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

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New Sites: N/A

Updated Sites: N/A

USGS Quads: Del Mar and Poway 7.5' Quadrangles

Acreage: Approximately 10,500 acres

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
AMSL	above mean sea level
APE	Area of Potential Effects
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
HRB	City of San Diego Historical Resources Board
HRG	San Diego Municipal Code: Land Development Manual Historical Resources Guidelines
HRR	San Diego Municipal Code: Land Development Code Historical Resources Regulations
MMCPU	Mira Mesa Community Plan Update
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
Project Area	Mira Mesa Community Plan Update Project Area
Red Tail	Red Tail Environmental
SB	Senate Bill
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SDMM	San Diego Museum of Man
SLF	Sacred Land File
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WPLT	Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition
WSPT	Western Stemmed Point Tradition

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Red Tail Environmental was contracted by Dudek to conduct a cultural resources constraints analysis and sensitivity study for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Update (MMCPU) and the associated Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of San Diego (City) is the lead agency for the MMCPU and the EIR. In addition to CEQA, this report was prepared in compliance with San Diego Municipal Code: Land Development Code Historical Resources Regulations (HRR) (City of San Diego 2019) and Land Development Manual Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG) (City of San Diego 2001).

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

The record searches of the CHRIS held at the SCIC and the SDMM identified 206 previously conducted cultural resource studies that have been conducted within the MMCUP project area. An additional 120 previously conducted cultural resource studies have been conducted within the 0.25-mile record search radius around the project area. Approximately 76% of the MMCPU project area has been included in a previously conducted cultural resource study. One hundred and fifty-nine (159) cultural resources have been previously recorded within the MMCPU project area and record search radius, of these 110 of the previously recorded cultural resources are located within the MMCPU project area. Of the 110 cultural resources within the MMCPU project area 86 are prehistoric archaeological resources, 19 are historic archaeological resources, three are multicomponent archaeological resources, and two are unknown. The prehistoric archaeological resources consist of prehistoric/ethnohistoric habitation remains, bed rock milling, and lithic scatters and the historic archaeological sites primarily consist of historic habitation areas and trash scatters. Of the cultural resources within the MMCPU, three have been previously listed or recommended eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR).

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

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

Prior to any future projects within the MMCPU that could directly affect cultural resources, steps should be taken to determine the presence of cultural resources and the appropriate mitigation for any significant resources that may be impacted. CEQA requires that before approving discretionary projects the Lead Agency must identify and examine the significant adverse environmental impacts which may result from that project. A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (Sections 15064.5(b) and 21084). A substantial adverse change is defined as demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration activities which would impair historical significance (Sections 15064.5(b)(1) and 5020.1). According the City's Historical

Resources Guidelines (City of San Diego 2001), for Purposes of Environmental Review (in compliance with CEQA), cultural resource surveys are required under the following circumstances:

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

Any historical resource listed in or eligible to be listed in the CRHR, including archaeologically resources, is considered to be historically or culturally significant. Resources which are listed in a local historic register or deemed significant in a historical resource survey as provided under Section 5024.1(g) are presumed historically or culturally significant unless "the preponderance of evidence" demonstrates they are not. Finally, a resource that is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historic Resources, not included in a local register of historic resources, or not deemed significant in a historical resource survey may nonetheless be historically significant, pursuant to Section 21084.1.

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

In addition, the HRG identifies the City's commitment to addressing Native American concerns regarding traditional cultural properties and stresses the importance of local Native American consultation and input on prehistoric cultural resources, Tribal Cultural Resources, and Native American Traditional Cultural Properties. Specifically, Native American participation is required for all levels of future investigations in the community, including those areas that have been previously developed. In areas that have been previously developed, additional ground-disturbing activities may require further evaluation and/or monitoring.

Tribal consultation in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) for the CPU was initiated by the City of San Diego on June 28, 2020. No responses have been received to date.

Tribal consultation in accordance with Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) was initiated by the City of San Diego with Mr. Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources from the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, Ms. Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) from the Jamul Indian Village, and Ms. Angelina Gutierrez, Tribal Historic Preservation Monitor Supervisor from the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians. This report, as well as confidential data, was provided to the representatives to assist with their review and determine if the CPU area contains any Tribal Cultural Resources or areas of tribal importance which would require further evaluation or special consideration during the environmental review process. Tribal consultation meetings in accordance with AB 52 are anticipated to occur in August 2022.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF STUDY

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) was contracted by Dudek to conduct a cultural resources constraints analysis and sensitivity study for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Update (MMCPU) and the associated Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of San Diego (City) is the lead agency for the MMCPU and the EIR. In addition to CEQA, this report was prepared in compliance with San Diego Municipal Code: Land Development Code: Historical Resources Regulations (HRR) (City of San Diego 2019) and SDMC Land Development Manual Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG) (City of San Diego 2001).

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

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The MMCPU project area consists of approximately 10,500 acres and is located in the north central portion of the City, 16 miles north of downtown San Diego, between the Interstate 805 (I-805) and Interstate 15 (I-15) corridors (Figures 1 and 2). Mira Mesa is a predominately residential community, which supports commercial and industrial centers, as well as several biotech, and pharmaceutical companies, and major employment centers such as UCSD, MCAS Miramar and Qualcomm. The Mira Mesa community is generally bound by the I-805 corridor and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad right-of-way on the west, I-15 corridor on the east, Los Peñasquitos Canyon on the north, and Miramar Road on the south. The surrounding communities include Torrey Hills, Carmel Valley and Del Mar Mesa to the northwest; Rancho Peñasquitos to the north; Miramar Ranch North and Scripps Miramar Ranch to the east; the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar to the south across Miramar Road; and on the west by the University and Torrey Pines communities.

More specifically, the area is shown on the USGS 7.5' Del Mar and Poway Quad maps within the unsectioned Los Peñasquitos Land Grant and the Pueblo of San Diego Land Grant; Sections 20, 29, 30, and 31of Township 14 South Range 2 West; Sections 5 and 6 of Township 15 South Range 2 West; Sections 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35, and 36 of Township 14 South, Range 3 West; and Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, and 12 of Township 15 South Range 3 West. (Figure 3).

The CPU is a comprehensive update to the current community plan, which was adopted in 1992, certified by the California Coastal Commission in 1993, and most recently amended in 2011 (City of San Diego 2020). The purpose of the CPU is to continue to guide the future growth and development of Mira Mesa by analyzing current land use, development, and environmental characteristics; evaluating changes in demographics that may affect land use needs; understanding demand for housing, public facility, and commercial development; determining key issues of concern and providing vision and objectives for the CPU; evaluating the "fit" of current Community Plan policies to achieve community goals and regulatory requirements; and ensuring that all policies and recommendations remain in harmony with the City's General Plan, Climate Action Plan (CAP), and State mandates (City of San Diego 2018). The proposed CPU provides community-specific policies that further implement the General Plan with respect to the distribution and arrangement of land uses and the local street and transit network; urban design guidelines; recommendations to preserve and enhance natural open space and historic and cultural resources; strategies

to plan for the recreational needs of the community; and the prioritization and provision of public facilities within the Mira Mesa community. The overall vision of the proposed CPU is to guide the development of active, pedestrian-oriented nodes, corridors, districts, and unique villages that contribute to a strong sense of place and community identity, connected through a balanced transportation network that not only emphasizes walking, biking, and transit use, but acknowledges the natural network of canyons and open spaces as an integral part of intra-community connectivity.

1.3 PROJECT PERSONNEL

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

Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map.

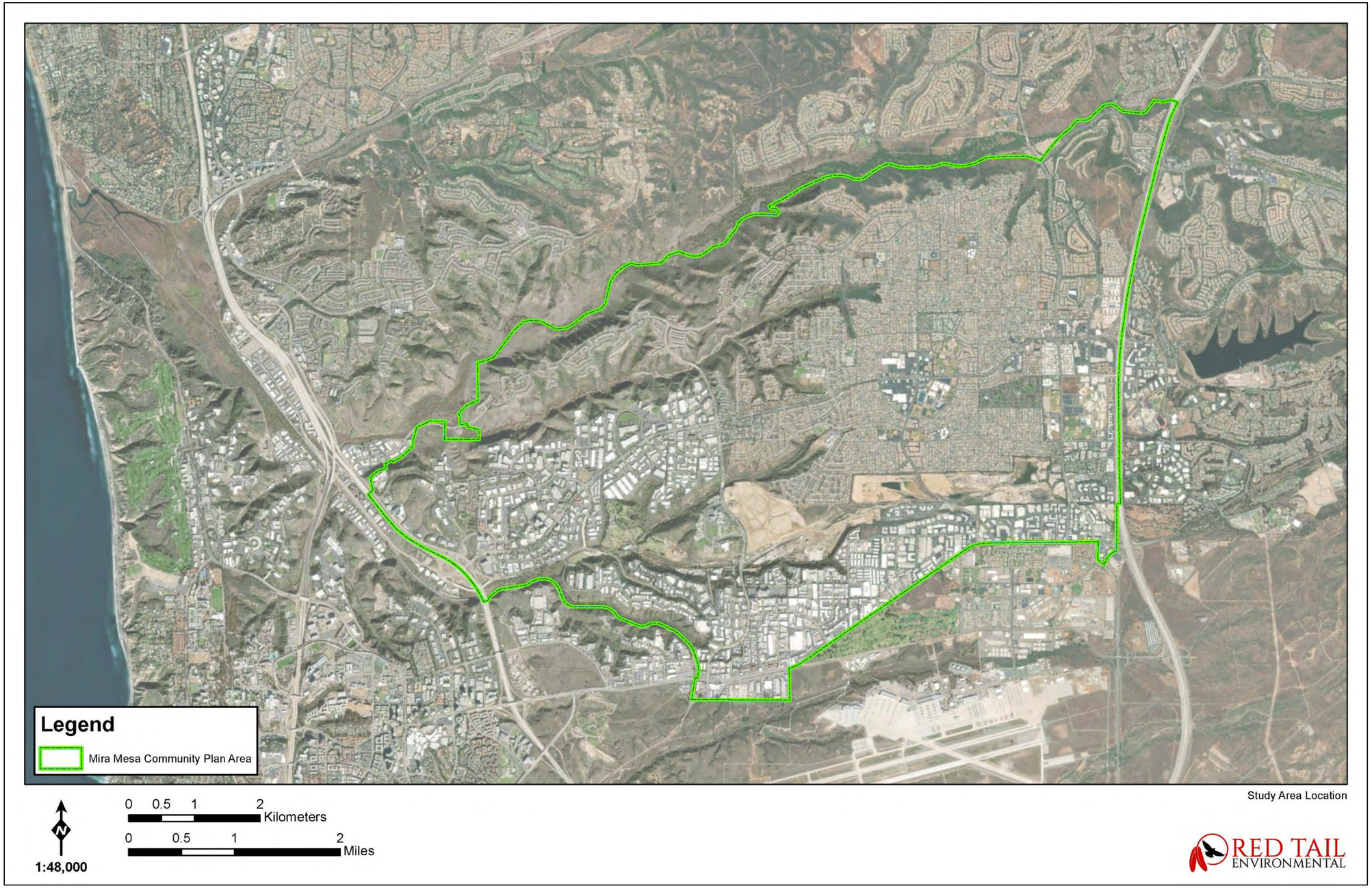

Figure 2. Project Area Map shown on an aerial photograph.

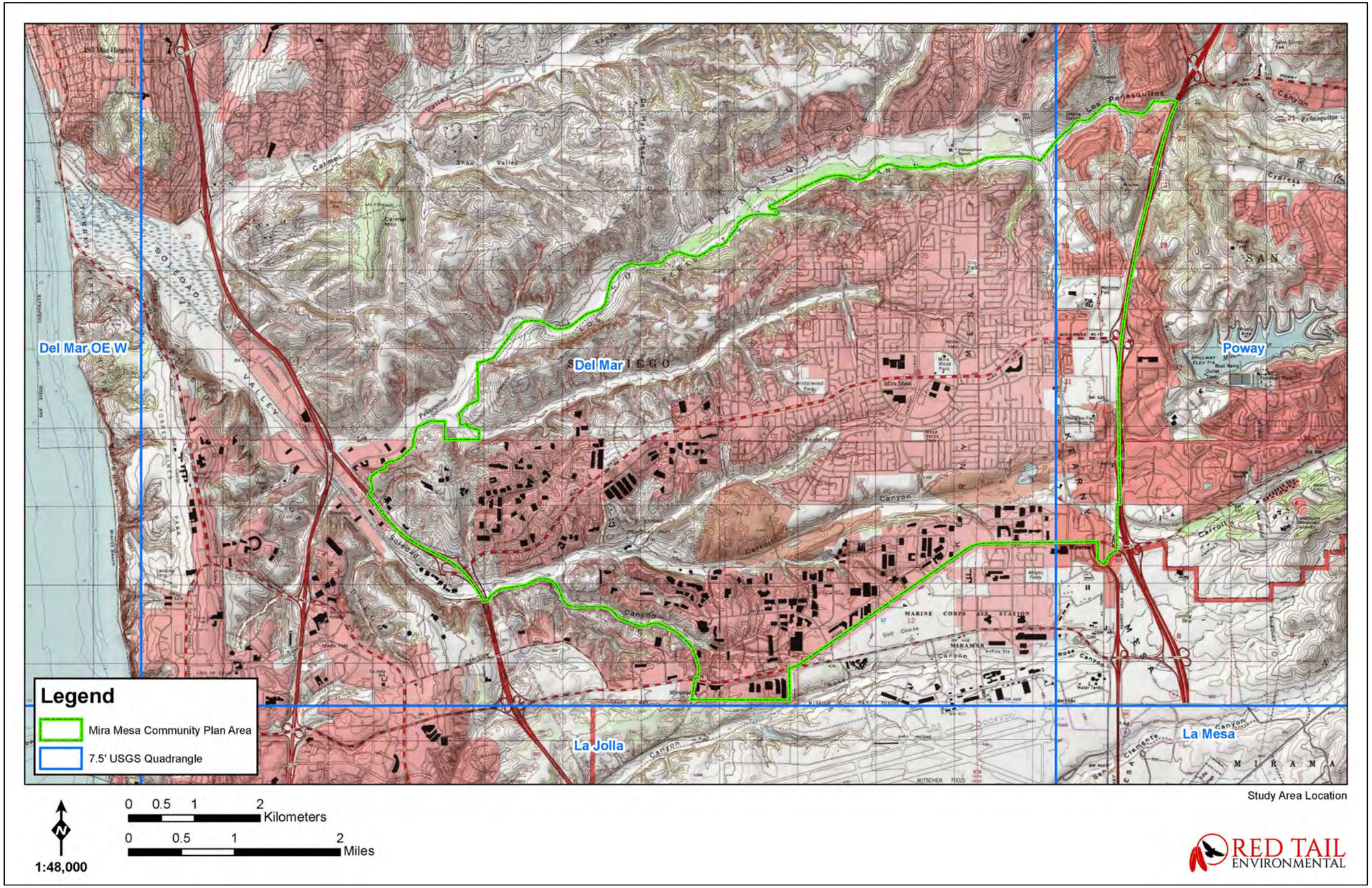

Figure 3. Project Area Map shown on the USGS 7.5’ Quad Map.

2. SETTING

2.1 NATURAL SETTING

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

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

The majority of the MMCPU project area supports a wide variety of vegetation communities and land cover types including native grassland, oak woodlands, coastal sage scrub, coastal sage scrub/chaparral, mixed chaparral, chamise chaparral, non-native grasslands, Disturbed Land, eucalyptus woodland, ornamental plantings, agriculture, and urban/developed. Wetland vegetation communities and land cover types within the MMCPU project area include riparian forest and woodland, riparian scrub, freshwater marsh, open water, natural flood channel, disturbed wetland, vernal pools (predominately on the mesa tops), wetland/riparian enhancement/restoration, and concrete channel (Busby Biological Services 2020).

The study area is characterized predominantly by urban development. In addition to the geologic units discussed above, large portions of the community are underlain by artificial fill as a result of buildings and infrastructure development, and the soils on the mesa that have been altered to create level building sites or streets (Bodhi Group 2019). Fourteen soil series are found within the MMCPU project area: Altamont clay, Carlsbad gravelly loamy sand, Chesteron fine sandy loam, Chino silt loam, Carrlitos loamy sand, Diablo-Olivenhain complex, Huerhero loam, Olivenhain cobbly loam, Redding gravelly loam, Redding cobbly loam, Salinas clay loam, San Miguel rocky silt, San Miguel Exchequer rocky silt loams, and Tujunga sand (USDA 2019). Redding gravelly loam and Redding cobbly loam, makes up approximately 51% of the project area, followed by Altamont clay at approximately 11% of the project area. Gravel pits, river wash, and terrace escarpments make up approximately 18.5% of the project area (USDA 2019).

Prior to historic and modern activities, the study area vicinity would have consisted of grassland communities and coastal sage scrub on the mesa, with stands of riparian vegetation within major drainages such as along the Los Peñasquitos, Lopez, Rattlesnake, Carroll, and Soledad canyons (Beauchamp 1986). The riparian community would have consisted of plants such as sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and willow (*Salix* sp.) (Beauchamp 1986; Munz 1974). Major wildlife species found in this environment prehistorically were coyote (*Canis latrans*); mule deer (*Odocoilus hemionus*); grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*); mountain lion (*Felis concolor*); rabbit (*Sylvilagus auduboni*); jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*); and various rodents, the most notable of which are the valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), California ground squirrel (*Ostospermophilus beecheyi*), and dusky footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*) (Head 1972). Acorns and grass seeds were staple food resources in the Late Prehistoric Period in Southern California (Bean and Shipek 1978). Rabbits, jackrabbits, and rodents were very important to the prehistoric diet as well; deer were somewhat less significant for food but were an important source of leather, bone, and antler. In addition, many of the plant species naturally occurring in the project area and vicinity are known to have been used by native populations for medicine, tools, ceremonial, and other uses (Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978).

2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

The cultural history in San Diego County presented below is based on documentation from both the archaeological and ethnographic records, and represents a continuous human occupation in the region spanning the last 12,000 years. While this information comes from the scientific reconstructions of the past, it does not necessarily represent how the Kumeyaay see themselves. While the material culture of the Kumeyaay is contained in the archaeological record, their history, beliefs and legends have persevered and are retained in the songs and stories passed down through the generations. It is important to note that Native American aboriginal lifeways did not cease at European contact. Protohistoric refers to the chronological trend of continued Native American aboriginal lifeways at the cusp of the recorded historic period in the Americas.

Ethnohistory

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

The MMCPU study area is located within the traditional territory of the Kumeyaay, also known as Ipai, Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcalá). According to documentation in the ethnographic record, the Kumeyaay territory ranged from between Agua Hedionda Lagoon and Batiquitos Lagoon in the northwest, east through present day Escondido to the southern end of the Salton Sea, and then southeast through the Sonoran Desert into Mexico, with the southwestern boundary near Todos Santos Bay in Baja California, Mexico, south of Ensenada (Luomala 1978). Four to six dialects were present within

the Kumeyaay territory, and northernmost groups referred to themselves as Ipai, while those in the southern portions of the Kumeyaay territory refer to themselves as the Kamiai, Kamiyahi, or Tipai (Kroeber 1976). Ipai and Tipai were thought to be two distinct dialects of Kumeyaay, which was part of the Yuman Family of the Hokan Stock (Lightfoot 2005). The Ipai were present immediately south of the Luiseño, with the southern boundary near the San Diego Bay and generally following the San Diego River Valley eastward. The Tipai were present south of the San Diego River Valley into Mexico (Gallegos 2017). At the time of Spanish contact, Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay bands occupied southern San Diego and southwestern Imperial counties and northern Baja California.

The Kumeyaay are a group of exogamous, patrilineal territorial bands who lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherias. Most rancherias were the seat of a clan, although it is thought that, aboriginally, some clans had more than one rancheria and some rancherias contained more than one clan (Bean and Shipek 1978; Luomala 1978). Each group or clan was associated with a restricted locality, probably their summer home, called *cimul* or *gentes* (Luomala 1978, Spier 1923, Shackley 2004). Often several lineages lived together in a residential base. The number of residents, both full time or seasonally, is unknown. A hereditary male chief was present in each clan (Luomala 1978). Members of each clan had communal rights to the land and resources within their boundaries. The woman in the marriage were generally from another settlement, and if both agreed the couple would move to the man's father's house or would build a house nearby. While generally marriage was patrilocal, it was not uncommon for a couple to live with the woman's family. Both the husband or wife could leave the marriage if they wished.

Houses were made of Tule of California bulrush (Waterman 1910). In the center of villages was a circular dance ground, made of hard packed soils, where dances took place. Songs and dances were often accompanied by a turtle or tortoise shell rattle, wooden flute or whistle, or a bull-roarer, which was swung around the head to make a loud roaring sound. Tobacco was smoked from a stone pipe and was used primarily in ceremonies. Tobacco smoking is also referenced in Kumeyaay mythology (Waterman 1910). Several sources indicate that large Kumeyaay villages or rancherias were located in river valleys and along the shoreline of coastal estuaries (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). They subsisted on a hunting and foraging economy, exploiting San Diego's diverse ecology throughout the year; coastal bands exploited marine resources while inland bands might move from the desert, ripe with agave and small game, to the acorn and pine nut rich mountains in the fall (Cline 1984; Kroeber 1976; Luomala 1978). Subsistence cycles of the Kumeyaay were seasonal and generally focused on an east-west or coast-to-desert route based around the availability of vegetal foods, while hunting added a secondary food source to gathering practices (Luomala 1978, Shackley 2004). The Kumeyaay lived in the foothills on the edge of the Colorado Desert in the winter, in the mountains in the spring, and in the inland valleys in the summer, although all settlements of a clan would be occupied throughout the year (Spier 1923). A clan's seasonal movement would be based on several major stable plants and a small number of people would arrive at a campsite to begin gathering in the vicinity of the staple crop, soon to be followed by a larger number. Staples included acorns, mesquite, cactus fruits, seeds, and piñon nuts (Luomala 1978). Spier (1923) goes into detail regarding the use of acorns, which are collected in the fall, and then stored to dry until the following February when they are processed by cracking them open, crushing them using a mortar and pestle, and leaching them. Cacti and succulents were used in greater quantity in the eastern side of the Kumeyaay territory, including agaves, Barrel Cactus, chollas, prickly pears, and yuccas (Luomala 1978).

Ethnographic and archaeological sources show the Kumeyaay using the following plant sources: California Buckwheat, Blue Dicks, Canary grasses, Chia, Native Barley, Pitseed Goosefoot, Tarweeds, wild cucumber, Blue Elderberry, California juniper berries, jojoba, Holly-leafed Cherry, Lemonadeberry, Manzanitas, Oaks, Pinyon, Yucca, Prickly-pears, and others (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). Meat sources included rodents, lizards, some snakes, insects, larvae, deer, and birds. Most hunting was performed by men, either alone or in informal parties (Luomala 1978). Rabbit was the most abundant source of meat, and

was often caught in communal drives using nets, fences, or fires along with rabbit sticks or bows and arrows (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). Other food sources within coastal environments include abalones, clams, mussels, marine snails, caterpillars, nearshore fishes, and marine birds (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009, Luomala 1978). Some limited agriculture was present in the east, consisting of the planting of maize, beans, and melons. The flood plain agriculture practiced in the eastern river valleys, was used by the same groups that practiced hunting and gathering in other areas of the Kumeyaay territory (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). At the time of Spanish colonization in the late 1700s, several major Kumeyaay villages or rancherias were located in proximity to the community planning area boundaries we know today. The closest villages were *Ystagua* to the west in present-day Sorrento Valley, *Peñasquitos* to the northeast in the canyon along Los Peñasquitos Creek, *Onap* to the south within present-day Rose Canyon, and *Pawai/Pawaii/Paguay* located further east near present-day Poway (Carrico 1977, 1998; Cooley et al. 1992; Winterrowd and Cardenas 1987). The coastal villages of *Ystagua*, *Onap, Jamo* (Rinconada) which was located along the west side of Rose Canyon, where the Rose Canyon drainage enters into Mission Bay, and *Sallagua,* which was located further north near the San Dieguito River Valley, were noted in early diaries because of their proximity to the El Camino Real, the north/south route between the San Diego Presidio, the San Diego Mission de Alcalá, and other missions and Spanish ranchos to the north. It is also likely that the east/west canyons and tributaries were also often used by the Kumeyaay as travel corridors from interior coastal plain areas, to and from villages located along, and at the mouth of the rivers (Trafzer and Carrico 1992:53). These river valleys were often referred to by native speakers as *oon-ya*, meaning trail or road, describing one of the main routes linking the interior of San Diego with the coast. For example, the floodplain from the San Diego Mission de Alcalá to the ocean was *hajir* or *qajir* (Harrington 1925).

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

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

The boys' adolescence ceremony, unlike the girls, was an initiation ceremony. First, the boys drank an intoxication extract called "*Kusi*" made from the Toloache root (*Datura meteloides)*, then they were taught certain dances and songs. The boys then fell asleep and had a vision. When they awoke the next morning, they were given large amounts of water, had a bath or swam, and were then painted black with white powder blown on them. They then fasted for six days. Additional dances and songs were learned, and ceremonies were performed for the next month. The boys' ceremony ended with the creation of a ground painting. The ground painting was a circle, showing the visible limits of the earth, animals associated with the

Chungichnish cult, and other features. The ground painting was then destroyed at the end of the ceremony. The ceremony ended when a human figure, but with a tail, was placed in a pit and covered specifically with stones. The boys were placed in the pit and hopped from stone to stone. Afterwards the figure was buried in the pit, and a dance was performed ending the ceremony (Waterman 1910). Spier adds that the boys only took the *Datura meteloides* once in their lives, and the old men watched out for the boys during the ceremony, which was often held during the winter.

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

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

The Shaman was called the *Kwasiyai*, and was born a shaman. Waterman (1910) reported that disease was caused by deleterious substances in the body, which must be sucked out. The Shaman cured individuals by sucking blood or the diseased object through the mouth or through a pipe, kneading and pressing and blowing tobacco smoke on the diseased person.

