case of a potential safety concern within the area being monitored. In certain circumstances OSHA safety requirements may necessitate modification of the AME.

2. The Native American consultant/monitor shall determine the extent of their presence during soil disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities based on the AME and provide that information to the PI and MMC. If prehistoric resources are encountered during the Native American consultant/monitor’s absence, work shall stop and the Discovery Notification Process detailed in Section III.B-C and IV.A-D shall commence.

3. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program when a field condition such as modern disturbance post-dating the previous grading/trenching activities, presence of fossil formations, or when native soils are encountered that may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.
6. Recommendations

4. The archaeological and Native American consultant/monitor shall document field activity via the Consultant Site Visit Record (CSVR). The CSVR’s shall be emailed by the CM to the RE the first day of monitoring, the last day of monitoring, monthly (Notification of Monitoring Completion), and in the case of ANY discoveries. The RE shall forward copies to MMC.

B. Discovery Notification Process

1. In the event of a discovery, the Archaeological Monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert all soil disturbing activities, including but not limited to digging, trenching, excavating or grading activities in the area of discovery and in the area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent resources and immediately notify the RE or BI, as appropriate.

2. The Monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless Monitor is the PI) of the discovery.

3. The PI shall immediately notify MMC by phone of the discovery, and shall also submit written documentation to MMC within 24 hours by email with photos of the resource in context, if possible.

4. No soil shall be exported off-site until a determination can be made regarding the significance of the resource specifically if Native American resources are encountered.

C. Determination of Significance

1. The PI and Native American consultant/monitor, where Native American resources are discovered shall evaluate the significance of the resource. If Human Remains are involved, follow protocol in Section IV below.

   a. The PI shall immediately notify MMC by phone to discuss significance determination and shall also submit a letter to MMC indicating whether additional mitigation is required.

   b. If the resource is significant, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP) and obtain written approval of the program from MMC, CM and RE. ADRP and any mitigation must be approved by MMC, RE and/or CM before ground disturbing activities in the area of discovery will be allowed to resume. Note: If a unique archaeological site is also an historical resource as defined in CEQA Section 15064.5, then the limits on the amount(s) that a project applicant may be required to pay to cover mitigation costs as indicated in CEQA Section 21083.2 shall not apply.

      (1). Note: For pipeline trenching and other linear projects in the public Right-of-Way, the PI shall implement the Discovery Process for Pipeline Trenching projects identified below under “D.”

   c. If the resource is not significant, the PI shall submit a letter to MMC indicating that artifacts will be collected, curated, and documented in the Final Monitoring Report. The letter shall also indicate that no further work is required.

      (1). Note: For Pipeline Trenching and other linear projects in the public Right-of-Way, if the deposit is limited in size, both in length and depth; the information value is limited and is not associated with any other resource; and there are no unique features/artifacts associated with the deposit, the discovery should be considered not significant.

      (2). Note, for Pipeline Trenching and other linear projects in the public Right-of-Way, if significance cannot be determined, the Final Monitoring Report and Site Record (DPR Form 523A/B) shall identify the discovery as Potentially Significant.

D. Discovery Process for Significant Resources - Pipeline Trenching and other Linear Projects in the Public Right-of-Way

The following procedure constitutes adequate mitigation of a significant discovery encountered during pipeline trenching activities or for other linear project types within the Public Right-of-Way including but not limited to excavation for jacking pits, receiving pits, laterals, and manholes to reduce impacts to below a level of significance:
6. Recommendations

1. Procedures for documentation, curation and reporting
   a. One hundred percent of the artifacts within the trench alignment and width shall be documented in-situ, to include photographic records, plan view of the trench and profiles of side walls, recovered, photographed after cleaning and analyzed and curated. The remainder of the deposit within the limits of excavation (trench walls) shall be left intact.
   b. The PI shall prepare a Draft Monitoring Report and submit to MMC via the RE as indicated in Section VI-A.
   c. The PI shall be responsible for recording (on the appropriate State of California Department of Park and Recreation forms-DPR 523 A/B) the resource(s) encountered during the Archaeological Monitoring Program in accordance with the City’s Historical Resources Guidelines. The DPR forms shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center for either a Primary Record or SDI Number and included in the Final Monitoring Report.
   d. The Final Monitoring Report shall include a recommendation for monitoring of any future work in the vicinity of the resource.

IV. Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area and no soil shall be exported off-site until a determination can be made regarding the provenance of the human remains; and the following procedures as set forth in CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California Public Resources Code (Sec. 5097.98) and State Health and Safety Code (Sec. 7050.5) shall be undertaken:

A. Notification
   1. Archaeological Monitor shall notify the RE or BI as appropriate, MMC, and the PI, if the Monitor is not qualified as a PI. MMC will notify the appropriate Senior Planner in the Environmental Analysis Section (EAS) of the Development Services Department to assist with the discovery notification process.
   2. The PI shall notify the Medical Examiner after consultation with the RE, either in person or via telephone.

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

C. If Human Remains ARE determined to be Native American
   1. The Medical Examiner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. By law, ONLY the Medical Examiner can make this call.
   2. NAHC will immediately identify the person or persons determined to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) and provide contact information.
   3. The MLD will contact the PI within 24 hours or sooner after the Medical Examiner has completed coordination, to begin the consultation process in accordance with CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California Public Resources and Health & Safety Codes.
   4. The MLD will have 48 hours to make recommendations to the property owner or representative, for the treatment or disposition with proper dignity, of the human remains and associated grave goods.
   5. Disposition of Native American Human Remains will be determined between the MLD and the PI, and, if:
6. Recommendations

a. The NAHC is unable to identify the MLD, OR the MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the Commission, OR;

b. The landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with PRC 5097.94 (k) by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, THEN

c. To protect these sites, the landowner shall do one or more of the following:
   (1) Record the site with the NAHC;
   (2) Record an open space or conservation easement; or
   (3) Record a document with the County.

d. Upon the discovery of multiple Native American human remains during a ground disturbing land development activity, the landowner may agree that additional conferral with descendants is necessary to consider culturally appropriate treatment of multiple Native American human remains. Culturally appropriate treatment of such a discovery may be ascertained from review of the site utilizing cultural and archaeological standards. Where the parties are unable to agree on the appropriate treatment measures the human remains and items associated and buried with Native American human remains shall be reinterred with appropriate dignity, pursuant to Section 5.c., above.

