

Appendix G: Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis

This page intentionally left blank.

**Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis
for the
Mission Valley Community Plan,
San Diego, California
Project No. 518009**

Prepared for:

Dyett & Bhatia Urban and Regional Planners
755 Sansome St. Suite 400
San Francisco, CA 94111

And

City of San Diego Planning Department
9485 Aero Drive, MS 413
San Diego, CA 92123

Submitted by:

Tierra Environmental Services
9915 Businesspark Ave., Suite C
San Diego, California 92131-1120

Hillary Murphy
and
Michael G. Baksh, Ph.D.

January 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY	iii
I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Project Personnel.....	1
II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING.....	2
A. Natural Setting.....	2
B. Cultural Setting	8
C. Archival Research	14
D. Native American Contact Program	38
III. CULTURAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS	40
IV. RECOMMENDATIONS.....	42
V. REFERENCES	49
 APPENDICES	
A. Resumes of Key Personnel	
B. Confidential Map (<i>Bound Under Separate Cover</i>)	
Figure 5. Cultural Resources within Mission Valley	
C. Native American Contact Program	

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Page</u>
1 Project Location Map	4
2 Project Vicinity Map	5
3 Project Vicinity with ESRI Topographic Basemap.....	6
4 1903 La Jolla Quadrangle	13
5 Cultural Resources within Mission Valley	25
6 Cultural Resources Sensitivity Map.....	41

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
1 Previous Investigations within the Community of Mission Valley	16
2 Prehistoric Resources within the Community of Mission Valley	25
3 Multi-Component Resources within the Community of Mission Valley.....	25
4 Historic Resources within the Community of Mission Valley	26
5 Modern Resources within the Community of Mission Valley.....	26
6 Status of Cultural Resources within the Community of Mission Valley.....	36

SUMMARY

Tierra Environmental Services, Inc. (Tierra) was contracted by Dyett & Bhatia Urban and Regional Planners (Dyett & Bhatia) in conjunction with the City of San Diego (City) to conduct a cultural resources constraints analysis in support of the Mission Valley Community Plan Update (Plan Update). The purpose of this document is to present the results of a background archival search and to classify prehistoric and historic cultural resources sensitivity for the area depicted within the Plan Update, and to provide community leaders with sufficient information to make informed planning decisions.

The community of Mission Valley is located along the San Diego River Valley and is bounded by the community of Grantville to the east and Interstate-5 to the west. The western half of the northern boundary of the community extends along Friars Road before reaching the mesa plateau in the east. The southern boundary is bounded by the natural geographical transition between the San Diego River Valley and the San Diego Mesa where the communities of Uptown, North Park, Mid-City can be found.

This constraints analysis was undertaken in association with the update of the Mission Valley Community Plan for the City of San Diego. To achieve this analysis, archival data, geographical and environmental aspects, and correspondence with the local Native American tribes were reviewed. The archival research consisted of literature and records searches at local archaeological repositories, in addition to an examination of historic maps, aerial photographs, and historic site inventories. This information was used to identify previously recorded resources within the study area. A records search was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University on July 20, 2015 and updated by qualified City staff in December 2018. The results of the records search indicated that 157 previous investigations have been conducted and 57 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the community of Mission Valley. Of these, 27 are prehistoric, 2 are multi-component resources, 20 are historic archaeological resources, and 7 are built historic resources. In addition, several key areas have been identified that may be of high level of interest to local Native American communities because of proximity to the CPU, such as but not limited to the prehistoric Rancheria of *Kosti/Cosoy/Kosaii/Kosa'aay*, the Presidio de San Diego, and the ethnohistoric route through the valley often referred to as the Kumeyaay Highway, and the Mission San Diego de Alcalá which is within the CPU boundary.

A Sacred Lands File check was requested of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in August 2015 which indicated that no sacred lands have been identified within the vicinity of the community plan boundaries. The NAHC provided a list of local tribal entities and other interested parties, and a Native American contact program was conducted to gather similar information, resulting in responses from two local Native American tribes requesting copies of the report and noting areas of interest within the community of Mission Valley.

Based on the results of the records search, the NAHC Sacred Lands File check, correspondence with the local Native American Kumeyaay community, and known regional environmental factors, certain areas within the community of Mission Valley are considered culturally sensitive for the presence of archaeological resources. Beginning with early Spanish establishment of the Presidio, the areas known today as Old Town and Mission Valley played a pivotal role in the historic development of the San Diego

region. Prior to the arrival of the Spanish, these areas were extensively occupied and exploited by Native Americans, further contributing to the rich cultural heritage and sensitivity for archaeological resources in the San Diego River Valley. For the reasons noted above, the archaeological sensitivity levels for the community of Mission Valley are comprised of areas determined to represent low, moderate and high sensitivities as shown in Figure 4.

Participation of the local Native American community is crucial to the effective identification and protection of cultural resources within the community of Mission Valley in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines (City of San Diego 2001). Native American participation is required for all levels of future investigations in the community of Mission Valley, including those areas that have been previously developed, unless additional information can be provided to demonstrate that the property has been graded to a point where no resources could be impacted. Areas that have not been previously developed should be surveyed to determine potential for historical resources to be encountered, and whether additional evaluation is required. In areas that have been previously developed, additional ground-disturbing activities may require further evaluation and/or monitoring.

I. INTRODUCTION

The City of San Diego (City) is preparing an update to the Mission Valley Community Plan and requires a constraints analysis and cultural sensitivity analysis for archaeological and tribal cultural resources to support the environmental review process for the Plan Update. The community of Mission Valley is located along the San Diego River Valley and is bounded by the Navajo Community Planning area neighborhood of Grantville to the east and Interstate-5 to the west. The western half of the northern boundary of the community extends along Friars Road before reaching the mesa plateau in the east. The southern boundary is bounded by the natural geographical transition between the San Diego River Valley and the San Diego Mesa. The communities of Uptown (Mission Hills and Hillcrest), North Park (University Heights), Normal Heights and Kensington overlook the Plan Update area to the north from the San Diego Mesa.

A records search was conducted by the Tierra Environmental Services, Inc. (Tierra) using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) in 2015 and updated in 2018 by qualified City staff in support of the community plan update, along with a literature review update at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and a records search at the San Diego Museum of Man. This report documents the relevant records search and literature review results and identifies the archaeological resources sensitivity for the community of Mission Valley.

A. Project Personnel

This cultural resources constraints analysis was prepared by Tierra, whose cultural resources staff meet federal, state, and local requirements. Dr. Michael G. Baksh served as Principal Investigator and provided overall project management. Dr. Baksh has a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California at Los Angeles and has more than 35 years conducting archaeological investigations in the southwestern United States in compliance with the CEQA. Ms. Hillary Murphy served as primary report author. Ms. Murphy has a B.A. from California State University, Sacramento and over eleven years of experience in southern California archaeology.

II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

The following environmental and cultural background provides a brief context for the cultural resources analysis for coastal San Diego County.

A. Natural Setting

The area comprising the community of Mission Valley is located along the San Diego River Valley. Elevation across the Mission Valley community varies from 7 ft above median sea level (AMSL) and 365 ft AMSL. The landscape of the project area is largely a product of the region's geology. During the Jurassic and late Cretaceous (>100 million years ago), a series of volcanic islands paralleled the current coastline in the San Diego region. The remnants of these islands stand as Mount Helix, Black Mountain, and the Jamul Mountains, among others. This island arc of volcanoes spewed out vast layers of tuff (volcanic ash) and breccia that have since been metamorphosed into hard rock of the Santiago Peak Volcanic formation. These fine-grained rocks provided a regionally important resource for Native American flaked stone tools. Similar materials were created during Miocene volcanism in the Jacumba area. Known as the Table Mountain Gravels, these volcanic rocks provided a more local source of lithic material that was utilized by Native Americans throughout the County.

Paleoenvironmental Setting

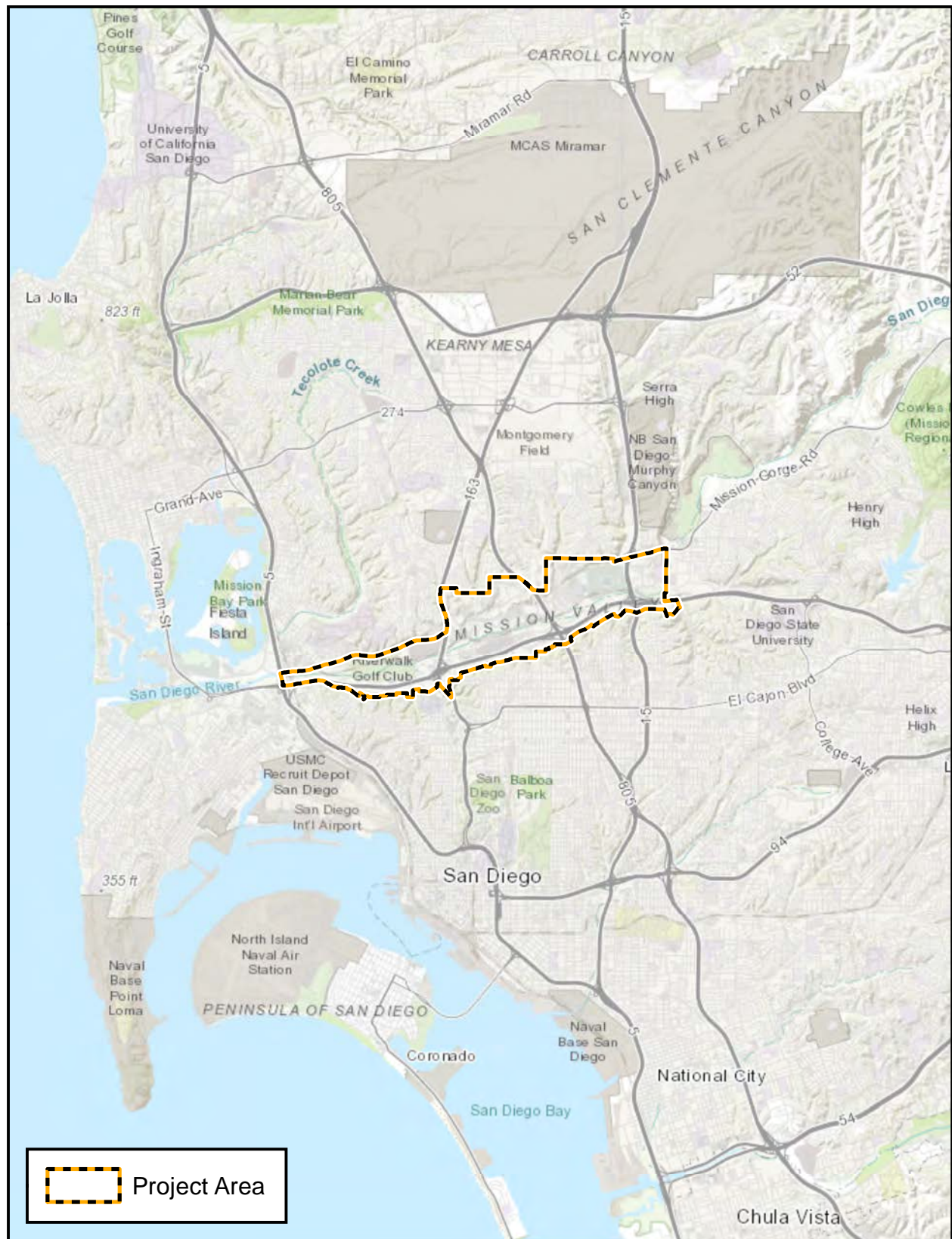
The early Holocene was a time of environmental transition, with a number of global climatic trends resulting in biotic and habitat adjustments in what is now coastal Southern California. Although temperatures in the Northern Hemisphere were characterized by pronounced warming in the early Holocene (West et al. 2007), local climates in the area that is now San Diego may have been relatively cool and wet due to the influence of coastal fog produced by upwelling and the resultant cold sea surface temperatures (Pope et al. 2004). In general, however, the early Holocene was a time of climatic warming in what is now coastal California, resulting in a number of changes to biotic communities, most prominently the retreat of coniferous forests and the expansion of oak woodland throughout most of the region.

The most significant environmental change at this time, however, was likely the stabilization of sea levels. At the time of the first observed archaeological evidence of prehistoric occupation in what is now the Old Town area, sea levels had been rising rapidly for several thousand years, pausing only briefly at approximately 11,500 years before present (B.P.) for the Younger Dryas re-glaciation and again for another global cooling event at approximately 8200 B.P. (Masters and Aiello 2007). This rapid transgression flooded coastal drainages, resulting in a series of deep embayments along the coast of what is now San Diego County during the early Holocene. Current data suggest, however, that the sea level rise, which had reached maximum rates of 2 to 4 meters per century, began to stabilize by approximately 8000 B.P., and approached the current level by approximately 6000 B.P. This slowing of the transgression allowed the accumulation of sediment at lagoon margins, resulting in a complex mosaic of biotic habitats that provided prehistoric populations with a wide array of marine, riparian, and terrestrial resources.

The middle Holocene climate in what is now coastal Southern California was marked by pronounced warming and increased aridity between approximately 7800 and 5000 B.P. (Carbone 1991), which was consistent with a broader warming trend seen elsewhere during this interval. This was followed by a cool, moist interval that persisted until approximately 2,000 years ago in what is now coastal Southern California (Davis 1992).

Due largely to their more recent occurrence, climatic changes in what is now coastal Southern California during the past 2,000 years are much better understood. Among the clearest of these records is a 1,600-year tree-ring record reported by Larson and Michaelson (1989) for the Transverse Ranges, and the pollen record from San Joaquin Marsh. During the early portion of their sequence (A.D. 500 to 1000), Larson and Michaelson record relatively high variability in yearly precipitation totals. During the first 150 years of their reconstruction, approximately A.D. 500 to 650, climatic conditions were characterized by moderately low precipitation levels. This period was followed by very low rainfall levels, which lasted from approximately A.D. 650 to 800. Extreme drought was experienced between approximately A.D. 750 and 770. The succeeding 200 years, approximately A.D. 800 to 1000, was a sustained high-interval period unmatched in the entire 1,600-year reconstruction.

The climate of the region can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Rainfall limits vegetation growth, but coastal sage scrub and riparian vegetal communities are particularly adapted to the climate of the area and dominated the area around the community of Mission Valley historically. Paleoclimatic records from a wide variety of contexts consistently indicate that the period between approximately 1,000 and 700 years ago (A.D. 1000 to 1300) was characterized by generally higher temperatures and periods of extreme drought. This event, known as the Medieval Warm Period or the Medieval Climatic Anomaly, has received considerable attention, due both to the apparent severity of the droughts and to its apparent coincidence with important cultural changes described throughout the prehistoric archaeological record of California (Jones et al. 1999; Raab and Larson 1998). Evidence of severe drought and increasing temperatures at this time is documented for the Sierra Nevada area by Stine (1990, 1994) and Graumlich (1993), and is documented along the Southern California coast by Larson and Michaelson (1989). Larson and Michaelson's (1989) data indicate that the interval between approximately A.D. 1100 and 1250 was one of continued drought, particularly between approximately A.D. 1120 and 1150.



Source: Esri



0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles
1:140,000

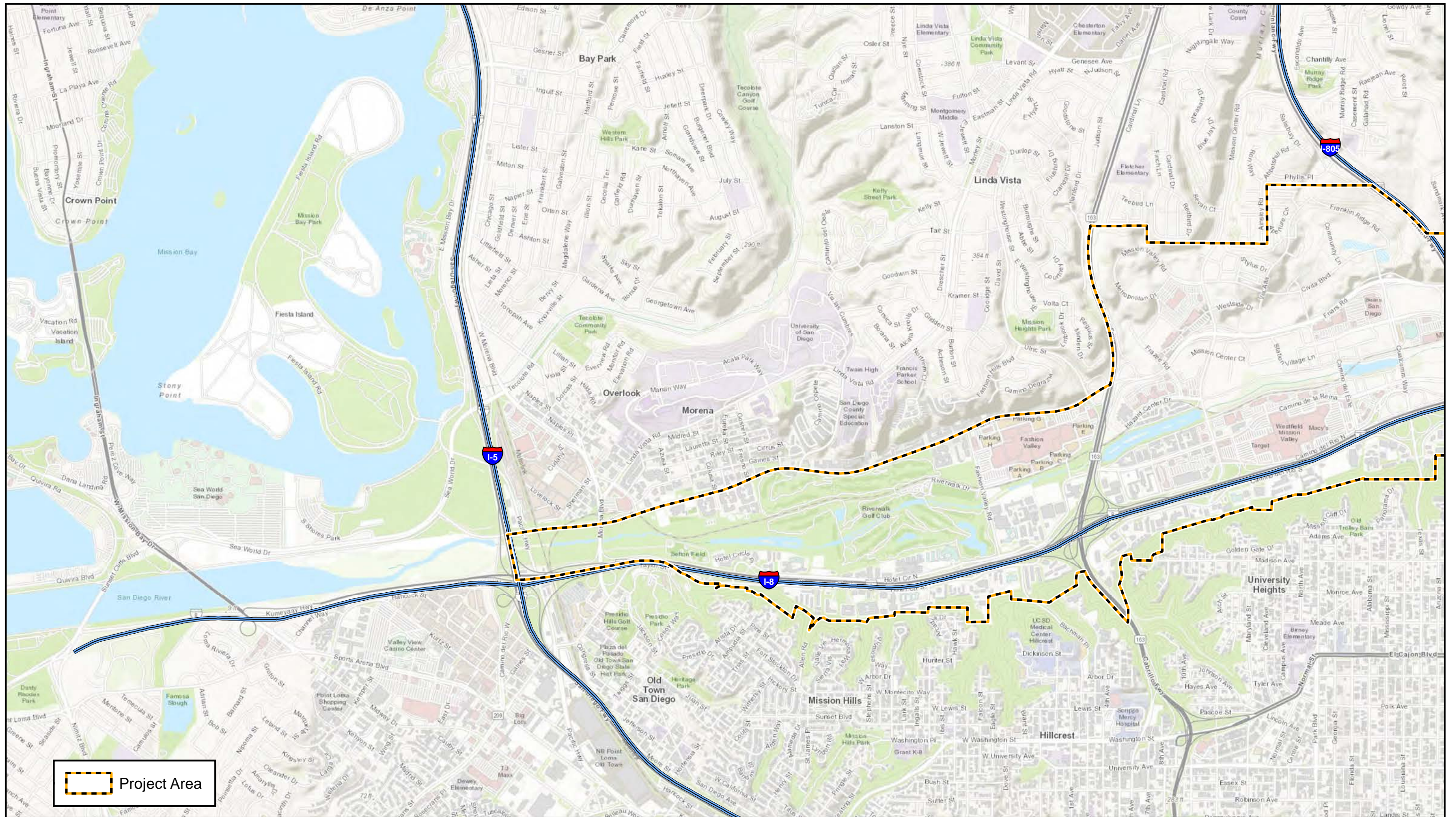
Community Plan Update - Mission Valley CPU

Figure 1
Mission Valley
Project Location



Source: Esri, SanGIS
0 0.5 1 2 Miles
1:103,830
N
Community Plan Update - Mission Valley

Figure 2
Mission Valley
Project Vicinity



Source: Esri, SanGIS



Community Plan Update - Mission Valley

Figure 3a
Mission Valley
Project Vicinity with ESRI Topographic Basemap

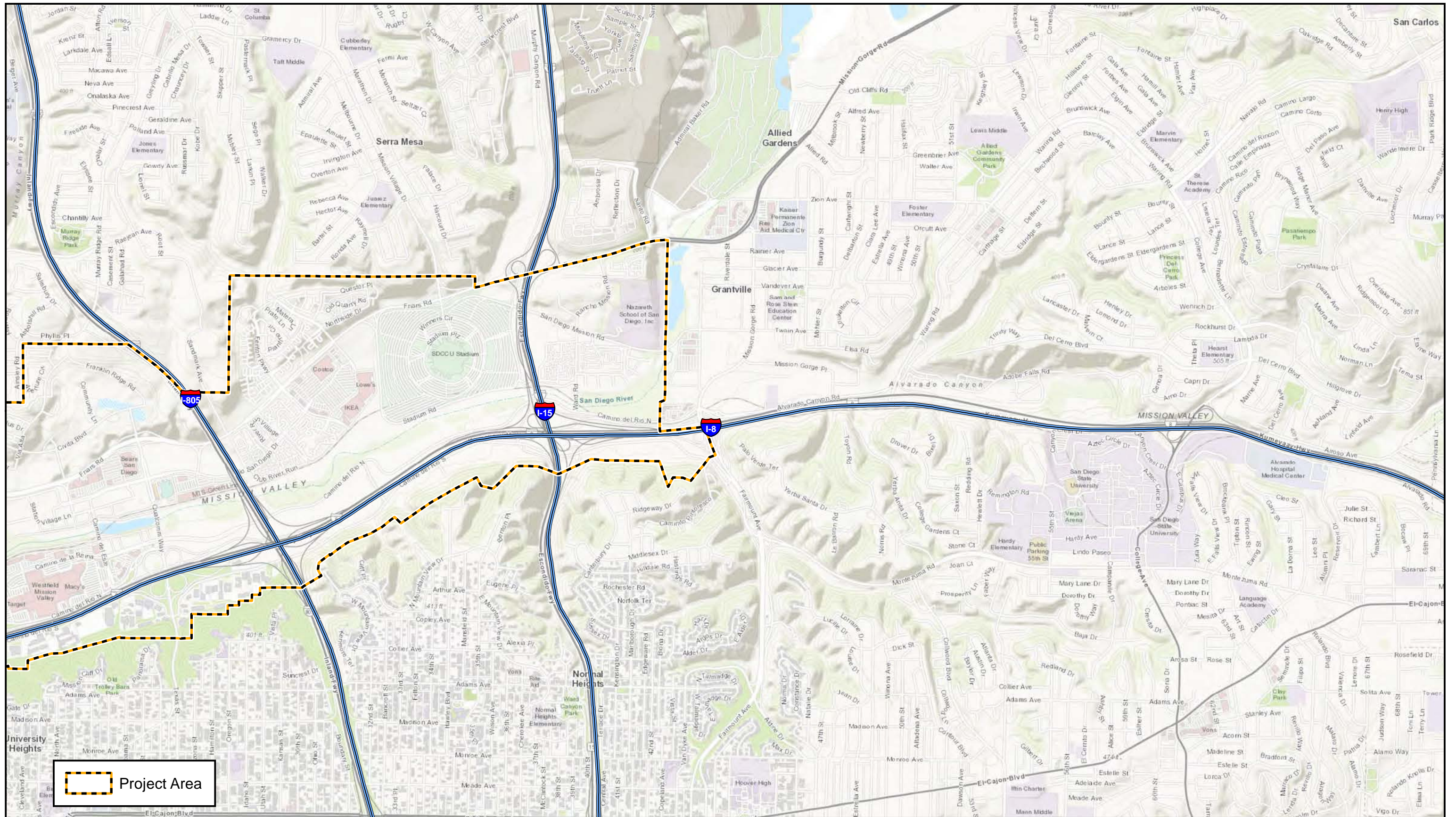


Figure 3b
Mission Valley
Project Vicinity with ESRI Topographic Basemap

B. Cultural Setting

Prehistory and Ethnohistory

The prehistoric cultural sequence for what is now San Diego County is generally thought of as three basic periods: Paleoindian, locally characterized by the San Dieguito complex; Archaic, characterized by the cobble and core technology of the La Jollan and Pauma complexes; and Late Prehistoric, marked by the appearance of ceramics, small arrow points, and cremation burial practices. Late Prehistoric materials in southern San Diego County, known as Yuman I and Yuman II, are believed to represent the ancestral Kumeyaay, (also known as the Iipay/Tipay).