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

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

The Kumeyaay calendar was divided into six divisions, with 13 lunar months and four seasons. The calendar was used to know when to harvest plants and administer medicines. The Kumeyaay tracked the equinoxes and solstices, and both solar and lunar eclipses. The winter solstice was the most important date on the calendar, with the fall equinox being the start of the year as it also marked the acorn harvest (Miskwish

2016). Constellations were reflected in pictographs, petroglyphs, and cupules. Constellations played an important part of the puberty ceremonies, other constellations represent creation stories, and other stories, such as death relate to the solstice and equinox. Observatories could be rock cairns, rock alignments, or even a singly placed rock (Miskwish 2016).

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

Archaeological Record

Prehistoric Archaeology

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

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

The earliest known archaeological sites near San Diego County, with reliable dates, are from the Channel Islands. The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island dates to 13,300 years ago, and the Daisy Cave site (CA-SMI-261) on San Miguel Island dates to 12,300-11,120 years ago (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). Over 25 shell midden sites that date to between 12,000 and 8,000 years ago have been recorded on the Channel Islands. On the mainland a site near San Luis Obispo dates to 10,300-9,650 years ago and a several sites on Cedros Island in Baja California date to 12,000 years ago (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009).

Previously archaeologists believed that people came to North and South American through the Bering Land Bridge, however recent studies have identified that this ice-free corridor was blocked from 21,000 to possibly as late as 11,000 B.C. (Erlandson et al. 2007). Meanwhile the coast areas of the Pacific Northwest were deglaciated by approximately 14,000 B.C. Travel along the Pacific Coast in boats would have been possible during this period, and widespread kelp forest could have created a "kelp highway" with sufficient resources to sustain people entering North American during this time period (Erlandson et al. 2007, Gallegos 2017, Masters and Aiello 2007). Erlandson et al. (2007) argue that "it seems most likely that the peopling of the Americas included both coastal and interior migrations of peoples from northeastern Asia

and Beringia, with an earlier migration possibly following the northern Pacific coast" (56). However, Erlandson et al. also argues that no archaeological sites have been unequivocally dated to over 15,000 years ago in California or North American.

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

Paleo-Indian sites have been identified across most of North American, often referred to as the Clovis Complex. The Clovis Complex is defined by the use of large fluted projectile points and other large bifacial stone tools. Three isolated fluted points have been reported in San Diego County (Davis and Shutler 1969, Kline and Kline 2007, Rondeau et al. 2007). However, no fluted points have been found in San Diego County that are associated with radiocarbon dates or in association with Pleistocene fauna (Rondeau et al. 2007). Fluted points have been dated outside of California to 13,500 years before the present.

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

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

In addition, the Windsong Shores Site, SDI-10965/W-131, is representative of the San Dieguito Period, with artifacts similar to the WSPT, and was occupied ca. 9930 to 9580 years ago. However, these archaeological sites, in addition to artifacts similar to the WSPT, also contain artifacts which show a diet of shellfish, fish, birds, small to large mammals, and plant foods. Traditionally, archaeological research on Paleo-Indians has focused on the subsistence strategy of large game hunting of Pleistocene megafauna, which was then hunted to extinction. Subsequently Paleo-Indian peoples then focused on different subsistence strategies (Erlandson et al. 2007). More recent studies along the Southern California coast have focused on the diversity of subsistence strategies during this period, acknowledging the use of smaller animals and plant foods as staples, with limited evidence for big game hunting (Byrd and Raab 2007 and Erlandson et al. 2007). There is little specific information from San Diego County archaeological sites for subsistence practices from this time period, besides the sites listed above. However, in the Daisy Cave

archaeological site, only 200 miles to the north, one of the largest early Holocene archaeological deposits that has been excavated identified over 18 types of fish, multiple shellfish, marine mammals, and birds remains, showing that people relied on a wide assortment of marine resources as early as 8000 B.C., rather than subsisting on large mammal hunting (Erlandson et al. 2007). In addition, archaeological research across Southern California has shown the use of shellfish, marine mammals, and fish declined proportionately with distance from the coast. Less is known about plant use in interior sites from 8000 to 6500 B.C., besides the fact that an increase of milling tools is present suggesting that plant resources were heavily relied upon during this early period (Erlandson et al. 2007). Several sites in southwestern California from which spire removed *Olivella* beads have been recovered and dated to 9000 to 7000 B.C., which indicate a trade network between the coast and the interior people, or the movement of people between the two very different environments (Erlandson et al. 2007). Byrd and Raab argue that an environmental change from 10,000 to 8,000 cal. B.C. caused warming and drying conditions which shrunk the interior lakes and streams in Southern California's deserts and spurred the change from a reliance on large game hunting to a focus on a variety of subsistence strategies (2007).

While early dates are present in coastal San Diego County there is less information for a Late Pleistocene occupation in the inland areas of the County, including the western Colorado Desert, of which the far western portion is within San Diego County. Within the Indian Hill rock shelter site (P-37-0002537 / SDI-2537) there is radio carbon evidence for an occupation of the site at least 4,000 years ago, within the Middle Holocene, but no archaeological sites that have been reliably dated to the Late Pleistocene / Early Holocene Period (Gallegos 2017).

There is a large debate between the relationship of the San Dieguito and the La Jolla Complex peoples in San Diego County, and whether they represent distinct cultural changes or represent tool kits specific to the environment. The La Jolla Complex has been defined as the archaeological remains of the people inhabiting San Diego County during the Middle Holocene, discussed below. It has a focus on milling stone technology, rough percussion-flaked stone tools and a reliance on a variety of marine, plant, and small terrestrial resources (Hale 2009, Wallace 1955, Warren 1968). Sites which date to the Early Holocene in San Diego County do contain some milling tools, but at lower levels than the La Jolla period sites (Gallegos 2017). The lowest levels of the C.W. Harris Site (P-37-000149 / SDI-149), however have been identified as a Paleo-Indian Period occupation with a coastal adaption and the artifacts are primarily bifaces and scrapers without the ground stone artifacts associated with milling identified in other early sites (Gallegos 2017:21). The Remmington Hills site has four of the earliest radiocarbon dates in San Diego County, but contains cobble tools as well as milling tools, and shows a dependence on coastal and lagoon resources rather than big game hunting (Gallegos 2017). Gallegos also stresses that in choice locations in San Diego County, such as Tijuana Lagoon surrounding Otay Mesa and around La Jolla Bay the archaeological record shows a continuous habitation through the Holocene with little evidence for cultural change until the Late Prehistoric Period (Gallegos 2017). Development and bioturbation have resulted in a lack of stratigraphy in these areas, which may have obscured the presence a traditional Paleo-Indian occupation, if one had been present.

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

The Millingstone Horizon, known as the La Jolla Complex or the Archaic Period in San Diego County, consisted of a tool kit that focused on collection and processing of small plant seeds and hunting of a variety of medium and small game animals; along with a reliance on marine resources along the coast (Byrd and Raab 2007, Hale 2009, Rogers 1945, Warren 1968). While, early milling stone assemblages show that by 9,000 years ago milling tools were in use and that seeds and nuts must have been a dominate food source (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009), the Millingstone Horizon is generally attribute to the Middle to Late Holocene

Period and has been identified across much of central and southern California by ca. 6000 to 5000 cal B.C. The La Jolla Complex has been identified as remaining relatively stable for thousands of years in San Diego County with very little technological changes identified within the archaeological record (Byrd and Raab 2007, Hale 2009).

The archaeological record from this period are often found near the coastal lagoons, however inland sites are also identified during the lengthy Middle Holocene Period. La Jolla Complex sites along the coast and the lagoons contain a large number of shellfish remains. The stone tools associated with this period are often described as "crude" or "expedient" and contain choppers, scrappers, handstone, milling slabs, basin metates, discoidals, and Pinto and Elko projectile points. Flexed burials are associated with the La Jolla Complex (Moriarty 1966, Gallegos 2017, Hale 2009). A large number of small sandstone mortars or bowls have been recovered from archaeological sites in the La Jolla area, dated to the La Jolla Complex, as well as manos metates, pestles, net weights, scrapers and projectile points (Gallegos 2017).

Interior archaeological sites from this period were thought to by seasonally mobile with small settlement based on the availability of food resources. There is little archaeological evidence for group size and type and use of habitation structures within San Diego County for the middle Holocene. The interior archaeological sites from this period contain similar archaeological collections, without the use of shellfish and other marine resources, but with a focus on milling tools, and lithic choppers and scrapers.

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

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

maintained more productive estuaries that provided resources for a continuous occupation through the Middle to Late Holocene (Byrd and Raab 2007).

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

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

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

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

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

Many of the Late Prehistoric Period archaeological sites are located inland and contain bedrock milling features, thought to relate to acorn or other seed processing. People lived in larger coastal and lower valley villages, that were located near permanent water sources. These villages acted as ceremonial and political centers, and may have been occupied, at least partially, year-round. Smaller villages and residential areas were inhabited seasonally and were located near subsistence resources or were used for specialized activities, especially in inland areas (Byrd and Raab 2007, Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). This may have led to an increase in community size, longer stays at the major residences and different societal organization.

It is unknown if these changes in settlement patterns were caused by environmental factures, over use of resources, population growth, or other reasons. It is possible that some of these changes were responses to the Medieval Climatic Anomaly between A.D. 1100 and 1300, which caused a temperature increase and drought across the area (Gallegos 2017). Evidence of formal or permanent residential or communal structures has not been identified in the archaeological record. However, early archaeological studies in the County by Rogers reported archaeological evidence of brush house structures, stone enclosures, sweathouses, hearths, roasting pits, granary bases, bedrock milling features, pictographs, and petroglyphs (Gallegos 2017). Most of the rock art in San Diego County has been attributed to the Late Prehistoric Period (Gallegos 2017).

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

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

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

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

Common lithic materials for formed tools, primarily projectile points include chert, jasper, agate, silicified wood, rhyolite, wonderstone, quartz, obsidian, and Santiago Peak metavolcanics (Shackley 2004, Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). The wonderstone found in San Diego County derives from the Rainbow Rock source in the Colorado Desert (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). Dietler reports that during the Late Prehistoric Period, for all lithic use, there was a preference for obsidian followed by cryptocrystalline silicates and then volcanic material. However, while statically, there was a preferred material type, it was more advantageous to use material that was readily available, rather than moving large amounts of preferred material far distances (Dietler 2000). In addition, Obsidian Butte obsidian is found across the County and access to that resources do not appear to have been controlled by one group (Dietler 2000).

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

During the Late Prehistoric Period there is an increase in archaeological sites within the Colorado Desert, in eastern San Diego County. The Colorado Desert archaeological sites have range of radio -carbon dates from cal A.D. 135 to 645 (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). While located within Imperial County, Obsidian Butte (IMP-245) was a major resource of lithic material in San Diego County during the Late Prehistoric Period. Obsidian Butte obsidian was available during periods of low water within Lake Cahuilla. Obsidian Butte obsidian is found across Late Prehistoric archaeological sites within San Diego County during the last 1000 years and made up as much as 10 percent of some debitage assemblages in coastal and interior San Diego sites (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). The Colorado Desert was a major source of additional lithic material types found in San Diego County archaeological sites, including chert, chalcedony, basalt, rhyolite, quartz, and others.

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

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

Historic Period

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

Spanish Period (1769-1822)

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

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

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

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

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

Mexican Period (1822-1846)

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

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

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

usually made of Carrizo cane bound with rawhide strips. Floors were usually of hard packed dirt, although tile was also used.

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

American Period (1846-Present)

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

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

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

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

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

American Period resources can be categorized into remains of the frontier era, rural farmsteads and urban environments, with different research questions applicable to each category. Important research topics for

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

Mira Mesa Community Plan Update Project Area History

During the prehistoric and ethnohistoric periods, the large village site of *Ystagua* (SDI-4609) was located along the western boundary of the MMCPU project area. In addition, archaeological records show that the MMCPU project area was heavily used not only for procurement of natural plant and animal resources, but also for the numerous small canyons and drainages which provided sources of fresh water and provided travel routes between inland and coastal settlements.

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

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

travelling to San Alejo (San Elijo), which was later renamed to Batiquitos, and then crossing Agua Hedionda Creek on July 17 (Carrico 1977).

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

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

During its heyday, the village of *Ystagua* was a socio-economic hub for Southern California indigenous peoples. Coastal access for inland groups and access to foothill and mountain environments for coastal traders was made possible through Peñasquitos Creek, along the northern boundary of the MMCPU project area. The drainage not only provided a preferential access route between coastal and inland communities but also ample natural resources for local inhabitants. As time passed, the same resources were eventually relied upon by the Spanish and, later, Mexican ranchers.

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

The historic adobe was constructed later during the middle of the nineteenth century. During the Mexican Period, Captain Francisco Maria Ruiz was granted the Rancho de los Peñasquitos, a private rancho that encompassed nearly 8,500 acres (Pourade 1963, cited in Smith and Kraft 2013). Ruiz built the El Cuervo Adobe (formerly known as the Ruiz-Alvarado Adobe) near the convergence of Lopez Canyon and Los Peñasquitos Canyon, and later deeded the rancho to his friend Francisco Maria Alvarado, whose family occupied the dwelling. Later, around 1857, Alvarado's daughter married Captain George Alonzo Johnson, and both were given the title to Rancho de los Peñasquitos in 1862 (Smith and Kraft 2013). A small adobe structure was constructed directly south of the present-day location of the Native American occupation site.

In 1862, the El Cuervo Adobe (formerly known as the Johnson-Taylor Adobe or Johnson Adobe) was constructed. Several additional structures and outbuildings were added around the original adobe through 1868. The ranch was later sold to Jacob Taylor in 1885, who remodeled the ranch house and converted it to a house-hotel and stagecoach stop for a short while, servicing areas between the hotel and the Del Mar railroad station (Hector 1991b, cited in Smith and Kraft 2013). In 1913 the entire ranch burned down, however it was rebuilt and used as a bunkhouse up until 1940, when it was remodeled again to include updated lavatory and kitchen facilities (Hector 1991, cited in Smith and Kraft 2013).

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

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

3. METHODS

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

3.1 RECORD SEARCHES

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

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

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

3.2 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

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

4. RESULTS

4.1 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH RESULTS

SCIC Record Search Results

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

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

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the MMCPU
SD-00012	1979	Multi Systems Associates, Inc	Sorrento Valley Industrial Park Unit 8	Outside
SD-00057	1979	Adams, Therese E. and Charles S. Bull	A Report of the Mira Mesa Boulevard Cultural Resource Survey.	Intersects
SD-00069	1980	Apple, Stephen A. and Keith R. Olmo	Cultural Resources of Sorrento Corporate Park	Intersects
SD-00110	1978	Archaeological Systems Management	An Archaeological of Abram's Valle Mar Development in Mira Mesa.	Intersects
SD-00210	1985	Cardenas, Sean D. and Mary Robbins Wade	Cultural Resource Inventory and Significance Assessment: Eastgate Industrial Center.	Intersects
SD-00230	1977	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological Study of the Commercial Proposed Sorrento Valley R&D Complex.	Outside
SD-00279	1978	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological Study of the Proposed Wong Sorrento Industrial Buildings San Diego	Outside
SD-00283	1978	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological Study of the Roselle Street/Shell Oil Project.	Outside
SD-00292	1977	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological Study of the Sorrento Valley Road Pipeline Project.	Intersects
SD-00308	1980	Carrico, Richard and Keith Roades	Archaeological Survey of Miramar Auto Center Project.	Outside
SD-00328	1975	Carrico, Richard L.	Rimbach Property Archaeology Report	Outside
SD-00344	1979	Carrico, Richard and Richard Eckhardt	Archaeological Study of the Proposed Gaines Sorrento Industrial Park San Diego, California.	Intersects
SD-00380	1978	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological/Historic Survey of the Scripps Mesa Verde Project	Outside
SD-00419	1982	Carrico, Richard	Appendix E Archaeological and Historical Survey Report Sorrento Hills Community Plan.	Outside
SD-00425	1980	Carrico, Richard L. and Keith D. Rhodes	Archaeological Survey of the Ridge.	Intersects
SD-00453	1981	Corum, Joyce M.	Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed HOV Lane Project on Interstate 15 (11-SD-15 P.M. R11.4-M19.9) 11206-189560 11206-189540 11208-189550.	Intersects
SD-00468	1977	Corum, Joyce M.	An Archaeological Survey Report for a Portion of Interstate 15 and the Proposed Miramar Road Interchange (11-SD-15, P.M. R13.6-M14.7) 11206-152311.	Intersects
SD-00485	1979	Chace, Paul G.	An Archaeological Survey of McKellar Industrial Park City of San Diego.	Intersects
SD-00488	1978	Chace, Paul G.	An Archaeological Survey of Sant Fe Industrial Park and Adjoining Property, City of San Diego.	Intersects
SD-00505	1978	Chace, Paul G.	An Archaeological Survey of the Kendall-Miramar Business Park, City of San Diego (EQD No. 78-02-16).	Intersects
SD-00511	1974	Cupples, Sue Ann	An Archaeological Survey Report of Project: 11-SD-80515 P.M. 28.3-28.9 130.4-36.3	Intersects
SD-00526	1976	Cupples, Sue Ann	Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Interchange at Carroll Canyon Road and Interstate 15 11-SD-15 P.M. R13.8/14.4	Intersects
SD-00539	1976	Cupples, Sue Ann	An Archaeological Survey Report for a Park and Ride Lot at 11-SD-15 p.m. 15.8	Outside
SD-00565	1981	Carrillo, Charles and Karen Crotteau	Archaeological Survey of Several Highway Route Alternatives in Kearny Mesa, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-00601	1978	Eckhardt, Leslie C.	Archaeological/Historical Survey of the Hobbs Mira Mesa Project	Intersects
SD-00644	1980	Flower, Douglas, Linda Roth, and Darcy Ike	Archaeological Investigation at Scripps Western San Diego, California	Outside
SD-00648	1977	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological Study of the Norwich-Kaiser-Dentt Industrial Lot	Outside
SD-00652	1975	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Higgins-Sorrento Valley Project (EQD No. 75-06-31P)	Outside
SD-00680	1986	Hector, Susan and Sue Wade	Excavation of a Portion of SDi-4513 the Rimbach Site City of San Diego, California.	Intersects

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the MMCPU
SD-00682	1986	Hector, Susan	Archaeological Investigations at SDM-W-1440/SDI-5198 a Special Use Site on Mira Mesa San Diego California.	Outside
SD-00683	1984	Hector, Susan	Regional Archaeology Papers Number 1: Excavation and Analysis of the Historic and Prehistoric Components of Archaeological Site SDM-W-1439A.	Intersects
SD-00735	1975	Kaldenberg, Russell L.	An Archaeological Impact Report on the Mira Mesa Community Park and Recreation Center	Intersects
SD-00750	1980	Carrico, Richard L. and Clifford V. F. Taylor	Phase I Test Excavations of Portions of SDI-5443 Situated on Hallmark Circuits, Inc. Property ***REPORT MISSING***	Intersects
SD-00809	1985	Laylander, Don	Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Widening and Ramp Construction Route I-5/Carmel Valley Road San Diego County.	Outside
SD-00852	1989	Kyle, Carolyn, Dennis Gallegos, and Richard Carrilo	Village of *Ystagua* (Rimbach SDi-4513) Testing, Significance, and Management	Outside
SD-00958	1988	Kyle, Carolyn, Dennis Gallegos, and Richard Carrico	Cultural Resource Survey and Test for the Allred-Collins Industrial Park	Intersects
SD-01015	1987	Gallegos, Dennis, Andrew Pigniolo, and Richard Carrico	Cultural Resource Survey of the Leeds Parcel, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-01040	1987	Gallegos, Dennis R., Carolyn Kyle, and Richard Carrico	Cultural Resource Survey and Testing of SDi-5380 for the Shappel-Mesa Del Sol Project	Intersects
SD-01119	1985	Hector, Susan M.	Excavations at SDI-4609 a Portion of the Village of *Ystagua* Sorrento Valley, California	Outside
SD-01135	1973	Loughlin, Barbara A.	An Archaeological Impact Statement for California State Highways Project 11-SD-163, 8.5-10.0.	Outside
SD-01180	1987	Hector, Susan	Archaeological Monitoring on Sorrento Valley Road.	Intersects
SD-01251	1980	Johnson, Melissa J.	Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Mitigation Parcel Easements City of San Diego SD 015, R12.0/14.8 SD163, 10.4/11.8 (11825 11206 048191).	Intersects
SD-01295	1978	Norwood, Richard H.	The Cultural Resources of Peñasquitos East	Intersects
SD-01304	1978	Norwood, Richard H.	An Archaeological Survey for Carroll Ridge Subdivision.	Intersects
SD-01305	1977	Norwood, Richard H.	The Archaeological Resources of Mira Mesa Sports Village.	Intersects
SD-01316	1982	McCoy, Lesley C. and Alex N. Kirkish	Cultural Resources Data Recovery Program for the 230KV Transmission Line Rights-of-Way from San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station to Black Star Canyon and Santiago Substation and to Encina and Mission Valley Substations Vols. I & II	Intersects
SD-01331	1989	Pigniolo, Andrew	Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation of the Mira Mesa East and Otay Mesa South Alternatives for Navy Family Housing, San Diego County, California.	Intersects
SD-01334	1986	Pigniolo, Andrew, Dennis Gallegos, and Richard Carrico	Cultural Resource Survey for Miramar Naval Air Station, Proposed Brig.	Outside
SD-01341	1981	Polan, H. Keith	Parcel "D": an Archaeological Assessment.	Intersects
SD-01397	1979	Eidsness, Janet, Douglas Flower, Darcy Ike, and Linda Roth	Archaeological Investigation of the Sorrento Valley Road Pipeline Project Limited Linear Test, City of San Diego SDM-W-654	Outside
SD-01503	1987	Van Wormer, Stephen	Historic Architectural Study of the Meanley Residence, Scripps Ranch	Intersects
SD-01535	1978	Sutton, Mark Q. and Paul G. Chace	An Archaeological Survey of the Rancho Sorrento Property, City of San Diego	Outside
SD-01625	1977	WESTEC Services, Inc.	Cultural Resources of the West Mira Mesa Planning Area	Intersects
SD-01666	1986	Wade, Sue A.	Gonzales Canyon Sewer Line	Outside
SD-01681	1980	Smith, Brian F.	Archaeological Excavations at Site SDM-W-2666, Mesa del Sol Project Mira Mesa, California	Intersects
SD-01724	1984	RBR & Associates, Inc.	Biological Resources Report and Resource Rehabilitation Plan Chicarita Creek Trunk Sewer Extension	Outside
SD-01765	1981	Moriarty, James Robert III and H. Keith Polan	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Widening of Pomerado Road Between Interstate 15 and Scripps Ranch Boulevard	Outside
SD-01786	1979	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	Archaeological Survey Report on the "Scripps Westview" Property Located in the Mira Mesa Area of the County of San Diego	Outside
SD-01794	1987	Schaefer, Jerry and Michael C. Elling	An Assessment of Cultural Resources in Los Peñasquitos Canyon Reserve San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-01795	1981	RECON-Regional Environmental Consultants	Archaeological and Biological Survey Reports for the San Andres Project County of San Diego	Intersects
SD-01851	1989	Hector, Susan	Cultural Resources Survey of the San Diego Commuter Rail Project	Intersects

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SD-01852	1989	Hector, Susan and McMillian Davis	Cultural Resources Survey of the Lusk-Lopez Ridge Property San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-01864	1987	Hector, Susan	Archaeological Investigations on the Calle Cristobal Assessment District and Genstar Assessment District Parcel 16 City of San Diego	Intersects
SD-01876	1986	Hector, Susan and Stephen Van Wormer	Broken Fragments of Past Lifeways: Archaeological Excavations at Los Peñasquitos Ranch House Resource Area, San Diego (Phases I,II, & III)	Intersects
SD-01952	1990	Smith, Brian F.	Phase I Constraints Analysis Results of an Initial Cultural Resources Survey of the Nobel Drive/I-805 Interchange and Extension Project	Outside
SD-02058	1980	City of San Diego	Draft Environmental Impact Report Treetop Mission Gorge	Outside
SD-02059	1980	City of San Diego	Draft Environmental Impact Report Sorrento Corporate Park	Intersects
SD-02068	1982	City of San Diego	Sorrento II & III Land Development Permit	Intersects
SD-02071	1984	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Draft Program Environmental Impact Report for Los Peñasquitos Ranch House Restoration and East Canyon Development	Outside
SD-02316	1991	Smith, Brian F.	The Results of Archaeological Study for the SDG&E Peñasquitos-Genesee 69 KV Transmission Line Project, City Of San Diego	Outside
SD-02345	1991	Smith, Brian F.	Results of an Archaeological Study for the Genesee Avenue I-5 Interchange Project	Outside
SD-02388	1991	Smith, Brian F.	An Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Nobel Drive / I-805 Inter-Change and Extension Project	Outside
SD-02580	1993	Gallegos, Dennis and Ivan Strudwick	Survey and Test Report for the Rancho Peñasquitos Pipeline (P5e11) County Water Authority County San Diego	Intersects
SD-02628	1990	Carrico, Richard, Joyce Clevenger, Anne Cooper, and Dennis Gallegos	Historic Properties Inventory Report for The Mission Valley Water Reclamation Project, San Diego California	Outside
SD-02639	1990	Cheever, Dayle	Cultural Resources Survey of the Pipefitters Property in Mira Mesa	Intersects
SD-02663	1990	Smith, Brian F.	Environmental Assessment for Archaeological Resources of the NAS Miramar Terminal Radar Approach Control Facility San Diego	Outside
SD-02697	1990	Gross, Timothy and Mary Robbins-Wade	Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment for the Sorrento Valley Road Realignment and Utility Improvements, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-02699	1992	Carrico, Richard And Et Al	Phase 1 Historic Properties Inventory of the Mid-Coast Corridor Transportation Alternatives, San Diego, California	Outside
SD-02776	1993	City of San Diego	Draft Environmental Report on Monarch Pointe No. 87-1038 Mira Mesa, San Diego County California	Outside
SD-02839	1989	Collett, Russell O. and Sue A. Wade	Cultural Resources Survey of the El Camino Memorial Park Property	Intersects
SD-02887	1994	City of San Diego	Draft Environmental Impact Report: Treena Mesa Planned Industrial Development	Outside
SD-02890	1993	Wade. Sue A. and Russell Collett	Cultural Resource Survey of the El Camino Memorial Park Property in San Diego, California.	Intersects
SD-02909	1993	SRS and Nancy Whitney-Desautels	Cultural Resource Survey and Test Excavation, 200+ Acre Scripps Gateway Property, City of San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-02916	1990	Peak & Associates, Inc	Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties, California	Intersects
SD-02917	1979	Connors, Deborah T. and Charles Bull	An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Miramar Ranch North	Outside
SD-02962	1994	Carrico, Richard L.	Cultural Resources Technical Report for Penasquitos Trunk Sewer Relief Project, City of San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-03043	1996	Schroth, Adella, Roxana Phillips, and Dennis Gallegos	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for Subarea V Future Urbanizing Area, San Diego, California	Outside
SD-03045	2004	Lohstroh, Stephanie	Historical Resources Survey and Report for the Los Penasquitos North Wetland Creation Project - Revised	Outside
SD-03237	1994	Monserrate, Lawrence C.	Penasquitos Relief Truck Sewer City Council Approval	Intersects
SD-03248	1996	Cheever, Dayle	Cultural Resource Survey and Significance Assessment for a Portion of CA-SDI-12405h, Carmel Valley Precise Plan Area	Outside
SD-03340	1998	Schaefer, Jerry	Hazard Corporate Center Archaeological Study	Outside
SD-03349	1998	City of San Diego	Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for Eastgate Acres: Vesting Tentative Parcel Map/Rezone/Planned Industrial Development Permit/Resource Protection Ordinance	Outside
SD-03350	1997	Kirkish, Alex N. and Brian F. Smith	Archaeological Survey of the Eastgate Acres Project	Outside