D. If Human Remains are NOT Native American

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

V. Night and/or Weekend Work

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

1. When night and/or weekend work is included in the contract package, the extent and timing shall be presented and discussed at the precon meeting.
2. The following procedures shall be followed.
   a. No Discoveries
      In the event that no discoveries were encountered during night and/or weekend work, the PI shall record the information on the CSVR and submit to MMC via email by 8AM of the next business day.
   b. Discoveries
      All discoveries shall be processed and documented using the existing procedures detailed in Sections III - During Construction, and IV – Discovery of Human Remains. Discovery of human remains shall always be treated as a significant discovery.
   c. Potentially Significant Discoveries
      If the PI determines that a potentially significant discovery has been made, the procedures detailed under Section III - During Construction and IV-Discovery of Human Remains shall be followed.
   d. The PI shall immediately contact the RE and MMC, or by 8AM of the next business day to report and discuss the findings as indicated in Section III-B, unless other specific arrangements have been made.

B. If night and/or weekend work becomes necessary during the course of construction

1. The Construction Manager shall notify the RE, or BI, as appropriate, a minimum of 24 hours before the work is to begin.
2. The RE, or BI, as appropriate, shall notify MMC immediately.
6. Recommendations

C. All other procedures described above shall apply, as appropriate.

VI. Post Construction

A. Submittal of Draft Monitoring Report

1. The PI shall submit two copies of the Draft Monitoring Report (even if negative), prepared in accordance with the Historical Resources Guidelines (Appendix C/D) which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program (with appropriate graphics) to MMC via the RE for review and approval within 90 days following the completion of monitoring. It should be noted that if the PI is unable to submit the Draft Monitoring Report within the allotted 90-day timeframe as a result of delays with analysis, special study results or other complex issues, a schedule shall be submitted to MMC establishing agreed due dates and the provision for submittal of monthly status reports until this measure can be met.

a. For significant archaeological resources encountered during monitoring, the Archaeological Data Recovery Program or Pipeline Trenching Discovery Process shall be included in the Draft Monitoring Report.

b. Recording Sites with State of California Department of Parks and Recreation

- The PI shall be responsible for recording (on the appropriate State of California Department of Park and Recreation forms-DPR 523 A/B) any significant or potentially significant resources encountered during the Archaeological Monitoring Program in accordance with the City’s Historical Resources Guidelines, and submittal of such forms to the South Coastal Information Center with the Final Monitoring Report.

2. MMC shall return the Draft Monitoring Report to the PI via the RE for revision or, for preparation of the Final Report.

3. The PI shall submit revised Draft Monitoring Report to MMC via the RE for approval.

4. MMC shall provide written verification to the PI of the approved report.

5. MMC shall notify the RE or BI, as appropriate, of receipt of all Draft Monitoring Report submittals and approvals.

B. Handling of Artifacts

1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all cultural remains collected are cleaned and catalogued

2. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts are analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area; that faunal material is identified as to species; and that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate.

C. Curation of artifacts: Accession Agreement and Acceptance Verification

1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts associated with the survey, testing and/or data recovery for this project are permanently curated with an appropriate institution. This shall be completed in consultation with MMC and the Native American representative, as applicable.

2. When applicable to the situation, the PI shall include written verification from the Native American consultant/monitor indicating that Native American resources were treated in accordance with state law and/or applicable agreements. If the resources were reinterred, verification shall be provided to show what protective measures were taken to ensure no further disturbance occurs in accordance with Section IV – Discovery of Human Remains, Subsection C.

3. The PI shall submit the Accession Agreement and catalogue record(s) to the RE or BI, as appropriate for donor signature with a copy submitted to MMC.

4. The RE or BI, as appropriate shall obtain signature on the Accession Agreement and shall return to PI with copy submitted to MMC.

5. The PI shall include the Acceptance Verification from the curation institution in the Final Monitoring Report submitted to the RE or BI and MMC.
6. Recommendations

D. Final Monitoring Report(s)
   1. The PI shall submit one copy of the approved Final Monitoring Report to the RE or BI as appropriate, and one copy to MMC (even if negative), within 90 days after notification from MMC of the approved report.
   2. The RE shall, in no case, issue the Notice of Completion until receiving a copy of the approved Final Monitoring Report from MMC which includes the Acceptance Verification from the curation institution.
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APPENDIX A

RESUMES
Shelby Gunderman Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Employment History:
2018-present  Director of Archaeology, Red Tail Environmental, Escondido, California
2015-2018  Director, ASM Affiliates, Inc., Carlsbad, California
2009-2015  Senior Archaeologist, ASM Affiliates, Inc., Carlsbad, California
2008–2009  Archaeologist/GIS Specialist, County of San Diego, Parks and Recreation Department, San Diego, California
2007-2008  Archaeologist, URS Corporation, San Diego, California
2007-2008  Collections Manager, San Diego State University- Anthropology Department, San Diego, California
2007-2008  Archaeologist, ASM Affiliates, Inc., Carlsbad, California
2006-2007  Archaeologist, EDAW, San Diego, California
2005-2006  Archaeologist, Professional Archaeological Services, San Marcos, California

Education:
M.A.  2010, Anthropology, San Diego State University
B.A.  2003, Anthropology, University of California, San Diego

Registrations:
2010  Register of Professional Archaeologists (3748180)
2018  San Diego County CEQA Consultant List for Archaeological Resources
2018  Orange County’s Reference List for Certified Archaeologists
2018  Riverside County Cultural Resources Consultants List

Professional Profile:
Ms. Castells has over fourteen years of experience in archaeology and cultural resource management in Southern California. She has been the Principal Investigator and Project Manager for numerous survey, monitoring, testing, and data recovery projects within the counties of San Diego, Imperial, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Kern. Ms. Castells has extensive experience providing regulatory compliance for CEQA, NEPA, NHPA, NAGPRA, and local guidelines and regulations. Ms. Castells is a Registered Professional Archaeologist, and exceeds the Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology. She earned her B.A. degree in Anthropology from the University of California, San Diego in 2003, and her M.A. in Anthropology with a concentration in Archaeology, at San Diego State University in 2010. Her interests focus on historical archaeology and the regional history and prehistory of Southern California.