Paleoindian Period

The earliest well documented prehistoric sites in southern California are identified as belonging to the Paleoindian period, which has locally been termed the San Dieguito complex/tradition. The Paleoindian period is thought to have occurred between 9,000 years ago (or earlier), and 8,000 years ago in this region. Although varying from the well-defined fluted point complexes such as Clovis, the San Dieguito complex is still seen as a hunting focused economy with limited use of seed grinding technology. The economy is generally seen to concentrate on highly ranked resources such as large mammals and relatively high mobility, which may be related to following large game. Archaeological evidence associated with this period has been found around inland dry lakes, on old terrace deposits of the California desert, and also near the coast, where it was first documented at the Harris Site.

Archaic Period

Native Americans during the Archaic period had a generalized economy which focused on hunting and gathering. In many parts of North America, Native Americans chose to replace this economy with types based on horticulture and agriculture. Coastal southern California economies remained largely dependent on wild resource use until European contact (Willey and Phillips 1958). Changes in hunting technology and other important elements of material culture have created two distinct subdivisions within the Archaic period in southern California.

The Archaic period is differentiated from the earlier Paleoindian period by a shift to a more generalized economy and an increased focus on the use of grinding and seed processing technology. At sites dated between approximately 8,000 and 1,500 years before present, the increased use of groundstone artifacts and atlatl dart points, along with a mixed core-based tool assemblage, identify a range of adaptations to a more diversified set of plant and animal resources. Variations of the Pinto and Elko series projectile points, large bifaces, manos and portable metates, core tools, and heavy use of marine invertebrates in coastal areas are characteristic of this period, but many coastal sites show limited use of diagnostic atlatl points. Major changes in technology within this relatively long chronological unit appear limited. Several scientists have considered changes in projectile point styles and artifact frequencies within the Archaic period to be indicative of population movements or units of cultural change (Moratto 1984), but these units are poorly defined locally due to poor site preservation.

Late Prehistoric Period

Around 2,000 before present (B.P.), Yuman-speaking people from the eastern Colorado River region began migrating into southern California, representing what is called the Late Prehistoric Period. The Late Prehistoric Period in San Diego County is recognized archaeologically by smaller projectile points, the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremation, the introduction of ceramics, and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing, especially acorns (True 1966). Inland semi-sedentary villages were established along major water courses, and montane areas were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and piñon nuts, resulting in permanent milling features on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed grinding basins. This period is known archaeologically in southern San Diego County as the Yuman (Rogers 1945) or the Cuyamaca Complex (True 1970).

The Kumeyaay (formerly referred to as Diegueño) who inhabited the southern region of San Diego County, western and central Imperial County, and northern Baja California (Almstedt 1982; Gifford 1931; Hedges 1975; Luomala 1976; Shippek 1982; Spier 1923) are the direct descendants of the early Yuman hunter-gatherers. Kumeyaay territory encompassed a large and diverse environment which included marine, foothill, mountain, and desert resource zones. The Kumeyaay language is a dialect of the Yuman language and related to the large Hokan super family.

There seems to have been considerable variability in the level of social organization and settlement pattern during this period. The Kumeyaay were organized by patrilineal, patrilocal lineages that claimed prescribed territories but did not own the resources except for some minor plants and eagle aeries (Luomala 1976; Spier 1923). Some lineages occupied procurement ranges that required considerable residential mobility, such as those in the deserts (Hicks 1963). In the mountains, some of the larger groups inhabited a few large residential bases that would be occupied biannually in Cuyamaca in the summer and fall, and in Guatay or Descanso during the rest of the year (Almstedt 1982; Rensch 1975). According to Spier (1923), many Eastern Kumeyaay spent the period of time from spring through autumn in larger residential bases in the upland procurement ranges and wintered in mixed groups in residential bases along the eastern foothills on the edge of the desert (i.e., Jacumba and Mountain Springs). This variability in settlement mobility and organization reflects the great range of environments in the territory.

Acorns were the single most important food source used by the Kumeyaay. Their villages were usually located near water, which is necessary for leaching acorn meal. Other storable resources such as mesquite or agave were equally valuable to groups inhabiting desert areas, at least during certain seasons (Hicks 1963; Shackley 1984). Seeds from grasses, Manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonadeberry, chia and other plants were also used, in addition to various wild greens and fruits. Deer, small game, and birds were hunted and fish and marine foods were eaten. Houses were arranged in the village without apparent pattern. The houses in primary villages were conical structures covered with tule bundles that had excavated floors and central hearths. Houses constructed at the mountain camps generally lacked any excavation, probably due to the summer occupation. Other structures included sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, ramadas, and acorn granaries. The material culture included ceramic cooking and storage vessels, baskets, flaked lithic and ground stone tools, arrow shaft straighteners, and stone, bone, and shell ornaments.

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks, nets, and snares. Shell and bone fishhooks, as well as nets, were used for fishing. Lithic materials including quartz and metavolcanics were commonly available throughout much of the Kumeyaay territory. Other lithic resources, such as obsidian, chert, chalcedony and steatite, occur in more localized areas and were acquired through direct procurement or exchange. Projectile points including the Cottonwood Series points and Desert Side-notched points were commonly produced.

Kumeyaay culture and society remained stable until the advent of missionization and displacement by Hispanic populations during the eighteenth century. The effects of missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the native population of southern California. By the early 1820s, California was under Mexico's rule. The establishment of ranchos under the Mexican land grant program further disrupted the way of life of the native inhabitants.

Ethnohistoric Period

The Ethnohistoric period refers to a brief period when Native American culture was initially being affected by Euroamerican culture and continued through the Spanish and Mexican periods and into the American period. Historical records on Native American activities during this time were limited. By the time Spanish colonists began to settle in Alta California in 1769, the areas that are now part of the CPU area and the adjacent community of Old Town were within the territory of the Kumeyaay people, a cultural group comprised of exogamous, nontotemic territorial bands with patrilineal descent, often also referred to as Northern and Southern Diegueño, because of their association with the San Diego Mission. The founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769 brought about profound changes in the lives of the Kumeyaay after being brought into the mission system. The Kumeyaay speak a Yuman language which differentiates them from the Luiseño to the north, who speak a Takic language (Kroeber 1925). Both of these groups were hunter-gatherers with highly developed social systems. European contact introduced disease that dramatically reduced the Native American population and helped to break down cultural institutions. The transition to a largely Euroamerican lifestyle occurred relatively rapidly in the nineteenth century.

Villages and campsites were generally located in areas where water was readily available, preferably on a year-round basis. The San Diego River, which bisects the CPU area, provided an important resource not only as a reliable source of water, but as a major transportation corridor through the region. Major coastal villages were known to have existed along the San Diego River, including the village of *Kosaii* (also known as *Cosoy* or *Kosa'aay*) near the mouth of the San Diego River (Gallegos et al. 1998; Kroeber 1925), which took its name from the Kumeyaay word for drying place or dry place (Dumas 2011). This ranchería appears in the earliest of Spanish travelogues for the area, and was the village closest to the Presidio. Although the actual location of the village is unknown, it has been described as being near the mouth of the San Diego River, and also reported by Bancroft in 1884, that a site called *Cosoy/Kosaii/Kosa'aay* by the Native Americans was in the vicinity of Presidio Hill and Old Town. Several investigations have identified possible locations for the village of *Cosoy/Kosaii/Kosa'aay* (Clement and Van Bueren 1993; Felton 1996), but the actual site has never been found. Several additional large villages have been documented along the San Diego River through ethnographic accounts and

archaeological investigations in the area. These include *Nipaquay*, located near present-day Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Kyle 1996); El Corral, located near present-day Mission Gorge; Santee Greens, located in present-day eastern Santee (Berryman 1981); and El Capitan, located approximately 25 miles upstream from the CPU, now covered by the El Capitan Reservoir (Pourade 1961). To the north of the CPU was *onap*, a ranchería of a large settlement located in Rose Canyon; west of the I-5 was a large village known as *hamo*, *jamo* or *Rinconada de Jamo*, in present-day Pacific Beach; and further to the north was a prominent rancheria located in present-day Sorrento Valley known as *Ystagua* or *istagua*, a Spanish gloss of *istaawah* or *istawah*, and means worm's (larvae) house.

Native Places and Place Names on the Land

The Kumeyaay have roots that extend thousands of years in the area that is now San Diego County and northern Baja California, and there are hundreds of words that describe a given landform, showing a close connection with nature. There are also stories associated with the land. The San Diego area in general, including Old Town, the River Valley and the City as it existed as late as the 1920s, was known as *qapai* (meaning uncertain). According to Kumeyaay elder Jane Dumas, some native speakers referred to what is now I-8 as *oon-ya*, meaning trail or road, describing one of the main routes linking the interior of San Diego with the coast. The floodplain from the Mission San Diego de Alcalá to the ocean was *hajir* or *qajir* (Harrington; 1925, 1927), and the modern-day Mission Valley area was known as *Emat kuseyaay*, which means spirit land, land with spirits, or place of spirit person, and may have been in reference to the presence of Spanish priests in the valley after 1769 (Robertson 1982). The narrows of Mission Gorge within present-day Mission Trails Regional Park carries the name *Ewiikaakap*, meaning rocks where the river narrows (Robertson 1982).

Although the river valley itself was extensively used and occupied by Native Americans prior to and during the historic periods and well into the 20th century, development prompted by the construction of I-8 has left little evidence of this occupation behind. However, in the culturally rich alluvial nature of the western river valley, the archaeological record has provided evidence demonstrating the importance of this area to the local Kumeyaay community through further research, including testing, data recovery and construction monitoring efforts.

Spanish, Mexican and Early American Periods

Cultural activities within San Diego County between the late 1700s and the present provide a record of Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and American control, occupation, and land use. An abbreviated history of San Diego County is presented for the purpose of providing a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the county. Native American control of the southern California region ended in the political views of western nations with Spanish colonization of the area beginning in 1769. De facto Native American control of the majority of the population of California did not end until several decades later. In southern California, Euroamerican control was firmly established by the end of the Garra uprising in the early 1850s (Phillips 1975).

The Spanish Period (1769-1821) represents a period of Euroamerican exploration and settlement. Dual military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego and San Luis Rey

Missions. The Mission system used Native Americans to build a footing for greater European settlement. The Mission system also introduced horses, cattle, other agricultural goods and implements, and provided construction methods and new architectural styles. The cultural and institutional systems established by the Spanish continued beyond the year 1821, when California came under Mexican rule.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) includes the retention of many Spanish institutions and laws. The Mission system was secularized in 1834, which dispossessed many Native Americans and increased Mexican settlement. After secularization, large tracts of land were granted to individuals and families and the rancho system was established. Cattle ranching dominated other agricultural activities, and the development of the hide and tallow trade with the United States increased during the early part of this period. Grants were also made to towns seeking formal recognition by the Mexican government as established pueblos with a city council. In 1834, permission to establish a municipal government was granted to three pueblos which had grown out of the original military presidios (San Diego, San Francisco and Santa Barbara (Crane 1991). Through a period of brief population decline, in the late 1830s, the pueblo of San Diego lost its town council in favor of a governor appointed sub-prefect named Santiago Arguello. Arguello commissioned that a survey of the San Diego Pueblo lands be undertaken which was made in August of 1845. The details of this survey including boundaries, landmarks, and a map were provided to Governor Pio Pico for his signature in May 1846. The signing of this authorization provided the pueblo of San Diego with approximately 48,000 acres, more than any other city in California. Shortly thereafter, the Mexican Period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War of 1846-48.

Soon after American control was established (1848-present), gold was discovered in California. The tremendous influx of American and Europeans that resulted quickly drowned out much of the Spanish and Mexican cultural influences and eliminated the last vestiges of de facto Native American control. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of land claim disputes, and the homestead system increased American settlement beyond the coastal plain. While the Treaty of Guadalupe was supposed to ensure that the grants awarded during the Spanish and subsequent Mexican rule were to remain intact, the U.S. Government established a three person commission in 1851 to review these grants and determine the validity of the claimant's petition. However, in practice, it was incumbent on the grantee to prove to the commission that they were entitled to the land in question. This resulted in years of appeals often resulting in the forfeiture of the claimant's withholdings. Even the pueblo of San Diego was not spared the process whereby interested parties and squatters petitioned for the greatly desirable 48,000 acre land grant. However, according to the United States jurisdiction over California began on July 7, 1846, two months after Governor Pio Pico signed the authorization granting the pueblo the land. This, coupled with the detail mapping initiated by Arguillo, enabled the pueblo to retain its extraordinarily land grant following a 23 year legal battle. The community of Mission Valley lies within the central portion of the San Diego Pueblo land grant, see Figure 4.

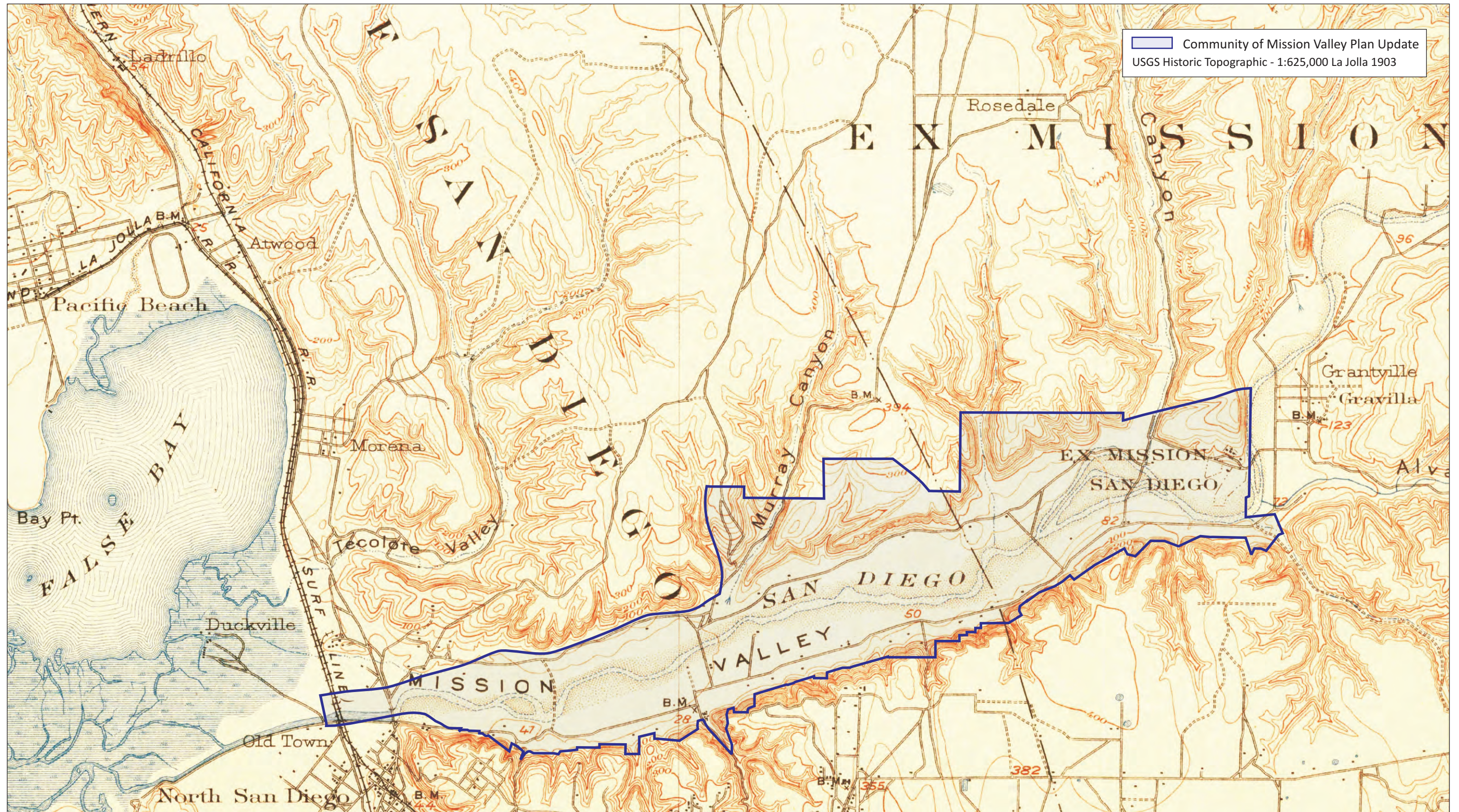


Figure 4. 1903 La Jolla Quadrangle



Cultural Resource Definition

Cultural resources are physical features, both natural and constructed, that reflect past human existence and are of historical, archaeological, scientific, educational, cultural, architectural, aesthetic, or traditional significance. These resources may include such physical objects and features as archaeological sites and artifacts, buildings, groups of buildings, structures, districts, street furniture, signs, cultural properties, and landscapes. Cultural resources in the San Diego region span a timeframe of at least the last 10,000 years and include both the prehistoric and historic periods, and can be divided into three categories: archaeological resources (prehistoric and historic), architectural resources, and tribal cultural resources. Archaeological and tribal cultural resources are the main focus of this study and are further described below.

Archaeological Resources (Prehistoric and Historic)

Archaeological resources include prehistoric and historic locations or sites where human actions have resulted in detectable changes to the area. This can include changes in the soil, as well as the presence of physical cultural remains. Archaeological resources can have a surface component, or a subsurface component, or both. Prehistoric resources are those that typically predate AD 1540, European contact, in San Diego County and may include those centered around food production, tool stone acquisition and reduction or even temporary camps. Prehistoric archaeological resources likely to be encountered within the community of Mission Valley include artifact scatters, campsites, ceramic scatters, lithic scatters, village sites, and burials.

Historic archaeological resources are those from the post-European contact period after AD 1540 in San Diego County, and greater than 45 years of age, under City guidelines. These resources may include subsurface features such as wells, cisterns, or privies. Other historic archaeological remains that could be encountered in the community of Mission Valley can include artifact concentrations, building foundations, or remnants of structures.

Tribal Cultural Resources

Tribal cultural resources (TCR) is defined under the recently enacted Assembly Bill 52 (AB52) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as a site, feature, place cultural landscape, sacred place, or object that is of cultural value to a Native American tribe and is either on or eligible for listing on the national, State or a local historic register, or which the lead agency, at its discretion, chooses to identify as a Tribal Cultural Resource. Archaeological sites, locations of events, sacred places, and resource areas, including hunting or gathering areas, may be also be considered tribal cultural resources that could be encountered within the community of Mission Valley.

C. Archival Research

This constraints analysis incorporates the findings obtained through archival and other background studies. The archival research consisted of literature and records searches at local archaeological repositories, in addition to an examination of historic maps, aerial photographs, and historic site

inventories. This information was used to identify previously recorded resources within the study area. The methods and results of the archival research are described below.

The records and literature search for the analysis was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University on July 20, 2015 and updated in December 2018 by qualified City staff. The records search was focused within the community of Mission Valley but incorporates information on sites which are directly adjacent to and/or extend into the plan boundaries. Copies of historic maps were also provided by the SCIC.

Historical research included an examination of a variety of resources. The current listings of the National Register of Historic Places were checked through the National Register of Historic Places website. The California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976) and the California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1992) were also checked for historic resources. Historic maps consulted included the 1872 County of San Diego (1:100,000 scale), 1769-1885 Historic Roads and Trails (1:100,000 scale), 1903 La Jolla (1:62,500 scale), 1953 La Jolla and 1953 La Mesa (1:24,000 scale) USGS map.