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SD-03365	1989	Whitney-Desaultes, Nancy A.	Cultural Resource Investigation Wuest Property Miramar Ranch North City of San Diego San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-03421	1997	Cook, John	Cultural Resource Report for the Mira Mesa Market Center Project	Intersects
SD-03428	1998	City of San Diego	Draft EIR for Scripps Gateway	Outside
SD-03454	1998	City of San Diego	Draft EIR for the Mira Mesa Market Center	Intersects
SD-03589	1999	Harris, Nina M., Tracy Stropes, and Dennis R. Gallegos	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Village of Ystagua Water Main Break City of San Diego, California	Outside
SD-03674	1999	Pigniolo, Andrew R. and Michael Baksh	Cultural Resources Inventory of Los Penasquitos Canyon Revegetation Project, City of San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-03683	1999	Alter, Ruth	Results of The Historic Building Assessment for 1128 Oliver Avenue, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-03720	1996	Schroth, Adella B, Dennis R. Gallegos, Peti Mchenry, and Nina Harris	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for the Water Repurification Pipeline and Advanced Water Treatment Facility, City of San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-03787	2000	Pierson, Larry J	An Archaeological Survey of the Vista Sorrento Parkway Project, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-03896	2000	Curt Duke	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility SD 392-03, County of San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-03944	1996	Gallegos, Dennis, Petei Mchenry, Michael Caldwell, Nina Harris, and Jenn Perry	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for Subarea V Future Urbanizing Area San Diego, California	Outside
SD-04222	1979	Polan, Keith	Archaeology Report Proposed Mitralani Park	Intersects
SD-04241	1978	Archaeological Systems Management, Inc.	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Abram's Valle Mar Development in Mira Mesa	Intersects
SD-04297	1978	Eckhardt, Lesley C.	Archaeological/ Historical Survey of the Aero World Theme Park	Intersects
SD-04322	1986	Westec Services, Inc. and Carolyn Kyle	Cultural Resource Testing Program for SDI-12(W-662) Loci L, M, N, &P Penasquitos Creek	Outside
SD-04331	1987	Westec	Cultural Resources Survey & Testing of SDI-5380 for the Shappel Mesa Del Sol Project	Intersects
SD-04345	1977	Moriarty, Robert James III	Archaeological Survey of Mira Mesa Industrial Park Soledad Canyon Area City of San Diego, Ca	Intersects
SD-04349	1986	Pigniolo, Andrew and Dennis Glalegos and Richard Carrico	Cultural Resource Survey for Miramar Naval Air Station Proposed Brig	Outside
SD-04355	1987	Cheever, Dayle	Cheever, Dayle	Intersects
SD-04378	2002	City of San Diego	Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Fenton-Carroll Canyon Off Site Mitigation	Outside
SD-04398	1995	Kyle, Carolyn	North Torrey Pines Bridge over Los Penasquitos Creek	Intersects
SD-04480	1987	Rosen, Martin	2nd Supplemental Historic Property Survey - 11-SD-5, P.M. R29.51	Intersects
SD-04595	2002	Kyle, Carolyn E.	Cultural Resource Survey for the Fenton-Carroll Canyon Off-Site Mitigation Project City of San Diego, California	Outside
SD-04628	1979	PRC Toups Corporation	Environmental Impact Report Scripps Westview	Outside
SD-04697	2000	Shepard, Richard S. and Roger D. Mason	Cultural Resources Records Search & Survey Report for the Sunset Pointe Property Las Peñasquitos Area, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-04715	1992	City of San Diego	Appendices to the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve Master Plan	Intersects
SD-04819	1999	Carrico, Richard	Historical Overview to Land Use and Development within the Camp Elliott Area	Intersects
SD-04911	1985	Laylander, Don	Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Widening & Ramp Construction Route I-5/ Carmel Valley Road San Diego County	Outside
SD-04928	1999	Cheever, Dayle	Results of a Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of 8606 Miramar Road	Intersects
SD-04948	1979	Recon	EIR for Carroll Canyon Materials Extraction Cud	Intersects
SD-04974	1979	Recon	EIR for Peñasquitos Park View Estates Units 1&2	Outside
SD-04975	1979	Recon	EIR for Peñasquitos Park View Estates Unit No. 3	Outside
SD-04976	1979	Recon	EIR for Peñasquitos Park View Estates Unit No. 4	Intersects
SD-04979	1980	Recon	Environmental Impact Analysis for Peñasquitos Park View Estates Units 6 & 7	Outside
SD-05006	2001	Bowden-Renna, Cheryl and Rebecca Mccorkle-Apple	Cultural Resources Survey for the Rancho Bernardo Pipeline 2 and Black Mountain Ranch Reclaimed Water Pipeline Project, San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-05040	1985	Caltrans	Historic Property Survey 11-SD-5 R30.0-R34.1	Outside
SD-05047	1981	Caltrans	Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed HOV Lane Project on Interstate 15	Intersects

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SD-05076	2000	Cleland, James H.	Historical Resources Inventory for the Miramar Distribution System Improvements San Diego, California	Outside
SD-05159	1998	Recon and Jo Anne D. Gilmer	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Survey of the Tierra Alta Subdivision and Rezone, Planned Residential Development Permit, Resource Protection Ordinance Permit, Coastal Development Permit, No. 98-0792	Intersects
SD-05193	1997	Cook, John	Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Mercy Road Homes Project	Intersects
SD-05226	1996	Piginolo, Andrew	Archaeological Resource Evaluation Report: State Route 56: Between Coast & Foothill, City of San Diego, Ca	Intersects
SD-05234	1997	Kirkish, Alex and Brian F. Smith	An Archaeological Survey of The Eastgate Acres Project (LDR No. 96-7756)	Outside
SD-05251	1979	Westec Services	Environmental Data Statement San Onofre to Encina 230 KV Transmission Line Addendum No. 3	Intersects
SD-05297	1988	Carrico, Richard	Data Recovery Program for a Portion of Pump Station 64 Force Main Improvement within the Southwestern Portion of SDI-4609, the Village of Ystagua, Sorrento Valley, Draft Final Report	Outside
SD-05298		Carrico, Richard and Clifford V. F. Taylor	Phase I Test Excavations of Portions of SDI-5443 Situated on Hallmark Circuits, Inc. Property	Outside
SD-05299	1975	Westec	Rimbach Property Archaeology Report	Intersects
SD-05320	2001	Pigniolo, Andrew and Stephanie Murray	Letter Report: Los Peñasquitos Canyon Revegetation Monitoring Report	Intersects
SD-05397	1998	Gilmer, Jo Anne	Cultural Resource Survey of the Tierra Alta Subdivision and Rezone, Planned Residential Development Permit, Resource Protection Ordinance Permit, Coastal Development Permit, No. 98-0792	Intersects
SD-05446	1978	Fulmer, Scott	Archaeological Survey and Report Eastgate Mall/Miramar Road Industrial Park	Outside
SD-05569	2002	Duke, Curt	AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 10005 A-01	Outside
SD-05643	1993	City of San Diego	DEIR of Subarea V Plan in the North City Future Urbanizing Area	Intersects
SD-05739	1996	Monserrate, Lawrence	Draft EIR Subarea V Del Mar Mesa Specific Plan in the North City Future Urbanizing Area	Outside
SD-05742	1992	City of San Diego	DEIR for Carroll Canyon Community Plan Amendment	Intersects
SD-05746	1994	City of San Diego	DEIR for Treena Mesa Planned Industrial Development	Outside
SD-05865	1978	Bull, Charles S.	Letter Report: Archaeological Resources on a Parcel on Roselle Street, Sorrento Valley	Outside
SD-06039	1989	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc	Cultural Resource Investigation Wuest Property Miramar Ranch North City of San Diego San Diego County California	Intersects
SD-06040	2001	Wade, Sue	3880 Quarter Mile Drive: Archaeological Information	Outside
SD-06066	2001	City of San Diego	EIR For Noah City Water-Reclamation System Project	Intersects
SD-06198	1986	Laylander, Don	First Supplemental Historic Property Survey 11-SD-5 P.M.R30.0-R34.5 11222-030100	Intersects
SD-06272	1998	Schaefer, Jerry Phd	Canyon Creek Industrial Park Cultural Resources Study	Intersects
SD-06275	1998	Schaefer, Jerry Phd.	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Malibu Raceway Site	Intersects
SD-06405	1995	City of San Diego	DEIR for Corporate Research Park	Intersects
SD-06452	1990	Rosen, Martin	Historic Property Survey State Route 56	Intersects
SD-06522	1999	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Survey for the Carroll Business Park Project San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-06574	1991	Rosen, Martin	Negative Archaeological Survey New State Route 56	Intersects
SD-06646	1982	Hector, Susan	Archaeological Survey of Parcel 340-081-8 Sorrento Valley, San Diego	Outside
SD-06716	1978	Bull, Charles S.	An Archaeology Assessment of Lusk Industrial Park	Intersects
SD-06725	1992	City of San Diego	Master EIR North City Future Urbanizing Area	Outside
SD-06877	1995	Widell, Cherilyn	NAS Miramar Realignment--Historic Resources	Intersects
SD-07085	1998	City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration-Hazard Corporate Center	Outside
SD-07106	1975	County of San Diego	Rancho Peñasquitos Overview	Outside
SD-07151	1996	City of San Diego	Public Notice of Draft EIR Subarea V Del Mar Mesa Specific Plan in the North City Future Urbanizing Area	Intersects
SD-07215	1999	City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Westmore Road Improvements, Carroll School Park	Intersects
SD-07312	1988	Laylander, Don	Results of a Data Recovery Program for Corral Canyon Prehistoric Archaeological District, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-07378	1998	Smith, Brian F.	An Archaeological Survey of the Vista Sorrento Parkway Project	Intersects
SD-07404	1987	Cheever, Dayle, Richard Carrico, and Dennis Gallegos	Cultural Resources Survey for the Pardee-Westview Project and the Proposed Samoa Avenue Road Improvement Corridor, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-07419	2002	City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Olsen Industrial Lot	Outside
SD-07420	2000	Smith, Brian F.	An Archaeological Survey for the Olsen Industrial Lot Project, 9905 Olsen Drive, San Diego, California	Outside

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SD-07469	2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 10090a San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-07584	2000	Harper, Christopher and Roman Beck	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment: Mira Sorrento Place (Connector Road) between Scranton Road and Vista Sorrento Parkway San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-07656	1979	Keith Olmo	Archaeological Survey and Report: Sorrento Corporate Park	Intersects
SD-07702	2000	Brian F. Smith	An Archaeological Survey of the Olson Industrial Lot Project	Outside
SD-07733	1982	Westec	Sorrento Hills Community Plan Draft EIR	Outside
SD-07816	2002	Curt Duke	AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 10017a	Intersects
SD-07817	2002	Curt Duke	AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 10015a	Intersects
SD-07842	2002	Nighabhlain, Sinead	Significance Evaluation of the Del Mar Bluffs Spillway (P-37-024195)	Outside
SD-07854	2001	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SD 652-02, San Diego, Ca	Intersects
SD-07855	2001	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SD 653-01 San Diego, Ca	Intersects
SD-07866	1978	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological/Historical Survey of the Scripps Mesa Vista Project	Outside
SD-07870	2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 10009a San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-07993	2000	Nighabhlain, Sinead	Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve Restoration Program, Cultural Resource Survey	Outside
SD-08004	1991	Rosen, Martin	Negative Archaeological Survey Report-Second Addendum Route 11-Sd-56	Intersects
SD-08144	2002	Kyle, Carolyn E.	Letter Report Cultural Resource Monitoring for the Mohnike Adobe Project	Outside
SD-08149	2003	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SD 962-01 City and County of San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-08202	2002	City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration; Sorrento Valley Trunk Sewer and Pump Station 89	Outside
SD-08267	2002	City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for Olson Industrial Lot	Outside
SD-08353	2003	City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for El Cuervo Norte Offsite Mitigation & Access Road	Outside
SD-08404	1999	Cook, John	Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation of the Pipefitters Property	Intersects
SD-08405	2000	Shepard, Richard S.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for the Sunset Pointe Property, Los Peñasquitos Area, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-08524	1992	Kyle, Carolyn and Dennis R. Gallegos	Cultural Resource Survey Report, Carroll Mesa Project, San Diego, CA Dep #91-0602	Intersects
SD-08529	2000	Mason, Roger D., Mark L. Peterson, and Robert O. Gibson	Results of Extended Test Program and Data Recovery Program for Pacific Highlands Ranch Archaeological Sites	Intersects
SD-08535	1983	Fink, Gary	The Cultural Resources of Los Peñasquitos Regional Park, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-08706	1980	Flower, Douglas, Darcy Ike, and Linda Roth	Archaeological Investigation at Scripps Westview, San Diego, California, SDI-7091-3	Outside
SD-08796	2001	Cooley, Theodore G.	Report of Cultural Resources Surveys for 17 Geotechnical Investigation Locations for the Proposed San Vicente Pipeline Tunnel Project (Route 16b) in Southwestern San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-08852	1990	Wade, Sue A., Stephen R. Van Wormer, and Dayle M. Cheever	Historic Properties Inventory for North City Water Reclamation Facilities Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-08957	1993	Brian F. Mooney Associates	Draft: Historic Properties Background Study for the City of San Diego Clean Water Program	Intersects
SD-08981	2004	Underwood, Jackson and Cheryl Bowden-Renna	Archaeological Survey for Replacement of Jet Fuel Usts and Distribution System, MCAS Miramar San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-08984	2001	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead	Camino Ruiz Park Cultural Resource Survey	Intersects
SD-08986	2004	Helix Environmental Planning, Inc.	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Camino Ruiz Neighborhood Park	Intersects
SD-09040	2002	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resources Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD844-01, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-09054	2004	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Monitoring for the Canyonside Reclaimed Water Pump Station Project City of San Diego, California	Outside
SD-09066	2002	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD692-02, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-09099	2001	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Survey for the Biostruct Research and Development Project; City of San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-09111	2004	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resources Survey for the San Diego Miramar College Library/Learning Resource Center Project City of San Diego. California	Intersects

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SD-09128	1991	Gallegos, Dennis and Carolyn Kyle	Cultural Resource Survey Report Carroll Canyon Project San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-09156	2004	Mcginnis, Patrick and Michael Baksh	Cultural Resources Survey of the Los Peñasquitos Watershed Sedimentation Basin Project, City of San Diego, California	Outside
SD-09206	2004	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD-213-02, 7081 Consolidated Way, City of San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-09230	2004	Giacomini, Barb and Chase Caudell	Post-Fire Archaeological Survey of 9635 Acres on Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego, California	Outside
SD-09342	2002	Harper, Christopher and Roman F. Beck	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment: Sorrento-Miramar Curve Realignment and Second Main Track Project San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-09381	2003	Robbins-Wade, Mary	National Register Evaluation of CA-SDI-9127h, Recreation Vehicle Campground (P-045), Marine Corps Air Station, Miramar, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-09397	2004	Hector, Susan M., Sinead Ni Ghabhlain, Mark S. Becker, and Ken Moslak	Archaeological Site Evaluations in Support for Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-09516	2005	Caterino, David	The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study	Intersects
SD-09634	2001	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Assessment/Evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site SD392-04, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-09649	2001	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Assessment/Evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site SD519-01, San Diego, California	Outside
SD-09653	2001	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Assessment/Evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site SD620-02, San Diego, California	Outside
SD-09898	2005	Andrew Pigniolo	Archaeological Testing and Evaluation at CA-SDI-2723 (SDM-W-265) for the Proposed Carroll Canyon Road Extension Project, City of San Diego, California (EA11-955976 L, Project Number 16138)	Intersects
SD-10139	2006	Case, Robert and K. Ross Way	Cultural resources monitoring report for the Olson Industrial Park Project (LDR No. 40-0495), University Area, San Diego, California	Outside
SD-10551	2006	Arrington, Cindy	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	Intersects
SD-10701	1991	Cheever, Dayle M., David Hanna, and Mcmillan Davis	A Cultural Resources Survey of the Pomerado Extension Trunk Sewer Phase Ii	Outside
SD-10704	1981	Flower, Douglas and Linda Roth	NAS Miramar, Initial Cultural Resources Study Archaeology/History/Architecture	Intersects
SD-10885	2007	Mattingly, Scott A.	Archaeological and Geospatial Investigations of Fire-Altered Rock Features at Torrey Pines State Reserve, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-10923		Tanner, Don and Marty Stott	A Study of the Santa Maria de Los Peñasquitos Rancho	Intersects
SD-11010		Various	Mohnike Adobe, 12115 Black Mountain Road, San Diego, California 92126	Intersects
SD-11146	2007	Hector, Susan	Los Peñasquitos Canyon Long-Term Access Project Archaeological Resources Inventory	Intersects
SD-11287		Various	Sorrento Valley Site, 10415 Sorrento Valley Road, San Diego, California	Outside
SD-11414	2007	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Archaeological Survey Report, I-5 / Genesee Avenue Interchange Project, San Diego, California	Outside
SD-11425	2007	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search Results for T-Mobile Facility Candidate SD07071a (Hydra Pole), Southwest Corner of Hydra Lane and Camino Ruiz, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-11441	2007	Bonner, Wayne H. and James M. Keasling	Cultural Resource Records Search Results for T-Mobile Facility Candidate SD07290 (Windy Ridge Pole), Northwest Corner of Calle Cristobal and Windy Ridge Way, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-11452	2007	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Final Cultural Resources Survey Report Construction of Joint Regional Confinement Facility Southwest, (Brac P-790v), Marine Corps Air Station, Miramar, San Diego, California	Outside
SD-11460	2007	Reddy, Seetha N.	A Programmatic Approach for National Register Eligibility Determinations of Prehistoric Sites within the Southern Coast Archaeological Region, California	Intersects
SD-11482	2007	Kyle, Carolyn E.	Historic Property Survey Report - Mira Mesa / Scripps Ranch Direct Access Ramp Project	Intersects
SD-11483	2007	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Historic Property Survey Report - I-5 / Genesee Avenue Interchange Project	Outside
SD-11484	2007	Herrmann, Myra and Jeffrey Szymanski	Archaeological Resources Survey for the Camino Ruiz Connector Trail, San Diego, California Project No. 135022	Intersects
SD-11509	2002	Purvis, Nicole J.	Mohnike Adobe - National Register of Historic Places Registration Form	Outside
SD-11567	2004	Hale, Micah	Cultural Resource Inventory for the Gawle Property, San Diego County	Outside
SD-11568	2007	Cook, John R.	SDI-7202 Test Results; Gawle Property	Outside

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SD-11569	2008	Akyuz, Linda	Historical Resources Evaluation for an Archaeological Site within the Gawle Project Area, City of San Diego, California	Outside
SD-11606	2007	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate Sd60xc014 (Maddox Park), near the Corner of Dabney and Flanders Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-11640	2006	Harris, Nina	Results of a Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey for the Nancy Ridge Business Park Project, City of San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-11761	2007	Dominici, Deb	Historic Property Survey Report, I-5 North Coast Widening Project	Intersects
SD-11803	2008	Dominici, Deb	Historic Property Survey Report for Interstate 805 North Corridor Project	Intersects
SD-11823	2007	Kick, Maureen S.	Cultural Resources Technical Report for the San Diego Vegetation Management Project	Intersects
SD-11824	1980	Ferris, Robert D.	Ruiz-Alvarado Adobe Ranch House – A Feasibility Study for the Preservation, Restoration, and/or Reconstruction	Intersects
SD-11825	2008	Rosen, Martin D.	Historic Property Survey Report for the I-805 Direct Access Ramp and Carroll Canyon Road Extension Project, City of San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-11826	2008	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California Project. No. 42891	Intersects
SD-11832	2008	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Lopez Canyon Long-Term Access Project Cultural Resources Survey	Intersects
SD-11901	2008	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Facility Candidate SD07037 (Sorrento Valley Row) Northwest Corner of Sorrento Valley Boulevard and Pacific Haven Court, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-11902	2008	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Facility Candidate Sd07044 (Capricorn Way Row) Intersection of Capricorn Way and Bootes Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-11903	2008	Bonner, Wayne H. and Sarah Williams	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SD07074a (Lipscomb Drive), Lipscomb Drive and Gold Coast Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-11951	2007	Stillwell, Larry N.	The Cellular Phone Tower at 8038 Arjons Drive (Project-Sd60xc114g) in San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-11976	1995	Bischoff, Matt, William Manley, and Martin Rosen	Draft Cultural Resources Inventory Survey Naval Air Station Miramar, California	Intersects
SD-12044	2008	Noah, Anna C. and Dennis R. Gallegos	Final Class Iii Archaeological Inventory for the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California	Outside
SD-12165	2009	Rosen, Martin	First Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report for the Zamudio Biological Mitigation Parcel for the Interstate 805 Direct Access Ramp and Carroll Canyon Road Extension Project City of San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-12179	2009	Caltrans	Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment with Finding of No Significant Impact of the Mira Mesa/Scripps Ranch Direct Access Ramp Project	Intersects
SD-12200	2009		Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MSWSMP)	Intersects
SD-12297	2009	Gross, G. Timothy	Archaeological Resources on a Lot on Roselle Street, San Diego, California	Outside
SD-12422	2001	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead and Drew Pallette	A Cultural Resources Inventory for the Route Realignment of The Proposed Pf. Net / AT&T Fiber Optics Conduit Oceanside to San Diego, California	Outside
SD-12490	2009	Willis, Chad and Jill Gardner	Final Report of Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring for the SDG&E Mira Sorrento Substation Project, San Diego County, California (ETS 7768)	Intersects
SD-12642	2008	Laylander, Don and Linda Akyuz	Archaeological Survey and Extended Phase I Investigations for the Caltrans I-805 North Corridor Project, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-12711	2010	Garcia-Herbst, Arleen, David Iversen, Don Laylander, and Brian Williams	Final Inventory Report of the Cultural Resources within the approved San Diego Gas & Electric Sunrise Powerlink Final Environmentally Superior Southern Route, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California	Outside
SD-12822	2010	Rosen, Martin D.	Second Supplemental Historic Property Survey (Hpsr-S2) for the Interstate 805 Direct Access Ramp (Dar) and Carroll Canyon Road Extension Project; Completion of Section 106 Compliance in Accordance with the Statewide Programmatic Agreement	Intersects
SD-13006	2011		Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program - Draft Recirculated Program Environmental Impact Report	Intersects
SD-13283	2011	Ruston, Rachel S.	Cultural Resources Review and Records Searches for Line 3010 Operations & Maintenance Potholing and Phase I & 2 Pipeline Integrity/ Retrofit Activities	Intersects
SD-13300	2011	Perez, Don, Britta Fenniman, and Ginger Weatherford	Proposed New Tower Project 8510 Miralani Drive, San Diego, Ca 92126	Intersects