Selected Project Experience:

Machado Smith Excavation, Old Town San Diego State of California Historic Park, San Diego County, CA
Principal Investigator / Project Manager
CLIENT: Architect Milford Wayne Donaldson
Prepared a work plan and California State Parks permit application for the excavation in order to identify the location of two 19th century structures, evaluate the archaeological remains for eligibility to the CRHR and significance under CEQA, and to assist in the recreation of the buildings in Old Town San Diego State of California Historic Park. Directed excavations including mechanical trenching and hand excavations. Excavated 19th century features. Directed laboratory work associated with the excavations, cataloged the artifacts, performed the artifact analysis, and prepared the artifact collection for curation. Evaluated the cultural resource for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR, and for significance under CEQA. Prepared a technical report providing the results of the excavation, artifact analysis, evaluation of the resources to the CRHR, provided mitigation measures, and guidance to the building recreation process. Prepared DPR 523 forms for the cultural resource. California State Parks was the lead agency.
Otap 250 - Sunroad East Otay Mesa Business Park Specific Plan Amendment, San Diego County, CA  
Principal Investigator / Project Manager
CLIENT: KLR Planning  
Conducted a cultural resources survey of the approximately 200-acre project area. Prepared a technical report with avoidance recommendations and mitigation measures. Prepared DPR 523 forms for the cultural resources. County of San Diego was the lead agency.

Heritage Road Bridge Replacement Project, City of Chula Vista, CA  
Principal Investigator / Project Manager
CLIENT: BRG Consulting, Inc. / City of Chula Vista  
Conducted a cultural resource study for the Project including: delineating and mapping the area of potential effect (APE), conducting a record search and an archaeological survey of the APE, preparing the Historic Property Survey Report and the Archaeology Survey Report, and creating mitigation measures. City of Chula Vista and Caltrans were the lead agencies.

Bayshore Bikeway – Segment 8B Project, San Diego County, CA  
Principal Investigator / Project Manager
CLIENT: Quality Infrastructure Corporation / SANDAG  
Conducted a cultural resource study for the Project including: delineating and mapping the area of potential effect, conducting a record search and an archaeological survey of the APE, preparing the Historic Property Survey Report, Archaeological Survey Report, Finding of Effect document, and Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeological Site Forms for a railroad line eligible for and listed in the San Diego Register of Historical Resources and for a historic district that was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Created mitigation measures to avoid an adverse impact to these historic properties during implementation of the Project. Conducted AB-52 consultation on behalf of SANDAG. Assisted in SHPO consultation.

Caltrans I-5 Widening, North Coast Corridor Project, Segment 1 San Elijo Lagoon, San Diego County, CA  
Principal Investigator / Project Manager
CLIENT: Helix Environmental Planning, Inc.  
Managed the archaeological monitoring of Caltrans’ construction activities. Identified, recorded, tested, and evaluated archaeological discoveries identified during construction for significance to the NRHP and the CRHR. Caltrans was the lead agency.

Verde School Road Bridge Replacement Project, Imperial County, CA  
Principal Investigator / Project Manager
CLIENT: Panorama Environmental, Inc.  
Conducted a cultural resources survey of the area of potential effect for the Project. Prepared Caltrans’ compliance documents including a Historic Properties Survey Report, Archaeological Survey Report, Historic Resources Evaluation Report, and a Findings of Effect document. Prepared DPR 523 forms for cultural resources within the Project area. Assisted in consultation with the SHPO. Caltrans was the lead agency.

North County Transit District Red Beach Advanced Train Control Antenna at Mile Post 218.2 Project, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA  
Principal Investigator / Project Manager
CLIENT: BRG, Inc.  
Conducted a cultural resources survey of the area of potential effect for the antenna Project and prepared an Archaeological Resources Management Report. Prepared the Federal Communications Commission's Form 620, public outreach and Tower Construction Notification System. Consulted with the California State Historic Preservation Officer. Federal Communication Commission was the lead agency.

North County Transit District Advanced Train Control and Positive Train Control Antennas at Five Locations for the Elvira to Morena Double Track Project, San Diego County, CA  
Principal Investigator / Project Manager
CLIENT: HDR, Inc.  
Conducted a cultural resources survey of the five areas of potential effect and prepared the associated Archaeological Resources Management Reports. Prepared the Federal Communications Commission's Form 620, public outreach and Tower Construction Notification System for each antenna. Consulted with the California State Historic Preservation. Federal Communication Commission was the lead agency.
North County Transit District Advanced Train Control Antenna at Mile Post 239.5 for the San Elijo Lagoon Double Track Project, San Diego County, CA
Principal Investigator / Project Manager
CLIENT: BRG, Inc.
Conducted a cultural resources survey of the area of potential effect for the antenna Project and prepared an Archaeological Resources Management Report. Prepared the Federal Communications Commission’s Form 620, public outreach and Tower Construction Notification System. Consulted with the California State Historic Preservation Officer. Federal Communication Commission was the lead agency.

Cultural Resources Survey for APN 125-101-02, Community of Coto de Caza Project, Orange County, CA
Principal Investigator / Project Manager
CLIENT: Gonzales Environmental Consulting, LLC
Conducted a cultural resources survey of the approximately 150-acre project area. Recorded and documented cultural resources on DPR 523 forms. Prepared a technical report, performed an alternatives analysis, and provided mitigation measures. United States Army Corp of Engineers was the lead agency.

Cultural Resources Survey and Construction Monitoring for the Don Juan Villas Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, CA
Principal Investigator / Project Manager
CLIENT: GHB Development, LLC
Conducted a cultural resources survey of the project area and prepared a technical report for submission to the City of San Juan Capistrano with recommended mitigation measures. Managed archaeological and Native American monitoring during construction of the Project. City of San Juan Capistrano was the lead agency.

Cultural Resource Inventory for the Vega SES LLC Solar Project, Imperial County, CA
Principal Investigator / Project Manager
CLIENT: Vega SES LLC and Environmental Management Associates
Conducted a cultural resources survey of the approximately 500-acre project area. Documented and evaluated historic canals and irrigation features for eligibility to the CRHR. Prepared a technical report, documented cultural resources on DPR 523 forms, provided alternatives analysis, and provided mitigation measures. Assisted the County with their AB 52 Native American consultation. Imperial County was the lead agency.

Cultural Resource Inventory for the Seville 4 Solar Project, Imperial County, CA
Principal Investigator / Project Manager
CLIENT: Titan Solar II, LLC and Environmental Management Associates
Conducted a cultural resources survey of the approximately 400-acre project area. Documented numerous prehistoric cultural resources. Prepared a technical report, documented cultural resources on DPR 523 forms, provided alternatives analysis and avoidance strategies, and provided mitigation measures. Assisted the County with their AB 52 Native American consultation. Imperial County was the lead agency.