The records search provided by SCIC revealed that 157 studies have been previously conducted within community plan area. Based on the records search results, 57 archaeological and cultural resources have been previously recorded within the CPU area. These include 16 historic archaeological resources; 21 prehistoric archaeological resources; 2 multi-component sites with both prehistoric and historic period artifacts; 10 isolated prehistoric and historic artifacts; one modern site. In addition, several key areas have been identified that may be of high level of interest to local Native American communities because of proximity to the CPU, such as but not limited to the prehistoric Rancheria of *Kosti/Cosoy/Kosaii/Kosa'aay*, the Presidio de San Diego, and the ethnohistoric route through the valley known today as the Kumeyaay Highway, and the Mission San Diego de Alcalá which is within the CPU boundary. Several of these are listed on the City's Historical Resources Register or identified as "Landmarks" on the California Register of Historic Resources and the National Register of Historic Places, or have not been formally recognized to date. Despite ethnohistoric and historic information about the prehistoric Rancheria of *Kosti/Cosoy/Kosaii/Kosa'aay* and presence of the Kumeyaay in the San Diego River Valley and surrounding area, the Sacred Lands File check from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) indicated that no sacred lands have been identified within the vicinity of the community of Mission Valley. Studies conducted within the community of Mission Valley (n=157) are detailed below in Table 1.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Community of Mission Valley

Report ID	Investigation	Authors	Date
SD-00228	Archaeological Survey of the Rancho Mission Road Site San Diego, CA	Carrico, Richard	1976
SD-00270	An Archaeological Survey of the Area Affected By the Proposed Rezoning of Lot 44, Rancho Mission, San Diego.	Bull, Charles S. and Paul H. Ezell	1973
SD-00368	Archaeological Survey of the Conrock Mission Valley Cup Extension and Reclamation Plant Area	Carrico, Richard	1979
SD-00469	An Archaeological Survey Report for Portions of A Proposed Ramp Metering Project (11-SD-8, P.M. R 0.0-R 18.7) 11355-146531	Corum, Joyce M.	1977
SD-00516	A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase 1	Cupples, Sue Ann	1974
SD-00546	An Archaeological Survey of the San Diego River Valley	Cupples, Sue Ann	1975
SD-00703	Archaeological/Historical Survey of the Mission Cliffs PRD Project	Eckhardt, Leslie C.	1978
SD-00717	Results of An Archaeological Test At the Friars Road Condominiums Project	Kaldenberg, Russell L.	1975
SD-00789	Archaeological Survey of the North Mission Valley Interceptor Sewer, Stadium Way to Fairmont Avenue	Cheever, Dayle and Dennis Gallegos	1988
SD-00803	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Proposed Additional Project Limits for Westbound Auxiliary Lane On Interstate 8, 11-SD-8 P.M. 5.8/9.7 11222-169660	Kelsay, Richalene	1987
SD-00816	First Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for Route 15/8 Interchange 11-SD-15 R5.6/R5.9 11-SD-08 5]1/6.3 11206-048161	Goldberg, Donna	1980
SD-00970	Texas Street Widening	Gross, Timothy & Mary Robbins-Wade	1988
SD-01158	Archaeological Survey of the Frontage Road Near the 8/15 Interchange.	Kupel, Douglas E. and Chris White	1983
SD-01704	Second Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for Route 8/15 Interchange 11-SD-15 R6.0/R7.0 11-SD-08 5.1/6.3 11206-048161	Price, Harry J. Jr.	1980
SD-02069	Draft Environmental Impact Report Atlas Hotel Specific Plan	City Of San Diego	1984
SD-02186	Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the San Diego River Outfall Project	Advanced Science Inc.	1992
SD-02628	Historic Properties Inventory Report for the Mission Valley Water Reclamation Project, San Diego CA	Carrico, Richard and Et Al	1990
SD-02825	Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for East Linda Vista Trunk Sewer, San Diego, CA	City Of San Diego	1991
SD-02894	Mitigated Negative Declaration Replacement of Water and Sewer Pipes: La Jolla, Uptown, Mission Valley, Midway and Navajo Communities	City Of San Diego	1993
SD-02916	Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties, CA	Peak & Associates, Inc	1990

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Community of Mission Valley

Report ID	Investigation	Authors	Date
SD-02929	Results of A Cultural Resource Evaluation Study for the Padre Dam Municipal Water District Phase I Reclaimed Water System Project	Smith, Brian F.	1993
SD-02932	Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Proposed North Metro Interceptor Sewer Project, San Diego, CA. Appendix F.	Schaefer, Jerry	1994
SD-02960	Negative Archaeological Survey Report, 11-Sd-8, P.M. 3.9/4.9, 11290-050021, 11-Sd-805, P.M. 17.2/18/2, 11290-050031	Caltrans	1994
SD-02985	Archaeological Testing of Seven Sites for the Stardust Golf Course Realignment Project, City of San Diego, CA	Kyle, Carolyn and Dennis Gallegos	1995
SD-03000	Archaeological Testing of Prehistoric Site Ca-Sdi-12126 for the North Mission Valley Interceptor Sewer Phase 2, City of San Diego, CA	Kyle, Carolyn and Dennis Gallegos	1995
SD-03019	Historic Properties Inventory for the Sewer Replacement Groups 72 and 80 Project, City of San Diego	Kyle, Carolyn and Dennis Gallegos	1996
SD-03110	Draft Historic Properties Inventory for the East Mission Gorge Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project, City of San Diego.	Kyle, Carolyn E. and Dennis R. Gallegos	1995
SD-03228	East Mission Gorge Trunk Sewer (EMGTS) Rehabilitation	Monserate, Laurence C.	1995
SD-03429	Limited Data Recovery Investigations At Site CA-SDI-11767, A La Jolla Complex Site Along the Lower San Diego River Valley Mission Valley West Light Transit Project San Diego CA	Cooley, Theodore and Patricia Mitchell	1996
SD-03461	Cultural Resource Constraint Study for the North Bay Redevelopment Project City of San Diego, CA	Kyle, Carolyn and Roxana L. Phillips	1998
SD-03473	Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Liew Hotel, Mission Valley, San Diego, CA	Dietler, John, and Richard L Carrico	1998
SD-03485	Cultural Resources Survey for the North Metro Interceptor Diversion 3a Pipeline Project (CIP No. 46-104.0), San Diego, CA	Case, Robert P. and Richard L. Carrico	1999
SD-03556	Results of An Archaeological Monitoring of the North Mission Valley Interceptor Sewer Replacement-Phase II. San Diego, CA .	Gilmer, Jo Anne and Dayle M. Cheever	1997
SD-03679	Cultural Resource Survey for the Bain Property, San Diego, CA (DEP No 93-0672)	Wade, Sue A	1995
SD-03863	Cultural Resources Investigation for the Nextlink Fiber Optic Project San Diego County, CA	Jones & Strokes	2000
SD-04350	Limited Data Recovery Investigations At Site CA-SDI-11767, A La Jolla Complex Site Along the Lower San Diego River Valley Mission Valley West Light Rail Transit Project, San Diego, CA	Cooley, Theodore and Patricia Mitchell	1996
SD-04658	Formation of Underground Utility Districts: Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration	City Of San Diego	2002

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Community of Mission Valley

Report ID	Investigation	Authors	Date
SD-04690	Archaeological Monitoring of Excavation During Construction of the East Linda Vista Trunk Sewer Project Dep. No 91-0684, Located in the City of San Diego, CA	Brown, Joan	1996
SD-04769	Final Environmental Impact Report for the East Mission Gorge Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project, San Diego, Ca	City Of San Diego	1995
SD-04868	Environmental Assessment for the North Mission Valley Interceptor Sewer Phase II- City Contract	Kinnetic Laboratories Incorporated	1996
SD-05008	Historic Property Survey Report for An Interstate 5 and Stage Route 163 Pavement Rehabilitation Project	Caltrans	2000
SD-05049	Archaeological Survey Report for the Revised I-8/I-15 Interchange Stage II 11-Sd-15 P.M. R5.6/R6.5	Graham, William	1982
SD-05196	Archaeological Monitoring of Construction Excavation, North Mission Valley Interceptor Sewer, Phase II, DEP No. 94-0573, Addendum to DEP No. 94-0160, Located in City of San Diego, CA	Brown, Joan	1997
SD-05238	Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the North Mission Valley Interceptor Sewer Replacement Phase II	Gilmer Joanne and Dayle M. Cheever	1997
SD-05439	Historic Property Survey Parcel 11-Fla-8052c(SD) (Airspace Lease)	Owens, M.A.	1978
SD-05674	Cultural Resource Testing and Evaluation for the Mission Valley West Light Rail Transit Project San Diego, CA	Pignuolo, Andrew	1991
SD-05675	Negative Area Survey Report District II County of San Diego	Kelsay, Richalene	1987
SD-05770	Historic Property Survey for Route 8/15 Interchange	Goldberg, Donna	1981
SD-05903	DEIR for Riverwalk	City Of San Diego	1992
SD-05927	Mitigated Negative Declaration for Home Depot On Fairmont Ave	City Of San Diego	1997
SD-06101	Historic Properties Inventory for the Sewer Replacement Groups 72 & 80 Project City of San Diego	Kyle, Carolyn	1996
SD-06115	Archaeological Investigation for the Proposed Mission City Specific Plan EIR	Cook, John	1997
SD-06159	Historic Properties Evaluation for the North Mission Valley Interceptor Sewer Phase II Project City of San Diego, CA	Pignuolo, Andrew	1994
SD-06221	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Vesta Telecommunications Inc Fiber Optic Alignment, River County to San Diego County CA	Mckenna Jeanette A	2000
SD-06382	Public Notice of A Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration-Stardust Golf Course Reconfiguration	City Of San Diego	1995
SD-06408	Mitigated Negative Declaration for Sewer and Water Group Job 618	City Of San Diego	1996
SD-06499	A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase I	Ezell, Paul	1974
SD-06644	Negative Archaeological Survey-Interstate 8 & 805 Mission Valley	Rosen, Martin	1994
SD-06996	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Home Depot Fairmont Avenue	City Of San Diego	1997

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Community of Mission Valley

Report ID	Investigation	Authors	Date
SD-07047	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration-Liew Hotel	City Of San Diego	1999
SD-07335	Historic Property Survey Report for An Interstate 5 & State Route 163 Pavement Rehabilitation Project	Caltrans	2000
SD-07471	Historic Properties Evaluation for the North Mission Valley Interceptor Sewer Phase II Project City of San Diego, CA	Pigniolo, Andrew	1994
SD-07541	Cultural Resources Inventory-For the Hoffman Canyon Sewer Project San Diego	Robbins-Wade, Mary	1990
SD-07830	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Mission City Parkway Bridge Project	Sinead Ni Ghabhlain	
SD-08342	Archaeological Survey of the Rachal Project, San Diego CA (LDR 42-0755, Pts No. 2547) Assessor's Parcel Number 439-500-12	Pierson, Larry	2003
SD-08820	Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Van Nuys Canyon Sewer, Canyon Access Project, San Diego, CA	McGinnis, PATRICK	2003
SD-08892	Cultural Resource Survey for A Five-Acre Parcel Located in the Mission Valley Area of the City of San Diego, CA	Kyle, Carolyn	2003
SD-09007	Historical Resources Compliance Report for the Implementation of A Corridor Management Plan (CMP) On State Route 163 Through Balboa Park, City of San Diego, CA	Rosen, Martin D.	2004
SD-09088	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD791-03 City of San Diego, CA	Kyle, Carolyn	2002
SD-09089	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility Sd791-05 San Diego County, CA	Kyle, Carolyn	2002
SD-09145	Cultural Resource Survey Report San Diego Bikeways Project San Diego, CA	Gallegos, Dennis and Carolyn Kyle	1991
SD-09312	Cultural Resource Inventory for Cingular Lock It Lockers Site	Pigniolo, Andrew R.	2002
SD-09367	Cultural Resources Initial Study for the Boulevard At North Park Project	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead	2004
SD-09516	The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study	Caterino, David	2005
SD-09526	Cultural Resource Survey for A Five-Acre Parcel Located in the Mission Valley Area of the City of San Diego, CA	Kyle, Carolyn	2005
SD-09630	Cultural Resource Assessment/Evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site SD415-01, San Diego, CA	Kyle, Carolyn	2001
SD-09632	Cultural Resource Assessment/Evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site SD 414-3, San Diego, California	Kyle, Carolyn	2001
SD-09633	Cultural Resource Assessment/Evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site SD413-01, San Diego, CA	Kyle, Carolyn	2001
SD-09635	Cultural Resource Assessment/Evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site SD474-01, San Diego, CA	Kyle, Carolyn	2001
SD-09650	Cultural Resource Assessment/Evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site SD518-02, San Diego, CA	Kyle, Carolyn	2001
SD-09742	Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Archstone Presidio View Apartment Project (MV PDO 99-0348), Mission Valley Community Planning Area, City of San Diego, CA	Case, Robert P. and Carol Serr	2005

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Community of Mission Valley

Report ID	Investigation	Authors	Date
SD-09748	Archaeological Monitoring for the San Diego River Wetland Creation Project-Phase A, City of San Diego, CA PTS #6020, LDR 42-0077 (JO#008212)	Becker, Mark	2005
SD-09751	Cultural Resources Study for the Quarry Falls Project	Moslak, Ken	2004
SD-10012	Historic Property Survey Report SR 163/Friars Road Interchange San Diego, CA	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2005
SD-10154	Draft Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Hotel Circle South Project, San Diego, CA , Project #14953, Work Order #424428, PTS Number 70523, Data Sheet Number 33621-1-D	Becker, Mark S.	2006
SD-10444	Uptown Historic Architectural and Cultural Landscape Reconnaissance Survey	May, Vonn Marie	2006
SD-10536	Report to the Historical Board for the City of San Diego Water Utilities Department Alvarado Filtration Plant Upgrade and Expansion CIP 73-261	Glenn, Brian	1993
SD-10551	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of CA	Arrington, Cindy	2006
SD-10598	Cultural Resources Survey for A Five-Acre Parcel Located in the Mission Valley Area of the City of San Diego, CA	Kyle, Carolyn E.	2005
SD-11022	Mission San Diego De Alcalá: Historic Site Board Documents	SCIC cites "Various"	n.d.
SD-11231	Old Town - Estudillo House, Chapel of the Immaculate Conception, Gilla House Site, Whaley House, Exchange Hotel, Johnson House, Mason St. School, San Blas Bell, Exchange Hotel, Casa De Machado-Stewart, Casa De Machado-Silvas...	SCIC cites "Various"	n.d.
SD-11232	Old Town - Miscellaneous Documents	SCIC cites "Various"	n.d.
SD-11360	Quarry Falls Program EIR- Cultural Resources Study	Moslak, Ken	2006
SD-11500	Mission San Diego De Alcalá: Miscellaneous Documents	Various	
SD-11529	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Archaeological Survey of the Hampton Inn Suites Project	Rosenberg, Seth A. and Brian F. Smith	2007
SD-11694	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Archaeological Survey of the Springhill Suites Project	Smith, Brian F. and Adriane Dorrler	2008
SD-11810	Results of A Historical Resources Survey of A Portion of the Hazard Center Redevelopment Project, San Diego, CA	Price, Harry J. and Jackson Underwood	2008
SD-11823	Cultural Resources Technical Report for the San Diego Vegetation Management Project	Kick, Maureen S.	2007
SD-11826	Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program, San Diego, CA Project. No. 42891	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2008
SD-12120	Hanalei Hotel Ballroom Archaeological Monitoring	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2009

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Community of Mission Valley

Report ID	Investigation	Authors	Date
SD-12167	Bridge Maintenance Activities On 22 Structures On Routes 5, 125, 163, and 274 in San Diego County Historic Property Survey Report	Rosen, Martin	2009
SD-12200	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MSWSMP)	Herrmann, Myra	2009
SD-12298	Public Review Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Hazard Center Redevelopment Project	Gallardo, Cecilia	2009
SD-12422	A Cultural Resources Inventory for the Route Realignment of the Proposed Pf. Net /AT&T Fiber Optics Conduit Oceanside to San Diego, CA	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead and Drew Palette	2001
SD-12425	Historic Property Survey Report for the Construction of A Multiuse Bicycle and Pedestrian Path in Mission Valley, San Diego, CA	Rosen, Martin	2009
SD-12426	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the San Diego River Multi-Use Bicycle and Pedestrian Path Project (Work Order No. 581910), Mission Valley Community Planning Area, City of San Diego, CA	Case, Robert P.	2009
SD-12509	Stadium Channel (Murphy Canyon) Storm Water Maintenance Emergency Clearing Project - Individual Historic Assessment	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2009
SD-12637	State Route 163/Friars Road Interchange Project	Shearer-Nguyen, Elizabeth	2010
SD-12670	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Pacific Coast Office Building Project	City Of San Diego	2010
SD-12740	SR-15 Mid-City Bus Rapid Transit Project	Rosen, Martin D.	2010
SD-12818	Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Miramar Pipeline Repair Project, Naval Base Point Loma to Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego County, CA	Bowden-Renna, Cheryl	2010
SD-13006	Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2011
SD-13121	Montezuma Trunk Sewer	City Of San Diego	2011
SD-13202	Cultural Resources Technical Assessment for the Program Environmental Impact Report for the San Diego River Park Master Plan, City of San Diego, CA	Rosen, Martin D.	2011
SD-13427	Water and Sewer Group 930	City Of San Diego	2012
SD-13461	Mission Valley Waterline Break Emergency Archaeological Monitoring	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2012
SD-13465	Archaeological Resources Survey, Sempra Mission Control Access Road, Mission Valley, San Diego, CA	Gross, G. Timothy	2002
SD-13491	Section 106 Consultation for the Mid Coast Corridor Transit Project, San Diego County, Ca	U.S. Department Of Transportation	2011
SD-13755	Letter Report: ETS 21345 Cultural Resources Monitoring for Conduit Removal and Replacement, Pacific Highway Bridge, San Diego County, CA - Io 7011103	Bowden-Renna, Cheryl	2011
SD-13918	The San Diego River Park Master Plan	City of San Diego	2012

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Community of Mission Valley

Report ID	Investigation	Authors	Date
SD-13956	Archaeological Resources Inventory for the Hazard Center Drive Extension Project, San Diego, CA	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2003
SD-14808	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Montezuma Trunk Sewer Project City of San Diego	Stropes, Tracy A.	2014
SD-15043	Archaeological Monitoring, Testing, and Data Recovery At Site CA-SDI-18995 (HCN-S-10) for the Hotel Circle South Underground Project, Mission Valley, City of San Diego, CA	Aguilar, Jose Pepe, Andrew R. Pignuolo, and Carol Serr	2012
SD-15064	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Archaeological Resources Extended Phase I Investigation Results and Effects Assessment	ICF International	2014
SD-15065	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Archaeological Survey Report, San Diego, California	Garcia and Associates	2014
SD-15066	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Historic Property Effects Report	SANDAG	2014
SD-15086	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06193a (SD193 Qualcomm Stadium [Jack Murphy Stadium]) 9449 Friars Road, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.	2015
SD-15120	Historical Resource Research Report Stadium Wetland Mitigation Project (San Diego River)	Atkins	2015
SD-15168	ETS #22462, Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Wood Pole Inspections, 16 Poles, Murr Subarea Project, San Diego County, CA (HDR # 182960)	Tennesen , Kristin	2012
SD-15169	ETS #22497, Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Renew CP STA #301-Mission Gorge Road Project, San Diego County, CA (HDR #184186)	Erickson , Shannon	2013
SD-12586	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Holiday Inn Express Project San Diego, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	2015
SD-15422	ETS #29602, Cultural Resources Survey for the Replace Anchors, TL 654, Mission Valley Project, San Diego County, California	HDR, Inc.	2015
SD-15613	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results For T-Mobile West, Llc Candidate Sd06193a (Sd193 Qualcomm Stadium [Jack Murphy Stadium]) 9449 Friars Road, San Diego, San Diego County, California	No data provided	2015
SD-15710	San Diego Stadium 4994 Friars Road - San Diego, Ca 92108 Historical Resources Technical Report	Heritage Architecture & Planning	2016
SD-15756	Historic Architectural Resource-Inventory and Assessment, At&T Site Sd0588, At&T 3c Carrier Add, Qualcomm Stadium (Das), 9949 Friars Road, San Diego, San Diego County, California 92108	ACE Environmental	2016

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Community of Mission Valley

Report ID	Investigation	Authors	Date
SD-15757	Historic Architectural Resource-Inventory and Assessment, AT&T Site SS0112 (Includes Sprint Site SD96xc003), Qualcomm Stadium (Das), 9449 Friars Road, San Diego, San Diego County, California 92108	ACE Environmental	2016
SD-15758	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, AT&T Site SD0588, AT&T 3c Carrier Add, Qualcomm Stadium (Das), 9949 Friars Road, San Diego, San Diego County, California 92108	ACE Environmental	2016
SD-15759	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, AT&T Site SS0112 (Includes Sprint Site SD96xc003), Qualcomm Stadium (Das), 9449 Friars Road, San Diego, San Diego County, California 92108	ACE Environmental	2016
SD-15910	Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Report for the Grantville Focused Plan Amendment	City of San Diego Planning Department	2016
SD-15911	Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey for Grantville Focused Plan Amendment, Grantville, San Diego, San Diego County, California	ASM Affiliates	2016
SD-15912	Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Grantville Focus Plan Amendment, San Diego, California	ASM Affiliates	2016
SD-15953	Archaeological Resources Survey, 1975 Hotel Circle South, San Diego, California PTS No. 307512	Affinis	2016
SD-16003	A Cultural Resources Survey Using the Archaeological Resources Report Form (Appendix D) for the Mission Valley Suites Project in Mission Valley, San Diego, California	ASM Affiliates	2016
SD-16405	Historic Architectural Resource-Inventory and Assessment Qualcomm Stadium Verizon Antenna Add VZW ODAS Final Design AT&T ASG SD RF 9449 Friars Road, San Diego, San Diego County, California 92108	ACE Environmental	2016
SD-16424	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate SS0122 (Macys Fashion Valley), 7017 Friars Road, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Helix Environmental	2016
SD-16425	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate SS0122 (Macys Fashion Valley), 7017 Friars Road, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Helix Environmental	2016
SD-16431	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey Qualcomm Stadium Verizon Antenna Add VZW ODAS Final Design AT&T ASG SD RF 9449 Friars Road, San Diego, San Diego County, California 92108	ACE Environmental	2016
SD-16526	Macy's, 1702 Camino Del Rio North, San Diego, CA 92108	Office of Marie Burke Lia	2016
SD-16528	Historical Resource Technical Report for Town & Country Hotel and Convention Center Redevelopment Project San Diego, California	AECOM	2016

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the Community of Mission Valley

Report ID	Investigation	Authors	Date
SD-16601	San Diego River Bridge Double Track Project (CP Tecolote To CP Friar) Cultural Resources Technical Report	Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.	2016
SD-16802	Uptown Community Plan Area Draft Historic Resources Survey Report	City of San Diego Planning Department	2017
SD-17231	Cultural Resource Assessment of the MTSA San Diego Fiber Trench Project, San Diego, California (BCR Consulting Project No. Syn1613)	BCR Consulting, LLC	2018
SD-17232	San Diego 55 Fiber Project, San Diego County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. Syn1628)	BCR Consulting, LLC	2018
SD-17234	Cultural Resources Assessment Of The Mission Control, Blue Cypress, Lake Murray and Caso Serra Project, San Diego County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. Syn1514)	BCR Consulting, LLC	2018
SD-17314	Archaeological Survey for SDG&E TI676 Mission To Mesa Reconductor Project Proposed Staging Yard, San Diego, San Diego County, California (SDG&E ETS# 29956, PANGIS Project #1402.07)	PANGIS	2018
SD-17397	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Riverwalk Project, City of San Diego, County of San Diego, California	Spindrift Archaeological Consulting, LLC	2018
Not Available	Archeological Investigations at the Heron Site (CA-SDI-14,152), A Late Prehistoric Occupation Area in Mission Valley, City of San Diego, CA	Schaefer, Jerry, Carol Serr, Robert Case, Michael Baksh	1997

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The 157 investigations above addressed a total of 57 cultural resources within the community of Mission Valley (Figure 5 – confidential figures; Confidential Appendix B). The 57 cultural resources were comprised of prehistoric sites (n=27), historic resources, including the Mission San Diego de Alcalá (n=27), mixed-component sites with both prehistoric and historic period artifacts (n=2), a modern site (n=1). Previously recorded cultural resources are further described in Tables 2 through 5 below.