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the MMCPU
SD-13474	2010	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead, Mark Becker, Dave Iverson, Sherri Andrews, and Scott Wolf	Cultural and Historical Inventory and Impacts Assessment Report for San Diego Association of Governments Sorrento-to-Miramar Double Track Project, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-13475	2010	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead	Historic Property Treatment Plan For CA-SDI-4609/Sdm-W-654, Sorrento-to-Miramar Double Track Project, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-13490	2011	Lehman, Jane	Section 106 Consultation for Leased Construction for New FBI Building, 10000 Block of Vista Sorrento Parkway, San Diego Ca	Intersects
SD-13522	2011	State Bank of India	Branch Relocation 9494 Black Mountain Road, Suite E, San Diego	Intersects
SD-13940	2012	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Black Mountain Road Wetland Mitigation Project Cultural Resources Survey (Affinis Job No. 2470)	Intersects
SD-13997	1984	Hector, Susan	Test Excavations at Los Peñasquitos Ranch House	Outside
SD-14066	2012	Gunderman, Shelby, Sarah Stringer-Bowsher, and Sinead Ni Ghabhlain	Cultural and Historical Resources Report for the Sorrento Valley Double Track Project	Outside
SD-14088	2012	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead	Task Order 33, Amendment 5: Cultural Resource Study for the Sorrento To Miramar Double Track- Phase 1 Task 2- Environmental Clearance and Permitting, Pines Maintenance Spur Track Cultural Resource Testing	Outside
SD-14089	2012	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead, Sarah Stringer Bowsher, and Scott Wolf	Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for Alternatives 1C and 6, Sorrento to Miramar Curves Straightening and Double Track Project, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-14090	2010	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead, Mark Becker, Dave Iversen, Sherri Andrews, and Scott Wolf	Cultural and Historical Inventory and Evaluation Report for San Diego Association of Governments Sorrento-to-Miramar Double Track Project, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-14091	2010	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead and Scott Wolf	Cultural and Historical Resource Existing Conditions Report for the Sorrento to Miramar Curve Straightening and Double Track Project, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-14095	2011	ASM Affiliates, Inc.	Final Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update for Marine Corps Air Station Miramar	Intersects
SD-14141	2003	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Archaeological Survey Report, Mira Mesa Bus Rapid Transit Station San Diego, California (Affinis Job No. 1776)	Intersects
SD-14164	2012	Smith, Brian F.	Mitigation Monitoring Report for Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline	Outside
SD-14324	2013	Wilson, Stacie	Letter Report: ETS 24904- Cultural Resources Survey for Pole Z96767, Community of Sorrento Valley, City of San Diego, California- Io 7011102	Outside
SD-14369	2013	City of San Diego	Carroll Canyon Commercial Center Draft Environmental Impact Report	Outside
SD-14405	2013	Bonner, Wayne and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate SD0527 (Maddox Park), 7799 Flanders Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-14487	2013	Robbins-Wade, Mary and Andrew Giletti	Cultural Resource Study: CA-SDI-11696 and CA-SDI-14131, Carmel Mountain/ Del Mar Mesa Preserves Natural Resource Management Plan Trails San Diego, California	Outside
SD-14615	2013	Caltrans	I-5 North Corridor Project Supplementals	Intersects
SD-14616	2013	Bantilan-Smith, Meris	Section 106 Consultation for Sunset Pointe Residential Development	Intersects
SD-14619	2013	Smith, Brian F. and Jennifer R. Kraft	A Cultural Resources Study for the Los Peñasquitos Adobe Drainage Project, San Diego County, California (Csd-04.03)	Outside
SD-14729	2013	Davison, Kristina and Mary Robbins-Wade	Tiburon Homeowner's Association Brush Management Program Cultural Resources Survey	Intersects
SD-14788	2013	Loftus, Shannon	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site SD0263 Gold Coast 9230 Gold Coast Drive San Diego, San Diego County, California 92126	Intersects
SD-14818	2014	Maniery, Mary, Monica Nolte, Joshua Allen, and John Berg	National Register Evaluation of 12 Sites at Marine Corps Air Station, Miramar, San Diego County, California Final Report	Outside
SD-15021	2014	Brian F. Smith	Report of The Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Los Peñasquitos Adobe Drainage Project	Outside
SD-15076	2014	Wayne Bonner and Kathleen A. Crawford	Direct Ape Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06211a (Sd211 Pacific Bell Building) 9059 Mira Mesa Boulevard, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-15090	2014	Wayne H. Bonner, Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06211a (SD211 Pacific Bell Building) 9059 Mira Mesa Boulevard, San Diego County, California	Intersects

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the MMCPU
SD-15137	2014	Phil Fulton	Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory Verizon Wireless Services Kenemar Facility City Of San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-15151	2015	David Brunzell	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Crown Castle/ Verizon Fiber PUC Project, San Diego, California (BCR Consulting Project No. Syn1404)	Intersects
SD-15218	2013	Kristin Tennesen	ETS #24374, Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Tl 6905, Z96513 Emergency Pole Replacement Project, San Diego County, California (HDR #201464)	Intersects
SD-15402	2015	Susan M. Hector and Joshua A. Tansey	Archaeological Survey for the SDG&E CMP TL669 Pole Replacement Z96079, Mira Mesa, San Diego County, California (SDG&E ETS #29959)	Intersects
SD-15590	2013	Don C. Perez	Cultural Resources Survey, Torrey Merge / Ensite #16066 (116733), 10999 Sorrento Valley Road, San Diego, San Diego County, California 92121	Outside
SD-15768	2014	Phil Fulton	Cultural Resource Assessment Class I Inventory, Verizon Wireless Services, Miramar Gate Facility, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-15807	2014		Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Kika', 12604 La Tortola, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-15851	2014	Carrie D. Wills and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Marbury Mesa', 9050 Mira Mesa Boulevard, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-15852	2014	Carrie D. Wills and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate 'North Mollison', 880 North Mollison Avenue, El Cajon, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-16088	2014	Shannon L. Loftus	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site NS0619 Miralani Business Park LTE 2c 8680 Miralani Drive San Diego, San Diego County, California 92131 Caspr# 3601581967	Intersects
SD-16127	2008	Deb Dominici and Don Laylander	2007 Cultural Resources Treatment Plan North Coast Interstate 5 Corridor	Intersects
SD-16128	2014		NCTD Positive Train Control Project - NCTD Base Radio Site Name: Miramar Remote, (Latitude 32.877489, Longitude -117.174278) San Diego, San Diego County, Ca 92121	Intersects
SD-16131	2013	Michelle Blake	Sixth Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR): Revised Area of Potential Effects (Ape) I-5 North Coast Corridor	Intersects
SD-16320	2015	Glenny, Wayne	Letter Report: ETS 30162 - Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Replacement Of Capacitor D152461, City of San Diego, California - Io 7011102	Intersects
SD-16330	2015	Roy, Julie	Letter Report: ETS 30453 - Cultural Resources Survey for Pole Brushing Project, Various Locations, San Diego County, California - Io 6013464	Intersects
SD-16420	2015	Wills, Carrie D.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate Sd07118 (Winterwood Park) 7540 Winterwood Lane, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-16555	2015	Davis, Shannon and Gorman, Jennifer	Historic Building/Structure Evaluation Supplement, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-16775	2014	Gunderman Castells, Shelby, Becker, Mark, Scharlotta, Ian, Quach, Tony, and Ghabhain, Sinead Ni	Data Recovery Excavations at CA-SDI-4609/SDM-W-654, Ethnohistoric Village of Ystagua, for the San Diego Association of Governments Sorrento-to-Miramar Double Track Phase One Project, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-16852	2015	Perez, Don C.	Cultural Resources Survey Miramar College / Ensite #26853 (159976) 9230 Gold Coast Drive San Diego, San Diego County, California 92126 EBI Project No. 6115000879	Intersects
SD-16919	2017	Jow, Stephanie	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for Trenching Activities in Support of the Rancho Peñasquitos Park Electrical Project	Outside
SD-16960	2016	Whitaker, James E.	ETS #34110 Cultural Resources Survey for the Tl 13810 CMP Replace Z96765, Z96766, Z96767, Z96768, Peñasquitos Project, San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-16979	2016	Leonard, Daniel	ETS #34290, Tl 23004/23001, Z96443 Veg Trim Access Rd, Peñasquitos Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-16994	2016	Roy, Julie	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for Los Peñasquitos Adobe Repairs	Outside
SD-17008	1989	Hector, Susan and Cheever, Dayle E.	Results of an Archaeological Monitoring Project in Sorrento Valley, City of San Diego	Outside
SD-17198	2015	Castells, Shelby Gunderman	Archaeological Resource Report Form for the Canyon Hills Park Improvements Project, City of San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-17231	2017	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resource Assessment of the MTSA San Diego Fiber Trench Project, San Diego, California (BCR Consulting Project No. Syn1613)	Outside
SD-17233	2017	Brunzell, David	San Diego 129 Project, San Diego County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. Syn1622)	Intersects
SD-17509	2018	Foglia, Alberto B.	Archaeological Monitoring for Tl6905 Anchor Installation at Pole Z96512, San Diego, San Diego County, California (SDG&E ETS # 37685, Pangis Project # 1402.14)	Intersects

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the MMCPU
SD-17575	2016	Williams, Brian	Cultural Resource Survey Report for Distribution Systems Modifications on the San Diego Gas & Electric Company and Southern California Gas Company Pipeline Safety & Reliability Project, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-17579	2017	Castells, Shelby Gunderman and Joel Lennen	Cultural Resource Report for The Spring Canyon Firebreak, Rainbow to Santee Non-Miramar, West Aqueduct Road, and Kearny Villa Road Alternatives for the San Diego Gas & Electric and Southern California Gas Company Pipeline Safety & Reliability Project, San Diego	Intersects
SD-17580	2017	Castells, Shelby Gunderman	Cultural Resource Report for The Spring Canyon Road, Sycamore Canyon, West Aqueduct Road, and Kearny Villa Road Alternatives for the San Diego Gas & Electric and Southern California Gas Company Pipeline Safety & Reliability Project within Marine Corps	Intersects
SD-17586	2017	Pigniolo, Andrew	Cultural Resource Survey of the Fedex Ground Package System Parking Lot Expansion Project 9905 Olson Drive, City of San Diego, California	Outside

The record search indicated that 159 previously recorded cultural resources are located within the study area (Table 2). The previously recorded resources include archaeological sites, historic addresses and isolates. One hundred ten cultural resources are located within the MMCPU project area, and 49 cultural resources have been recorded within the one-quarter mile record search radius surrounding the MMCPU. The 159 previously recorded resources consist of 121 prehistoric resources, 29 historic resources, and 5 multicomponent resources. Four resources were unable to be classified due to incomplete site forms on file at the SCIC. The 110 previously recorded resources within the MMCPU include 86 prehistoric resources, 19 historic resources, and 3 multicomponent resources, with 2 resources having incomplete information. The 49 cultural resources identified within the one-quarter mile record search radius include 35 prehistoric resources, 10 historic resources, and 2 multicomponent resources, with 2 resources having incomplete information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder (Date)	Evaluation	Relation to the MMCPU
P-37-001064	SDI-001064	-	-	Unknown	D. Pallette (2001) C.B., T.G. (n.d.)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-001076	SDI-001076	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	R. Crabtree, C. King (1960) R. Crabtree, C. King, C.B., T.G. (1960)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-001087	SDI-001087	1442	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter, AP15 Habitation Debris	L. McCoy (1977) N.M. Mdby (1960)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-001106	SDI-001106	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	Q.K. Diamond (1960)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-002723	SDI-002723	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter, AP11 Hearths/Pits, AP15 Habitation Debris	L. Akyuz and D. Laylander (2006) A. Pigniolo (2002) S. Askar and S. Hilton (1999) Wallace (n.d.)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-004513	SDI-004513	654	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter, AP11 Hearths/Pits, AP15 Habitation Debris	D. Pallette (2005) R.V. May (1975)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-004609	SDI-004609	654	Prehistoric	Ethnographic Village of *Ystagua* AP2 Lithic Scatter, AP3 Ceramic Scatter, AP11 Hearths/Pits, AP15 Habitation Debris See P-37-010438/ CA-SDI-10438	S. Castells (2014) D. Iversen (2010) D. Cheever (1985) J. Krase (1972)	3S - Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation.	Within
P-37-005028	SDI-005028	1519 Locus C	Prehistoric	AP4 Bedrock Milling Feature	T. Adams (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005029	SDI-005029	2118	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	T. Adams (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005030	SDI-005030	2119	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	T. Adams (1979)	Not evaluated	Within

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder (Date)	Evaluation	Relation to the MMCPU
P-37-005031	SDI-005031	2120A	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	I. Cordova and A. Cox (2014) B. Glenn, A. Pigniolo, S. Briggs (1993) T. Adams (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005032	SDI-005032	2120C	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	T. Adams (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005033	SDI-005033	2120 Locus B	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	T. Adams (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005034	SDI-005034	2116	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	T. Adams (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005035	SDI-005035	2117	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	T. Adams (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005161	SDI-005161	1441	Historic	AH2 Foundations/Structure Pads, AH4 Privies/Dumps/Refuse Scatters	T. Jacques (1981) L.C. McCoy (1977)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005193	SDI-005193	1435	Multicomponent	AH2 Foundations/Structure Pads, HP44 Adobe Building/Structure, AP2 Lithic Scatter	G. Connell, J. Burkard, J. Covert (2007) L.C. McCoy (1977)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005194	SDI-005194	1436	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	L.C. McCoy (1977)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005195	SDI-005195	1437	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	L.C. McCoy (1977)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005196	SDI-005196	1438	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	L.C. McCoy (1977)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005197	SDI-005197	-	Multicomponent	AH2 Foundations/Structure Pads, HP44 Adobe Building/Structure, AP2 Lithic Scatter	L.C. McCoy (1977)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005198	SDI-005198	1440	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	J. Thesken (1981) L.C. McCoy (1977)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005201	SDI-005201	1443	Historic	HP44 Adobe Building/Structure	L.C. McCoy (1977)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005202	SDI-005202	1444	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	L.C. McCoy (1977)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005203	SDI-005203	1445A	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	D.R. Gallegos, R.L. Phillips, C.E. Kyle (1995) L.C. McCoy (1977)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005204	SDI-005204	1446	Multicomponent	AH2 Foundations/Structure Pads, HP44 Adobe Building/Structure, AP2 Lithic Scatter	S. Wolf, A. Pham, S. Bigney, G. Kitchen (2012) M.J. Hatley (1978) L.C. McCoy (1977)	3S - Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation.	Within
P-37-005220	SDI-005220	1336	Multicomponent	Historic Rancho at Los Peñasquitos/Johnson-Taylor Adobe AP15. Habitation debris, HP33 Farm/Ranch, HP44 Adobe Building/Structure See P-37-008125/ CA-SDI-8125H and P-37-020924	S. Jow (2017) J. Roy (2016) S.R. Van Wormer (2004) M. Ward (1988) R.H. Norwood (1977)	1S Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.	Outside
P-37-005378	SDI-005378	1507	Prehistoric	AP4 Bedrock Milling Feature	R.H. Norwood (1977)	Not evaluated	Within

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder (Date)	Evaluation	Relation to the MMCPU
P-37-005380	SDI-005380	2666	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter, AP4 Bedrock Milling Feature	B.F. Smith (1980) R.H. Norwood (1977)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005385	SDI-005385	1519A	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	R.H. Norwood (1977)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-005443	SDI-005443	654	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter, AP15 Habitation Debris	C.V.F. Taylor (1977)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-005444	SDI-005444	1528	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	R.H. Norwood (1978)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005455	SDI-005455	1632	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	R. Norwood (1978)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005490	SDI-005490	-	Prehistoric	AP8 Cairns/Rock Features	S. Fulmer (1978)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005605	SDI-005605	1666A	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	C.S. Bull (1978) J.R. Moriarty (1977)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005606	SDI-005606	1666B	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	C.S. Bull (1978) J.R. Moriarty (1977)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005607	SDI-005607	1666C	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	C.S. Bull (1978) J.R. Moriarty (1977)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005608	SDI-005608	1666D	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	C.S. Bull (1978) J.R. Moriarty (1977)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005609	SDI-005609	1666E	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	C.S. Bull (1978) J.R. Moriarty (1977)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005610	SDI-005610	1666F	Prehistoric	AP16 Ground Stone Isolate	C.S. Bull (1978) J.R. Moriarty (1977)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005611	SDI-005611	1666G	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	C.S. Bull (1978)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-006945	SDI-006945	2103	Historic	HP44 Adobe Building/Structure	T. Adams (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-006946	SDI-006946	2104	Historic	HP33 Farm/Ranch	T. Adams (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-006947	SDI-006947	2105	Historic	HP46 Walls/Gates/Fences	T. Adams (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-006948	SDI-006948	2122	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	T. Adams (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-006949	SDI-006949	2123	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	T. Adams (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-006950	SDI-006950	2124	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	T. Adams (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-006951	SDI-006951	2125	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	T. Adams (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-006952	SDI-006952	2126	Prehistoric	AP8 Cairns/Rock Features	T. Adams (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-006953	SDI-006953	2127	Prehistoric	AP8 Cairns/Rock Features	T. Adams (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-007091	SDI-007091	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter, AP12 Quarry	T.M. Kearns (1979)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-007092	SDI-007092	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	T.M. Kearns (1979)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-007093	SDI-007093	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	T.M. Kearns (1979)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-007241	SDI-007241	2324	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	D. Ferguson (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-007439	SDI-007439	-	Prehistoric	AP12 Quarry	R. Olmo (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-007440	SDI-007440	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	G. Connel, J. Burkard, J. Covert (2007) R. Olmo (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008098	SDI-008098	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	Corum (1979)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-008099	SDI-008099	-	Historic	AH15 Standing Structures	Corum (1979)	Not evaluated	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder (Date)	Evaluation	Relation to the MMCPU
P-37-008100	SDI-008100	-	Historic	AH4 Privies/Dumps/Refuse Scatters	Corum (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008101	SDI-008101	-	Historic	AH4 Privies/Dumps/Refuse Scatters	Corum (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008102	SDI-008102	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	K. Mock, H. Thomson (2007) Corum (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008103	SDI-008103	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	Gallegos & Associates (n.d.) Corum (1979)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-008104	SDI-008104	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	Corum (1979)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-008105	SDI-008105	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	Corum (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008106	SDI-008106	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	Gallegos & Associates (n.d.) Corum (1979)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-008111	SDI-008111	-	Prehistoric	AP4 Bedrock Milling Feature	Corum (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008112	SDI-008112	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	Corum, Parkins (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008113	SDI-008113	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	Corum, Price, Parkins, McCorkle, Rock (1979)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-008114	SDI-008114	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	Corum, Parkins, Price (1979)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-008118	SDI-008118	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	Fink, McCorkle, Parkins, Price, Rock (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008119	SDI-008119	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	Fink, McCorkle, Parkins, Price, Rock (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008120	SDI-008120H	-	Historic	AH2 Foundations/Structure Pads, AH5 Wells/Cisterns, AH11 Walls/Fences	Fink, McCorkle, Parkins, Price (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008124	SDI-008124H	-	Historic	Historic Mohnike Adobe HP44 Adobe Building/Structure	I. Cordova, A. Cox (2014) G. Fink, H. Price, B. McCorkle (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008125	SDI-008125H	-	Multicomponent	Historic Rancho at Los Peñasquitos/Johnson-Taylor Adobe AP15. Habitation debris, HP33 Farm/Ranch, HP44 Adobe Building/Structure See P-37-005220/ CA-SDI-5220 and P-37-020924	S. Jow (2017) J. Roy (2016) S.R. Van Wormer (2004) M. Ward (1988) R.H. Norwood (1977)	1S Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.	Outside
P-37-008396	SDI-008396	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	K. Rhodes (1980)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008675	SDI-008675	2524	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	K. Rhodes (1980)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-008803	SDI-008803	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	S. Day, T. Jacques (1981)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-009241	SDI-009241	-	Historic	AH12 Graves/Cemetery	A. Noah (1982)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-009289	SDI-009289	2809	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	S. Hector (1982)	Not evaluated	Within

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder (Date)	Evaluation	Relation to the MMCPU
P-37-009290	SDI-009290	2810	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter, AP15 Habitation Debris	S. Hector (1982)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-009702	SDI-009702	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Marine Shell Scatter	J. Thesken (1983)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-009869	SDI-009869	3446	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	B.F. Smith (1984)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-009870	SDI-009870	3447	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	B.F. Smith (1984)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-009871	SDI-009871	3448	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	B.F. Smith (1984)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-010216	SDI-010216	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	M. Robbins-Wade, D.S. Cardenas (1985)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-010249	SDI-010249	-	Prehistoric	AP15 Habitation Debris	K.Ross Way (2003) M. Robbins-Wade (1985)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-010251	SDI-010251	-	Prehistoric	AP15 Habitation Debris	M. Robbins-Wade (1985)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-010438	SDI-010438	654	Prehistoric	Ethnographic Village of *Ystagua* AP2 Lithic Scatter, AP3 Ceramic Scatter, AP11 Hearths/Pits, AP15 Habitation Debris See P-37-004606/ CA-SDI-4609	S. Castells (2014) D. Iversen (2010) D. Cheever (1985) J. Krase (1972)	3S - Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation.	Outside
P-37-010529	SDI-010529	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	S.A. Wade (1986)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-010674	SDI-010674	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter, AP4 Bedrock Milling Feature	M. Robbins-Wade, Cardenas (1986)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-010675	SDI-010675	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter, AP4 Bedrock Milling Feature	M. Robbins-Wade, Cardenas (1986)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-010676	SDI-010676	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	M. Robbins-Wade, Cardenas (1986)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-010677	SDI-010677	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	M. Robbins-Wade, Cardenas (1986)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-010678	SDI-010678	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	M. Robbins-Wade, Cardenas (1986)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-010679	SDI-010679	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	M. Robbins-Wade, Cardenas (1986)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-010680	SDI-010680	-	Prehistoric	AP4 Bedrock Milling Feature	M. Robbins-Wade, Cardenas (1986)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-010681	SDI-010681	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter, AP15 Habitation Debris	M. Robbins-Wade, Cardenas (1986)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-010682	SDI-010682	-	Historic	AH2 Foundations/Structure Pads, AH3 Landscaping/Orchard, AH4 Privies/Dumps/Refuse Scatters, AH15 Standing Structures	M. Robbins-Wade, Cardenas (1986)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-010745	SDI-010745	-	Historic	AH4 Privies/Dumps/Refuse Scatters	A. Pigniolo (1987)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-011162	SDI-011162	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	D. Gallegos, C. Kyle (1989)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-013492	SDI-013492	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	B. Glenn, A. Pigniolo, S. Briggs (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-013797	SDI-013800	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	D. James, B. Glenn, T. Cooley (1994)	Not evaluated	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder (Date)	Evaluation	Relation to the MMCPU
P-37-013817	SDI-013820	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	B. Giacomini (2002) D. James, A. Pigniolo (1994)	6Z – Found Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-013865	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	D. James, A. Pigniolo (1994)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-013866	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	D. James, A. Pigniolo (1994)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014721	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	T. Muranaka (1984)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014722	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	T. Muranaka (1984)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014780	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	B. Hunter, M. Robbins-Wade (1984)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014781	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	B. Hunter, M. Robbins-Wade (1984)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014784	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	B. Hunter, M. Robbins-Wade (1984)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014790	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	Cardenas, M. Robbins-Wade (1984)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014806	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	M. Robbins-Wade, Sinkovec (1984)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-014807	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	M. Robbins-Wade, Sinkovec (1984)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-014808	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	M. Robbins-Wade, Sinkovec (1984)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-014809	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	M. Robbins-Wade, Haynal (1984)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-014864	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	Cardenas, M. Robbins-Wade (1986)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014865	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	Cardenas, M. Robbins-Wade (1986)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014866	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	Cardenas, M. Robbins-Wade (1986)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014867	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	Cardenas, M. Robbins-Wade (1986)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014882	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	Unknown author (n.d.)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014883	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	Unknown author (n.d.)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014884	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	Unknown author (n.d.)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-015245	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	K. Collins, B. Glenn, J.J., S.C., E.S., C.S. (1992)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-015246	-	-	-	Site Form Missing	-	-	Within
P-37-015247	-	-	-	Site Form Missing	-	-	Within
P-37-015392	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	S. Briggs, A. Pigniolo, B. Glenn (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-015393	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	S. Briggs, A. Pigniolo, B. Glenn (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder (Date)	Evaluation	Relation to the MMCPU
P-37-017548	-	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	R. Alter (1999)	6Z – Found Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-018429	SDI-015608	-	Historic	AH4 Privies/Dumps/Refuse Scatters, AH7 Railroad track	B. Giacomini (2000)	not evaluated	Outside
P-37-018626	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	R. Shepard (2000)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-018627	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	R. Shepard (2000)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-018628	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	R. Shepard (2000)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-018908	-	-	Historic	Old Peñasquitos Creek Bridge HP19 Bridge	J. Hupp (2000)	6Z – Found Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-020924	SDI-008125	-	Historic	Historic Rancho at Los Peñasquitos/Johnson-Taylor Adobe AP15. Habitation debris, HP33 Farm/Ranch, HP44 Adobe Building/Structure See P-37-005220/ CA-SDI-5220 and P-37-008125/CA-SDI-8125H	S. Jow (2017) J. Roy (2016) S.R. Van Wormer (2004) M. Ward (1988) R.H. Norwood (1977)	1S Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.	Outside
P-37-021999	-	-	Historic	Ruiz-Alvarado Adobe Rancho House (AKA El Cuervo Adobe) Site Form Missing	-	-	Outside
P-37-024244	-	-	Historic	Cypress Creek Stagecoach Road AH7 Road	L. Tift (2013) A. Noah, D. Gallegos (n.d.)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-024291	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	C. Bowden-Renna, S. Rose (2001)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024523	SDI-016263	-	Prehistoric	AP4 Bedrock Milling Feature	M Baksh, S. Briggs (2002)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-024739	SDI-016385	-	Historic	Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad AH7 Railroad	S. Foglia (2017) M. Courtney (2017) L. Tift, J. Lennen (2016) P. Daly (2015) S. Castells (2015) S. Castells, T. Quach (2014) S. Castells, J. Krintz (2013) S. Castells (2013) E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011) B. Stiefel, S. Gunderman (2007, 2009) Unknown Author (2012)	3S Appears Eligible for NR as an Individual Property through Survey Evaluation	Within

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder (Date)	Evaluation	Relation to the MMCPU
					D. Ballester, T. Woodard (2002)		
P-37-024934	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	M. Robbins-Wade (2003)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024935	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	M. Robbins-Wade (2003)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-025848	SDI-017200	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	M. Hale (2004)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-025849	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	M. Hale (2004)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-026453	-	-	-	Site Form Missing	-	-	Outside
P-37-028352	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	A. Noah, L. Tift, R. Anderson, C. Lucas (2006)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-028353	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	A. Noah, L. Tift, R. Anderson, C. Lucas (2006)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-029613	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	A. Noah, L. Piek, C. Linton (2007)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-029948	-	3031	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	K. Folan (1981)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-030525	SDI-019398	-	Historic	AH4 Privies/Dumps/Refuse Scatters	PAR Environmental Services, Inc. (2013) I. Cordova (2013) K. Moslak, J. Tansey, T. Taylor, A. Lown (2008)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-030526	SDI-019399	-	Historic	AH4 Privies/Dumps/Refuse Scatters	PAR Environmental Services, Inc. (2013) K. Moslak, J. Tansey, T. Taylor, A. Lown (2008)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-033263	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	K. Davison, N. Curo (2013)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-033264	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	A. Noah, L. Piek, C. Linton (2007)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-034625	SDI-021554	-	Historic	AH4 Privies/dumps/trash scatters	I. Cordova, A. Cox (2014)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-034626	SDI-021555	-	Historic	AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters	I. Cordova, A. Cox (2014)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-035444	-	-	Historic	HP9 Public Utility Building	K.A. Crawford (2013)	6Z – Found Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-036110	-	-	Historic	HP39 Other (Playground)	S. Davis (2015)	6Z – Found Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-036116	-	-	Historic	HP4 Ancillary Building	S. Davis (2014)	6Z – Found Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder (Date)	Evaluation	Relation to the MMCPU
P-37-036117	-	-	Historic	HP39 Other (Recreational Facility)	S. Davis (2015)	6Z – Found Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-037746	-	-	Historic	AH16 Refuse Isolate	J. Shelmire (2017)	Not evaluated	Within

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

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

Primary Number	Address	Name	Property Type	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the MMCPU
P-37-008124/ CA-SDI-8124H	12115 Black Mountain Road	Mohnike Adobe	HP44 Adobe Building/Structure	I. Cordova, A. Cox (2014) G. Fink, H. Price, B. McCorkle (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-017548	7501 Miramar Avenue	-	HP2 Single Family Property	R. Alter (1999)	6Z – Found Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-018908	Interstate 15	Old Peñasquitos Creek Bridge Bridge 57C-475 (57-106R)	HP19 Bridge	J. Hupp (2000)	6Z – Found Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-020924	12020 Black Mountain Road	Historic Johnson-Taylor Adobe (AKA Los Peñasquitos Adobe)	HP33 Farm/Ranch, HP44 Adobe Building/Structure	S. Jow (2017) J. Roy (2016) S.R. Van Wormer (2004) M. Ward (1988) R.H. Norwood (1977)	1S Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.	Outside
P-37-021999	0 Sorrento Valley Road	Ruiz-Alvarado Adobe Ranch House (AKA El Cuervo Adobe)	Site Form Missing	-	-	Outside
-	8684 Louis Lane	-	-	-	-	Outside
-	10801 Sorrento Valley Road	Sorrento Valley Pet Cemetery	Cemetery	-	-	Outside

San Diego Museum of Man Record Search Results

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

NAHC Record Search Results

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

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

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

Archival Research Results

The GLO maps and records provided by the BLM show historic use of the MMCPU project area starting in the late 19th century. The MMCPU project area encompasses portions of four plat maps: Township 14 South Range 2 West, Township 14 South Range 3 West, Township 15 South Range 2 West, and Township 15 South Range 3 West (Figures 4 and 5).