Off-Highway Vehicle Restoration Cultural Resources Inventory Project, Yuha Basin, Imperial County, CA
Principal Investigator / Project Manager
CLIENT: American Conservation Experience
Conducted a cultural resources survey of the approximately 1300-acre project area. Documented numerous prehistoric and historic cultural resources. Prepared a technical report, documented cultural resources on DPR 523 forms, provided avoidance and mitigation measures. The results of the inventory were used to fulfill Bureau of Land Management’s requirements under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Bureau of Land Management was the lead agency.

San Diego County Administration Center Parking Garage, Cedar and Ketter Project, San Diego County, CA
Principal Investigator / Project Manager
CLIENT: RBF Consulting
Prepared an archaeological assessment of the Project area and a construction monitoring plan in compliance with the City of San Diego’s Mitigation Monitoring requirements. Managed the archaeological monitoring of the Project’s construction during the initial ground disturbance and grading of the Project area. Identified, documented, and evaluated for significance under CEQA, to the CRHR, and to the City of San Diego Historical Resources Register a historic well. Performed a data recovery on the well...
feature. Provided a technical report with the results of the monitoring, testing, evaluation and data recovery, including an artifact analysis and historic research. Documented cultural resources on DPR 523 forms. Prepared the artifact collection, artifact analysis, and historic research to be incorporated into a display to be placed in the parking garage and the County Administration Center. City of San Diego was the lead agency.

Harbor View Hotel Project, San Diego County, CA
Principal Investigator / Project Manager
CLIENT: Construction Testing and Engineer, Inc.
Prepared an archaeological assessment of the Project area and a construction monitoring plan in compliance with the City of San Diego’s Mitigation Monitoring requirements. Managed the archaeological monitoring of the Project’s construction during the initial ground disturbance and grading of the Project area. Identified, documented, and evaluated for significance under CEQA, to the CRHR, and to the City of San Diego Historical Resources Register a feature containing the remains of a historic boat. Documented the boat feature on DPR 523 forms. Provided a technical report with the results of the monitoring, testing, evaluation and data recovery, including an artifact analysis and historic research. City of San Diego was the lead agency.

Alexan San Diego Project at Block 130, 13th and J Streets, San Diego County, CA
Principal Investigator / Project Manager
CLIENT: Department of PaleoServices, San Diego Natural History Museum
Prepared an archaeological assessment of the Project area and a construction monitoring plan in compliance with the City of San Diego’s Mitigation Monitoring requirements. Conducted a pre-testing program within the Project area using mechanically excavated trenches to identify possible archaeological deposits. Managed the archaeological monitoring of the Project’s construction during the initial ground disturbance and grading of the Project area. Identified, documented, and evaluated for significance under CEQA, to the CRHR, and to the City of San Diego Historical Resources Register seven archaeological discoveries found during monitoring. Performed evaluation testing on the features and performed data recovery excavations as necessary on eligible features. Documented cultural resources on DPR 523 forms. Provided a technical report with the results of the monitoring, testing, evaluation and data recovery, including an artifact analysis and historic research. City of San Diego was the lead agency.

Park and Market Project, San Diego County, CA
Principal Investigator / Project Manager
CLIENT: Holland Construction
Prepared an archaeological assessment of the Project area and a construction monitoring plan in compliance with the City of San Diego’s Mitigation Monitoring requirements. Conducted a pre-testing program within the Project area using mechanically excavated trenches to identify possible archaeological deposits. Identified the presence of an outhouse within the Project area. Evaluated the outhouse feature for significance under CEQA, to the CRHR, and to the City of San Diego Historical Resources Register. Performed a data recovery excavation on the outhouse feature. Managed the archaeological monitoring of the Project’s construction during the initial ground disturbance and grading of the Project area. Identified, documented, and evaluated for significance under CEQA, to the CRHR, and to the City of San Diego Historical Resources Register a well feature. Performed evaluation testing and data recovery excavations on the feature. Documented cultural resources on DPR 523 forms. Provided a technical report with the results of the monitoring, testing, evaluation, and data recovery, including an artifact analysis and historic research. City of San Diego was the lead agency.

India and Date Project at 1703 India Street, San Diego County, CA
Principal Investigator / Project Manager
CLIENT: H.G. Fenton
Prepared an archaeological assessment of the Project area and a construction monitoring plan in compliance with the City of San Diego’s Mitigation Monitoring requirements. Conducted a pre-testing program within the Project area using mechanically excavated trenches to identify possible archaeological deposits. Identified a layer of fill soil that did not need to be monitored. Managed the archaeological monitoring of the Project’s construction during the initial ground disturbance and grading of the Project area. Identified, documented, and evaluated for significance under CEQA, to the CRHR, and to the City of San Diego Historical Resources Register two historic trash scatters. Performed evaluation testing on the archaeological deposits. Documented cultural resources on DPR 523 forms. Provided a technical report with the results of the monitoring, testing, and evaluation, including an artifact analysis and historic research. City of San Diego was the lead agency.
Spencer Bietz, B.A.
Archaeological Field Director

Employment History:

2018-present  Field Director, Red Tail Environmental, Escondido, California
2018        Crew Chief, PaleoWest, San Diego, California
2018        Archaeological Field Technician, Rincon Consultants, Carlsbad, California
2014-2018   Cultural Resources Manager, LSA, Carlsbad, California
2010-2014   Archaeological Field Technician, AECOM, San Diego, California
2008-2010   Associate Archaeologist, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc., San Diego, California
2008        Archaeological Field Technician, URS Corporation, San Diego, California
2008        Archaeological Field Technician, ASM Affiliates, Inc., Carlsbad, California
2007-2008   Archaeological Field/Lab Technician, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc., San Diego, California
2007        Archaeological Lab/Field Technician, Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona
2006        Archaeological Field Technician, Stantec, Palm Desert, California
2006        Archaeological Field Technician, EDAW, Inc., San Diego, California
2006        Archaeological Field Technician/ Lab Technician, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc., San Diego, California
2005-2006   Archaeological Field Assistant (STEP), United States Forest Service, Cleveland National Forest, San Diego, California

Education:

B.A.  2006, Anthropology with Concentration in Archaeology, University of California, San Diego.