Table 2. Prehistoric Resources Within The Community of Mission Valley

P-Number	Trinomial	Description	Recorder; Date
P-37-000041	CA-SDI-000041	Prehistoric: Village Site	Nelson; n.d.
P-37-000202	CA-SDI-000202	Unknown	Treganza; n.d.
P-37-000239	CA-SDI-000239	Prehistoric: Artifact Scatter	Hall; 1951
P-37-004675	CA-SDI-004675	Prehistoric: Artifact Scatter	Moriarty, 1976
P-37-011055	CA-SDI-011055	Prehistoric: Artifact Scatter	Minshall; 1977
P-37-011056	CA-SDI-011056	Prehistoric: Campsite	Affinis; n.d.
P-37-011767	CA-SDI-011767	Prehistoric: Artifact and Shell Scatter	Clevenger, Baker; 1990
P-37-012126	CA-SDI-012126	Prehistoric: Shell Scatter	Huey, Baker; 1992
P-37-012127	CA-SDI-012127	Prehistoric: Shell Scatter	Huey, Baker; 1992
P-37-012128	CA-SDI-012128	Prehistoric: Shell Midden	Huey, Baker; 1992
P-37-012129	CA-SDI-012129	Prehistoric: Shell Scatter	Huey, Baker; 1992
P-37-012132	CA-SDI-012132	Prehistoric: Shell Scatter	Huey, Baker; 1992
P-37-012220	CA-SDI-012220	Prehistoric: Shell Scatter	Pignuolo; 1991
P-37-012862	CA-SDI-012862	Prehistoric: Shell Scatter	Huey, Baker; 1992
P-37-014380	CA-SDI-014152	Prehistoric: Village Site: Cosoy	Schaefer; 1996
P-37-014958	n/a	Isolate: Prehistoric: Lithic	Clevenger; 1990
P-37-014959	n/a	Isolate: Prehistoric: Lithic	Clevenger; 1990
P-37-014963	n/a	Isolate: Prehistoric: Lithic	Clevenger; 1990
P-37-024558	CA-SDI-016288	Prehistoric: Shell Scatter, Burial	Gilmer; 1996
P-37-024559	CA-SDI-016289	Prehistoric: Shell Scatter	Harris; 2002
P-37-024560	CA-SDI-016290	Prehistoric: Shell Scatter	Harris; 2002
P-37-029700	CA-SDI-018995	Prehistoric: Midden, Shell Scatter	Aguilar; 2008
P-37-030931	n/a	Isolate: Prehistoric: Lithic Core	Davidson; 2008
P-37-030932	n/a	Isolate: Prehistoric: Shell	Davidson; 2008
P-37-030934	n/a	Isolate: Prehistoric: Shell	Davidson; 2008
P-37-034472	n/a	Prehistoric: Lithic Scatter	Quach, T.; 2014
P-37-037631	CA-SDI-22463	Prehistoric: Temporary Campsite	Pignuolo, A; 2018

Table 3. Multi-Component Resources within the Community of Mission Valley

P-Number	Trinomial	Description	Recorder; Date
P-37-011766	CA-SDI-011766	Multi-component: Prehistoric: Artifact Scatter // Historic: Refuse Deposit	Berryman; 1973
P-37-031962	CA-SDI-020233	Multi-component: Prehistoric: Artifact Scatter; Historic: Cistern, Refuse Deposit	Kraft; 2011

Table 4. Historic Resources within the Community of Mission Valley

P-Number	Trinomial	Description	Recorder; Date
P-37-000004	CA-SDI-000004	Historic: "Old Mission Site"	Baumhoff; 1955
P-37-000035	CA-SDI-000035	Historic: Mission San Diego de Alcalá / Cobblestone Foundation	Hedges; 1976 / Schaeffer; 2013
P-37-026842	CA-SDI-017577	Historic: Refuse Deposits	Beecher; 2004
P-37-029807	n/a	Historic: Bridge	Robbins-Wade; 2008
P-37-030928	n/a	Isolate: Historic: Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008
P-37-030929	n/a	Isolate: Historic: Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008
P-37-030930	n/a	Isolate: Historic: Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008
P-37-030933	n/a	Isolate: Historic: Faunal Bone	Davidson; 2008
P-37-030935	CA-SDI-019628	Historic: Foundation, Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008
P-37-030936	CA-SDI-019629	Historic: Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008
P-37-030937	CA-SDI-019630	Historic: Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008
P-37-030938	CA-SDI-019631	Historic: Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008
P-37-030939	CA-SDI-019632	Historic: Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008
P-37-030940	CA-SDI-019633	Historic: Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008
P-37-030941	CA-SDI-019634	Historic: Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008
P-37-030942	CA-SDI-019635	Historic: Wall	Davidson; 2008
P-37-030943	CA-SDI-019636	Historic: Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008
P-37-030945	CA-SDI-019638	Historic: Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008
P-37-034320	n/a	Historic: Bridge	Schultz, et al.; 2011
P-37-035171	n/a	Historic: Stadium/Sports Arena	Crawford, K. 2015
P-37-035941	n/a	Historic: Commercial Building	Crawford, K. 2015
P-37-037007	n/a	Historic: Commercial Building	Crawford, K. 2015
P-37-037009	n/a	Historic: Hotel	AECOM; 2016
P-37-037632	CA-SDI-22464	Historic: Refuse Deposit	Pigniolo, A; 2018
P-37-037633	CA-SDI-22465	Historic: Refuse Deposit	Pigniolo, A; 2018
P-37-037634	CA-SDI-22466	Historic: Refuse Deposit	Pigniolo, A; 2018
P-37-037635	CA-SDI-22467	Historic: Well, Refuse Deposit	Pigniolo, A; 2018

Table 5. Modern Resources within the Community of Mission Valley

P-Number	Trinomial	Description	Recorder; Date
P-37-030944	CA-SDI-019637	Modern: Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008

Resources Within the Project Area

The cultural resources identified within the study area (the shaded line items summarized above in Table 2) are discussed in greater detail below with the exception of isolated artifacts. Isolated artifacts do not meet the necessary criteria to be considered a significant cultural resource on Local, State and Federal guidelines.

P-37-00004

This resource was originally recorded in 1955 by Martin A. Baumhoff in one of the clover-leaf on-ramps (site dimensions unknown) at the intersection of Friars Road and State Route-163 (SR-163). While the

original site record does not disclose the artifact assemblage, Baumhoff refers to the site as “One of (George) Carter’s ‘artifact’ bearing areas.” Carter was an archaeology professor and professional in the mid 1900’s who sought to prove the establishment of a prehistoric culture from 80,000 to 100,000 years ago in California. “His work has been discredited by modern archaeologists and his cobble-based stone technology as naturally occurring cobble beach deposits (Moratto 1984, Baumhoff 1955)”. Many of these cobble formations were found throughout Mission Valley and have since been developed over. P-37-00004 was revisited in 2001 and 2012 by ASM Affiliates (ASM). In both visits, the area was noted to have been disturbed through mechanical grading and obscured by ice plant ground cover. In both instances, ASM concluded the site was presumably destroyed due to lack of evidence of cultural materials (Cordova *et al* 2012).

P-37-000035

This resource consists of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Mission) located at 10818 San Diego Mission Road. The site was initially recorded in 1912 by Nels C. Nelson, although the first site record on file was completed in 1949 by Arnold Pilling. In addition to the historic component of the site, an update to the site record in 1976 by Ken Hedges noted this location as also the prehistoric site of the Kumeyaay village, Nipaguay, citing “a full range of artifacts from aboriginal, Hispanic, and American occupations of the site area encountered” (Hedges 1976). Hedges further notes the “reconstruction of the Mission and modern features including associated church buildings, roads and commercial developments have occurred on the site area.” Subsequent updates to the site record over the years include multiple testing efforts at various locations within the Mission’s compound. The Mission has been listed on both the California Register of Historic Resources (California Register) and the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) as well as being recognized as both a California Historic Landmark and a National Historic Landmark.

P-37-000041

This resource was originally recorded by Nels C. Nelson as a large village site (123 m N/S by 159 m E/W) according to firsthand accounts in the early 1900’s (no date provided). Nelson notes that no evidence was observed to substantiate long term occupancy. The site is located at the intersection of Interstate-8 (I-8) and Interstate-5 (I-5). The site record states that “since the initial documentation, the site location has been tested...”. However the testing did not produce evidence of the site and no cultural resources were observed during a site visit in 2011 by Garcia and Associates as well (GANDA) (Greenlee and Letter, 2011). The location of the site is recorded within the currently developed I-8/I-5 intersection right-of-way (ROW) that includes on-ramps and landscaping, as well as adjacent paved parking lots.

P-37-000202

The site record for P-37-000202 fails to document any information regarding the resource. There is nothing regarding the size, nature, composition or even the year recorded and author. The only information present on the record indicates the resource is adjacent to P-37-000035.

P-37-000239

This site (dimensions unknown) was originally recorded in 1951 by E. Hall as a prehistoric artifact scatter including obsidian and chert flakes, shell and pottery. The site is recorded on a hillside northwest of P-37-000035 and Hall noted that modern area development likely covers a portion of the site. While no

update is on file for this site, the site's recorded location has since been developed with condominiums.

P-37-004675

This resource was originally recorded in 1976 by Dr. James Moriarty and consisted of prehistoric lithic tools. The site (dimensions unknown) was recorded along Hotel Circle west of the Stardust Country Club and north of I-8; however, the site location data is incomplete. Based on the maps, the site appears to have been located where the current Riverwalk Golf Club (formerly the Stardust Golf Course) is located or where the adjacent developed parking lots and commercial buildings are located. No site record update is on file at the SCIC to confirm the site's specific location.

P-37-011055

The earliest site record for P-37-011055 on file at the SCIC was completed by Herbert Minshall in 1977; however, Minshall noted that the location had been previously excavated in 1973 by "Carter, Moriarty and Minshall" (Minshall 1977). The site is recorded as a prehistoric temporary camp (38m N/S x 12m E/W) that included thermal features, ash lenses, and lithic artifacts along an alluvial fan as it slopes downhill and north into Mission Valley. An update in 1982 by George Carter reported the site in similar condition, but notes "adjacent areas being destroyed by commercial development". The northern half of this site falls within the current study area and much of it has been commercially developed. Approximately, half of the site remains undeveloped; however, there is not a recent update on file with the SCIC to ascertain the current conditions of the site.

P-37-011056

This resource was originally recorded by Affinis (no date provided) as a prehistoric artifact scatter (site dimensions unknown). While the site record yields little information, the site is recorded as a "river terrace camp of probable permanence" but notes that local collectors had removed most of the surface resources (Affinis, n.d.). A low-density shell midden and obsidian projectile point were also recorded. This resource is recorded along the northern side of the San Diego River in an area which has since been completely developed with condominiums. Historic aerials show a trailer park in the region dating back to 1964. The trailer park was removed in 1981 and by 1989 the area was largely developed with paved access roads and condominiums (historicaerials.com 2015).

P-37-011766

This resource was originally recorded in 1990 by ERC Environmental as an artifact and shell scatter (30 m N/S by 20 m E/W). The site was recorded within the current boundary of the Riverwalk Golf Club, just south of the northern fence line. During a site visit in 1992 by Danielle Huey and Ed Baker, the site was subsequently reduced since only the shell scatter was observed. This site has not been tested nor has a more recent survey been conducted to update the record with the site's current condition.

P-37-011767

This site was originally recorded in 1990 by ERC Environmental as a shell scatter (100 m N/S by 70 m E/W). An update in 1992 by Gallegos & Associates observed the shell scatter in conjunction with an artifact scatter. The site is located within the Riverwalk Golf Club. According to a 2012 site record update by ASM, portions of the site were capped during the construction of an adjacent housing project. The 2012 ASM investigation only documented the northern portion of the site, the current condition of the

southern portion remains unknown.

P-37-012126

This resource was originally recorded in 1992 by Gallegos & Associates as a small shell scatter (37 m N/S by 26 m E/W) located within the Riverwalk Golf Club, just south of Friars Road. Updates to the site record conducted in 1996 by RECON identified prehistoric habitation debris in addition to the shell scatter. The testing program conducted by RECON, identified artifacts just below the golf course sod in three concentrations. Carbon-14 dating was conducted on a shell sample resulting in the age of 1530+/-60 BP. Additionally, groundstone and lithic artifacts were collected. Archival information provided by the SCIC regarding the results of this site's testing for eligibility on the National Register and California Register was not included.

P-37-012127

This resource was originally recorded in 1992 by Huey and Baker of Gallegos & Associates as a small shell scatter (15 m N/S by 45 m E/W) within the boundary of the Riverwalk Golf Club. Huey and Baker noted the site's surface was obscured by the golf course's turf. There is no update on file to confirm the site's current condition.

P-37-012128

This resource was recorded in 1992 by Huey and Baker of Gallegos & Associates as prehistoric shell midden (15 m N/S by 30 m E/W) within the boundary of the Riverwalk Golf Club. Huey and Baker noted the site's surface is obscured by the golf course's turf. There is no modern update on file to confirm the site's current condition.

P-37-012129

This resource was recorded in 1992 by Huey and Baker of Gallegos & Associates as a prehistoric shell scatter (15 m by 15 m) within the boundary of the Riverwalk Golf Club. Huey and Baker noted the site's surface was obscured by the golf course's turf. There is no modern update on file to confirm the site's current condition.

P-37-012132

This resource was recorded in 1992 by Huey and Baker of Gallegos & Associates as a prehistoric shell scatter (75 m by 75 m) within the boundary of the Riverwalk Golf Club. Huey and Baker noted the site's surface was obscured by the golf course's turf. There is no modern update on file to confirm the site's current condition.

P-37-012220

This site was originally recorded in 1991 by Andrew Pigniolo as a prehistoric temporary habitation site (20 m N/S by 20 m E/W) within the boundary of the Riverwalk Golf Club. A site revisit conducted in 1992 by Huey and Baker of Gallegos & Associates observed a shell scatter solely. There is no current update on file for this resource to confirm the site's present condition.

P-37-012862

Originally recorded in 1973 by Stanley Berryman as a possible prehistoric campsite with an artifact

scatter, this site (15 m N/S by 30 m E/W) was recorded along the northern half of the Riverwalk Golf Club and extending to the north side of Friar's Road. The site record also noted a letter from Ken Hedges, dated 1976, that stated that testing at the site found no evidence of a prehistoric occupation, but rather modern refuse deposits. According to the site record, this site was tested again in 1991 by Andy Pignolo and found to not be significant under CEQA criteria. During a subsequent site visit in 1992 by Huey and Baker, prehistoric lithics were once again observed.

P-37-014380

This site was recorded in 1996 by Jerry Schaefer of ASM as a village site (50 m by 60 m) located in the western portion of the Mission Valley river valley (Schaefer 1996). Artifacts observed included lithics, groundstone, thermal features, and midden soils. The site, referred to as the Heron Site, was discovered during archaeological monitoring the removal of alluvial sediments for the Biological Wetlands Mitigation Area of the Mission Valley West Light Rail Transit Project. An initial test indicated the site was significant and potentially eligible for the NRHP, and data recovery was implemented. Excavations revealed a temporary camp on a sand bar of the San Diego River, adjacent to a marshy wetlands and riparian environment. The site was found to consist of two components – a lower, well-preserved occupation area and an upper, less discrete horizon – separated by sandy alluvium. (Schaefer *et al* 1997)

Discrepancies were found between radiocarbon dates derived from shell and charcoal, but the artifact assemblage is typical of the Late Prehistoric period. Schaefer identified this to be located at and ancestral to the ethnohistorically known village of *Cosoy* (additional spellings include: *Kotsi/Kosaii/Kosa'aay*), the first settlement encountered and described by Spaniards when they founded the San Diego presidio and mission in 1769. The Heron Site has revealed important information about the nature and dynamics of settlement and subsistence systems in the lower San Diego River Valley.

P-37-024558

This resource was originally recorded in 1996 by RECON as a prehistoric burial with associated funerary items (4 m in length by 2 m in width). Observed during construction monitoring, the resource appeared undisturbed but was partially destroyed during trenching. Shell observed with the burial was collected and a C-14 analysis conducted. The C-14 testing resulted in 1390+/-60 B.P. dates. The burial was observed at a depth of approximately 12 ft below the current golf course surface. The site record noted the original location of the burial was mismapped and provided new locational data (Gilmer 1996). However, the new locational data was not provided in industry standard format and was not supported in the documentation but left as a series of coordinate numbers with no defining coordinate system. SCIC attempted to provide the data in standard format, but given the resource locational data possesses very general whole numbers, it would appear that locational accuracy has been compromised resulting in the burial location being approximated.

In 2002 Nina Harris recorded a shell scatter at this location (7 m N/S by 10 m E/W) yet cited the shell may be natural deposits from periodic river flooding. A 2007 update to the site record recommended the burial become its own site and not be affiliated with the shell scatter recorded by Harris. However, at the present time, both resources have the same designation but are mapped as different locations and not affiliated.

P-37-024559

This resource was recorded in 2002 by Nina Harris as a shell scatter (22 m N/S by 4 m E/W) in the San Diego River west of the Presidio ball fields. No other cultural artifacts were observed during the survey effort and Harris documented the site as being the product of natural deposits from flooding. There is no modern update on file to ascertain the site's current condition.

P-37-024560

This resource was recorded in 2002 by Nina Harris as a shell scatter (site dimensions unknown) in the San Diego River east of the Presidio ball fields. No other cultural artifacts were observed during the survey effort. There is no recent update on file to ascertain the site's current condition.

P-37-026842

This resource was recorded in 2004 by Fred Beecher as redeposited historic refuse deposit. Beecher cites the "isolated artifacts are a result of multiple episodes of fill soil importation. None of the artifacts collected derived from a primary context" (Beecher 2004).

P-37-029700

This resource was recorded in 2008 by Jose Aguilar as a low-density shell scatter with midden soils and fire-affected rock (82 m N/S by 33 m E/W). The site was located south of I-8 in Hotel Circle and according to Aguilar, it may extend underneath the interstate and frontage roads as midden soils are visible in locations free of asphalt or ground cover. Testing of the site resulted in fire-affect rock being identified at a depth of 1.8m. Aguilar notes the site's integrity as being fair in spite of the extensively developed area. Archival information provided by the SCIC regarding the results of this site's testing for eligibility on the National Register and California Register was not included.

P-37-029807

This resource was originally recorded in 2008 by Mary Robbins-Wade and Stephen Van Wormer of Affinis as a historic bridge. The bridge is comprised of steel-reinforced concrete approximately 1000 ft long. The bridge was constructed in 1946 on SR-163 traversing the San Diego River. The bridge has been evaluated and recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register due to questions of integrity following alterations to the bridge.

P-37-030935

This site was recorded in 2008 by Elizabeth Davidson of Laguna Mountain Environmental as a historic refuse deposit with a possible historic "foundation" feature (2 ft N/S by 1.5 ft E/W) during construction monitoring in Hotel Circle. The historic refuse was comprised of whole and broken domestic bottles which were collected. Redwood boards were encountered beneath a layer of fill, above native soils. The boards were not collected.

P-37-030936

This site was recorded in 2008 by Elizabeth Davidson of Laguna Mountain Environmental as a historic refuse deposit (3 ft by 2 ft) identified during construction monitoring in Hotel Circle. Artifacts were collected and consisted of liquor bottles and a kettle. Makers' marks dated the bottles to the 1920's and 1930's.

P-37-030937

This site was recorded in 2008 by Elizabeth Davidson of Laguna Mountain Environmental as a historic refuse deposit (20 ft N/S by 20 ft E/W) and well (4.8 ft in diameter by 8.7 ft long) during construction monitoring in Hotel Circle. Artifacts were collected and consisted of a vase, tile, bicycle seat, and glass shards, ceramic sherds, and metal fragments. Makers' marks dated the artifacts to the 1940's.

P-37-030938

This site was recorded in 2008 by Laguna Mountain Environmental as a historic refuse deposit (5 ft N/S by 1.5 ft E/W) during construction monitoring in Hotel Circle. Artifacts were collected and consisted of a medicine bottle, ceramic fragments, and metal fragments. The bottle's makers' mark dated to the 1880's.

P-37-030939

This site was recorded in 2008 by Laguna Mountain Environmental as a historic refuse deposit (9 ft N/S by 3 ft E/W) during construction monitoring in Hotel Circle. Artifacts were collected and consisted of glass, ceramic and metal fragments, a necklace, a cat statue, and miscellaneous metal items. Makers' marks dated the artifacts to the 1940's and 1950's.

P-37-030940

This site was recorded in 2008 by Laguna Mountain Environmental as a historic refuse deposit (4 ft N/S by 2 ft E/W) during construction monitoring in Hotel Circle. Artifacts were collected and consisted of kitchenware, shell and metal fragments. Charcoal, melted glass and partially burnt wood pieces would suggest that this refuse deposit was burned prior to being discarded. Makers' marks dated the artifacts from the 1920's to the 1950's.

P-37-030941

This site was recorded in 2008 by Laguna Mountain Environmental as a historic refuse deposit (2 ft N/S by 1.5 ft E/W) during construction monitoring in Hotel Circle. Artifacts were collected and consisted of glass bottles and fragments, kerosene lamp fragments, and ceramic fragments. Makers' marks dated the artifacts to the 1910's and 1960's.

P-37-030942

This site was recorded in 2008 by Laguna Mountain Environmental as historic retaining wall fragments (7 ft long by 1 ft wide) during construction monitoring in Hotel Circle. The wall fragments were collected and constructed of cement and cobbles with two iron pipes exiting at an exposed end.

P-37-030943

This site was recorded in 2008 by Laguna Mountain Environmental as a historic refuse deposit (2 ft N/S by 1 ft E/W) during construction monitoring in Hotel Circle. Artifacts were collected and consisted of kitchenware, light bulb remnants, saw-cut animal bone, and brick. Makers' marks dated the artifacts to the 1910's and 1960's.

P-37-030944

This site was recorded in 2008 by Laguna Mountain Environmental as a "modern, soon to be historic"

refuse deposit (dimensions unknown) during construction monitoring in Hotel Circle. Artifacts observed, but not collected, included beer cans, pebble flooring, glass and metal fragments. There is no detail on the site form to indicate the date upon which the site will become a historic site. At present, this site does not meet the requirements as listed in CEQA as a historic-era resource.

P-37-030945

This site was recorded in 2008 by Laguna Mountain Environmental as a historic refuse deposit (20 ft N/S by 5 ft E/W) during construction monitoring in Hotel Circle. Artifacts were collected and consisted of consumer items, garments and kitchenware. Makers' marks dated the artifacts to the 1920's and 1950's.

P-37-031962

This resource was recorded in 2011 by Jennifer Kraft of Brian Smith & Associates as a multi-component site (500 m long by 20 m wide) during construction monitoring along City of San Diego sewer pipelines. Resources observed at five locations along the 500 m corridor include a prehistoric and historic scatter, a brick feature (possible cistern), and three historic refuse deposits. All resources were observed within existing manhole boundaries. Kraft cites the brick cistern to have been constructed in 1875 as part of the private San Diego Water Company's assets and retrofitted in 1886. While the cistern was buried under approximately 10 ft of fill, the artifact scatters were collected during the monitoring effort.

P-37-034320

This resource was recorded in 2011 by Garcia & Associates as a historic-era bridge, Caltrans Bridge #57C0239. The bridge measures 938 feet in length and 65 feet in width and is a steel stringer multi-beam girder bridge. The bridge was originally built in 1933 and widened in 1952. Caltrans previously evaluated the bridge and determined it to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP.