Within the Plat Survey map Township 14 South Range 2 West dated 1879, a total of 19 individual residences are plotted, consisting of Watson's house (in southwest ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section 2), J. Moffet's house (in southeast ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 2), Lynet's house (in southwest ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 1), Mrs. Waldon's house (in northeast ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section 12), Le Claire's house (in south ½ of northeast ¼ of Section 12), O.S. Chapin's house (in southeast ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 12), French's house (in southwest ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 12), an unnamed cabin (in northeast ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section 13), T.S. Rhode's house (in southeast ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 13), Anderson's house (in northwest ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 13), G.W. Parnelli's house (in west ½ of southwest ¼ of Section 13), C. Paine's house (in south ½ of southwest ¼ of Section 11), J.M. Wood's house (in northeast ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 14), L. Beardsleys house (in southwest ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 14), Lime's house (in south ½ of southwest ¼ of Section 14), J.H. Rickey's house (in northeast ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 23), N.H. Dodson's house (in north ½ of southwest ¼ of Section 23), O'Connells house (in southwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 21), and Fisher's house (in southeast ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section

32). Other structures depicted include the Paquay Post Office (in southwest ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 12), and a schoolhouse (in east ½ of northwest ¼ of Section 13). Several roads are also plotted, with one main road proceeding east, up through Peñasquitos (Paguay) Creek, with a single intersection within the eastern confluence. The intersection proceeds north and south, termination within small adjacent canyons each. The main route from San Diego to Ft. Yuma is also depicted within Peñasquitos Canyon.

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

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

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

Within the 1884 survey map for Township 14 South Range 3 West, fourteen houses are plotted. These consist of Ewing's house (in east ½ of southwest ¼ of Section 6), Cranwell's house (in north ½ of southeast ¼ of Section 6), Sales house(in southwest ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 5), Rodriguez house (in northeast ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section 7), Dolore's house (in southwest ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 7), Blue's house (in southwest ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 18), Serrano's house (in southeast ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 19), McGonagal's house (in southeast ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 16), McGonagal's cabin (in northwest ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section 21), J.M. McGonagal's house (in southeast ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 20), S.J.M. McGonagal's house (in north ½ of southwest ¼ of Section 20), McGonagal's field (in south ½ of northwest ¼ of Section 21), John McGonagal's house (in the south ½ of southwest ¼ of Section 21), and Alvarado's house(in the northwest ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 32). Other structures plotted on the 1884 map include an old wooden cross and stake (in the southeast ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 5), a "mound" (in the southwest ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section 4), a school house (in southwest ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 7), and a set of former house ruins (located in the west ½ of northwest ¼ of Section 30). Several roads are also depicted, including Soledad Road (starting in the northwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 1, proceeding southwest through Sections 2 and 3, and then proceeding west through the northwest ¼ of Section 10 and the north ½ of Section 9, ending at Brownson's House and Brownson's Sheep Fold), San Diego Road (starting in the northwest ¼ of Section 19, heading north through Sections 7 and 18, and continuing off from intersections with other roads heading north and then northeast through Section 6 into an unsectioned portion of Section 5), County Road (starting in the northwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 30 and the south ½ of Section 19, proceeding northeast through Sections 20, 16, 9, and 10, connecting with Soledad Road in Section 2) and several unnamed roads connecting Cranwell's House, Sales House, Rodriguez's House, and Ewing's house in Sections 5, 6, and 7. Other designated places on the 1884 map include running water/creek (located in southwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 1 and the east ½ of Section 2), the San Dieguito River (starting in unsectioned portions of Section 5, heading southwest through Section 5, crossing into the northwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 8, then heading west-southwest through the north ½ of Section 7), Cordero Canyon (depicted within Sections 20, 21, 16, 15, 14, and 22), a spring (located within

the northwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 16), wild cherry trees (located in the north ½ of northeast ¼ of Section 28). Other noted places include Lot No. 38 being depicted as "Part of Rancho de Los Penasquitos", present within Sections 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34; and Canada del Cuerbo listed in Sections 33, 34, 35, and 26.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Topographic maps from 1976 and 1978 show numerous new streets and residential developments within the study area, which has also been named Mira Mesa. Camino Ruiz is the largest of the new road infrastructure. Residential development is largely concentrated within the eastern portion of the study area,

and several schools are also plotted. Residential development is limited, however, within areas west of Montongo Street.

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

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

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

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

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

Imagery from 1980 shows several new residential neighborhood developments are present west of Montongo Street, with residential and commercial development ending at Parkdale Avenue. The improved/paved portion of Mira Mesa Blvd ends at Parkdale Avenue; however, the road continues west as an unpaved route. Several small commercial developments are also present along the west edge of the study area surrounding Sorrento Valley Road.

Aerials from 1981 depict numerous large-scale commercial developments present along the west edge of the study area surrounding Mira Mesa Blvd, which is still largely undeveloped. No additional new roads or infrastructure is visible within the imagery.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

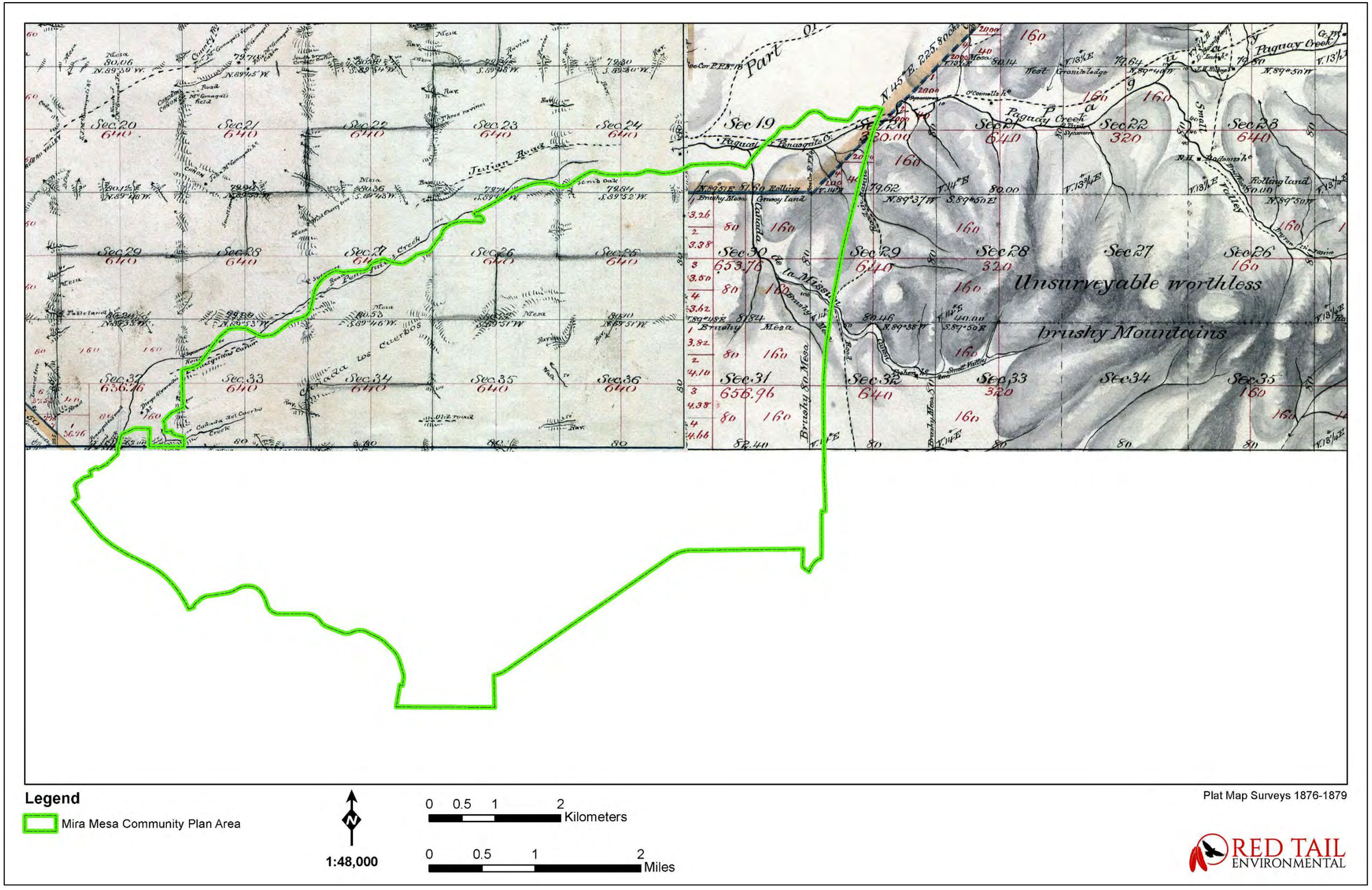

Figure 4. GLO Plat Maps 1876-1879.

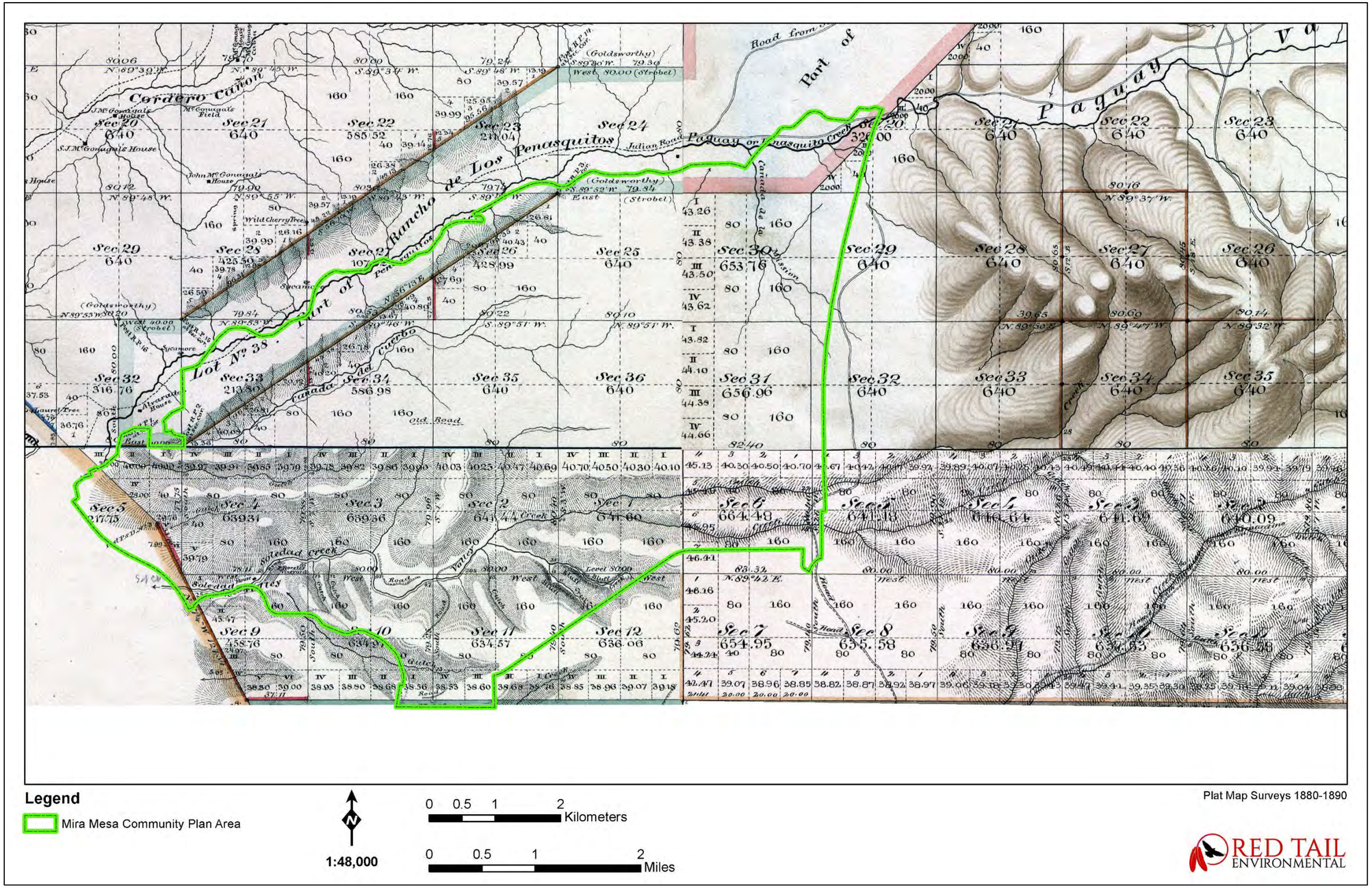

Figure 5. GLO Plat Maps 1880-1890.

5. CULTURAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The MMCPU project area has been categorized into three cultural resource sensitivity levels rated low, moderate, or high based on the results of the archival research, the NAHC SLF record search, regional environmental factors, and historic and modern development (Figure 6). The Cultural Resources Sensitivity Map is included in Confidential Appendix E. A low sensitivity rating indicates areas where there is a high level of disturbance or development and few or no previously recorded resources have been documented. Within these areas, the potential for additional cultural resources to be identified is low. A moderate sensitivity rating indicates that some previously recorded resources have been identified, and/or the potential for cultural resources to be present would be moderate. A high sensitivity rating indicates areas where significant resources have been documented, and/or have the potential to be identified. The resources in high sensitivity areas are generally complex in nature with unique and/or abundant artifact assemblages. In some cases, the resources in high sensitivity areas may have been determined to be significant under local, State or Federal guidelines.

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

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

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

Much of the MMCPU project area has been extensively developed during the modern era, largely beginning with suburban residential development in 1969 and it is assumed that many of the cultural resources within the MMCPU project area have been disturbed. However, it is possible that intact cultural resources are present in areas of the MMCPU that have not been previously developed, or are buried in alluvial deposits located within canyons, and along the western boundary of the MMCPU. This study reveals that cultural sensitivity varies across the MMCPU project area, and that it supported Native American populations for possibly thousands of years, representing a prehistorically and historically active environment. Therefore, because there is a potential that cultural resources will be impacted during implementation of the MMCPU, these areas have been categorized as moderate and high sensitivity and will require further evaluation during the subsequent project review process.

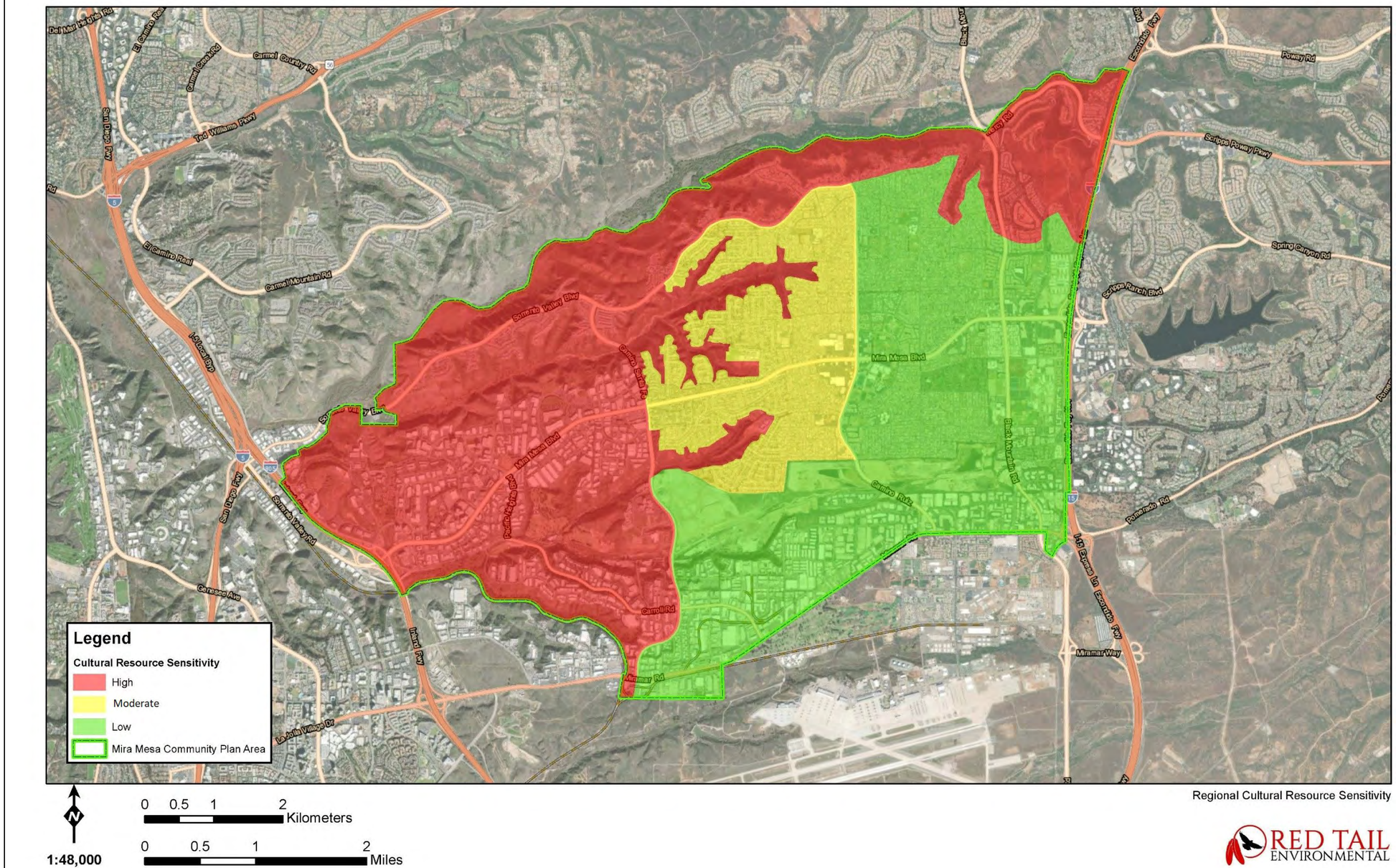

Figure 6. MMCPU Cultural Resources Sensitivity Map.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

This cultural resource constraints analysis was undertaken in association with the update of the Mira Mesa Community Plan for the City of San Diego. To achieve this analysis, archival data, geographical and environmental factors, and correspondence with the local Native American tribes were reviewed. This evaluation was conducted to determine if implementation of the MMCPU has the potential to impact archaeological and/or tribal cultural resources.

Future discretionary projects located in the areas identified with a moderate or high sensitivity 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 Mira Mesa is developed, many prehistoric and archaeological resources may be 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 are made to ensure that buried resources are identified and documented:

- Conduct extensive, non-intrusive investigations to better locate 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. 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 a historical resource, 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 Mira Mesa are protected and properly cared for. A current list of local tribes can be obtained through the NAHC for all future projects.

6.1 MITIGATION FRAMEWORK

Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, and/or scientific importance (Office of Historic Preservation 1995). Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the region in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. 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, a subsurface component, or both. Historic archaeological resources are those originating after European contact. These resources may include subsurface features such as wells, cisterns, or privies. Other historic archaeological remains include artifact concentrations, building foundations, or remnants of structures.

Historical resources are defined as archaeological sites and built environment resources determined significant under CEQA. Several criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically,

criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. Historical 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.

Historical resources in the San Diego region span a timeframe of at least the last 12,000 years and include both the prehistoric and historic periods.

Tribal Cultural Resources are addressed in Public Resources Code Section 21074. A Tribal Cultural Resource is defined as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and may be considered significant if it is (1) listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources; or (2) a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1.

The City's Historical Resources Regulations (HRR) are contained in the Land Development Code (Chapter 14, Division 3, Article 2) and provide the regulatory framework for the protection, preservation, and restoration of cultural resources, and apply to all development within the City of San Diego when cultural resources are present regardless of the need for a development permit. The Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG) (City of San Diego 2001) are incorporated into the Land Development Manual by reference and provide property owners, the development community, consultants and the general public with explicit guidelines for the management of historical resources located within the jurisdiction of the City. These guidelines are designed to implement the City's Historical Resources Regulations in compliance with applicable local, state, and federal policies and mandates, including, but not limited to, the City's General Plan, CEQA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The intent of the guidelines is to ensure consistency in the management of the City's historical resources, including identification, evaluation, preservation/mitigation and development.

The following mitigation framework is from the City’s Historical Resources Guidelines (City of San Diego 2001) and adapted for the CPU.

HIST-1 Prior to issuance of any permit for a future development project implemented in accordance with the Community Plan Update that could directly affect an archaeological resource, the City shall require the following steps be taken to determine (1) the presence of archaeological resources and (2) the appropriate mitigation for any significant resources that may be impacted by a development activity. Sites may include residential and commercial properties, privies, trash pits, building foundations, and industrial features representing the contributions of people from diverse socioeconomic and ethnic backgrounds. Sites 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 7). Review of this map shall 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 presence or absence, and determine level of significance. Mitigation measures such as a Research Design and Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP) and construction monitoring shall also be required.

- **Moderate Sensitivity:** These areas contain recorded cultural resources or have a potential for resources consisting of more site structure, diversity of feature types, and diversity of artifact types, or have a potential for resources to be encountered. The significance of cultural resources within these areas may be unknown. If a project impacts these areas, a site-specific records search, survey and significance evaluation is required if cultural resources were identified during the survey. Mitigation measures may also be required.

- **Low Sensitivity:** These are described as areas where there is a high level of disturbance due to existing development, with few or no previously recorded resources documented within the area or considered during tribal consultation. Resources at this level would not be expected to be complex, with little to no site structure or artifact diversity. If a project impacts these areas, a records search may be required. Areas with steep hillsides generally do not leave an archaeological signature and would not require further evaluation.

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, nd/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.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

RESUMES

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

Employment History:

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

Education:

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

Registrations:

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

Professional Profile:

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

Selected Project Experience:

Machado Smith Excavation, Old Town San Diego State of California Historic Park, San Diego County, CA
Principal Investigator / Project Manager
CLIENT: Architect Milford Wayne Donaldson

Prepared a work plan and California State Parks permit application for the excavation in order to identify the location of two 19th century structures, evaluate the archaeological remains for eligibility to the CRHR and significance under CEQA, and to assist in the recreation of the buildings in Old Town San Diego State of California Historic Park. Directed excavations including mechanical trenching and hand excavations. Excavated 19th century features. Directed laboratory work associated with the excavations, cataloged the artifacts, performed the artifact analysis, and prepared the artifact collection for curation. Evaluated the cultural resource for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR, and for significance under CEQA. Prepared a technical report providing the results of the excavation, artifact analysis, evaluation of the resources to the CRHR, provided mitigation measures, and guidance to the building recreation process. Prepared DPR 523 forms for the cultural resource. California State Parks was the lead agency.