Professional Profile:

Working as a qualified archaeologist in California for the past 12 years, Mr. Bietz has completed a wide variety of cultural resource management projects. He is a qualified archaeological monitor for the City of San Diego and County of San Diego, and has worked on cultural resource projects throughout San Diego, Imperial, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Inyo, Kern, Mono, Los Angeles, and Tulare Counties in California, and Pima County in Arizona. Mr. Bietz has participated in projects for federal agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service; state agencies, including California State Parks and Caltrans; local governments, including the City and County of San Diego; and private clients. He has extensive experience preparing required documentation in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. His interests focus on historical archaeology and the regional history and prehistory of Southern California.

Mr. Bietz has also worked as a qualified paleontological monitor within southern California for the past four years. Mr. Bietz has participated as a qualified monitor for projects overseen by the City of San Diego, County of San Diego, City of Chula Vista, and Riverside County. Mr. Bietz received extensive training in paleontological resource management, and completed the Paleontology Certification Program with the Anza Borrego Desert State Park Paleontology Society in 2013. The Certification Program consisted of over 160 hours of training in sedimentology, locality recording, specimen identification and recovery, and specimen preparation for curation.
Selected Project Experience:

**Railroad Fire Burn Survey, United States Forest Service, Sierra National Forest, California**
Crew Chief
CLIENT: Sierra National Forest
Contributed as a crew chief assisting in the surveying of approximately 3,000 acres for a future timber sale. Assisted in the recording of cultural sites, photo documentation, GIS map and data management, and California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site form creation.

**Lund Hill Wind Farm Survey, Bickleton, Washington**
Crew Chief
CLIENT: Avangrid Renewables
Contributed as a crew chief assisting in the survey of approximately 4,000 acres for the construction of up to 30 wind turbines. Assisted in the recording of cultural sites, photo documentation, GIS map and data management, and creation of Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) site forms.

**Mission Bay Geo-Archaeological Testing, San Diego California**
Cultural Resource Monitor
CLIENT: City of San Diego Public Works Department
Contributed as the primary cultural resource monitor, assisting in the collection of subsurface core samples for geo-archaeological analysis. Performed subsurface geotechnical bore sampling, photo documentation, sample documentation, GIS map creation and data management, and technical writing.

**Genesis Solar Monitoring, Blythe, California**
Crew Chief, Cultural Resource Monitor
CLIENT: Nextera Energy
Contributed as a crew chief and cultural resources monitor, assisting in the recording of cultural sites within a project area of approximately 1,750 acres. Performed subsurface geotechnical testing, site recording, photo documentation, artifact collection, and site testing using Trimble GeoXH devices and Trimble Total Stations. Assisted in GIS map creation and data management. Lead Agency: Bureau of Land Management Barstow, California.

**Sunrise Powerlink Monitoring, San Diego County, California**
Cultural Resource Monitor
CLIENT: Sempra Energy
Contributed as a cultural resource monitor accompanying survey and geo-technical testing crews in the survey and placement of proposed electrical tower locations and their respective access areas along the Sunrise Powerlink. Assisted in site recording, photo documentation, and the identification and marking of sensitive cultural areas for future avoidance by work crews. Additional tasks included writing and compiling of tower cultural data for the final summary report.

**Administration of Courts (AOC) California, San Diego County Courthouse Monitoring, San Diego, California**
Lead Cultural Resource Monitor
CLIENT: Administration of Courts, California
Contributed as the primary cultural resources monitor, assisting in the recording of cultural deposits and features during footing excavation. Oversaw the recording of cultural discoveries, photo documentation, artifact collection, testing of historic features, and site recordation using Trimble GeoXH devices. Assisted in GIS map creation and data management, and artifact preparation.

**Solar 1 Survey, Barstow, California**
Crew Chief
CLIENT: United States Department of Energy
Lead Agency: Bureau of Land Management, Barstow California
Contributed as a field crew chief, overseeing the surveying and recording of prehistoric and historic sites within a project area of approximately 28,000 acres east of Newberry Springs, California. Oversaw resource recordation, photo documentation, and recording of sites using Trimble GeoXH devices.
CALNEV Pipeline Survey, Mojave Desert, Nevada and California.
**Field Archaeologist**
**CLIENT:** Kinder Morgan
Contributed as a field archaeologist in the surveying and recording of sites along the CALNEV pipeline alignment spanning from Primm, Nevada, to Cajon Pass, California. Lead Agency: Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.

San Diego Gas and Electric Cultural Resources On-Call, San Diego County, California
**Field Archaeologist**
**CLIENT:** Sempra Energy/San Diego Gas and Electric
Contributed as a field archaeologist assisting in a variety of projects including cultural resource monitoring, deteriorated pole survey, FiRM infrastructure survey, resource testing and evaluation, technical report and summary letter writing, GIS data creation and management, and figure creation.

Southern California Edison Cultural Resources On-Call, Multiple Counties, California
**Field Archaeologist/Cultural Resource Monitor**
**CLIENT:** Southern California Edison
Contributed as a field archaeologist assisting with a variety of projects within Orange, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura, Tulare, Kern, Inyo, and Mono counties. Activities included cultural resource monitoring, deteriorated pole survey, resource testing and evaluation, site recordation, emergency on-call wildfire cultural staffing support, performing records searches at CHRIS information centers, technical report and summary letter writing, GIS data creation and management, and figure creation. Lead agencies include United States Forest Service, State Lands Commission, and California State Parks.

Pio Pico North Development Project, Carlsbad, California
**Field Director**
**CLIENT:** The True Life Group
Contributed as field director for subsurface testing of multiple resources within a parcel proposed for residential development. Assisted in the creation of the testing protocol and with technical report writing, and directed the excavation of more than 50 mechanically-excavated trenches and 20 TEUs. Additional activities included site recordation and evaluation, historical archival research, recordation and evaluation of a historic-era linear feature (water pipeline), artifact cataloging, shell speciation, GIS data creation and management, and figure creation.

Pio Pico Energy Center, Otay Mesa, California.
**Field Archaeologist/Paleontological Monitor**
**CLIENT:** Pio Pico Energy LLC
Mr. Bietz assisted as a qualified archaeological and paleontological monitor during the excavation and grading for the construction of a 3-turbine natural gas power plant. Mr. Bietz worked extensively within the Otay Formation, and conducted wet screening of soil samples during footing excavation. Additional activities included cultural resource monitoring, field survey and site recordation, resource evaluation, technical report and monitoring recommendations preparation, and artifact cataloging and preparation for curation.