P-37-034472

This resource was recorded in 2014 by ASM Affiliates as a prehistoric lithic scatter. The site measures 55 meters (E/W) by 15 meters (N/S). Subsurface testing was conducted and found the site to be predominately a light surface scatter with no subsurface component.

P-37-035171

This resource was recorded in 2013 by Crawford Historic Services as a historic-era sports arena/stadium. The stadium is a multi-level, oval shaped, asymmetrical, Modern style, open-air sports arena built in approximately 1967. Formerly known as Jack Murphy Stadium and Qualcomm Stadium, the stadium is currently named SDCCU Stadium. Major renovations to the structure occurred in 1997. The site was evaluated and found to not be eligible for listing on the NRHP.

P-37-035941

This resource was recorded in 2015 by Crawford Historic Services as a historic-era multi-story commercial building. This structure is the Macy's Department Store located at Fashion Valley Mall. The building has a glazed tile exterior, flat roof, and reinforced concrete foundation. The building was constructed, as part of the greater mall, in 1969 and was originally The Broadway department store. Macy's Federated Department Stores bought out the former and occupied the building in 1996. Due to multiple alterations, the building does not meet the necessary criteria to be considered eligible for

listing on the NRHP.

P-37-037007

This resource was recorded in 2015 by Crawford Historic Services as a historic-era multi-story commercial building. This structure is the Macy's Department Store located at Mission Valley Shopping Center. The structure is a three-story, asymmetrical, irregular shaped, Modern Contemporary style department store. The building was built during the post-World War II commercial development of the 1950's. Due to alterations, the building does not meet the necessary criteria to be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

P-37-037009

This resource was recorded in 2016 by AECOM as a historic-era hotel/motel complex known as the Town and Country property. The complex consists of various buildings supporting hotel rooms, a lobby, offices, restaurants, a gift shop, a spa, laundry, landscaping, engineering, and maintenance facilities, conference meeting rooms, and shipment receiving rooms. The initial buildings were constructed between 1953-1955 with additions constructed between 1956-1962, 1969-1975, 1979, and 2006-2007. The multitude of buildings display an array of architectural styles including Tiki-Polynesian, Futuristic, Brutalism, Ranch, and Contemporary. The evaluation of Town and Country determined that portions of the property meet the necessary criteria to be considered eligible for listing on the CRHP and Historic Resources Board. At the time of this document, the resource is currently undergoing considerable renovations, including the demolition of some of the buildings within the complex.

P-37-037631

This resource was recorded in 2018 by Laguna Mountain Environmental as a prehistoric temporary campsite consisting of hearths, shell midden, lithic scatters, charcoal and fire-affect rock. The site measures 81 meters by 71 meters. A testing and evaluation program was conducted and observed a considerable subsurface component. Artifacts observed during the testing were collected. The site record notes that much of the site has been graded and that much of the site's deposits have been removed. The site's integrity has been degraded to poor on account of disturbances.

P-37-037632

This resource was recorded in 2018 by Laguna Mountain Environmental as a historic-era refuse deposit consisting of glass bottles and shards, including sun-colored amythest, ceramic dish fragments, kitchen items, building materials, and consumer containers. The site measures 264 feet (E/W) by 153 feet (N/S). As the deposit consists primarily of milk bottles and dish fragments, it is posited the site was a dumping location of a hotel or restaurant. The items date between 1877-1926. Much of the site was collected during construction monitoring. The site's integrity has been degraded to poor on account of disturbances.

P-37-037633

The resource was recorded in 2018 by Laguna Mountain Environmental as a historic-era refuse deposit measuring 5'4 (N/S) by 5 feet (E/W). This deposit was observed during construction monitoring and was collected. The deposit consists of glass bottles and fragments, metal fragments, kitchen items, and a pair of leather shoes. Portions of the site appear to have been graded previously during the construction of a

motel in 1956. The items appear to have been discarded in the mid-1920s. The site's integrity has been degraded to poor on account of disturbances.

P-37-037634

This resource was recorded in 2018 by Laguna Mountain Environmental as a historic-era refuse deposit measuring 7'4 (N/S) by 6'2 (E/W). The site's assemblage consists largely of fragmented glass milk bottles followed with kitchenware, houseware, metal fragments, and a mass of slag. The makers marks on the bottles denote manufacturing between 1925-1927. It appears the top portion of this refuse dump was graded during the construction of a motel at this location in 1956. The site form notes The Holsom Dairy operated on a ranch located in this vicinity between the 1920s to 1943 (Pigniolo 2018). Much of the site was collected during construction monitoring. The site's integrity has been degraded to poor on account of disturbances.

P-37-037635

This resource was recorded in 2018 by Laguna Mountain Environmental as a historic-era well and refuse deposit measuring 6'8 (N/S) by 6'6 (E/W). The cobble-walled well measures 6'8 in diameter. The well was initially filled with debris and soil, however as three feet of soil was removed, the refuse was located. The refuse largely consists of glass milk bottles dating to the late 1920s and seemingly the deposit of a dairy that once occupied this space in the 1920s. In addition to the glass bottles, a concrete box, a wooden-lined wall, fragments of window glass, ceramic dishes, metal fragments, and other miscellaneous items were observed. The top portion of this resource was graded during the construction of a motel at this location in 1956. The items were collected during the construction monitoring and the site's integrity has been degraded to poor on account of disturbances.

Historical Addresses

P-37-016279

This resource consists of the Cabrillo Freeway, SR-163, as it heads north through Mission Valley. Only a portion of this resource is within the current study area. Originally recorded in 1996 by Frank Lortie of Caltrans, the freeway and associated elements including: landscaping, roadway, Cabrillo Bridge, and on/off-ramps make up the Cabrillo Freeway Historic District. Lortie nominated the district to the National Register and California Register in 1996. The site record does not state if the district was accepted. In reviewing the National Register and California Register, the district does not appear to be listed on either.

I-8 Mission Valley Freeway also falls under this Cabrillo Freeway Historic District where the bridge connects the two highways.

10818 San Diego Mission Road

This address is that of the aforementioned Mission San Diego de Alcalá. See above P-37-000035 for information regarding this historical address/resource.

Table 6 below outlines the cultural resources' evaluation status.

Table 6. Status of Cultural Resources within the Community of Mission Valley

Resource	Description	Recorder; Date	Current Status of Resource	Evaluated?	*Integrity Level	**NRHP /CRHP Eligibility
P-37-000004	Historic: "Old Mission Site"	Baumhoff; 1955	Site could not be relocated during 2001 and 2012 revisit	No	P	N
P-37-000035	Historic: Mission San Diego de Alcalá / Cobblestone Foundation	Hedge; 1976 / Schaeffer; 2013		Yes	E	On NR & CR
N/A	Historic Address: 10818 San Diego Mission Road (Mission San Diego de Alcalá)		Site Intact			
P-37-000041	Prehistoric: Village Site	Nelson; ? / GANDA; 2011	1991 Testing program could not relocate site, nor 2011 revisit	Yes	P	N
P-37-000202	Unknown	Treganza; ?	Unknown- recent update not yet conducted	No	U	U
P-37-000239	Prehistoric: Artifact Scatter	Hall; 1951	No update on file but site area has been developed	No	U	N
P-37-004675	Prehistoric: Artifact Scatter	Moriarty, 1976	No update on file but site area recorded beneath Hotel Circle Drive North	No	U	N
P-37-011055	Prehistoric: Artifact Scatter	Minshall; 1977	Unknown- recent update not yet conducted	Yes	U	U
P-37-011056	Prehistoric: Campsite	Affinis; ?	Location of site has been developed	No	U	N
P-37-011766	Mixed Component: Prehistoric: Artifact Scatter // Historic: Refuse Deposit	Berryman; 1973 (update in Table 2)	Disturbed and partially collected as of 1990 revisit	Yes	P	N
P-37-011767	Prehistoric: Artifact and Shell Scatter	Clevenger, Baker; 1990	Unknown- partial resurvey in 2012.	No	F	U
P-37-012126	Prehistoric: Shell Scatter	Huey, Baker; 1992	Unknown- recent update not yet conducted	No	U	P 3CS
P-37-012127	Prehistoric: Shell Scatter	Huey, Baker; 1992	Unknown- recent update not yet conducted	No	F	U
P-37-012128	Prehistoric: Shell Midden	Huey, Baker; 1992	Unknown- recent update not yet conducted	No	F	U
P-37-012129	Prehistoric: Shell Scatter	Huey, Baker; 1992	Unknown- recent update not yet conducted	No	F	U
P-37-012132	Prehistoric: Shell Scatter	Huey, Baker; 1992	Unknown- recent update not yet conducted	No	F	U
P-37-012220	Prehistoric: Artifact and Shell Scatter	Pignuolo; 1991	Unknown- recent update not yet conducted	No	F	U
P-37-012862	Prehistoric: Shell Scatter	Huey, Baker; 1992	Unknown- recent update not yet conducted	No	F	U
P-37-014380	Prehistoric: Village Site	Schaefer; 1996	Intact, partially collected	Yes	F/G	P
P-37-014958	Isolate: Prehistoric: Lithic	Clevenger; 1990	Collected	N/A	N	N
P-37-014959	Isolate: Prehistoric: Lithic	Clevenger; 1990	Collected	N/A	N	N
P-37-014963	Isolate: Prehistoric: Lithic	Clevenger; 1990	Collected	N/A	N	N

Table 6. Status of Cultural Resources within the Community of Mission Valley

Resource	Description	Recorder; Date	Current Status of Resource	Evaluated?	*Integrity Level	**NRHP /CRHP Eligibility
P-37-016279	Historic Address: 163 Cabrillo Freeway. State Route 163 Cabrillo Freeway District	Lortie; 1996	Resource Intact	No	G	N
P-37-024558	Prehistoric: Shell Scatter, Burial	Gilmer; 1996	Unknown- recent update not yet conducted	No	U	P
P-37-024559	Prehistoric: Shell Scatter	Harris; 2002	Unknown- recent update not yet conducted	No	P	N
P-37-024560	Prehistoric: Shell Scatter	Harris; 2002	Unknown- recent update not yet conducted	No	U	N
P-37-026842	Historic: Refuse Deposits	Beecher; 2004	Secondary deposit in fill soils	No	P	N
P-37-029700	Prehistoric: Midden, Shell Scatter	Aguilar; 2008	Collected during testing	Yes	F	N
P-37-029807	Historic: Bridge	Robbins-Wade; 2008	Resource Intact	No	P/F	N
P-37-030928	Isolate: Historic: Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008	N/A	N/A	N	N
P-37-030929	Isolate: Historic: Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008	Collected	N/A	N	N
P-37-030930	Isolate: Historic: Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008	N/A	N/A	N	N
P-37-030931	Isolate: Prehistoric: Lithic	Davidson; 2008	Collected	N/A	N	N
P-37-030932	Isolate: Prehistoric: Shell	Davidson; 2008	N/A	N/A	N	N
P-37-030933	Isolate: Historic: Faunal Bone	Davidson; 2008	Collected	N/A	N	N
P-37-030934	Isolate: Prehistoric: Shell	Davidson; 2008	N/A	N/A	N	N
P-37-030935	Historic: Foundation, Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008	Foundation Intact, Refuse Collected	No	F	U
P-37-030936	Historic: Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008	Collected	No	F	N
P-37-030937	Historic: Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008	Collected	No	F	N
P-37-030938	Historic: Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008	Collected	No	F	N
P-37-030939	Historic: Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008	Collected	No	F	N
P-37-030940	Historic: Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008	Collected	No	F	N
P-37-030941	Historic: Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008	Collected	No	F	N
P-37-030942	Historic: Wall Fragments	Davidson; 2008	Collected	No	F	N
P-37-030943	Historic: Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008	Collected	No	F	N
P-37-030944	Modern: Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008	Modern – N/A	No	N	N
P-37-030945	Historic: Refuse Deposit	Davidson; 2008	Collected	No	F	N
P-37-031962	Mixed Component: Prehistoric: Artifact Scatter; Historic: Cistern, Refuse Deposit	Kraft; 2011	Partially Collected	No	F	U
P-37-034320	Historic: Bridge	Schultz, et al.; 2011	Resource Intact	Yes	U	N 6Z
P-37-034472	Prehistoric: Lithic Scatter	Quach, T.; 2014	Collected	Yes	P	N
P-37-035171	Historic: Stadium/Sports Arena	Crawford, K. 2015	Resource Intact	Yes	G	N

Table 6. Status of Cultural Resources within the Community of Mission Valley

Resource	Description	Recorder; Date	Current Status of Resource	Evaluated?	*Integrity Level	**NRHP /CRHP Eligibility
P-37-035941	Historic: Commercial Building	Crawford, K. 2015	Resource Intact	Yes	P	N
P-37-037007	Historic: Commercial Building	Crawford, K. 2015	Resource Intact	Yes	P	N 6Z
P-37-037009	Historic: Hotel	AECOM; 2016	Resource undergoing remodel	Yes	P	Y 3S
P-37-037631	Prehistoric: Temporary Campsite	Pigniolo, A; 2018	Collected	No	F	U
P-37-037632	Historic: Refuse Deposit	Pigniolo, A; 2018	Collected	No	F	U
P-37-037633	Historic: Refuse Deposit	Pigniolo, A; 2018	Collected	No	P	U
P-37-037634	Historic: Refuse Deposit	Pigniolo, A; 2018	Collected	No	P	U
P-37-037635	Historic: Well, Refuse Deposit	Pigniolo, A; 2018	Collected	No	P	U
Designation Not Assigned by SCIC	Historic Address: I8 Mission Valley Freeway. State Route 163 Cabrillo Freeway District		Resource Intact	No	G	N

*Integrity Level: P=Poor, F= Fair, G=Good, E=Excellent, U=Unknown, N/A=Not Applicable

**NRHP/CRHP Eligibility: N=Ineligible/Unlikely to be eligible, P=Possibly Eligible, On=On Register, U=Unknown
3CS/3S= Status Code 3: Appears eligible for National Register or California Register through Survey Evaluation
6Z=Status Code 6: Not Eligible for Listing or Designation

D. Native American Contact Program

In addition to the literature search, a Sacred Lands File Check was requested of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in August 2015 for potential sacred sites within the community of Mission Valley. A response was received from the NAHC, dated January 25, 2016, citing that the search for sacred lands resulted in a negative finding. The NAHC forwarded a list of local Native American contacts with potential interest and/or additional information regarding cultural resources in the vicinity of Mission Valley. Letters were mailed on January 26, 2016 to all tribal entities, and emails were sent to tribal entities with email addresses on January 28, 2016. Two responses were received and are detailed below. All correspondence between Tierra, the NAHC, and local Tribes is documented in Appendix C.

An email response was received by Mr. Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources for the Lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, on February 2, 2016. Mr. Linton addressed a few areas of concern, stating his extensive experience working in the San Diego River Valley on previous projects and is very familiar with the location of the village of *Kosti/Cosoy/Kosaii/Kosa'aay* (P-37-014380). Mr. Linton offered to “share which areas are of most concern as needed” and provided information regarding the discovery of human remains during project-related monitoring in the community plan area. Mr. Linton also stressed the need for a large buffer zone around the Mission San Diego de Alcalá. Lastly, Mr. Linton included “that all projects within the boundary of this analysis should be subject to Kumeyaay [Native American Monitor]

involvement, giving the [Native American Monitors] a chance to review individual projects and request their involvement as appropriate” (Linton 2016). Ms. Murphy replied via email on February 3, 2016 that his concern has been included in this document.

An email response was received from the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians on February 2, 2016. The letter requested that they receive a copy of the “Cultural Resource report ... in order to make an informed decision/recommendation on the matter”. Ms. Murphy replied via email on February 3, 2016 that their concern would be included in this document.

Consultation with local Native American tribes, in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) for this Community Plan Update has been conducted by the City of San Diego and is on-going. Information previously provided by culturally affiliated tribes in San Diego County has been incorporated into this report, the Mitigation Framework, and the Community Plan policies addressing Tribal Cultural Resources.

III. CULTURAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The cultural sensitivity analysis of the Mission Valley community is comprised of areas determined to represent low, moderate and high sensitivities. These areas were determined by examining the archival data, including the records search from the SCIC, the sacred lands file from the NAHC, and correspondence with the local Native American community, as well as regional environmental factors. Sensitivity ratings may be adjusted based on the amount of disturbance that has occurred which may have previously impacted archaeological resources.

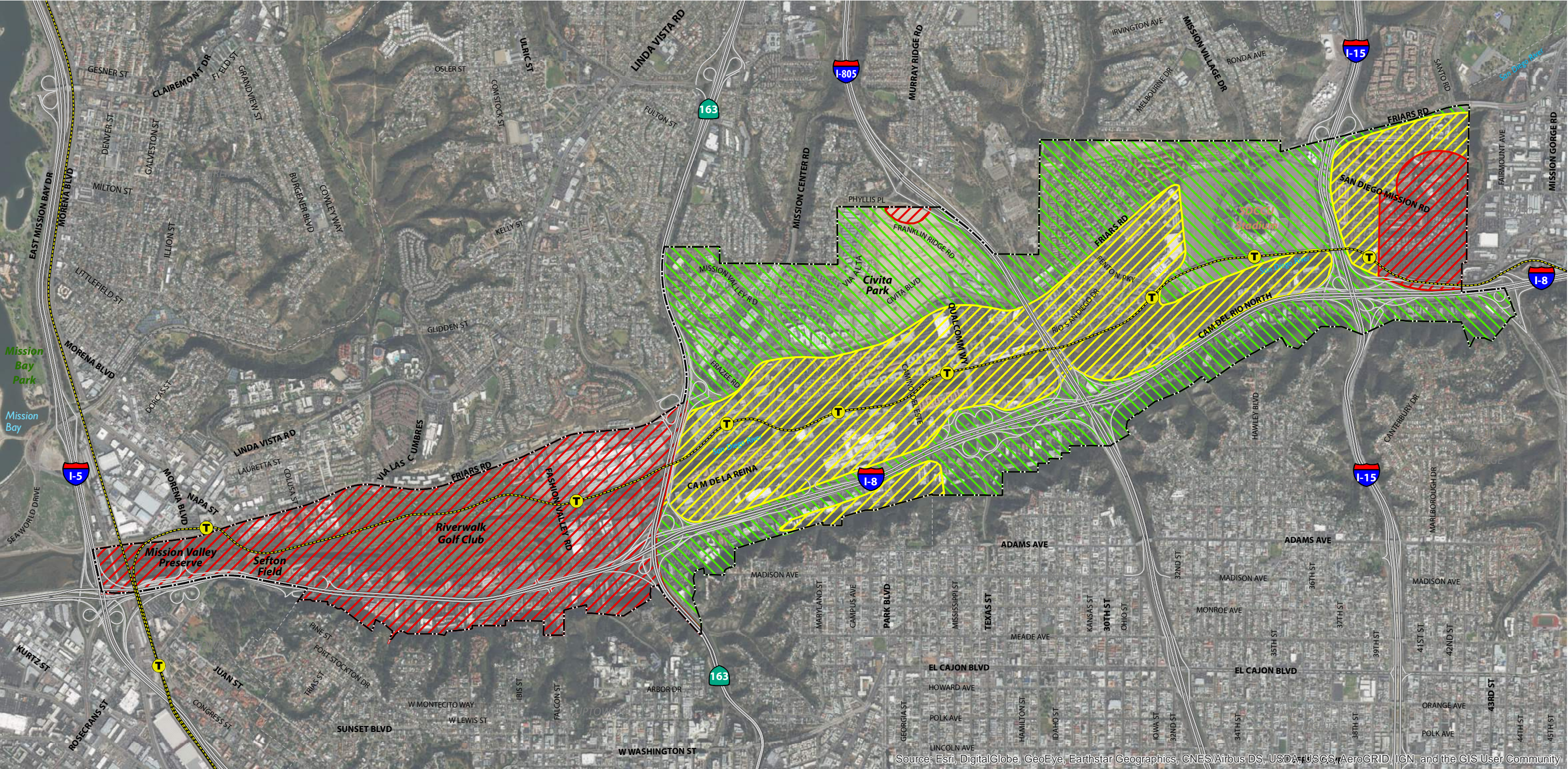
A low sensitivity rating indicates that minimal or no previously recorded cultural resources were identified in these areas by the archival analysis. Potential resources in these areas are unlikely to be substantial in artifact assemblage frequency and/or content based off of the archival data and environmental factors. Additionally, in some cases these resources were collected prior to commercial disturbance (ie: P-37-014959). As a result, probability is low for the identification of resources in these areas. Low sensitivity areas are depicted with a forward-slash green fill in Figure 6.

A moderate sensitivity rating indicates areas where archival data illustrates multiple previously recorded resources. The resources may be more complex or have more substantive elements and frequencies as supported by the information provided by the SCIC. The probability for the identification of resources in these areas is moderate. Moderate sensitivity areas are depicted with a back-slash yellow fill in Figure 6. It should be noted that a few prehistoric and historic sites have been recorded in areas depicted in yellow. However, the areas where these sites were recorded has been subsequently impacted reducing their potential from highly sensitive to moderate sensitivity due to integrity concerns (ie: P-37-004675).

Areas identified as having high cultural sensitivity would indicate that the record search identified several previously recorded sites within the study area. The resources in these areas are generally complex in nature with unique and/or abundant artifact assemblages. In some cases, the resources in this category may have been determined to be significant under local, State or Federal guidelines. The potential for the identification of resources in areas of high sensitivity is likely. Areas of high sensitivity are represented with a forward-slash red fill in Figure 6. The high sensitivity on the western end is particularly due to archaeological evidence of extensive prehistoric use of this area, which is also supported by physical attributes associated with the ethnohistoric village of *Kosti/Cosoy/Kosaii/Kosa'aay* (P-37-014380). The far eastern end is considered sensitive due to the physical and well-documented evidence associated with the ethnohistoric and historic occupation of the San Diego Mission de Alcalá (P-37-000035).

While much of the community of Mission Valley has been developed, it consists of a heavily active, depositional river valley utilized over thousands of years and the potential for intact cultural deposits at depth is probable at many locations. As is illustrated by the high density of cultural resources (Tables 2 through 5 in Section II), the area represents a prehistorically and historically active environment. Considering these factors in conjunction with Native American correspondence, much of the community of Mission Valley has been determined to be of either moderate or high cultural sensitivity.