Otay 250 - Sunroad East Otay Mesa Business Park Specificc Plan Amendment, San Diego County, CA
Principal Investigator / Project Manager
CLIENT: KLR Planning
Conducted a cultural resources survey of the approximately 200-acre project area. Prepared a technical report with avoidance recommendations and mitigation measures. Prepared DPR 523 forms for the cultural resources. County of San Diego was the lead agency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

San Diego County Administration Center Parking Garage, Cedar and Ketter Project, San Diego County, CA
Principal Investigator / Project Manager
CLIENT: RBF Consulting
Prepared an archaeological assessment of the Project area and a construction monitoring plan in compliance with the City of San Diego's Mitigation Monitoring requirements. Managed the archaeological monitoring of the Project's construction during the initial ground disturbance and grading of the Project area. Identified, documented, and evaluated for significance under CEQA, to the CRHR, and to the City of San Diego Historical Resources Register a historic well. Performed a data recovery on the well

feature. Provided a technical report with the results of the monitoring, testing, evaluation and data recovery, including an artifact analysis and historic research. Documented cultural resources on DPR 523 forms. Prepared the artifact collection, artifact analysis, and historic research to be incorporated into a display to be placed in the parking garage and the County Administration Center. City of San Diego was the lead agency.

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

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

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

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

Spencer Bietz, B.A.
Archaeological Field Director

RED TAIL ENVIRONMENTAL

Employment History:

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

Education:

B.A.	2006, Anthropology with Concentration in Archaeology, University of California, San Diego.
	2011, Certificate of Performance as Geographic Information Systems Specialist, San Diego Mesa College, San Diego.
	2013, Paleontology Certificate, Anza Borrego Desert State Park, San Diego.

Professional Profile:

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

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

Selected Project Experience:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Solar 1 Survey, Barstow, California
Crew Chief
CLIENT: United States Department of Energy
Lead Agency: Bureau of Land Management, Barstow California
Contributed as a field crew chief, overseeing the surveying and recording of prehistoric and historic sites within a project area of approximately 28,000 acres east of Newberry Springs, California. Oversaw resource recordation, photo documentation, and recording of sites using Trimble GeoXH devices.

CALNEV Pipeline Survey, Mojave Desert, Nevada and California.
Field Archaeologist
CLIENT: Kinder Morgan
Contributed as a field archaeologist in the surveying and recording of sites along the CALNEV pipeline alignment spanning from Primm, Nevada, to Cajon Pass, California. Lead Agency: Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX B

SCIC RECORD SEARCH CONFIRMATION

South Coastal Information Center
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-5320
Office: (619) 594-5682
www.scic.org
nick@scic.org

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Red Tail Environmental

Company Representative: Shelby Castells

Date Processed: 10/1/2019

Project Identification: Mira Mesa Community Plan - Dudek RS Update

Search Radius: 1/4 mile

Historical Resources: YES

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

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: YES

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

Historic Addresses: YES

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

Historic Maps: YES

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

Summary of SHRC Approved CHRIS IC Records Search Elements	
RSID:	0
RUSH:	no
Hours:	1
Spatial Features:	35
Address-Mapped Shapes:	yes
Digital Database Records:	11
Quads:	1
Aerial Photos:	0
PDFs:	Yes
PDF Pages:	100

This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly billing statement

APPENDIX C

NAHC CORRESPONDENCE

RED TAIL
ENVIRONMENTAL

October 1, 2019

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

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

Dear NAHC,

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

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

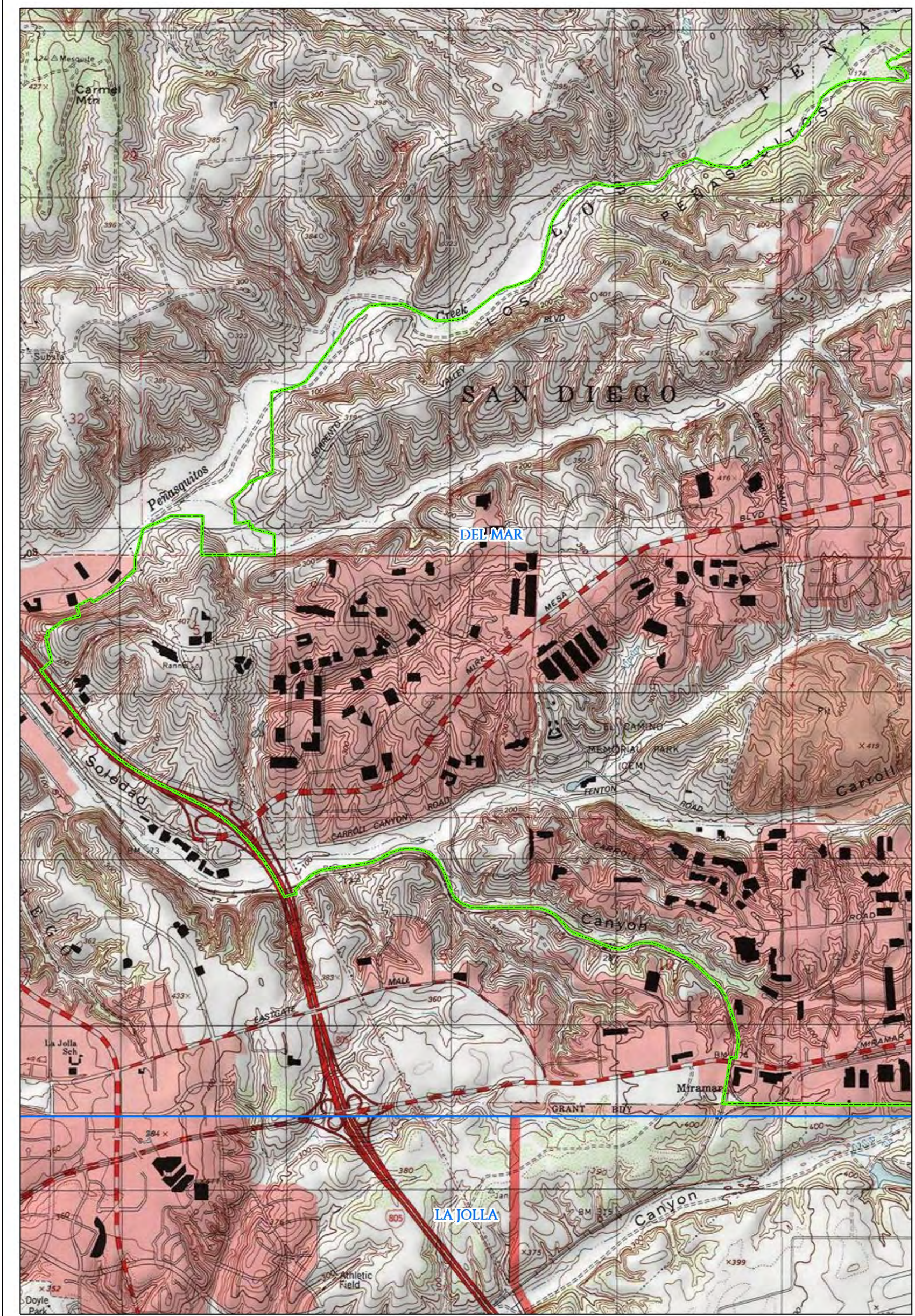
Our investigation will include direct contact with local tribal entities. Please include a list of the appropriate individuals to contact related to this project. Please submit your response via email to Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com.

Sincerely,

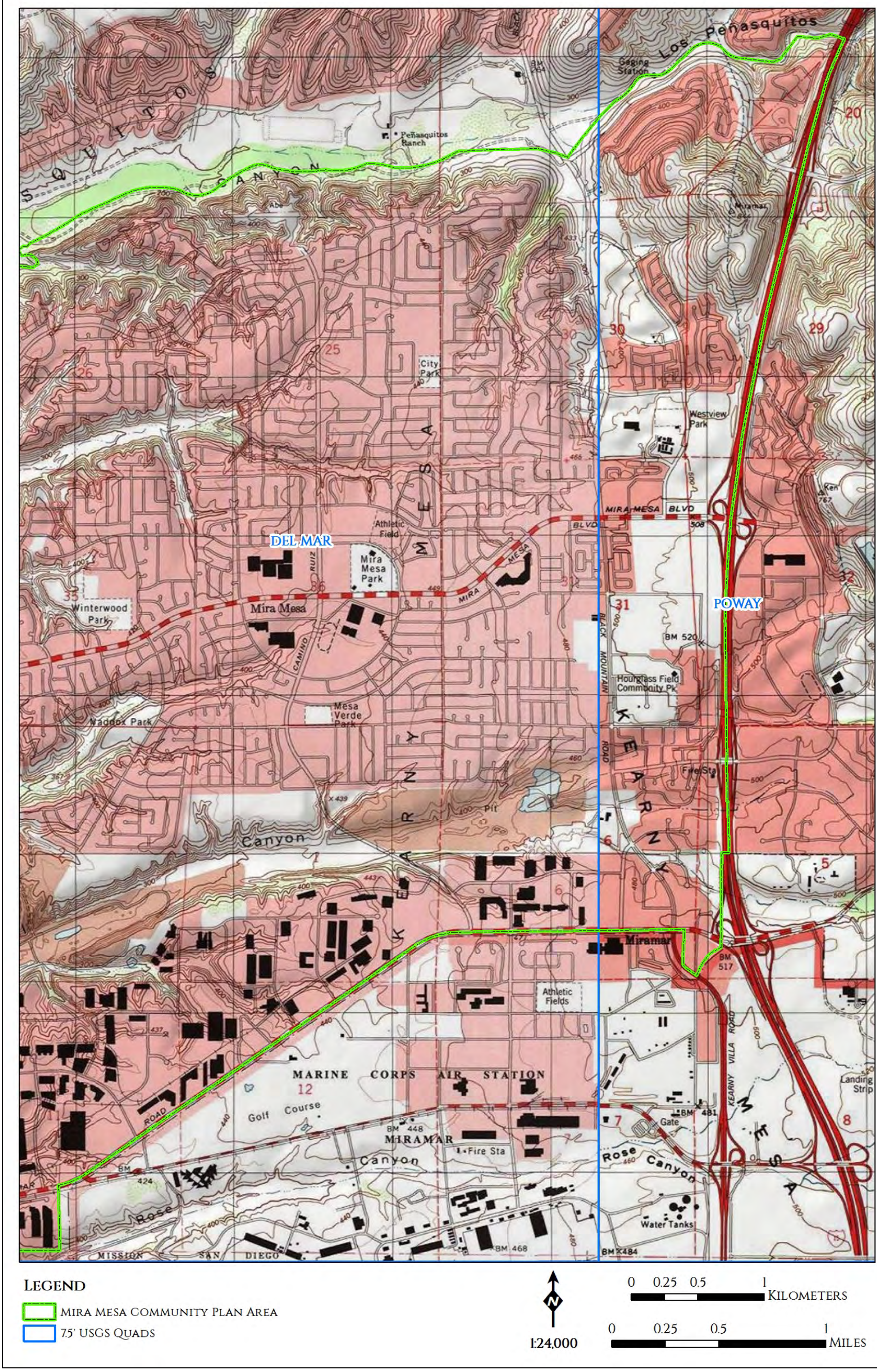
Shelby G. Castells

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

Attachments: Project Area Maps



Project Area (Map 1 of 2)



Project Area (Map 2 of 2)

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: http://www.nahc.ca.gov
Twitter: @CA_NAHC

October 17, 2019

Shelby Castells
Red Tail Environmental

VIA Email to: shelby@redtailenvironmental.com

RE: Mira Mesa Community Plan Project, San Diego County

Dear Ms. Castells:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
10/17/2019

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
10/17/2019

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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RED TAIL
ENVIRONMENTAL

October 18, 2019

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

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

Dear Ms. Santos,

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Shelby G. Castells

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

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map

DEL MAR

LA JOLLA

Legend

- Mira Mesa Community Plan Area
- 7.5' USGS Quads

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0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

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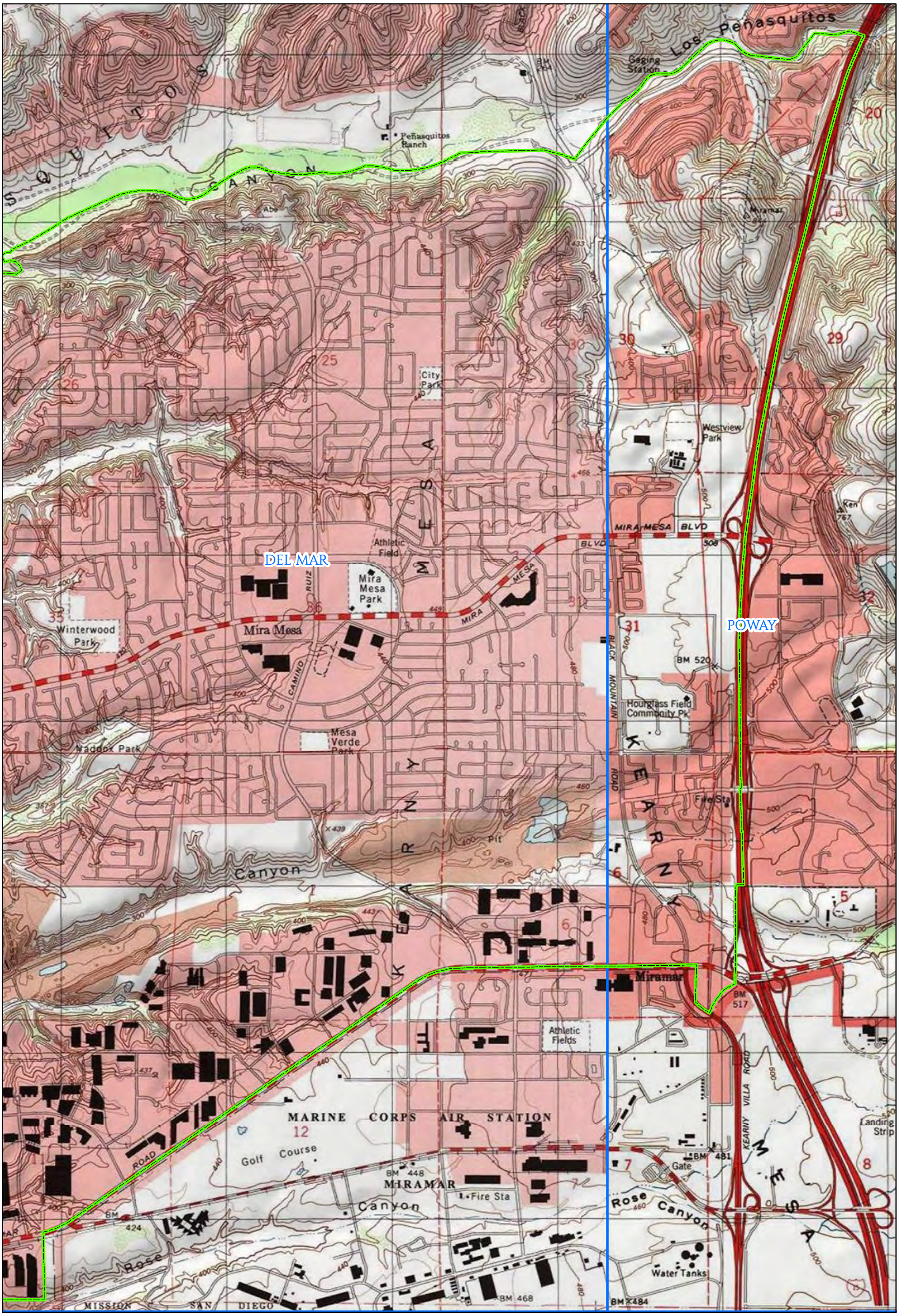

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RED TAIL ENVIRONMENTAL

October 18, 2019

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

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

Dear Mr. Lawson,

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

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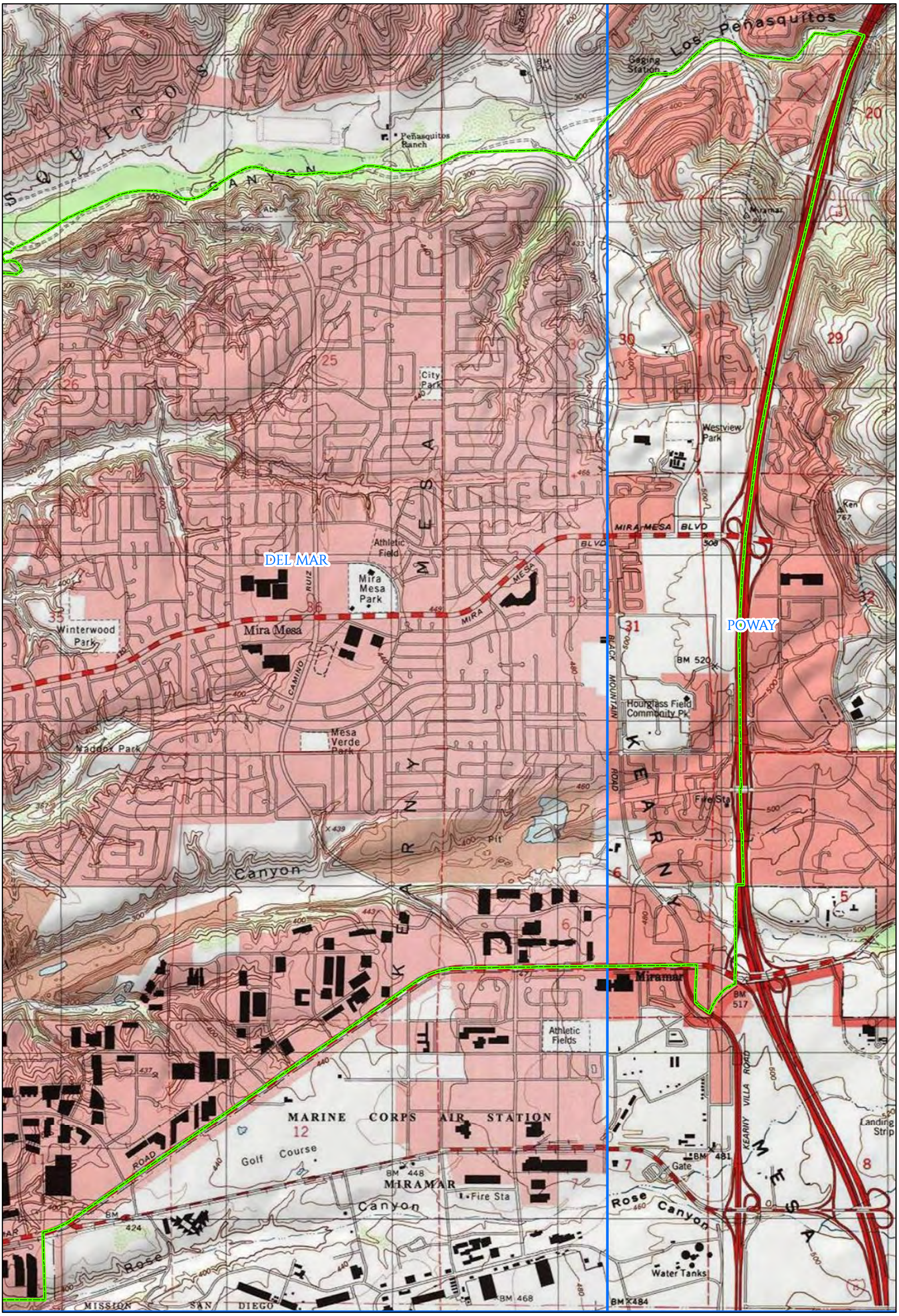

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RED TAIL ENVIRONMENTAL

October 18, 2019

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

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

Dear Mr. Linton,

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

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Director of Archaeology

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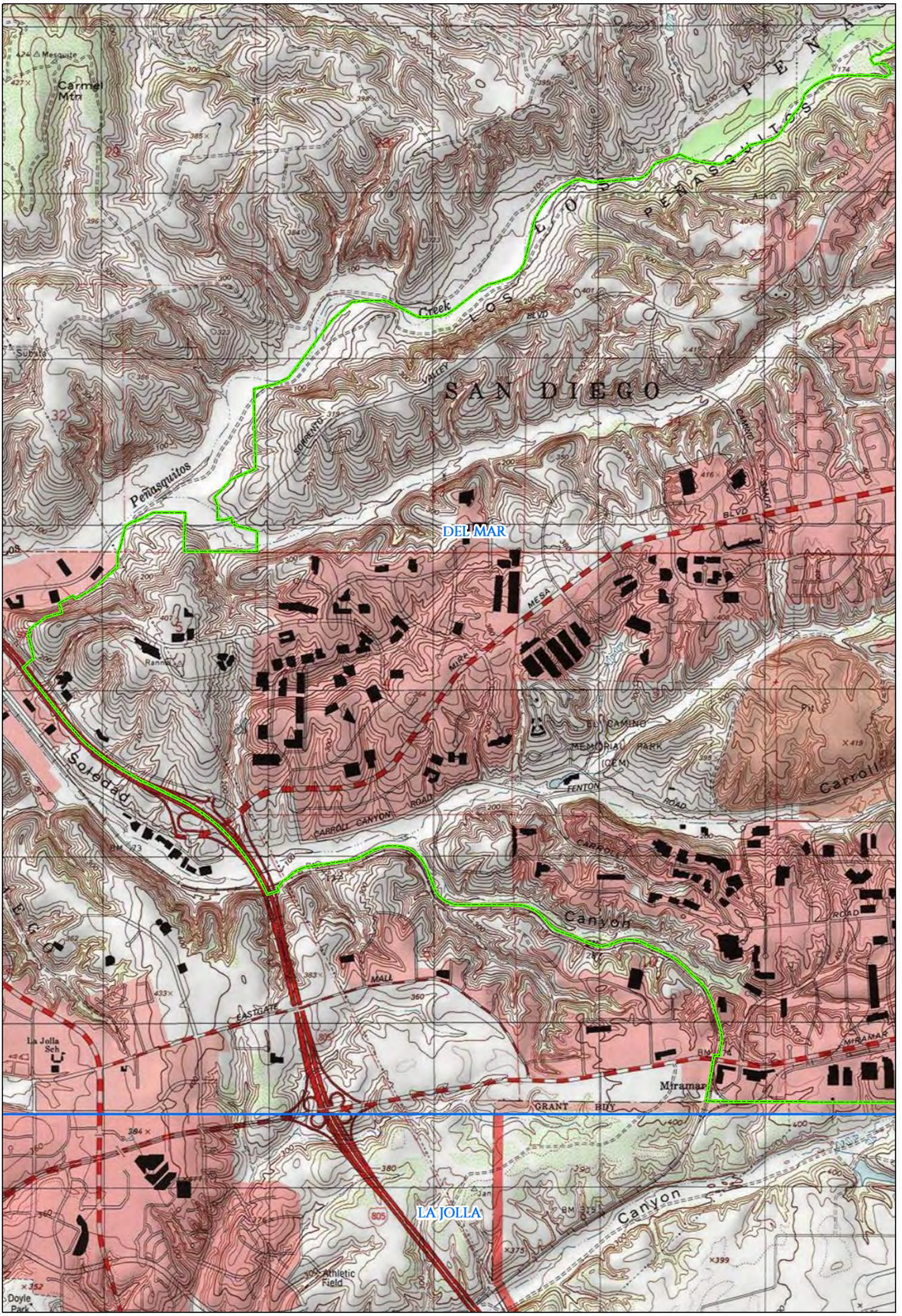

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RED TAIL
ENVIRONMENTAL

October 18, 2019

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

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

Dear Ms. Lucas,

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

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Sincerely,

Shelby G. Castells

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

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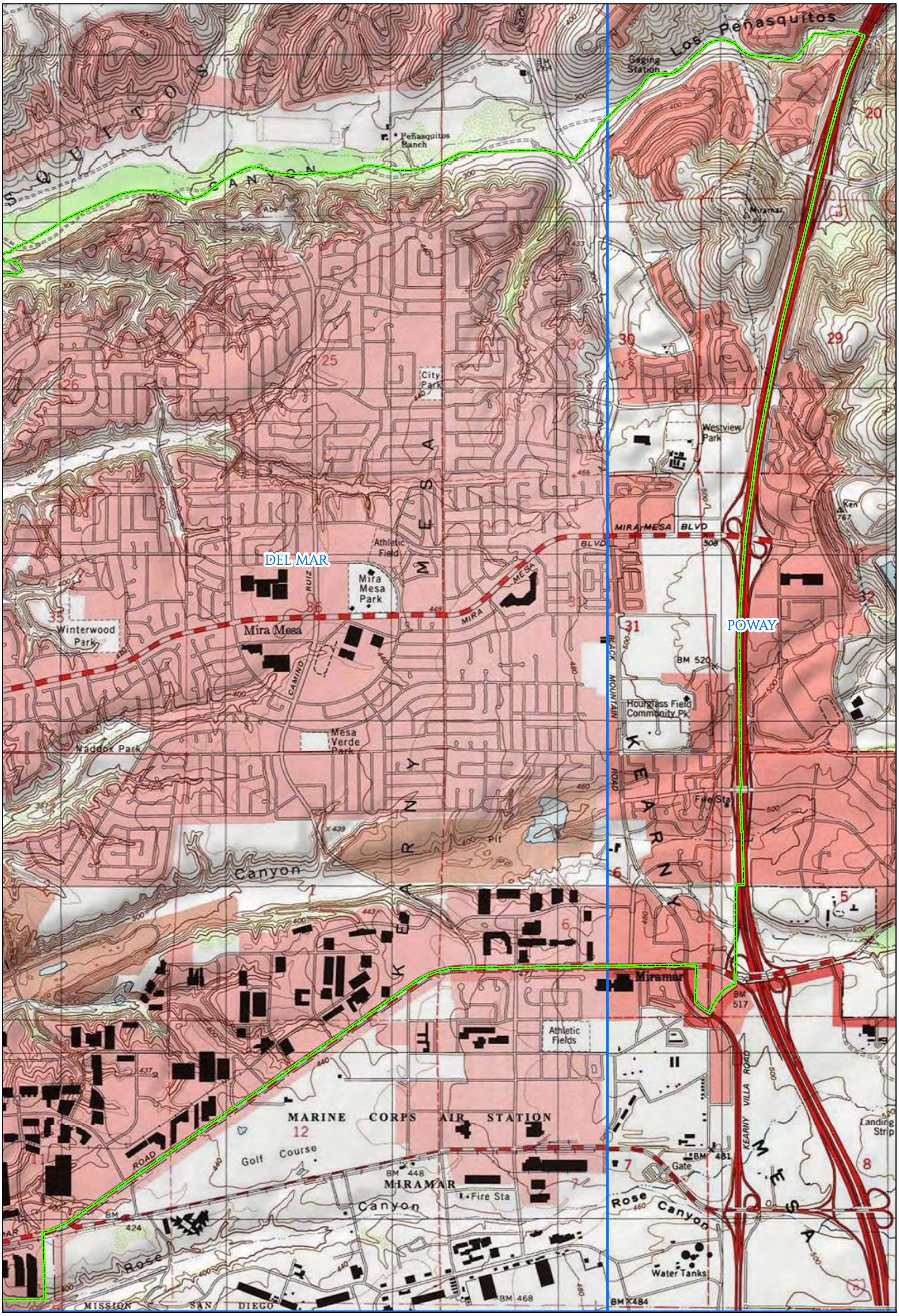