North Sky River Cultural Testing, Kern County, California.
**Field Archaeologist**
**CLIENT:** Nextera Energy, LLC
Mr. Bietz contributed as a field archaeologist in the excavation of 34 test units for a renewable wind turbine project in the Tehachapi Mountains, California. Mr. Bietz assisted in the set-up and recovery of site test units, recording and mapping of associated features and artifacts, and assisted in the collection of column samples and unit cataloging.
APPENDIX B
SCIC RECORD SEARCH CONFIRMATION
CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM
RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Red Tail Environmental
Company Representative: Shelby Castells
Date Processed: 10/1/2019
Project Identification: Mira Mesa Community Plan - Dudek RS Update

Search Radius: 1/4 mile

Historical Resources: YES

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: YES

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Addresses: YES

A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included.

Historic Maps: YES

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

Summary of SHRC Approved CHRIS IC Records Search Elements

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</table>

This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly billing statement
October 1, 2019

California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Re: Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear NAHC,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Project (project), located within the City of San Diego, San Diego County. The project area is bounded by the I-805 to the west, Los Peñasquitos Canyon to the north, I-15 to the east, and Miramar Road and MCAS Miramar on the south. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and will provide a detailed framework to guide development in the Mira Mesa community of the City of San Diego. The City of San Diego is the lead agency.

Red Tail is currently conducting a records search with the South Coastal Information Center. I am writing to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File to determine if you have registered any cultural resources, tribal cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, or areas of heritage sensitivity within the proposed project area. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5’ Del Mar Quad map within the unsectioned Los Peñasquitos Land Grant; Sections 20, 29 and 30 of Township 14 South Range 2 West; Sections 6, 7, 31, 35, and 36 of Township 15 South Range 2 West; Sections 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35, and 36 of Township 14 South, Range 3 West; and Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, and 12 of Township 15 South Range 3 West.

Our investigation will include direct contact with local tribal entities. Please include a list of the appropriate individuals to contact related to this project. Please submit your response via email to Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com.

Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Project Area Maps
Project Area (Map 2 of 2)
October 17, 2019

Shelby Castells
Red Tail Environmental

VIA Email to: shelby@redtailenvironmental.com

RE: Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, San Diego County

Dear Ms. Castells:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment
Barona Group of the Capitan
Grande
Edwin Romero, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA, 92040
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612
Fax: (619) 443-0681
cloyd@barona-nsn.gov

Campo Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Ewiiaapaayp Tribe
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Ewiiaapaayp Tribe
Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 803 - 5694
cjlinton73@aol.com

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Virgil Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 765 - 0845
Fax: (760) 765-0320

Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians
Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
2005 S. Escondido Blvd.
Escondido, CA, 92025
Phone: (760) 737 - 7628
Fax: (760) 747-8568

Jamul Indian Village
Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785
Fax: (619) 669-4817
epinto@jiv-nsn.gov

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas,
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley, CA, 91962
Phone: (760) 709 - 4207

La Posta Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians
Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

La Posta Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 765 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, San Diego County.
Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
10/17/2019

Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Michael Linton, Chairperson
P.O Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818
Fax: (760) 782-9092
mesagrandeband@msn.com

San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Allen Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
John Flores, Environmental Coordinator
P. O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Cody Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613
Fax: (619) 445-1927
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Kristie Orosco, Kumeyaay Resource Specialist
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 6917

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic Officer, Resource Management
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 659 - 2314
epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
John Christman, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, San Diego County.
October 18, 2019

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Angela Elliot Santos, Chairperson
PO Box 1302
Boulevard, CA, 91905
619-766-4930
619-766-4957 fax

Re: City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, Mira Mesa, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Santos,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Project (project), located within the City of San Diego, San Diego County. The project area is bounded by the I-805 to the west, Los Peñasquitos Canyon to the north, I-15 to the east, and Miramar Road and MCAS Miramar on the south. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and will provide a detailed framework to guide development in the Mira Mesa community of the City of San Diego. The City of San Diego is the lead agency.

A record search of the Sacred Lands File with the California Native American Heritage Commission was negative. Red Tail is conducting a record search at the South Coastal Information. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' Del Mar Quad map within the unsectioned Los Peñasquitos Land Grant; Sections 20, 29 and 30 of Township 14 South Range 2 West; Sections 6, 7, 31, 35, and 36 of Township 15 South Range 2 West; Sections 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35, and 36 of Township 14 South, Range 3 West; and Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, and 12 of Township 15 South Range 3 West.

We are contacting you to request additional information regarding the Project area, if you are aware of any issues of cultural concern regarding the area shown on the enclosed map. In particular, we would like to know if you have knowledge of any Traditional Cultural Properties, Sacred Sites, Tribal Cultural Resources, resource collecting areas, or any other areas of concern of which you would wish us to be aware. If you have any questions or concerns regarding the proposed Project, please contact me at the address or phone number listed below, or via email at Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.
October 18, 2019
City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project
Page 2 of 4

Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map
October 18, 2019

San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Allen Lawson, Chairperson
PO Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082
760-749-3200
760-749-3876 fax
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

Re: City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, Mira Mesa, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Lawson,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Project (project), located within the City of San Diego, San Diego County. The project area is bounded by the I-805 to the west, Los Peñasquitos Canyon to the north, I-15 to the east, and Miramar Road and MCAS Miramar on the south. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and will provide a detailed framework to guide development in the Mira Mesa community of the City of San Diego. The City of San Diego is the lead agency.

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October 18, 2019
City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project
Page 2 of 4

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map
October 18, 2019

Clint Linton  
Director of Cultural Resources  
nIipay Nation of Santa Ysabel  
PO Box 507  
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070  
cjlinton73@aol.com

Re: City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, Mira Mesa, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Linton,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Project (project), located within the City of San Diego, San Diego County. The project area is bounded by the I-805 to the west, Los Peñasquitos Canyon to the north, I-15 to the east, and Miramar Road and MCAS Miramar on the south. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and will provide a detailed framework to guide development in the Mira Mesa community of the City of San Diego. The City of San Diego is the lead agency.

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map
October 18, 2019

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians  
Carmen Lucas  
PO Box 775  
Pine Valley, CA, 91962  
619-709-4207

Re: City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, Mira Mesa, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Lucas,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Project (project), located within the City of San Diego, San Diego County. The project area is bounded by the I-805 to the west, Los Peñasquitos Canyon to the north, I-15 to the east, and Miramar Road and MCAS Miramar on the south. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and will provide a detailed framework to guide development in the Mira Mesa community of the City of San Diego. The City of San Diego is the lead agency.