Figure 6: Mission Valley Cultural Sensitivity Areas - Cultural Resources



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA/USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Trolley Stops

Light Rail

Freeways

Ramps

Sensitivity

Low Sensitivity

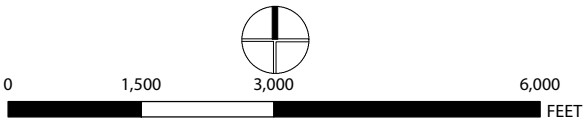
Moderate Sensitivity

High Sensitivity

Mission Valley Community Plan Boundary

Community Planning Areas

This map/data is provided without warranty of any kind, either express or implied, including but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose.
Note: This product may contain information from the SANDAG Regional Information System which cannot be reproduced without the written permission of SANDAG. This product may contain information reproduced with permission granted by RAND McNALLY & COMPANY® to SanGIS. This map is copyrighted by RAND McNALLY & COMPANY®. It is unlawful to copy or reproduce all or any part thereof, whether for personal use or resale, without the prior, written permission of RAND McNALLY & COMPANY®.
Copyright SanGIS 2009 - All Rights Reserved. Full text of this legal notice can be found at: http://www.sangis.org/Legal_Notice.htm



IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

This constraints analysis was undertaken in association with the update of the Mission Valley Community Plan for the City of San Diego. To achieve this analysis, archival data, geographical and environmental aspects, and correspondence with the local Native American tribes were reviewed.

While the community of Mission Valley has been extensively developed during the modern era, records also show the vicinity to have been a highly utilized area over time. Due to continued use and development, there is no doubt that numerous prehistoric and historical resources in the community of Mission Valley have been disturbed over the years. However, as indicated in previous sections, any remaining undisturbed soils up to several feet deep anywhere along the San Diego River Valley have the potential to contain sensitive cultural resources, as is the case with P-37-024558, a prehistoric burial identified at a depth of 12 feet observed during modern trenching activities. This highlights the potential for significant cultural resources within this depositional environment. Considering this type of environment coupled with the known sites in the region, the village of *Kosti/Cosoy/Kosaii/Kosa'aay* (P-37-014380) and P-37-024558 in particular, the community of Mission Valley maintains moderate and high sensitivity levels and therefore it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor be present for all ground disturbing activities, especially within areas depicted with the yellow or red slash fills on Figure 6.

Additionally, the following recommendations are made to better integrate and interpret the prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the community of Mission Valley:

- Recognize the Native American habitation and land use of the community of Mission Valley and its surrounding vicinity. Their ties to their ancestral lands should be honored.
- Recognize the role of Native American and Spanish, Mexican, and early American settlers in the formation of the presidio, the Pueblo of San Diego, the Mission San Diego de Alcalá, Old Town and Mission Valley.
- Ensure that members of local Native American tribes and interested individuals are incorporated into the planning process in a meaningful way. In spite of their presence largely on somewhat distant reservations and in urban settings, Ensure that members of the local historic societies and interested individuals are incorporated into the planning process in a meaningful way.
- Acknowledge the place names and places important to Native Americans and Spanish, Mexican, and early American settlers who inhabited the community of Mission Valley. This could be accomplished through signage and/or narratives in brochures and handouts.
- Expand the perception that the community of Mission Valley was a place where local Kumeyaay people as well as tribal members from the north, including the Luiseño, and tribes from Baja California consider important to their cultural history.

Future discretionary projects within the community of Mission Valley should be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist following the Mitigation Framework detailed below to determine the potential for the presence or absence of buried archaeological resources. Because the majority of the community of Mission Valley is developed, many prehistoric and archaeological resources are buried. Buried deposits

offer a unique opportunity to broaden our understanding of the lives, culture, and lifeways of the diverse occupation of the community through time. As such, the following recommendations area made to ensure that buried resources are identified and documented:

- Conduct extensive, non-intrusive investigations to better located potential undocumented burials that may exist within the community
- Require archaeological and Native American monitoring during all construction related ground-disturbing activities within the community of Old Town. Such projects include, but are not limited to, installation of water, sewer, or utility lines; building demolition projects; new construction projects; and road paving or repairs that require subsurface disturbance.

If it is determined that a resource is historically significant, it should be referred to the City's Historical Resources Board for possible designation. Mitigation measures should be initiated for all significant sites, either through avoidance or data recovery.

All phases of future investigations, including survey, testing, data recovery, and monitoring efforts, would require the participation of local Native American tribes. Early consultation is an effective way to avoid unanticipated discoveries and local tribes may have knowledge of religious and cultural significance of resources in the area. In addition, Native American participation would help ensure that cultural resources within the community of Misison Valley are protected and properly cared for. A current list of local tribes can be obtained through the NAHC for all future projects.

Mitigation Framework

The following Mitigation Framework has been adapted from the Historical Resources Guidelines located in the City's Land Development Manual (City of San Diego 2001).

Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources

Prior to issuance of any development permit for a subsequent project tiering from the Community Plan Update (CPU) that could directly affect an archaeological or tribal cultural resource; the City shall require the following steps be taken to determine: (1) the presence of archaeological or tribal cultural resources and (2) the appropriate mitigation for any significant resources which may be impacted by a development activity. Sites may include, but are not limited to, privies, trash pits, building foundations, and industrial features representing the contributions of people from diverse socioeconomic and ethnic backgrounds. Resources may also include resources associated with prehistoric Native American activities.

Initial Determination

The environmental analyst shall determine the likelihood for the project site to contain historical resources by reviewing site photographs and existing historic information (e.g., Archaeological Sensitivity Maps, the Archaeological Map Book, and the California Historical Resources Inventory System and the City's "Historical Inventory of Important Architects, Structures, and People in San Diego") and

may conduct a site visit. A cultural resources sensitivity map was created from the record search data as a management tool to aid in the review of future projects within the CPU area which depicts three levels of sensitivity (Figure 6). Review of this map should be done at the initial planning stage of a specific project to ensure that cultural resources are avoided and/or impacts are minimized in accordance with the Historical Resources Guidelines. These levels, which are described below, are not part of any federal or state law.

- **High Sensitivity:** These areas contain known significant cultural resources and have a potential to yield information to address a number of research questions. These areas may have buried deposits, good stratigraphic integrity, and preserved surface and subsurface features. If a project were to impact these areas, a survey and testing program is required to further define resource boundaries subsurface pressure or absence and determine level of significance. Mitigation measures such as an Archaeological Data Recovery Plan (ADRP) and construction monitoring shall also be required.
- **Moderate Sensitivity:** These areas contain recorded cultural resources or have a potential for resources to be encountered. The significance of the cultural resources within these areas is not known. If a project impacts these areas, a survey and significance evaluation is required if cultural resources were identified during the survey. Mitigation measures may also be required.
- **Low Sensitivity:** These areas have slopes greater than 25 degrees. Steep slopes have a low potential for archaeological deposits because they were not occupied by prehistoric peoples but rather used for gathering and other resource procurement activities. Many of these activities do not leave an archaeological signature. If a project impacts these areas, a survey is needed to confirm the lack of cultural resources. Should cultural resources be identified, a significance evaluation is required followed by mitigation measures.

Review of this map shall be done at the initial planning stage of a project to ensure that cultural resources are avoided and/or impacts are minimized in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. If there is any evidence that the project area contains archaeological or tribal cultural resources, then an archaeological evaluation consistent with the City's Guidelines would be required. All individuals conducting any phase of the archaeological evaluation program must meet professional qualifications in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines.

Step 1

Based on the results of the initial determination, if there is evidence that the project area contains archaeological resources, preparation of an evaluation report is required. The evaluation report could generally include background research, field survey, archaeological testing, and analysis. Before actual field reconnaissance would occur, background research is required that includes a record search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University. A review of the Sacred Lands File maintained by the NAHC shall also be conducted at this time. Information about existing archaeological collections should also be obtained from the San Diego Archaeological Center and any tribal repositories or museums.

Once the background research is complete, a field reconnaissance shall be conducted by individuals whose qualifications meet City standards. Consultants shall employ innovative survey techniques when conducting enhanced reconnaissance including, but not limited to, remote sensing, ground penetrating radar, human remains detection canines, LiDAR, and other soil resistivity techniques as determined on a case-by-case basis by the tribal representative during the project-specific AB 52 consultation process. Native American participation is required for field surveys when there is likelihood that the project site contains prehistoric archaeological resources or tribal cultural resources. If, through background research and field surveys, resources are identified, then an evaluation of significance, based on the City's Guidelines, shall be performed by a qualified archaeologist.

Step 2

Where a recorded archaeological site or tribal cultural resource (as defined in the PRC) is identified, the City shall initiate consultation with identified California Indian tribes pursuant to the provisions in PRC sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2, in accordance with AB 52. It should be noted that during the consultation process, tribal representative(s) will be involved in making recommendations regarding the significance of a tribal cultural resource which also could be a prehistoric archaeological site. A testing program may be recommended which requires reevaluation of the proposed project in consultation with the Native American representative, which could result in a combination of project redesign to avoid and/or preserve significant resources, as well as mitigation in the form of data recovery and monitoring (as recommended by the qualified archaeologist and Native American representative). The archaeological testing program, if required, shall include evaluating the horizontal and vertical dimensions of a site, the chronological placement, site function, artifact/ecofact density and variability, presence/absence of subsurface features, and research potential. A thorough discussion of testing methodologies including surface and subsurface investigations can be found in the City of San Diego's Historical Resources Guidelines. Results of the consultation process will determine the nature and extent of any additional archaeological evaluation or changes to the proposed project.

The results from the testing program shall be evaluated against the Significance Thresholds found in the Historical Resources Guidelines. If significant historical resources are identified within the area of potential effects, the site may be eligible for local designation. However, this process will not proceed until such time that the tribal consultation has been concluded and an agreement is reached (or not reached) regarding significance of the resource and appropriate mitigation measures are identified. The final testing report shall be submitted to Historical Resources Board (HRB) staff for designation. The final testing report and supporting documentation will be used by HRB staff in consultation with qualified City staff to ensure that adequate information is available to demonstrate eligibility for designation under the applicable criteria. This process shall be completed prior to distribution of a draft environmental document.

An agreement on the appropriate form of mitigation is required prior to distribution of a draft environmental document. If no significant resources are found and site conditions are such that there is no potential for further discoveries, then no further action is required. Resources found to be non-significant as a result of a survey and/or assessment will require no further work beyond documentation of the resources on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation site forms and

inclusion of results in the survey and/or assessment report. If no significant resources are found, but results of the initial evaluation and testing phase indicates there is still a potential for resources to be present in portions of the property that could not be tested, then mitigation monitoring is required.

Step 3

Preferred mitigation for archaeological resources is to avoid the resource through project redesign. If the resource cannot be entirely avoided, all prudent and feasible measures to minimize harm shall be taken. For archaeological resources where preservation is not an option, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program is required, which includes a Collections Management Plan for review and approval. When tribal cultural resources are present and also cannot be avoided, appropriate and feasible mitigation will be determined through the tribal consultation process and incorporated into the overall data recovery program, where applicable, or project-specific mitigation measures incorporated into the project. The data recovery program shall be based on a written research design and is subject to the provisions as outlined in CEQA Section 21083.2. The data recovery program shall be reviewed and approved by the City's Environmental Analyst prior to distribution of a draft CEQA document and shall include the results of the tribal consultation process. Archaeological monitoring may be required during building demolition and/or construction grading when significant resources are known or suspected to be present on a site but cannot be recovered prior to grading due to obstructions such as, but not limited to, existing development or dense vegetation.

A Native American observer must be retained for all subsurface investigations, including geotechnical testing and other ground disturbing activities whenever a tribal cultural resource or any archaeological site located on City property, or within the area of potential effects of a City project, would be impacted. In the event that human remains are encountered during data recovery and/or a monitoring program, the provisions of California Public Resources Code Section 5097 shall be followed. In the event that human remains are discovered during project grading, work shall halt in that area and the procedures set forth in the California Public Resources Code (Section 5097.98) and State Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5), and in the federal, State, and local regulations described above shall be undertaken. These provisions shall be outlined in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program included in a subsequent project-specific environmental document. The Native American monitor shall be consulted during the preparation of the written report, at which time they may express concerns about the treatment of sensitive resources. If the Native American community requests participation of an observer for subsurface investigations on private property, the request shall be honored.

Step 4

Archaeological Resource Management reports shall be prepared by qualified professionals as determined by the criteria set forth in Appendix B of the Historical Resources Guidelines. The discipline shall be tailored to the resource under evaluation. In cases involving complex resources, such as traditional cultural properties, rural landscape districts, sites involving a combination of prehistoric and historic archaeology, or historic districts, a team of experts will be necessary for a complete evaluation. Specific types of historical resource reports are required to document the methods (see Section III of the Historical Resources Guidelines) used to determine the presence or absence of

historical resources; to identify the potential impacts from proposed development and evaluate the significance of any identified historical resources; to document the appropriate curation of archaeological collections (e.g., collected materials and the associated records); in the case of potentially significant impacts to historical resources, to recommend appropriate mitigation measures that would reduce the impacts to below a level of significance; and to document the results of mitigation and monitoring programs, if required.

Archaeological Resource Management reports shall be prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation "Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format" (see Appendix C of the Historical Resources Guidelines), which will be used by Environmental staff in the review of archaeological resource reports. Consultants must ensure that archaeological resource reports are prepared consistent with this checklist. This requirement will standardize the content and format of all archaeological technical reports submitted to the City. A confidential appendix must be submitted (under separate cover), along with historical resource reports for archaeological sites and tribal cultural resources, containing the confidential resource maps and records search information gathered during the background study. In addition, a Collections Management Plan shall be prepared for projects that result in a substantial collection of artifacts, which must address the management and research goals of the project, and the types of materials to be collected and curated based on a sampling strategy that is acceptable to the City of San Diego. Appendix D (Historical Resources Report Form) may be used when no archaeological resources were identified within the project boundaries.

Step 5

For Archaeological Resources: All cultural materials, including original maps, field notes, non-burial related artifacts, catalog information and final reports recovered during public and/or private development projects must be permanently curated with an appropriate institution, one which has the proper facilities and staffing for insuring research access to the collections consistent with State and federal standards unless otherwise determined during the tribal consultation process. In the event that a prehistoric and/or historical deposit is encountered during construction monitoring, a Collections Management Plan shall be required in accordance with the project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. The disposition of human remains and burial-related artifacts that cannot be avoided or are inadvertently discovered is governed by State (i.e., AB 2641 [Coto] and California Native American Graves and Repatriation Act [NAGPRA] of 2001 [Health and Safety Code 8010-8011]) and federal (i.e., federal NAGPRA [USC 3001-3013]) law, and must be treated in a dignified and culturally appropriate manner with respect for the deceased individual(s) and their descendants. Any human bones and associated grave goods of Native American origin shall be turned over to the appropriate Native American group for repatriation.

Arrangements for long-term curation of all recovered artifacts must be established between the applicant/property owner and the consultant prior to the initiation of the field reconnaissance. When tribal cultural resources are present, or non-burial-related artifacts associated with tribal cultural resources are suspected to be recovered, the treatment and disposition of such resources will be determined during the tribal consultation process. This information must then be included in the

archaeological survey, testing, and/or data recovery report submitted to the City for review and approval. Curation must be accomplished in accordance with the California State Historic Resources Commission's Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collections (dated May 7, 1993) and, if federal funding is involved, Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 79. Additional information regarding curation is provided in Section II of the Historical Resources Guidelines.

V. REFERENCES

AECOM

- 2015 Community Plan Update for the Community Of Old Town Prehistoric Cultural Resources City of San Diego, California.

2015

Affinis

- n.d. P-37-011056 Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Site Record. Office of Historic Preservation.

Almstedt, Ruth F.

- 1982 Kumeyaay and `Ilpay. In APS/SDG&E Interconnection Native American Cultural Resources, edited by Clyde M. Woods, pp. 6-20. Wirth Associates, Inc., San Diego.

Baumhoff, Martin A.

- 1955 P-37-000004 Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Site Record. Office of Historic Preservation.

Beecher, Fred

- 2004 P-37-026842 Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Site Record. Office of Historic Preservation.

Carbone, L.A.

- 1991 Early Holocene Environmental and Paleoecological Contexts on the Central and Southern California Coast. In *Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California*, edited by J.M. Erlandson and R.H. Colton, pp. 11–17. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Vol. 1, Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Carter, George

- 1982 P-37-011055 Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Site Record. Office of Historic Preservation.

Cordova, Isabel et al.

- 2012 P-37-000004 (Update) Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Site Record. Office of Historic Preservation.

Crane, Clare B.

- 1991 The Pueblo Lands: San Diego's Hispanic Heritage. *The Journal of San Diego History* 37 (2):71-83

Davis, O.K.

- 1992 Rapid Climatic Change in Coastal Southern California Inferred from Pollen Analysis of San Joaquin Marsh. *Quaternary Research* 37 89–100.

Gifford, E.W.

- 1931 The Kamia of Imperial Valley. *Bureau of American Ethnology*, Bulletin 98.

Gilmer, Jo Anne

- 1996 P-37-024558 Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Site Record. Office of Historic Preservation.

Graumlich, L.J.

- 1993 A 1000-Year Record of Temperature and Precipitation in the Sierra Nevada. *Quaternary Research* 39:249–255.

Greenlee, R. and C. Letter

- 2011 P-37-000041 (Update) Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Site Record. Office of Historic Preservation.

Harrington, John

- 1925 Field Notes for Diegueño, San Diego. Notes on file at the National Anthropological Archives, Suitland, Maryland.
1927 Field Notes for Diegueño, San Diego. Notes on file at the National Anthropological Archives, Suitland, Maryland.

Hicks, Fredrick N.

- 1963 *Ecological Aspects of Aboriginal Culture in the Western Yuman Area*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Historic Aerials

- 2015 Online Aerial Photographic Search.
Available: <<http://www.historicaerials.com/default.aspx>>. Accessed: August 26, 2015

Jones, T.L., G.M. Brown, L.M. Raab, J.L. McVickear, W.G. Spaulding, D.J. Kennet, A. York, and P.L. Walker

- 1999 Environmental Imperatives Reconsidered: Demographic Crises in Western North America during the Medieval Climatic Anomaly. *Current Anthropology* 40 (2): 137–170.

Ken Hedges

- 1975 Notes on the Kumeyaay: A Problem of Identification. *Journal of California Anthropology* 2(1):71-83.
1976 P-37-000035 Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Site Record. Office of Historic Preservation.

Kroeber, A. L.

- 1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 78. Smithsonian Institute, Washington. Reprinted in 1976 by Dover Publications, New York.

Land Development Manual (LDM)

- 2001 Land Development Manual: Historical Resources Guidelines. San Diego Municipal Code.

Larson, D.O., and J.C. Michaelson

- 1989 Climatic Variability: A Compounding Factor Causing Cultural Change among Prehistoric Coastal Populations. Unpublished manuscript on file, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.

Luomala, Katherine

- 1976 Flexibility in Sib Affiliation among the Diegueño. In *Native Californians: A Theoretical Retrospective*, edited by L. J. Bean, and T. C. Blackburn, pp. 245-270. Ballena Press, Socorro, New Mexico.

Masters, P.M., and I.W. Aiello

- 2007 Postglacial Evolution of Coastal Environments. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by T.L. Jones and K.A. Klar, pp. 35–52. Altamira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

Minshall, Herbert

- 1977 P-37-011055 Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Site Record. Office of Historic Preservation.

Moratto, J. R.

- 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Inc.

Office of Planning and Research (OPR)

- 2005 *Tribal Consultation Guidelines: Supplement to General Plan Guidelines*. Governor's Office of Planning and Research, State of California.
- 2015 *Discussion Draft Technical Advisory: AB 52 and Tribal Cultural Resources in CEQA*. Governor's Office of Planning and Research, State of California. Accessed February 16, 2016. https://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/DRAFT_AB_52_Technical_Advisory.pdf

Phillips, George Harwood

- 1975 *Chiefs and Challengers: Indian Resistance and Cooperation in Southern California*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, and London.

Pigniolo, Andy

- 2018 P-37-037634 Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Site Record. Office of Historic Preservation.

Pope, K.O., O.K. Davis, M.R. Palacios-Fest, B.F. Byrd, and M. Trout

- 2004 Paleoenvironmental History of the Northern San Diego County Coast. In *Results of NSF-Funded Archaeological and Paleoenvironmental Investigations at San Elijo Lagoon, San Diego County, California*, edited by B.F. Byrd, K.O. Pope, and S.N. Reddy, pp. 15–71. ASM

- Affiliates, Carlsbad, California. Report prepared for National Science Foundation Archaeology Program Grant BCS-00043902.
- Raab, L.M., and D.O. Larson
1998 Medieval Climatic Anomaly and Punctuated Cultural Evolution in Coastal Southern California. *American Antiquity* 62(2):319–336.
- Robertson, Rosalie
1982 In *Identification and Evaluation of Native American Cultural Resources Situated within One-Mile of the Proposed and Existing Rights-of-Way in California APS/SDG&E Interconnect Project*. Author Clyde M. Woods. Prepared by Wirth & Associates.
- Rogers, Malcolm J.
1945 An Outline of Yuman Prehistory. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*, 1(2):157-198. SB18
2003 Assembly Committee On Natural Resources. Bill Analysis. Accessed February 16, 2016. http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/03-04/bill/sen/sb_0001-0050/sb_18_cfa_20030908_093126_asm_comm.html
- Schaefer, Jerry
1996 P-37-014380 Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Site Record. Office of Historic Preservation.
- Schaefer, Jerry, Carol Serr, Robert Case, and Michael Baksh
1997 Archeological Investigations at the Heron Site (CA-SI-14,152), A Late Prehistoric Occupation Area in Mission Valley, City of San Diego, CA.
- Shackley, M. Steven
1984 Archaeological Investigations in the Western Colorado Desert: A Socioecological Approach, Vol. 1. Wirth Environmental Services, A Division of Dames & Moore, San Diego.
- Shipek, Florence
1982 The Kamia. In *APS/SDG&E Interconnection Project: Native American Cultural Resources*, edited by Clyde Woods, pp. 21-33. Wirth Associates, Inc., San Diego.
- Spier, Leslie
1923 Southern Diegueño Customs. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 20:292-358.
- State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation (State of California).
1976 *California Inventory of Historic Resources*. Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California.
1992 *California Historical Landmarks*. Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California.

Stine, S.

- 1990 Late Holocene Fluctuations of Mono Lake, Eastern California. *Paleogeography, Paleoclimatology, and Paleoecology* 78:333–381.
- 1994 Extreme and Persistent Drought in California and Patagonia during Medieval Times. *Nature* 369:546–549.

True, D.L.

- 1966 *Archaeological Differentiation of Shoshonean and Yuman Speaking Groups in Southern California*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.
- 1970 *Investigation of a Late Prehistoric Complex in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, San Diego County, California*. Archaeological Survey Monograph, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.

West, G.J., W. Woolfenden, J.A. Wanket, and R. Scott Anderson

- 2007 Late Pleistocene and Holocene Environments. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by T.L. Jones and K.A. Klar, pp. 11–34. Altamira Press, New York.

Willey, G. R., and P. Phillips

- 1958 *Method and Theory in American Archaeology*. University of Chicago Press.

APPENDICES

A. Resumes of Key Personnel

B. Confidential Map (*Bound Under Separate Cover*)

Figure 6. Cultural Resources within the Community of Mission Valley

C. Native American Contact Program

Appendix A.