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RED TAIL ENVIRONMENTAL

October 18, 2019

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

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

Dear Mr. Martinez,

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

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Sincerely,

Shelby G. Castells

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

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map

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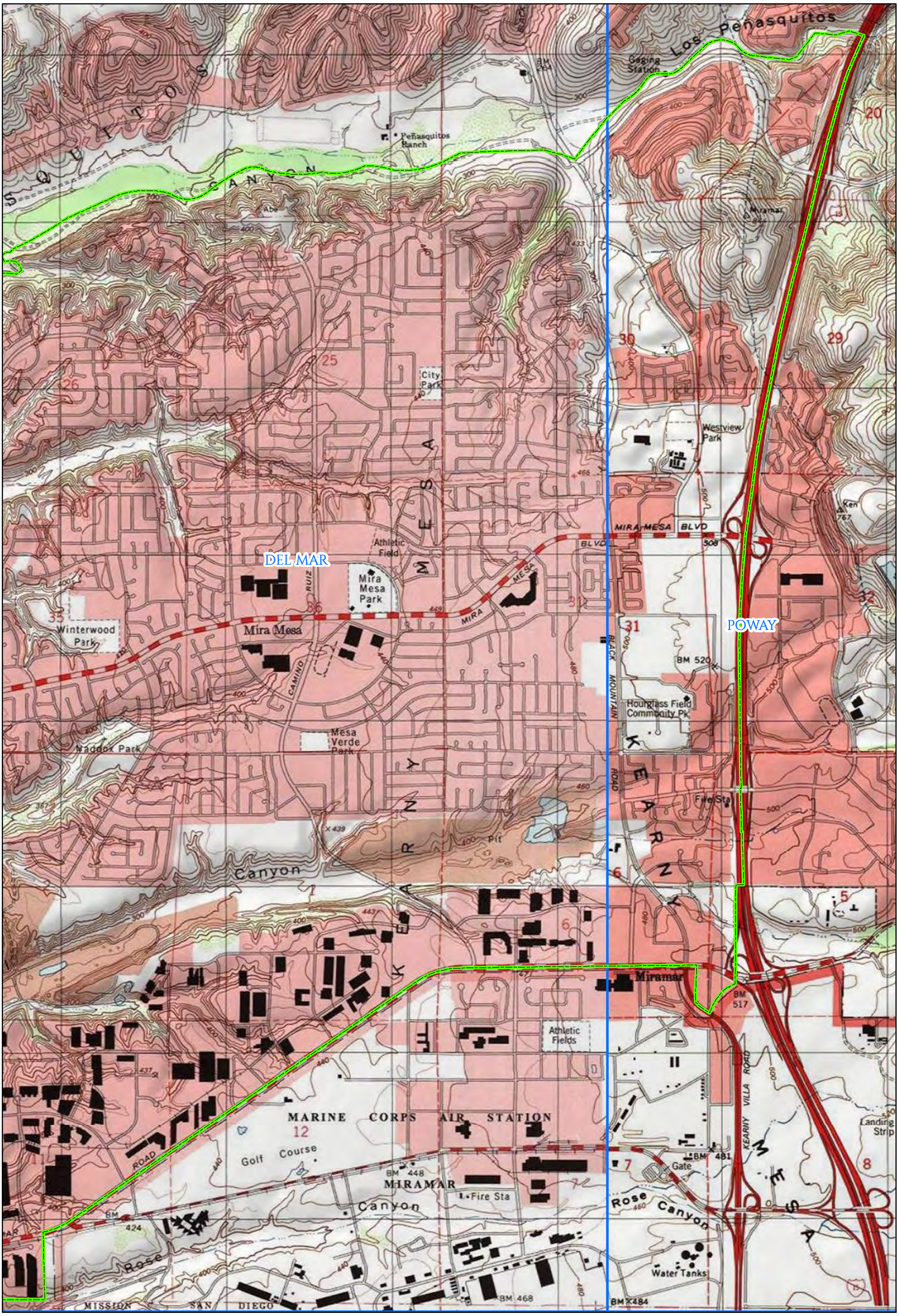

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RED TAIL ENVIRONMENTAL

October 18, 2019

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

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

Dear Mr. Pingleton,

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

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Sincerely,

Shelby G. Castells

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

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map

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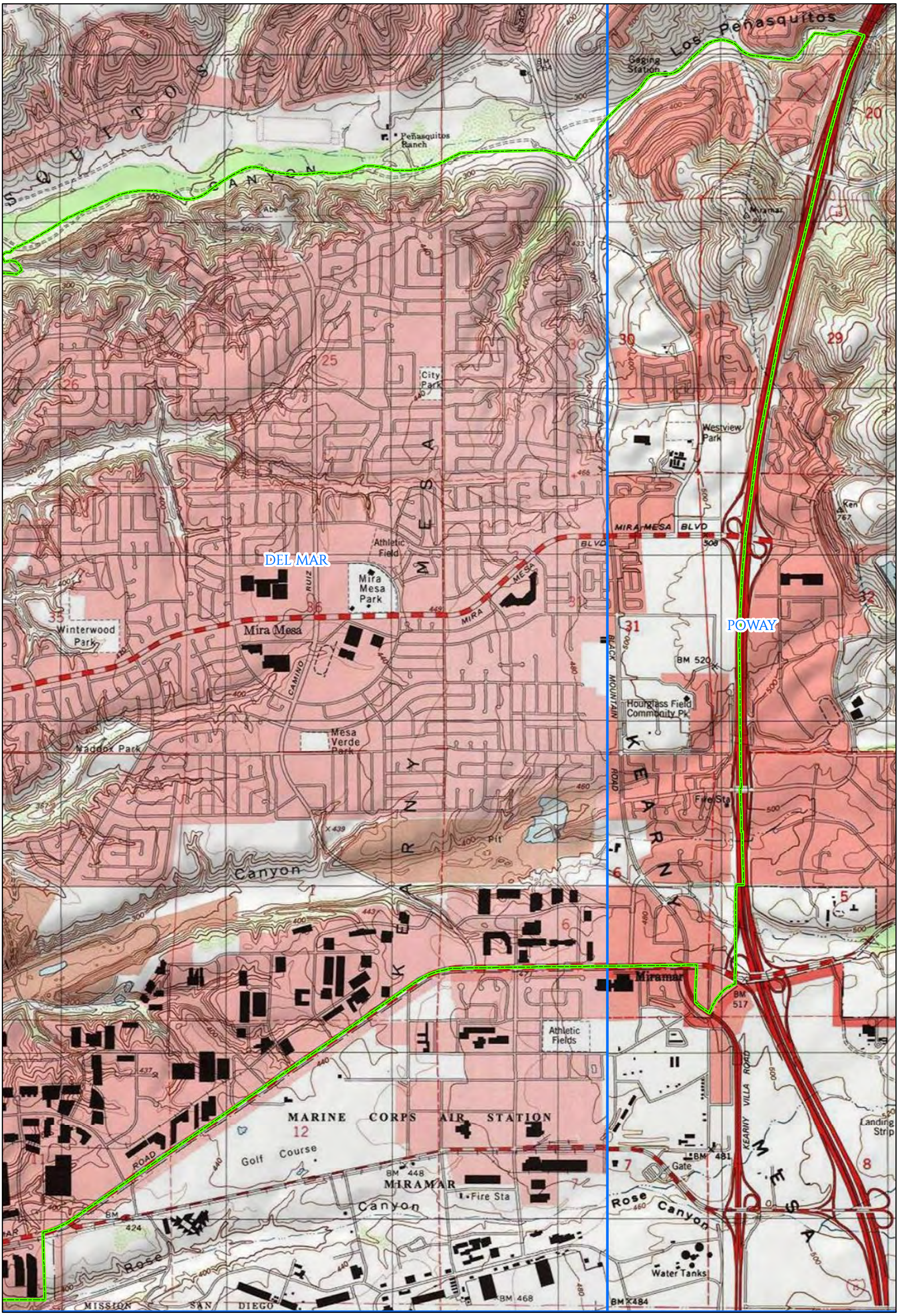

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RED TAIL ENVIRONMENTAL

October 18, 2019

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

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

Dear Ms. Pinto,

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

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Sincerely,

Shelby G. Castells

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

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map

DEL MAR

LA JOLLA

Legend

- Mira Mesa Community Plan Area
- 7.5' USGS Quads

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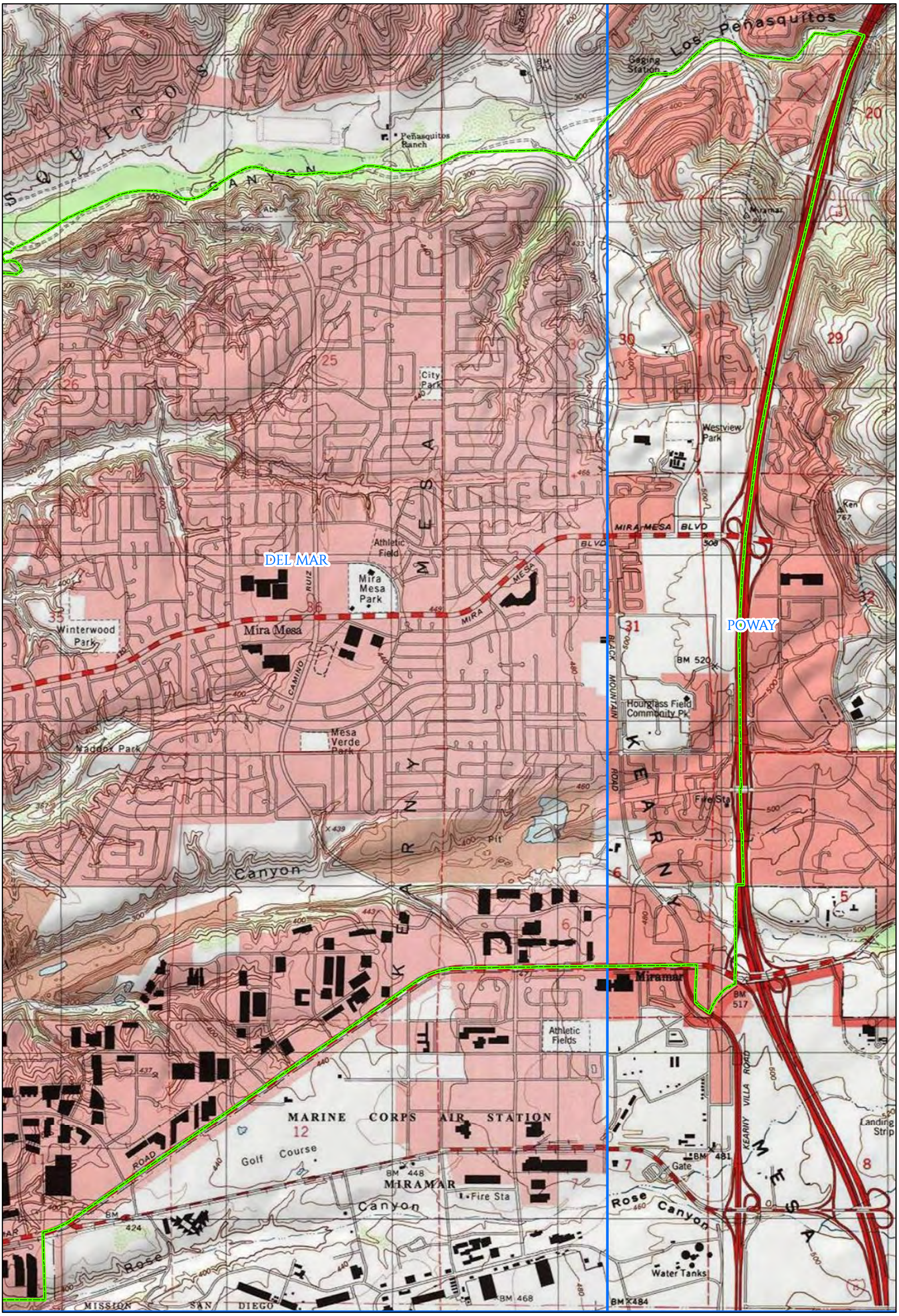

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RED TAIL ENVIRONMENTAL

October 18, 2019

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

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

Dear Mr. Romero,

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

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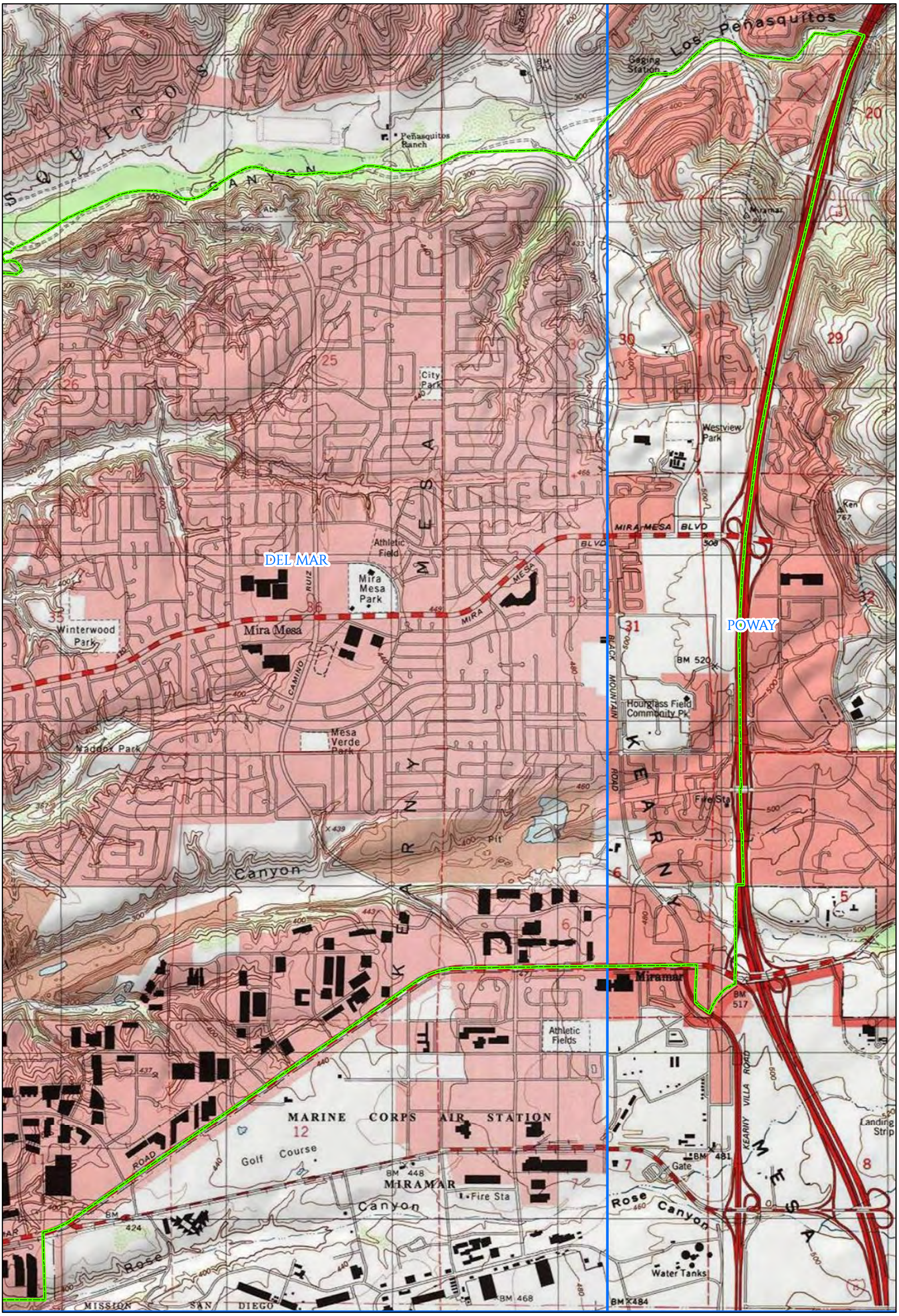

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RED TAIL
ENVIRONMENTAL

October 18, 2019

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

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

Dear Ms. Parada,

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

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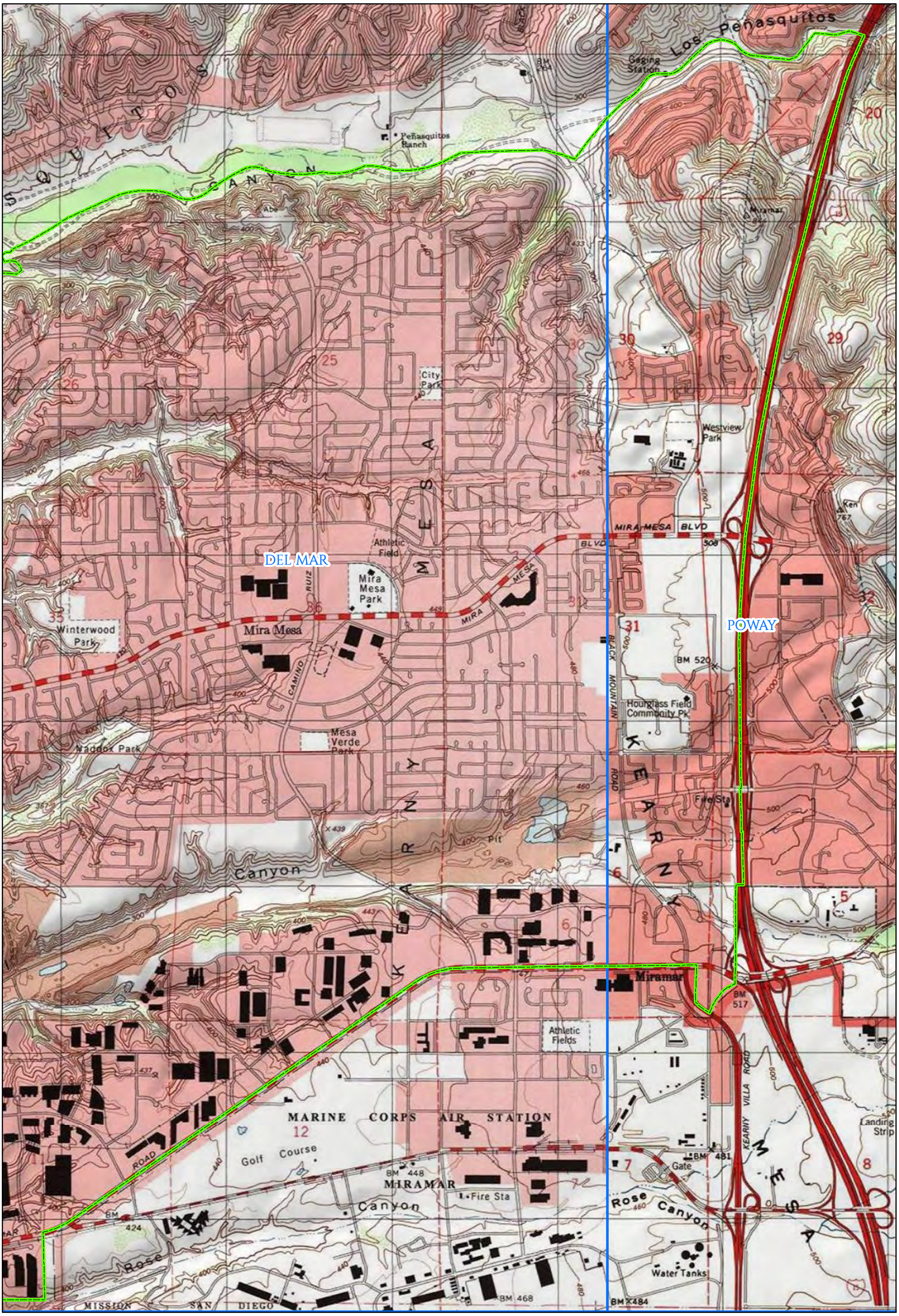

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RED TAIL ENVIRONMENTAL

October 18, 2019

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

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

Dear Mr. Christman,

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

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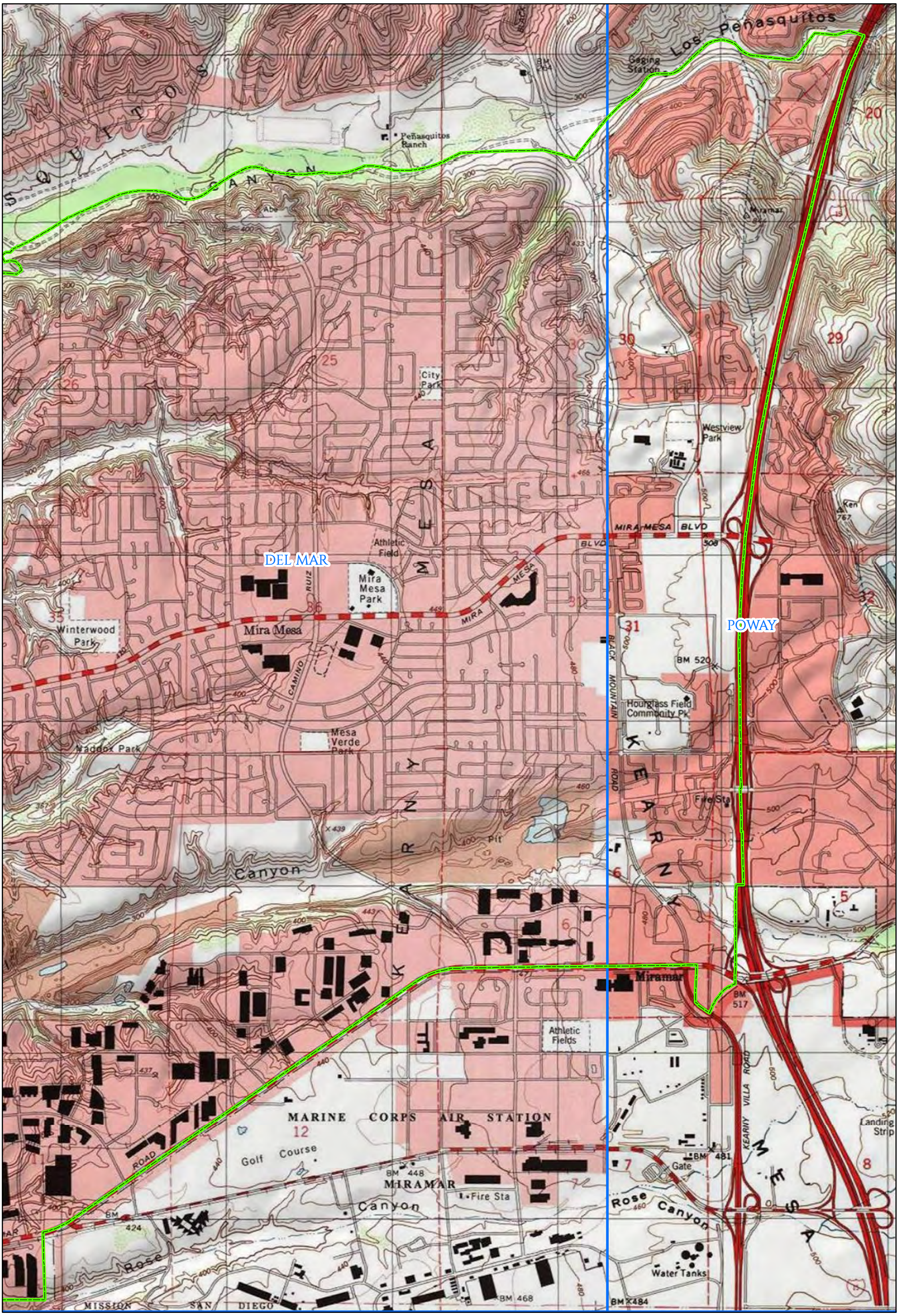