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October 18, 2019
City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project
Page 2 of 4

Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map
October 18, 2019

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Cody Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
619-445-2613
619-445-1927 fax
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.com

Re: City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, Mira Mesa, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Martinez,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Project (project), located within the City of San Diego, San Diego County. The project area is bounded by the I-805 to the west, Los Peñasquitos Canyon to the north, I-15 to the east, and Miramar Road and MCAS Miramar on the south. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and will provide a detailed framework to guide development in the Mira Mesa community of the City of San Diego. The City of San Diego is the lead agency.

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Sincerely,

[Signature]

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map
October 18, 2019

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic Officer, Resource Management
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
619-659-2314
eprisington@viejas.nsn.gov

Re: City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, Mira Mesa, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Pingleton,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Project (project), located within the City of San Diego, San Diego County. The project area is bounded by the I-805 to the west, Los Peñasquitos Canyon to the north, I-15 to the east, and Miramar Road and MCAS Miramar on the south. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and will provide a detailed framework to guide development in the Mira Mesa community of the City of San Diego. The City of San Diego is the lead agency.

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October 18, 2019
City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project
Page 2 of 4

Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map
October 18, 2019

Erica Pinto, Chairperson
PO Box 612
Jamul, CA, 91935
619-669-4785
619-669-4817 fax
epinto@jiv-nsn.gov

Re: City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, Mira Mesa, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Pinto,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Project (project), located within the City of San Diego, San Diego County. The project area is bounded by the I-805 to the west, Los Peñasquitos Canyon to the north, I-15 to the east, and Miramar Road and MCAS Miramar on the south. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and will provide a detailed framework to guide development in the Mira Mesa community of the City of San Diego. The City of San Diego is the lead agency.

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October 18, 2019
City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project
Page 2 of 4

Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map
October 18, 2019

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Edwin Romero, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA, 92040
619-443-6612
619-443-0681 fax
cloyd@barona-nsn.gov

Re: City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, Mira Mesa, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Romero,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Project (project), located within the City of San Diego, San Diego County. The project area is bounded by the I-805 to the west, Los Peñasquitos Canyon to the north, I-15 to the east, and Miramar Road and MCAS Miramar on the south. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and will provide a detailed framework to guide development in the Mira Mesa community of the City of San Diego. The City of San Diego is the lead agency.

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Sincerely,

[Signature]

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map
October 18, 2019

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905
619-478-2113
619-478-2125 fax
LP13boots@aol.com

Re: City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, Mira Mesa, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Parada,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Project (project), located within the City of San Diego, San Diego County. The project area is bounded by the I-805 to the west, Los Peñasquitos Canyon to the north, I-15 to the east, and Miramar Road and MCAS Miramar on the south. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and will provide a detailed framework to guide development in the Mira Mesa community of the City of San Diego. The City of San Diego is the lead agency.

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October 18, 2019
City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project
Page 2 of 4

Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map
October 18, 2019

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
John Christman, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
619-445-3810
619-445-5337 fax

Re: City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, Mira Mesa, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Christman,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Project (project), located within the City of San Diego, San Diego County. The project area is bounded by the I-805 to the west, Los Peñasquitos Canyon to the north, I-15 to the east, and Miramar Road and MCAS Miramar on the south. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and will provide a detailed framework to guide development in the Mira Mesa community of the City of San Diego. The City of San Diego is the lead agency.

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October 18, 2019
City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project
Page 2 of 4

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map
October 18, 2019

San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians  
John Flores, Environmental Coordinator  
PO Box 365  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
760-749-3200  
760-749-3876 fax  
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

Re: City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, Mira Mesa, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Flores,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Project (project), located within the City of San Diego, San Diego County. The project area is bounded by the I-805 to the west, Los Peñasquitos Canyon to the north, I-15 to the east, and Miramar Road and MCAS Miramar on the south. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and will provide a detailed framework to guide development in the Mira Mesa community of the City of San Diego. The City of San Diego is the lead agency.

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October 18, 2019
City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project
Page 2 of 4

Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map
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Legend
Mira Mesa Community Plan Area
7.5' USGS Quads
October 18, 2019

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905
619-478-2113
619-478-2125 fax
jmiller@LPtribe.net

Re: City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, Mira Mesa, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Miller,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Project (project), located within the City of San Diego, San Diego County. The project area is bounded by the I-805 to the west, Los Peñasquitos Canyon to the north, I-15 to the east, and Miramar Road and MCAS Miramar on the south. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and will provide a detailed framework to guide development in the Mira Mesa community of the City of San Diego. The City of San Diego is the lead agency.

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Sincerely,

\[Signature\]

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map
October 18, 2019

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Kristie Orosco, Kumeyaay Resource Specialist
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
619-445-6917

Re: City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, Mira Mesa, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Orosco,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Project (project), located within the City of San Diego, San Diego County. The project area is bounded by the I-805 to the west, Los Peñasquitos Canyon to the north, I-15 to the east, and Miramar Road and MCAS Miramar on the south. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and will provide a detailed framework to guide development in the Mira Mesa community of the City of San Diego. The City of San Diego is the lead agency.

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Sincerely,

[Signature]

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map
October 18, 2019

Ewiiaapaayp Tribe
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
619-445-6315
619-445-9126 fax
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Re: City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, Mira Mesa, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Garcia,

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October 18, 2019
City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project
Page 2 of 4

Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map
October 18, 2019

Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Michael Linton, Chairperson
PO Box 270, Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
760-782-3818
760-782-9092 fax
mesagrandeband@msn.com

Re: City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, Mira Mesa, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Linton,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Project (project), located within the City of San Diego, San Diego County. The project area is bounded by the I-805 to the west, Los Peñasquitos Canyon to the north, I-15 to the east, and Miramar Road and MCAS Miramar on the south. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and will provide a detailed framework to guide development in the Mira Mesa community of the City of San Diego. The City of San Diego is the lead agency.

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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map
October 18, 2019

Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA, 91906
619-478-9046
619-478-5818 fax
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Re: City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, Mira Mesa, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Goff,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Project (project), located within the City of San Diego, San Diego County. The project area is bounded by the I-805 to the west, Los Peñasquitos Canyon to the north, I-15 to the east, and Miramar Road and MCAS Miramar on the south. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and will provide a detailed framework to guide development in the Mira Mesa community of the City of San Diego. The City of San Diego is the lead agency.