Resumes of Key Personnel

MICHAEL G. BAKSH, PH.D.
Principal Anthropologist/Archaeologist
Tierra Environmental Services

Education

University of California, Los Angeles, Doctor of Philosophy, Anthropology, 1984
University of California, Los Angeles, Master of Arts, Anthropology, 1977
San Diego State University, Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, 1975

Professional Experience

1993-Present	Principal Anthropologist/Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego, California
1993-Present	Adjunct Professor, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University
1990-1993	Senior Anthropologist/Archaeologist, Brian F. Mooney Associates, San Diego, California
1985-1990	Research Anthropologist, University of California, Los Angeles
1980-1985	Consulting Anthropologist, Brian F. Mooney Associates, San Diego, California
1976-1983	Research Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles
1973-1975	Supervisory Archaeologist, San Diego State University, San Diego, California
1970-1973	Assistant Archaeologist, San Diego State University, San Diego, California

Professional Affiliations

Fellow, American Anthropological Association
Member, American Ethnological Society
Member, Association of Environmental Professionals
Member, Society for California Archaeology
Advisory Council Member, San Diego Archaeological Center
Permitted by Bureau of Land Management for Cultural Resource Surveys in California
Principal Investigator, City of San Diego
Member, City of San Diego Historic Resources Board

Qualifications

Dr. Michael Baksh received his Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1984. He has been Principal Anthropologist/Archaeologist at Tierra Environmental Services for 22 years. Dr. Baksh's area of specialty is cultural resource management, and he has conducted numerous archaeological surveys, testing projects, and data recovery programs throughout southern California. He has also conducted numerous Native American consultation and ethnohistoric projects throughout the southwestern United States in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. He has established an excellent rapport with Native Americans on a wide range of cultural resource management, land use, and planning projects.

Relevant Projects

Ocotillo Express Wind Archaeological Construction Monitoring (*Pattern Energy*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological construction monitoring for the Ocotillo Express Wind Project in Ocotillo, California. The Ocotillo Express Wind Project involved a year-long construction of 112 wind turbines, more than 30 miles of new roads, and numerous associated facilities on desert lands managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. Tierra employed approximately 20 full-time archaeologists and 10 Native Americans for the project.

As-Needed City of San Diego Cultural Resources (*Helix Environmental*).

Dr. Baksh is managing a multi-year As-Needed Cultural Resources contract for the City of San Diego (through Helix Environmental). Commencing in 2011, numerous task orders have been issued for archaeological studies including surveys, testing programs, monitoring projects, historic evaluations, and records searches throughout the City. In addition to providing archaeological staff Tierra is also responsible for coordinating and retaining Native American monitors. Tierra also coordinates with the San Diego Archaeological Center to ensure that all collections resulting from the As-Needed project are properly curated.

Sunrise Powerlink (*San Diego Gas & Electric*).

Dr. Baksh managed the Native American monitoring of the 2010-2012 construction of the Sunrise Powerlink project. The project included the construction of a 118-mile-long 230-kV/500kV transmission line between SDG&E's Imperial Valley Substation near El Centro, Imperial County, to its Sycamore Canyon Substation near Interstate 15 in San Diego, California, and a new substation in Alpine, California. Native Americans monitored whenever ground-disturbing activities occurred within 50 feet of known cultural resource sites. The U.S. Bureau of Land Management served as lead federal agency under NEPA and the National Historic Preservation Act, and the California Public Utilities Commission served as lead state agency under CEQA from October 2010 to June 2012. Tierra retained 43 Native Americans from six Tribes who worked on a daily basis and logged 24,913 hours.

Caltrans As-Needed Cultural Resource Services (*California Department of Transportation*).

Dr. Baksh served as Principal Anthropologist on the Caltrans District 11 (San Diego and Imperial County) As-Needed Cultural Resources contracts from 1992 through 2010. He managed several archaeological surveys and testing programs and was responsible for coordinating Native American involvement and input on specific task orders. One task order included the development of a comprehensive list of Native Americans capable of providing archaeological monitoring and/or ethnographic consultation services on future Caltrans cultural resource management projects. In consultation with over 20 reservations including Kumeyaay, Luiseño, and Quechan Indians, Dr. Baksh prepared a list for Caltrans to draw upon during future projects and thereby help ensure compliance Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and other regulations. Development of the list also involved consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and local cultural resource management firms.

Model Marsh Archaeological Studies (*California State Coastal Conservancy*).

Dr. Baksh managed several archaeological studies associated with the construction of the 20-acre Model Marsh located in the Tijuana Estuary. These resulted in the identification of a historic resource that was found to be associated with the Naval Electronic Laboratory on Point Loma. Tierra subsequently conducted monitoring and during construction of the Model Marsh and discovered a buried prehistoric site. Tierra tested the site, found it to be significant, and implemented a data recovery program. A total of 41 one-square-meter units were excavated in a timely manner to allow completion of project construction. The investigations were conducted in compliance with all federal, state, and local cultural resource laws and in close coordination with State Parks and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

IID Niland to Blythe Powerline Replacement (*Greystone*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological survey of an approximately 60-mile transmission line corridor along an existing transmission line between substations near Blythe and Niland. Archaeological and historical research included a review of records and literature searches and an archaeological field inventory of the transmission line corridor. The BLM and Department of Defense served as Federal lead agencies for NEPA and NHPA compliance, and the Imperial Irrigation District served as the lead agency for CEQA compliance. The survey of the 60-mile-long 500-foot-wide corridor identified 20 previously located sites and 170 new sites including prehistoric flaking stations, lithic scatters, trails, rock rings, pottery scatters, and rock shelters, and historic trash dumps, military encampments, building foundations, cairns, and survey markers. Dr. Baksh also managed the project's Native American consultation.

Sabre Springs (*Parsons Brinckerhoff*).

Tierra conducted a cultural resource study for the proposed Sabre Springs Project adjacent to Interstate 15 and Ted Williams Parkway in the community of Sabre Springs. The project includes the construction of a Transit Center and access road on a 6.2-acre property. The environmental review was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Diego Land Development Code. The Metropolitan Transit Development Board (MTDB) will serve as lead agency for CEQA compliance, and Caltrans served as agent for the Federal Highway Administration (FHA) and federal review.

Carroll Canyon (*Parsons Brinckerhoff*).

Tierra conducted several cultural resource studies for the proposed Carroll Canyon Road Extension Project in the area of Interstate 805. These studies have included general cultural surveys, archaeological testing and historic evaluations, and Native American consultation. The City of San Diego has served as the lead agency for CEQA review and Caltrans has served as the lead agency for NEPA review and compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act.

Black Mountain Pipeline (*City of San Diego*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological studies associated with the construction of the Black Mountain Pipeline in the Mira Mesa and Penasquitos communities of San Diego. The project included several miles of pipeline constructed in Black Mountain Road and several adjacent streets. Tierra conducted construction monitoring of the project for a nearly two-year period.

Penasquitos Sewer (*BRG*).

Dr. Baksh conducted the archaeological studies associated with the Penasquitos trunk sewer for the City of San Diego. The project site consisted of a pipeline route of approximately two miles adjacent to Penasquitos Canyon. The study included a records search, Native American consultation, an archaeological survey, and an archaeological testing program.

City Trunk Sewers (*EarthTech*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological studies for trunk sewers and access routes located in 18 canyons the City of San Diego. The goal of the project was to identify any cultural resources that could be impacted by routine maintenance and emergency repairs to aging sewer lines throughout the City. Records searches and archaeological surveys were conducted for all 18 canyons.

City Sewers As-Needed (*BRG*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological studies for the City of San Diego on an As-Needed contract in 2004-2005. Most of the effort involved construction monitoring during the replacement of sewer lines in City streets.

City Water Group Jobs (*Arrieta, BRG, RBF*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological studies for numerous City Water Group Jobs including 689, 744, 903, 904, and 905. Most of the effort associated with these projects involved construction monitoring during the replacement of water pipelines in existing City streets.

San Diego Water Repurification (*Montgomery Watson*).

Dr. Baksh prepared an archaeological feasibility study for the San Diego Water Repurification Project proposed by the City of San Diego Water Utilities Department. This project included analyses of records searches and existing archaeological studies, as well as field reconnaissance studies, for several alternative pipeline conveyance corridors and Advanced Water Treatment Facilities located between the North City Water Reclamation Plant and San Vicente Reservoir.

Mt. Israel Reservoir and Pipelines (*Olivenhain Municipal Water District and Bureau of Land Management*).

Dr. Baksh served as Senior Archaeologist for preparation of the cultural resources study for this proposed reservoir, flood control channel, and pipeline project in San Diego County. The cultural resource study also included record search analyses and intensive surveys of four alternative access roads. Located in an area traditionally utilized by the Luiseño Indians, this project included ethnohistoric research in addition to the archaeological survey.

SDCWA As-Needed Cultural Resources (*San Diego County Water Authority*).

Dr. Baksh served as the Project Ethnographer on the SDCWA As-Needed Cultural Resource Services contract. Task orders focused on Native American consultation and ethnographic research related to an archaeological test excavation and subsequent data recovery program at the Harris Site in association with Pipeline 5.

As Needed Archaeological Services For The MTDB Light Rail Project (*Metropolitan Transit Development Board*).

Dr. Baksh managed the As-Needed archaeological services for the San Diego Metropolitan Transit Development Board for construction of the Mission Valley Light Rail Project between Old Town and Fashion Valley. As-needed services included on-going construction monitoring, site testing, and data recovery activities. During monitoring, a buried prehistoric archaeological site was found at a location scheduled for immediate construction. In consultation with the Army Corps of Engineers and the City of San Diego, a testing project was implemented within days and the site was determined to be significant. Dr. Baksh managed the preparation of an evaluation and treatment plan (for the Heron site) and coordination with the ACOE and City. The plan was approved and Dr. Baksh managed the data recovery fieldwork, which was completed in less than one month after initial discovery of the site and just prior to crucial construction deadlines. He subsequently managed all phases of data analysis and preparation of the draft and final reports.

Clean Water Program/Native American Memorandum Of Understanding (*City of San Diego Metropolitan Waste Water Department*).

Dr. Baksh prepared a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Metropolitan Waste Water Department and Native American groups in San Diego County. The MOU specifies Native American involvement in archaeological investigations and the treatment of archaeological and human remains associated with construction of CWP facilities in San Diego County.

HILLARY MURPHY
Archaeologist
Tierra Environmental Services

Education

Certificate in Archaeology, San Diego City College
B.A., Interior Design with an Art History Minor, California State University, Sacramento

Professional Experience

July 2007- Current	Project Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.
March 2008- 2010	On-call Associate Archaeologist, ICF International
June 2007-July 2007	Archaeological field and lab crew, Programme for Belize, Belize
January 2007-June 2007	Archaeology Field School, Rancho Peñasquitos site, CA-SDI-8125 San Diego City College

Qualifications

Ms. Murphy has a variety of experience in cultural resources management in southern California and Central America. Ms. Murphy has been involved in surveys for a number of infrastructure and development related projects. She has served as Project Manager and Crew Chief for various projects including fieldwork regarding survey, testing, data recovery, monitoring, site recording, site and artifact illustration, and lab analysis. Additionally, she has authored and co-authored many technical reports.

Relevant Projects

Ocotillo Express Wind Energy Project – Geotechnical Construction Monitoring Effort

Following the completion of the archaeological survey effort, Ms. Murphy oversaw the monitoring effort and authorized the geotechnical report for the preliminary testing of the proposed turbine locations. Additionally, Ms. Murphy participated in the coordination and preparation of the construction monitoring effort. Per the request of the BLM, Ms. Murphy authored a Tribal Participation Plan to convey details of the proposed monitoring efforts by the participating Native American Tribes, Kumeyaay and Colorado River Tribes. Ms. Murphy also assisted with the authoring of the Archaeological Management Plan for the same effort. This phase of the project is expected to commence May of 2012 at which point Ms. Murphy will assist with the coordination of the monitoring crews and assist with the monitoring reports.

Ocotillo Express Wind Energy Project - Archaeological Survey

Ms. Murphy served as co-project archaeologist for the Ocotillo Wind Express Project. The project consisted of a Class II and Class III survey totaling 12,436 acres for the proposed installation of 112 wind turbines in Imperial County, CA. Ms. Murphy coordinated field crews, both field technicians and Native American monitors, and served as liaison between the office and the field. When needed, Ms. Murphy accompanied Native Americans during site visits. Ms. Murphy assisted with the post-survey analysis of the data and the authorization of the technical report.

Sunrise Powerlink Final Environmentally Superior Southern Route

Ms. Murphy served as Native American Coordinator for the construction monitoring effort for the Sunrise Powerlink; an 118-mile transmission line from San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) Imperial Valley Substation near El Centro, Imperial Valley, to SDG&E's Sycamore Canyon Substation in coastal San

Diego, California. Ms. Murphy coordinated and scheduled monitors from the Kumeyaay Indian Tribes and the Cocopah Indian Tribe. Ms. Murphy discussed with and matched cultural monitors with construction activities in potentially culturally sensitive locations based on proximity and/or Tribal interest. Ms. Murphy authored technical Native American monitoring report upon completion of the project.

Palm Avenue Bridge

Ms. Murphy served as project archaeologist for the survey of the proposed improvements of the Palm Avenue Bridge at the Interstate-805 interchange. Ms. Murphy also authored the report under Caltrans guidelines.

SR-76 Monitoring

Ms. Murphy served as monitor and authored the report for the widening and realignment efforts extending approximately 5 miles along State Route 76 in northern San Diego County. The monitoring effort extended intermittently over a period of 14 months.

La Posta Pipeline

Ms. Murphy served as crew chief for the La Posta Pipeline Project for the La Posta Band of Mission Indians. The survey resulted in one prehistoric bedrock milling site adjacent to the proposed pipeline. Ms. Murphy authored the Department of Parks and Recreation site forms for the resource, as well as co-authored the technical report.

Campo Homes

Ms. Murphy served as crew chief for a survey of six one-acre parcels of land for prospective new homes of residents in the Campo Indian Reservation. The survey resulted in two sites containing bedrock milling features and lithic scatters. The larger of the two sites contained a massive abundance of both lithic and ceramic scatter, including chalcedony and obsidian. Ms. Murphy authored the site forms and assisted in the preparation of the report.

Salton Sea City Landfill

Ms. Murphy served as monitor, field crew, and report co-author for cultural resources studies related to 320 acres allotted for the development of the Salton City Landfill. The survey resulted in approximately 25 resources ranging from historic refuse deposits to prehistoric fish traps, habitation sites, and lithic and ceramic scatters. A data-test and recovery program was implemented to fully mitigate the resources prior to demolition and Ms. Murphy served as crew, lab analysis and report co-author for this as well. Additionally, as the Landfill's progression continues in the future with various ground disturbing activities, Ms. Murphy will serve as monitor.

Boulevard Apartments

Ms. Murphy served as cultural resources monitor for the ground disturbing activity associated with the implementation of a new low income apartment building within the city of San Diego. The project was located in an urban setting between existing structures and streets. The entire project last over a year and resulted in negative findings.

Campo Homes

Ms. Murphy served as survey crew for six one-acre parcels of land for the prospective new homes of residents in the Campo Indian Reservation. The survey resulted in two sites containing bedrock milling features and lithic scatters. The larger of the two sites contained a massive abundance of both lithic and ceramic scatters including chalcedony and obsidian. Ms. Murphy authored the site forms and assisted in the preparation of the report.

Santa Ysabel Homes

Ms. Murphy served as survey crew for seven parcels of land proposed for the development of single family houses on the Santa Ysabel Indian Reservation. Each parcel surveyed consisted of a one-acre allotment for the housing. One of which resulted in the location of a historic house once used at the Camp Kearny Training Base during World War I, circa 1917-1920. Ms. Murphy assisted in the completion of the report and site forms.

Augustine Land Transfer

Ms. Murphy served as survey crew for the 120-acre land transfer of three parcels on the Augustine Indian Reservation in Coachella, California, which resulted in the location of seven cultural resources including lithic scatters and a potential burial. Historic artifact scatters and deposits were located, as well. Ms. Murphy co-authored the report and site forms.

Jacumba Water System Rehabilitation Project

Ms. Murphy assisted in the survey and monitoring of over 8,500 linear feet for the project. The survey resulted in the recording of seventeen historic and prehistoric archaeological sites including a turn-of-the-century stone house, 1920s hotel, and prehistoric habitation sites. Information from the survey was used to direct the planning effort in order to avoid sensitive cultural resources. Ms. Murphy participated in the laboratory analysis of the artifact collection recovered during monitoring for the project. She was responsible for identification and cataloguing of the artifact assemblage.

Niland Waste Water

Ms. Murphy assisted as crew for surveying two linear miles in preparation of new waste water lines and treatment facility to be implemented. She then assisted in the preparation and completion of the report.

Santiago Sedimentation Basin Project

Served as crew for the survey of 21 acres for a housing development upon which two isolated flakes were observed. Ms. Murphy completed the site forms and assisted in the preparation of the report.

Bishop Water System Upgrade

Ms. Murphy authored site forms and participated in the completion of the report for the survey of a new well and water line project that resulted in the location of seven cultural resources.

Ocotillo RV Project

Ms. Murphy assisted in the survey and monitoring of 5-acres proposed for development as an RV storage center. The survey resulted in the recording of two in-situ lithic scatters. Information from the survey was used to direct the planning effort in order to avoid sensitive cultural resources. Ms. Murphy participated in the laboratory analysis of the artifact collection recovered during monitoring for the project. She was responsible for identification and cataloguing of the artifact assemblage.

Programme for Belize, Blue Creek, Belize

Participated in field excavation and laboratory analysis of the University of Texas, Austin's excavation of the third largest Mayan site in Belize, La Milpa, under the supervision of Dr. Fred Valdez Jr. Attempts have been made to understand the chronology of the sites in the northwest region over a period of 15 years.

Rancho Peñasquitos, CA-SDI-8125

Participated in the field excavation under the supervision of Dr. Steve Bouscaren to unveil an eighteenth century Spanish zanja in hopes of better understanding the early water works, both agricultural and natural elements, at this historic and prehistoric site.

Appendix B.

Confidential Map (*bound separately*)

Figure 5. Cultural Resources within Mission Valley

Appendix C.

Native American Heritage Commission & Native American Tribal Correspondence

Sacred Lands File Request

Tierra to NAHC

Sacred Land File Response

NAHC to Tierra

Update Notification & Information Requests

(One Example Letter of 27 sent)

Tierra to Native American Tribes

Update Notification & Information Responses

Native American Tribes to Tierra

Sacred Lands File Request

Tierra to NAHC



August 26, 2015

Ms. Katy Sanchez
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710

Re: Mission Valley Community Plan Information Project

Dear Ms. Sanchez,

Tierra Environmental Services, Inc. (Tierra) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources constraints report for the Mission Valley Community Plan Project located in western San Diego County (Figure 1). The proposed project is located within unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego as depicted on the La Mesa and La Jolla USGS 7.5' quadrangles (Figure 2).

Archaeological site record and literature reviews have been requested from the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University.

In addition to informing you about this project, a major purpose of this letter is to request a search of the sacred lands files in possession of the NAHC. Any information you may have about cultural resources on the property would greatly benefit our study.

If I can provide any additional information, please contact me immediately at (858) 578-9064. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "H. Murphy". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Hillary Murphy
Project Archaeologist

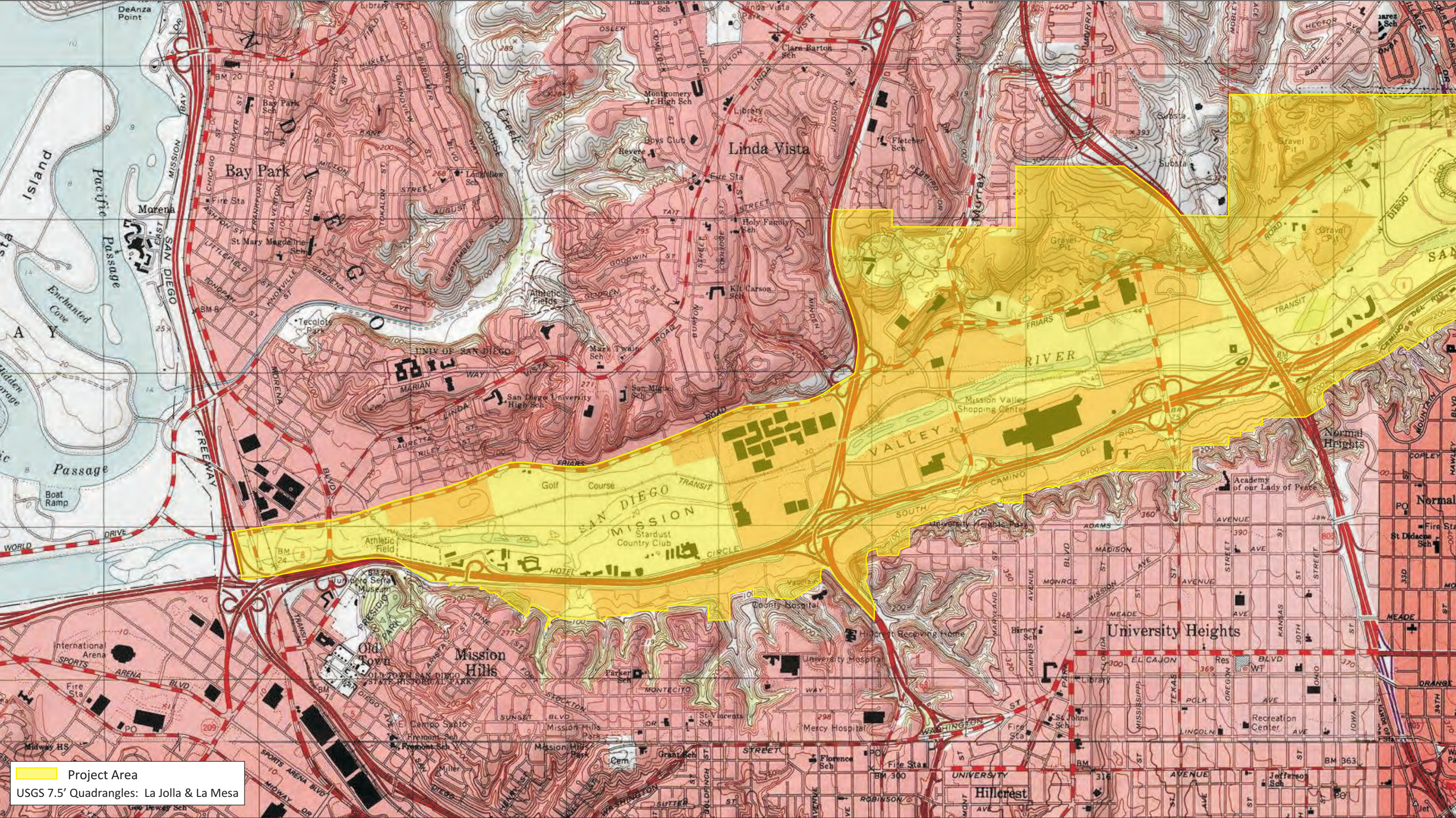
Enclosures



Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map



TIERRA
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



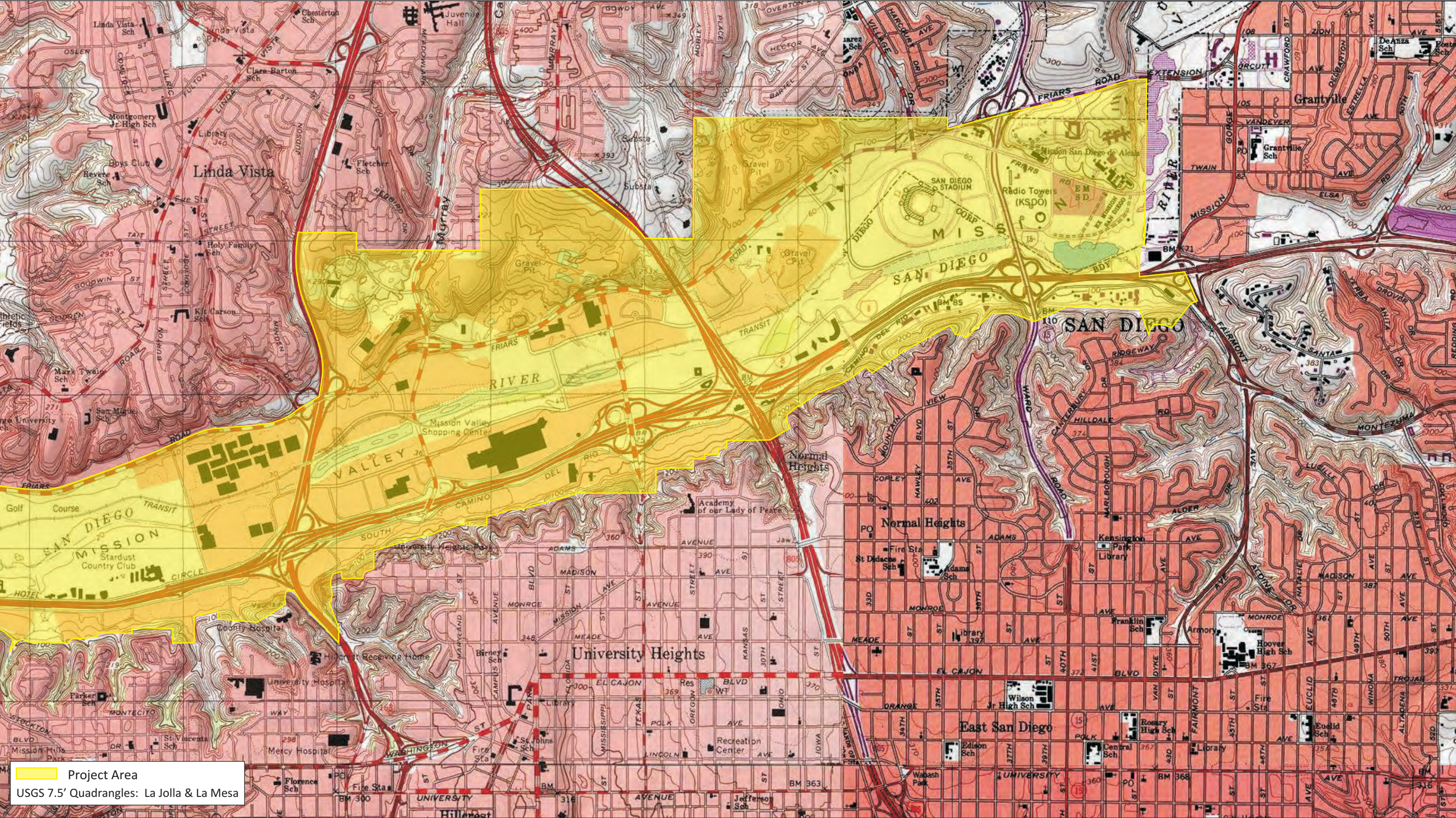
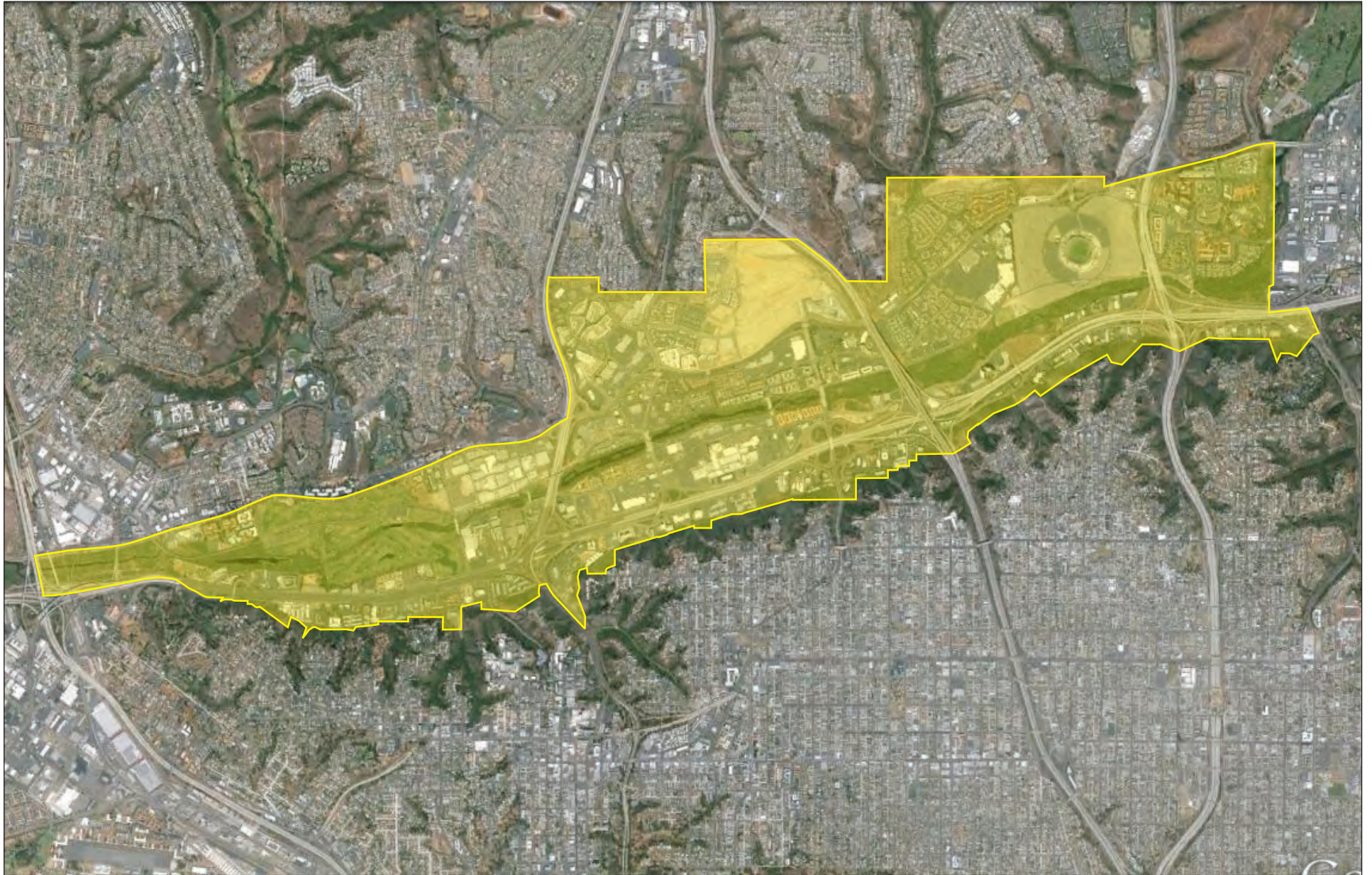


Figure 2b. Project Location Map



TIERRA
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



Source: Google Earth 2015



Figure 3. Aerial Image of Project Area



TIERRA
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Sacred Land File Response

NAHC to Tierra

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



January 25, 2016

Hillary Murphy
Project Archaeologist
Tierra Environmental Services

Sent by Email: tierraenv@aol.com
Number of Pages: 4

Reference: Mission Valley Community Plan Information Project, Unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego County as depicted on the La Mesa and La Jolla USGS Quadrangles, San Diego County.

Dear S. Spagnolo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE. Other sources of cultural resources information should be contacted regarding known and recorded sites.

Please contact all of the people on the attached list. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3711.

Sincerely,

Rob Wood
Associate Environmental Planner

**Native American Contact List
San Diego County
January 25, 2016**

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside , CA 92040
cloyd@barona-nsn.gov
(619) 443-6612
(619) 443-0681

Ewilaapaay Tribal Office
Robert Pinto Sr., Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
(619) 445-6315

(619) 445-9126 Fax

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

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Boulevard , CA 91905
aelliottsantos7@aol.com
(619) 766-4930

(619) 766-4957 Fax

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

(760) 749-3876 Fax

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

(619) 445-1927 Fax

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Anthony R. Pico, Chairperson
P.O. Box 908 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91903
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 445-3810

(619) 445-5337 Fax

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
Ron Christman
56 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
(619) 445-0385

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

(619) 478-5818 Fax

Jamul Indian Village
Raymond Hunter, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Jamul , CA 91935
Rhunter1948@yahoo.com
(619) 669-4785

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Mission Valley Community Plan Information Project, unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego County as depicted on the La Mesa and La Jolla USGS Quadrangles, San Diego County.

**Native American Contact List
San Diego County
January 25, 2016**

Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Mark Romero, Chairperson
P.O Box 270 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
mesagrandeband@msn.com
(760) 782-3818

(760) 782-9092 Fax

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas
P.O. Box 775 Diegueno-Kwaaymii
Pine Valley, CA 91962 Kumeyaay
(619) 709-4207

Inaja Band of Mission Indians
Rebecca Osuna, Chairman
2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Diegueno
Escondido, CA 92025
(760) 737-7628

(760) 747-8568 Fax

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Steve Banegas, Spokesperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Lakeside, CA 92040
sbanegas50@gmail.com
(619) 742-5587

(619) 443-0681 Fax

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

(619) 478-2125- Fax

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
ATTN: Sheilla Alvarez
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside, CA 92040
salvarez@barona-nsn.gov
(619) 443-6612

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
ATTN: Julie Hagen, Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 908 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA 91903
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 445-3810
(619) 445-5337

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

(760) 749-3876 Fax

Ewiiapaay Tribal Office
Will Micklin, Executive Director
4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA 91901
wmicklin@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315

(619) 445-9126 Fax

Manzanita Band of Mission Indians
ATTN: David Thompson, EPA
P.O. Box 1302 Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA 91905
(619) 766-4851

(619) 766-4957 Fax

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Mission Valley Community Plan Information Project, unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego County as depicted on the La Mesa and La Jolla USGS Quadrangles, San Diego County.

**Native American Contact List
San Diego County
January 25, 2016**

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

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Virgil Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070
(760) 765-0845

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

(760) 765-0320 Fax

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Lisa Haws, Cultural Resource Manager
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon , CA 92019
(619) 445-4564

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Ewiiapaay Tribal Office
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine , CA 91901
michaelg@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

(619) 445-9126 Fax

Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard , CA 91905
nickmepa@yahoo.com
(619) 766-4930
(619) 925-0952 Cell
(919) 766-4957 Fax

Kumeyaay

Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy
Mr. Kim Bactad, Executive Director
2 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon , CA 92019
kimbactad@gmail.com
(619) 659-1008 Office

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

(619) 445-0238 Fax

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Bernice Paipa, Secretary
P.O. Box 63
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070
bernicepaipa@gmail.com

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Mission Valley Community Plan Information Project, unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego County as depicted on the La Mesa and La Jolla USGS Quadrangles, San Diego County.

Update Notification & Information Requests
(One Example Letter of 27 sent)
Tierra to Native American Tribes



January 26, 2016

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

RE: Mission Valley Community Plan Update – Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis

Dear Mr. LaChappa,

Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra) has been obtained to conduct a cultural resources constraints analysis for the update of Mission Valley's Community Plan (Figure 1). This analysis report is for informational purposes, not intended for specific construction activities at this time. The City of San Diego serves as Lead Agency for this analysis. The analysis study area encompasses Mission Valley within the unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego of the USGS La Jolla and La Mesa 7.5' California Quadrangles (Figure 2), extending from Fairmount Avenue on the East to Interstate 5 on the west.

A records search has been conducted at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University for the analysis area plus a half-mile radius buffer.

In addition to informing you about this project's status, a major purpose of this letter is to request any information that you and other tribal elders may have regarding cultural resources located in the vicinity of the study area, pursuant to AB52 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Any information you may have about cultural resources on the property would greatly benefit our study. If you or other tribal members have any knowledge about cultural resources located in the study area, please contact me.

If I can provide any additional information, please contact me immediately at (858) 578-9064 or tierraenv@aol.com. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Hillary Murphy
Archaeologist

Enclosures: Figure 1, Figure 2

Native American Contacts, San Diego County - Provided by the NAHC
Letters Mailed and Emailed to the Following:
January 26, 2016

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande

Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson
Sheilla Alvarez

Campo Band of Mission Indians

Ralph Goff, Chairperson

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office

Robert Pinto Sr., Chairperson
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
Will Micklin, Executive Director

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

Virgil Perez, Chairperson
Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources

Inaja Band of Mission Indians

Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson

Jamul Indian Village

Raymond Hunter, Chairperson

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee

Ron Christman

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee

Steve Banegas, Spokesperson
Bernice Paipa, Secretary

Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy

Mr. Kim Bactad, Executive Director

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians

Carmen Lucas

La Posta Band of Mission Indians

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
Javaughan Miller, Tribal Administrator

Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
David Thompson, EPA Director
Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources Coordinator

Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians

Mark Romero, Chairperson

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians

Allen Lawson, Chairperson
John Flores, Environmental Coordinator

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation

Cody Martinez, Chairperson
Lisa Haws, Cultural Resource Manager

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Robert Welch, Chairperson
Julie Hagen, Cultural Resources



Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map



TIERRA
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

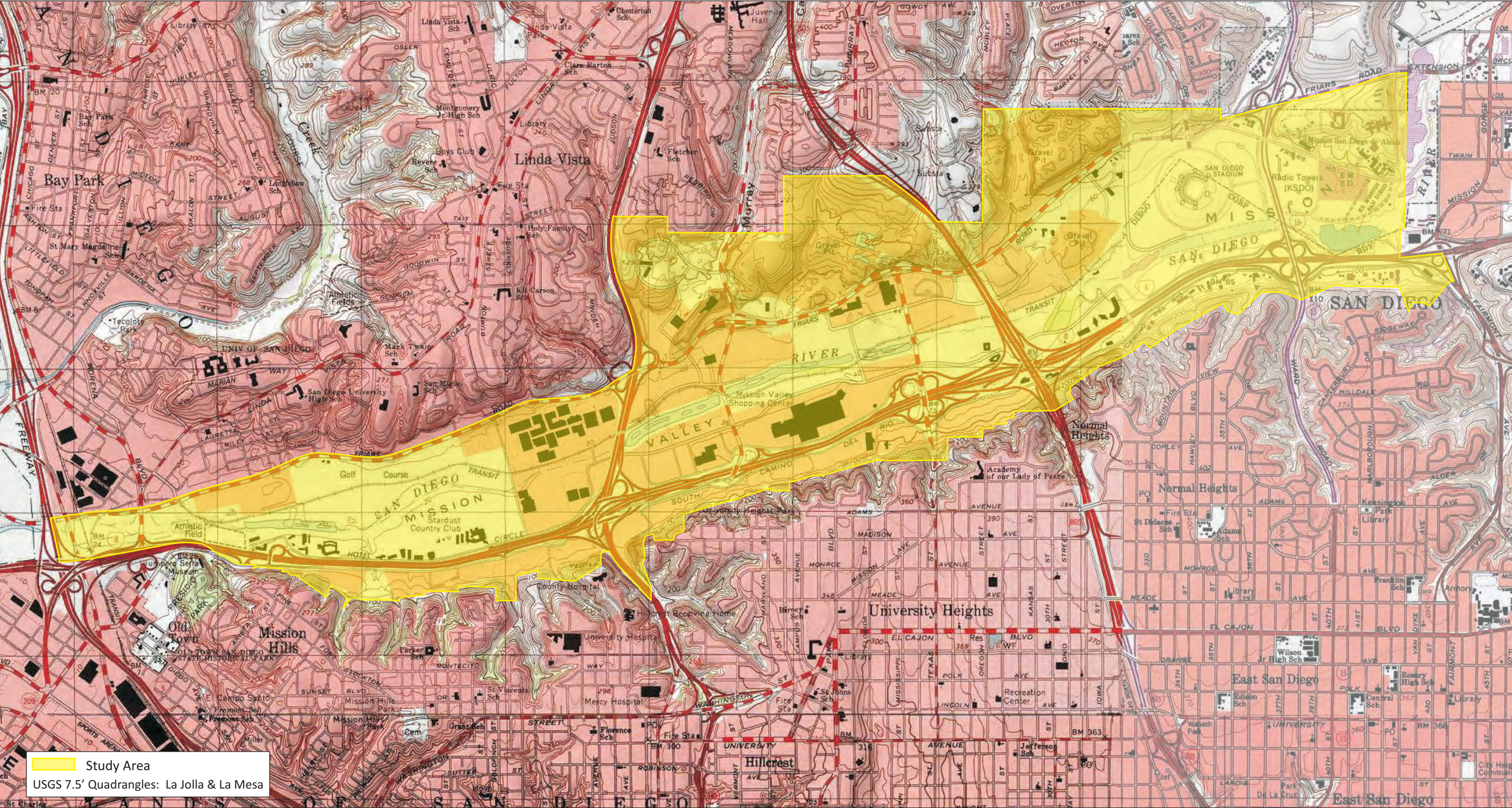


Figure 2. Project Location Map



TIERRA
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Update Notification & Information Responses
Native American Tribes to Tierra

From: cjlinton73 <cjlinton73@aol.com>
To: tierraenv <tierraenv@aol.com>
Subject: Re: Mission Valley Community Plan Update Notification
Date: Wed, Feb 3, 2016 2:47 pm

Thanks Hillary!

—Original Message—

From: Tierra Environmental <tierraenv@aol.com>
To: cjlinton73 <cjlinton73@aol.com>
Sent: Wed, Feb 3, 2016 12:44 pm
Subject: Re: Mission Valley Community Plan Update Notification

Hi Clint,

Thank you so much for your response and shared information regarding the Constraints Analysis for the Mission Valley Community Plan Update. Your project area familiarity is essential and we wish to include as much information as you feel comfortable providing for this document to help protect future proposed work from impacting or affecting potential resources. Just to reiterate, since this is a constraints analysis we don't want to include any information that could compromise site confidentiality, but we would want to include anything you might feel is relevant and pertinent to the reporting. Along those lines we are already including your comments and concerns that you have provided thus far into the current draft analysis. Toward this end, please feel free to include anything else you might feel be important to include in the constraints analysis.

Thanks again,

Hillary

Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.
9915 Businesspark Avenue, Ste. C
San Diego, CA 92131
O: (858) 578-9064
F: (858) 578-3646
tierraenv@aol.com

—Original Message—

From: cjlinton73 <cjlinton73@aol.com>
To: tierraenv <tierraenv@aol.com>
Sent: Tue, Feb 2, 2016 10:09 am
Subject: Re: Mission Valley Community Plan Update Notification

Hi Hillary,

With regard to the attached constraints analysis I would like to point out a few areas of particular concern.

1-The village of Kosoy is located in the western portion of this analysis. Having worked on the Hotel Circle South project with Laguna Mt Env I am very familiar with the village boundaries and am happy to share which areas are of most concern as needed.

2-At Bachman Drive and Hotel Circle South we had an inadvertent discovery of human remains across the intersection. These remains were part of a slope wash and migrated down hill to the intersection at some point in time.

3-Mission de Alcala' is located in the far eastern portion of this analysis. No baptized burials are located outside the mission proper and a large buffer zone for their protection should be implemented when finalizing this analysis.

As additional comments I would like to state that all projects within the boundaries of this analysis should be subject to Kumeyaay NAM involvement, giving the NAMs a chance to review individual projects and request their involvement as appropriate.

Thank you,

Clint

—Original Message—

From: Tierra Environmental <tierraenv@aol.com>

To: cjlinton73 <cjlinton73@aol.com>

Sent: Thu, Jan 28, 2016 4:35 pm

Subject: Mission Valley Community Plan Update Notification

Hello Mr. Linton,

Please see the attached letter notifying and requesting information of you in regard to the update of the Mission Valley Community Plan. A hard copy of this letter is being mailed to you as well.

Thank you,

Hillary Murphy

Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.

9915 Businesspark Avenue, Ste. C

San Diego, CA 92131

O: (858) 578-9064

F: (858) 578-3646

tierraenv@aol.com

VIEJAS

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

P.O. Box 908
Alpine, CA 91903
#1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Phone: 6194453810
Fax: 6194455337
viejas.com

February 2, 2016

Hillary Murphy
Tierra
9915 BusinessPark Ave., Suite C
San Diego, CA 92131

RE: Mission Valley Community Plan Update

Dear Ms. Murphy,

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians would like to request the Cultural Resource report on the above referenced project in order to make an informed decision/recommendation on the matter.

Sincerely,

VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS

Hillary Murphy

From: Hillary Murphy
Sent: Wednesday, February 03, 2016 12:33 PM
To: 'Julie Hagen'
Subject: RE: Mission Valley

Dear Ms. Hagen and the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians,

Thank you for your recent response to our inquiry for information regarding the Mission Valley Community Plan Update submitted to you on January 28, 2016. Your contact information was provided to us by the Native American Heritage Commission during the initial fact finding phase of our work and as such the constraints analysis technical document report is still in draft format. As per the guidelines of the data collection phase, we will include in the document your concern for the project area and your request to have a final document provided to you by the lead agency, the City of San Diego.

Should you have any additional comments or concerns that you would like included in the report, please contact us at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Hillary Murphy
Archaeologist

Tierra Environmental Services
9915 Businesspark Avenue, Suite C
San Diego, CA 92131
O: (858)578.9064
F: (858)578.3646

From: Julie Hagen [<mailto:jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov>]
Sent: Tuesday, February 02, 2016 4:24 PM
To: Hillary Murphy
Subject: Mission Valley

Hello,

Attached is a comment letter from Viejas Band. Thank you

Julie Hagen
Environmental Coordinator
1 Viejas Grade Rd
Alpine, CA 91901
Phone: 619-659-2339
Cell: 619-890-2346