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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map
October 18, 2019

Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians
Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
2005 S. Escondido Blvd.
Escondido, CA, 92025
760-737-7628
760-747-8568 fax

Re: City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, Mira Mesa, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Osuna,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Project (project), located within the City of San Diego, San Diego County. The project area is bounded by the I-805 to the west, Los Peñasquitos Canyon to the north, I-15 to the east, and Miramar Road and MCAS Miramar on the south. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and will provide a detailed framework to guide development in the Mira Mesa community of the City of San Diego. The City of San Diego is the lead agency.

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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map
October 18, 2019

Ewiiapaayp Tribe
Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
619-445-6315
619-445-9126 fax
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

Re: City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, Mira Mesa, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Pinto,

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October 18, 2019
City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project
Page 2 of 4

Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map
October 18, 2019

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Virgil Perez, Chairperson
PO Box 507
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
760-803-5694
760-765-0320 fax

Re: City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, Mira Mesa, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Perez,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Project (project), located within the City of San Diego, San Diego County. The project area is bounded by the I-805 to the west, Los Peñasquitos Canyon to the north, I-15 to the east, and Miramar Road and MCAS Miramar on the south. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and will provide a detailed framework to guide development in the Mira Mesa community of the City of San Diego. The City of San Diego is the lead agency.

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October 18, 2019
City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project
Page 2 of 4

Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map
Dear Mr. Pingleton,

Please find attached an information letter for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Project.

Regards,

Shelby

--

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Red Tail Environmental
Native American Owned DBE
www.redtailenvironmental.com
Office: 760.294.3100
Cell: 714.478.9448
328 State Place
Escondido, CA 92029

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians (“Viejas”) has reviewed the proposed project and at this time we have determined that the project site has cultural significance or relates to Viejas.

Viejas Band request that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on site for ground disturbing activities to inform us of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains.

Please call Ernest Pingleton at 619-659-2314 or email, epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov, for scheduling. Thank you.

From: Ernest Pingleton
Sent: Friday, October 18, 2019 2:37 PM
To: Ray Teran
Subject: Fwd: Mira Mesa Community Plan Project Information Request Letter
Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Shelby Castells" <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>
To: "Ernest Pingleton" <epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov>
Subject: Mira Mesa Community Plan Project Information Request Letter

Dear Mr. Pingleton,

Please find attached an information letter for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Project.

Regards,

Shelby

--

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Red Tail Environmental
Native American Owned DBE
www.redtailenvironmental.com
Office: 760.294.3100
Cell: 714.478.9448
328 State Place
Escondido, CA 92029

2 attachments

Mira Mesa Community Plan_EPingleton.pdf
3234K

ATT00001.htm
1K
November 8, 2019

Shelby Castells
Red Tail Environmental
328 State Place
Escondido, CA 92029

RE: City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project

Dear Ms. Castells,

In reviewing the above referenced project the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ("Viejas") would like to comment at this time.

The project area may contain many sacred sites to the Kumeyaay people. We request that these sacred sites be avoided with adequate buffer zones.

Additionally, Viejas is requesting, as appropriate, the following:

- All NEPA/CEQA/NAGPRA laws be followed
- Immediately contact Viejas on any changes or inadvertent discoveries.

Thank you for your collaboration and support in preserving our Tribal cultural resources. I look forward to hearing from you. Please call me at 619-659-2312 or Ernest Pingleton at 619-659-2314, or email, rteran@viejas-nsn.gov or epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov, for scheduling. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ray Teran, Resource Management
VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS
November 5, 2019

Re: City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Castells,

The San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of David L. Toler THPO Officer.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized San Pasqual Indian Reservation. It is, however, within the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, we request to be kept in the information loop as the project progresses and would appreciate being maintained on the receiving list for project updates, reports of investigations, and/or any documentation that might be generated regarding previously reported or newly discovered sites. Further, we may recommend archaeological monitoring pending the results of site surveys and records searches associated with the project. If the project boundaries are modified to extend beyond the currently proposed limits, we request updated information and the opportunity to respond to your changes.

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me by telephone 760-651-5142 or by e-mail at THPO@sanpasqualtribe.org.

Sincerely,

Angelina Gutierrez
Tribal Historic Preservation Office, Monitor Supervisor
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
APPENDIX D

SAN DIEGO MUSEUM OF MAN RECORD SEARCH CONFIRMATION
REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FILES RECORD SEARCH

Source of Request: Red Tail Environmental
Name of Project: Mira Mesa Community Plan Cultural Resources Study
San Diego County, California
Date of Request: October, 17 2019
Date Request Received: October, 17 2019

The Record Search for the above referenced project has been completed. Archaeological site file information was not requested for the sites located within the highlighted project area boundaries provided by requester and referencing SDMoM maps XX/4:1 and XX/4:2:

W-13   W-1440   W-2103   W-2127   W-3446   W-3869
W-155  W-1441  W-2104   W-2188   W-3447   W-3870
W-196  W-1442  W-2105   W-2324   W-3448   W-3871
W-265  W-1444  W-2116   W-2413   W-3479   W-3872
W-386  W-1445  W-2117   W-2414   W-3612   W-3873
W-1271 W-1446  W-2119   W-2666   W-3613   W-4018
W-1435 W-1460  W-2120   W-2744   W-3690   W-6251
W-1436 W-1528  W-2122   W-2809   W-3865   W-6415
W-1437 W-1632  W-2123   W-2810   W-3866   W-7727
W-1438 W-1666  W-2124   W-2878   W-3867   W-7735
W-1439 W-1909  W-2125   W-3031   W-3868   W-7736

Bibliographic information was not requested for the following archaeological environmental impact studies conducted within located within the highlighted project area boundaries provided by requester and referencing SDMoM maps XX/4:1 and XX/4:2:

EIS-174   EIS-459   EIS-798   EIS-1221
EIS-189   EIS-474   EIS-835   EIS-1242
EIS-275   EIS-528   EIS-838   EIS-1281
EIS-280   EIS-537   EIS-960   EIS-1285
EIS-285   EIS-541   EIS-1024  EIS-1404
EIS-332   EIS-632   EIS-1037  EIS-1450
EIS-423   EIS-713   EIS-1066  EIS-1552
EIS-452   EIS-751   EIS-1110

This Record Search is based only on information contained in the files of the San Diego Museum of Man. Archaeological site records and/or environmental impact studies pertaining to the project area may exist in other repositories.

Search completed by: Kara S. Vetter
Date of Record Search: October 18, 2019