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RED TAIL ENVIRONMENTAL

October 18, 2019

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

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

Dear Mr. Flores,

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

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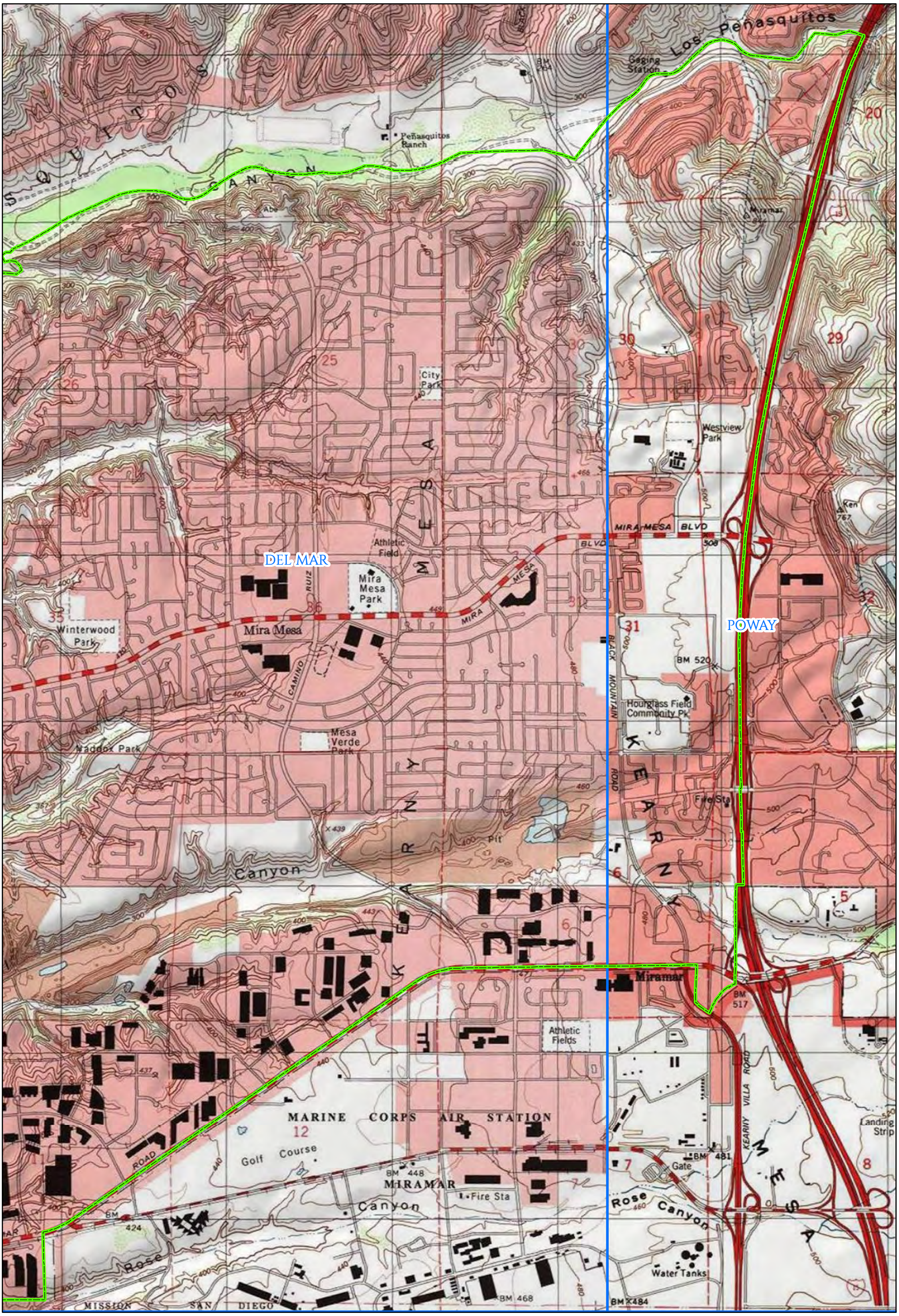

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RED TAIL ENVIRONMENTAL

October 18, 2019

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

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

Dear Mr. Miller,

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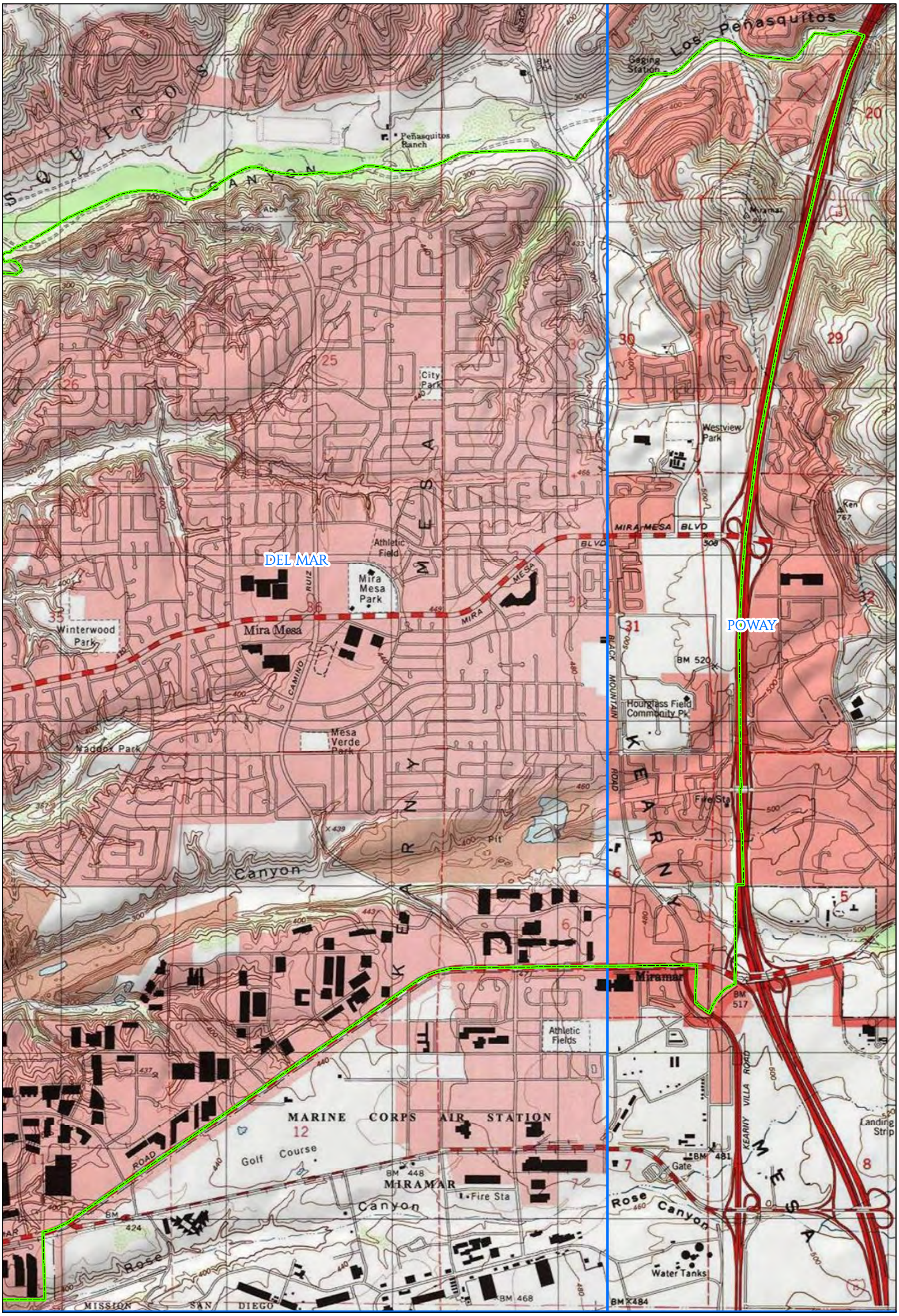

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RED TAIL
ENVIRONMENTAL

October 18, 2019

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

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

Dear Ms. Orosco,

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

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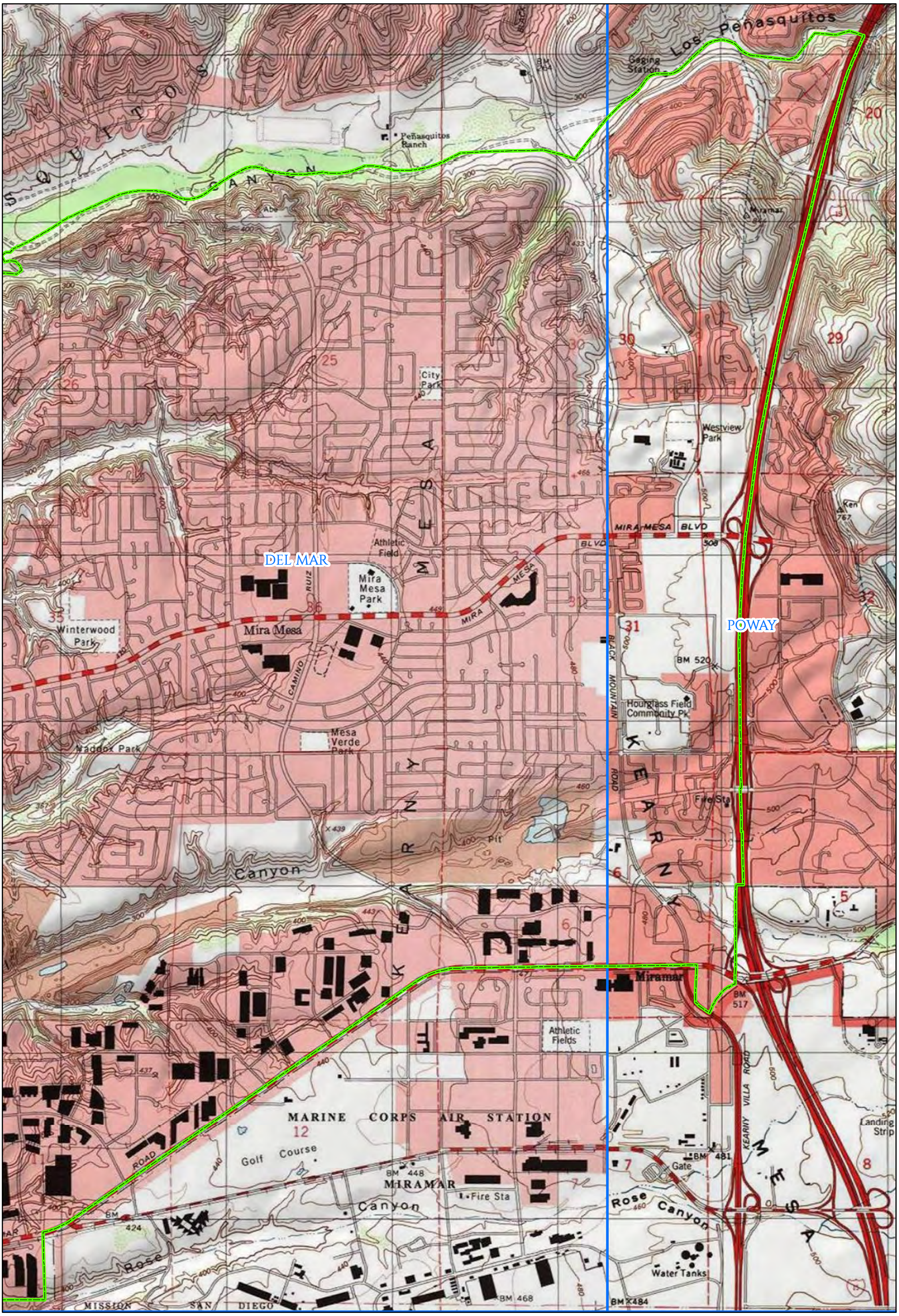

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RED TAIL ENVIRONMENTAL

October 18, 2019

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

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

Dear Mr. Garcia,

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

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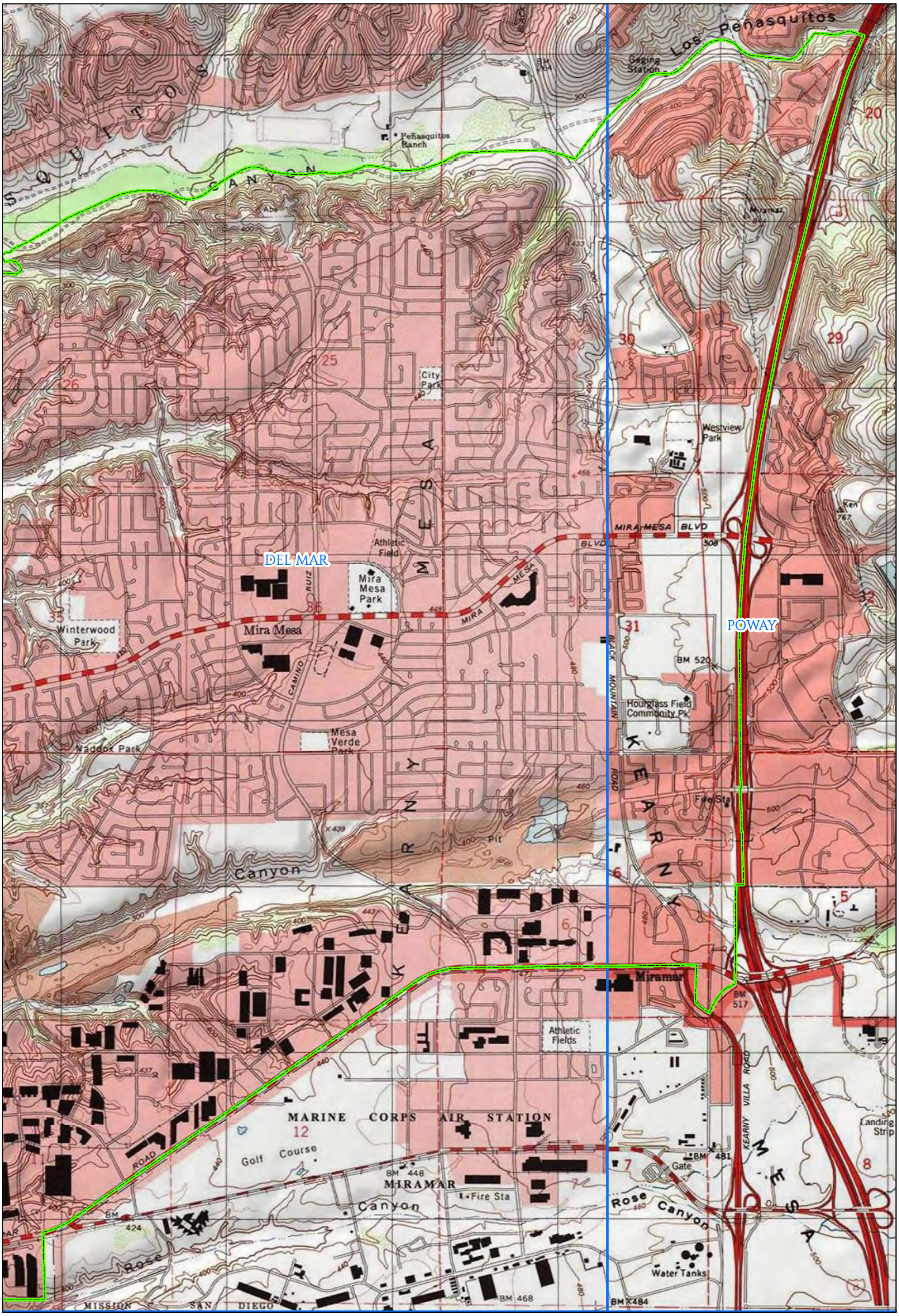

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RED TAIL ENVIRONMENTAL

October 18, 2019

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

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

Dear Mr. Linton,

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

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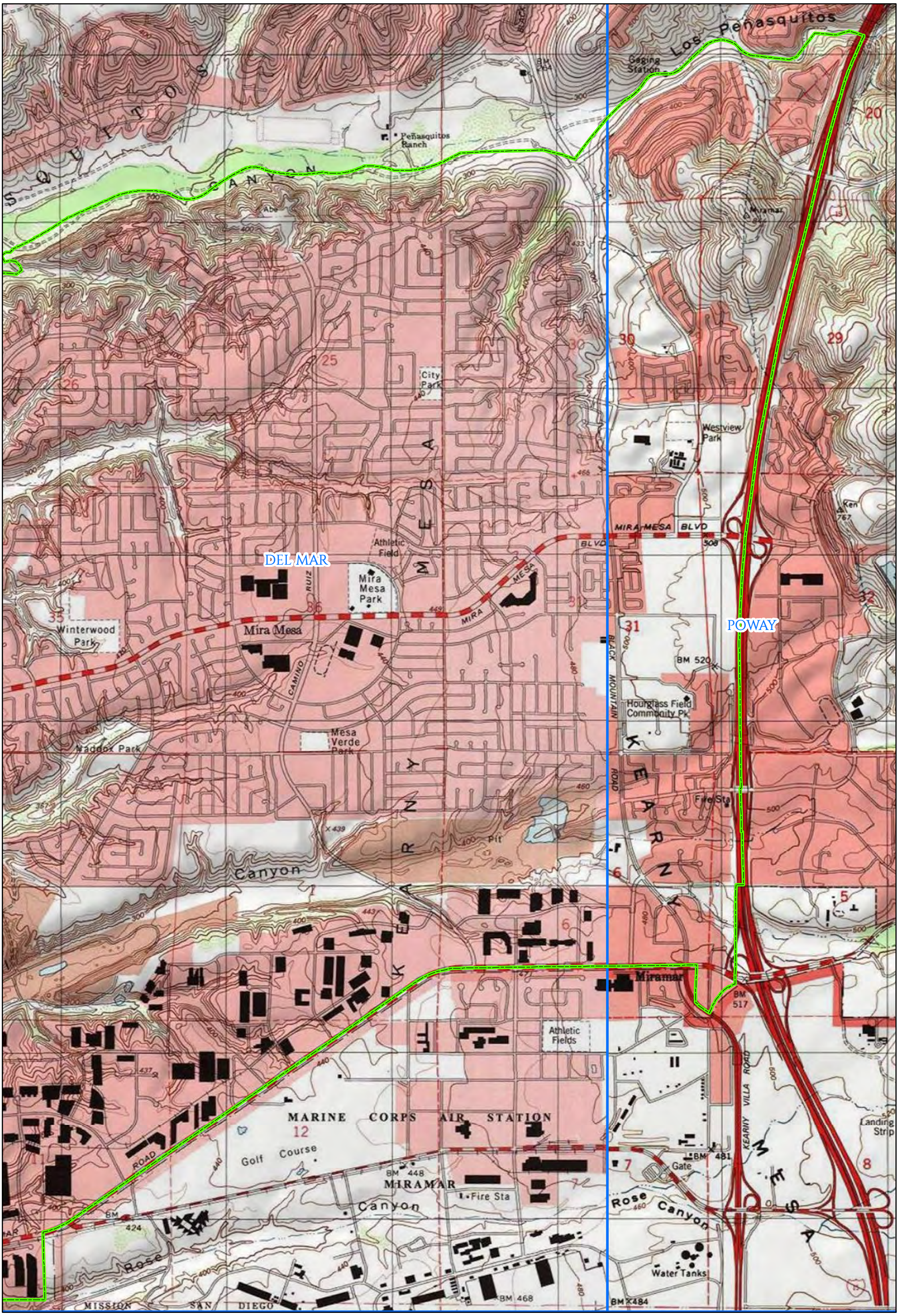

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RED TAIL ENVIRONMENTAL

October 18, 2019

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

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

Dear Mr. Goff,

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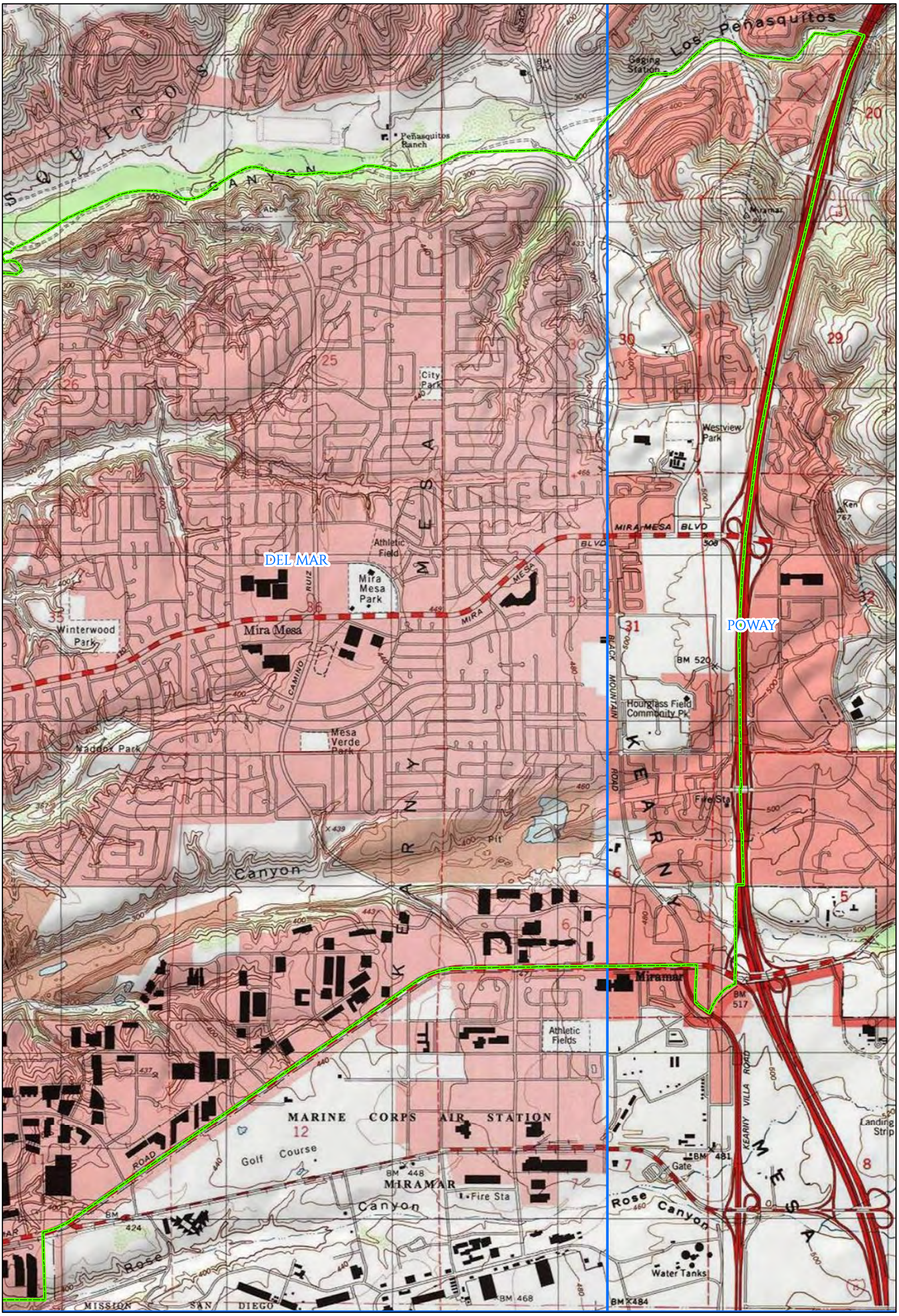

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RED TAIL
ENVIRONMENTAL

October 18, 2019

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

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

Dear Ms. Osuna,

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Shelby G. Castells

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

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map

DEL MAR

LA JOLLA

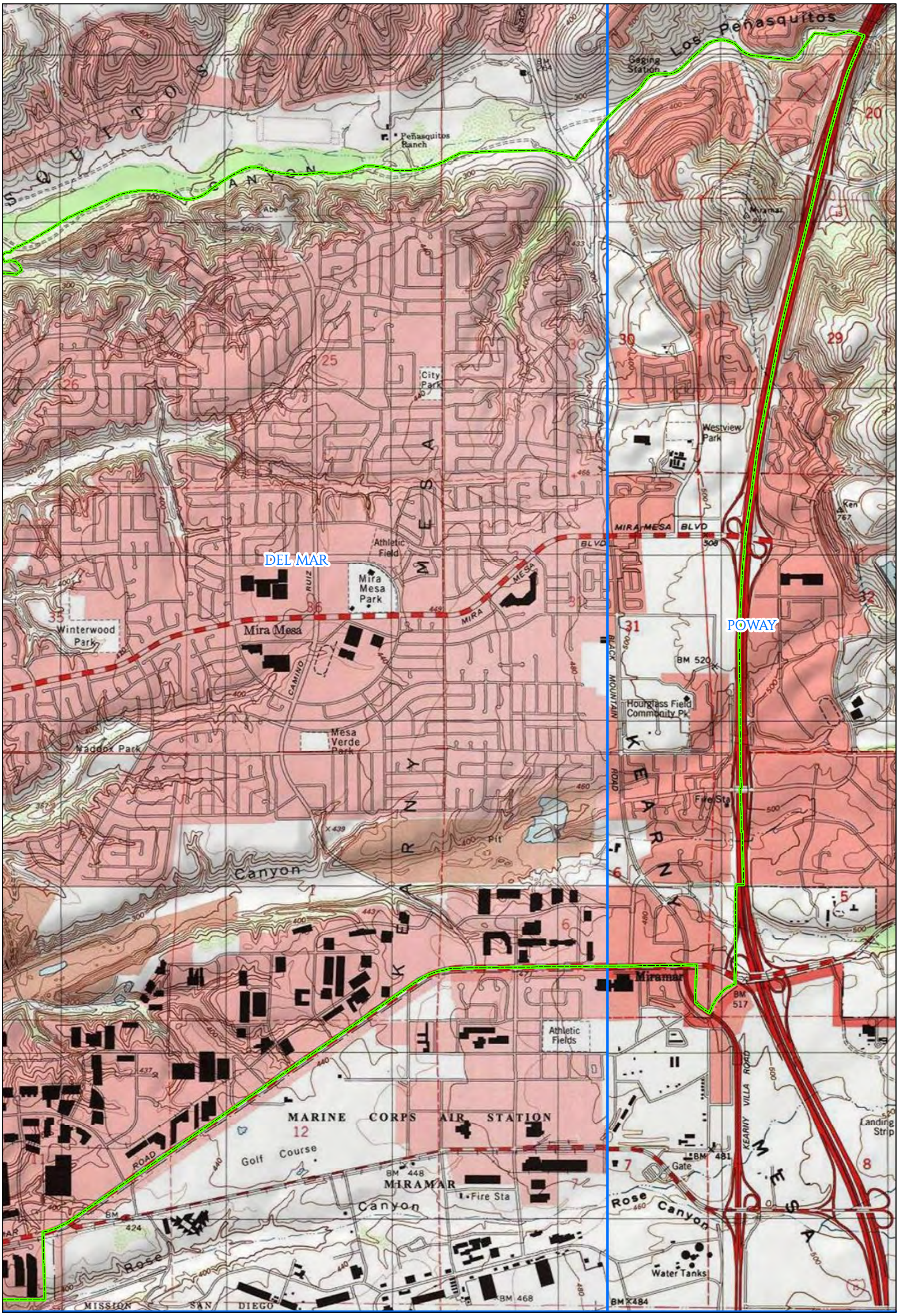
Legend

- Mira Mesa Community Plan Area
- 7.5' USGS Quads

1:24,000

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



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- Mira Mesa Community Plan Area
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RED TAIL ENVIRONMENTAL

October 18, 2019

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

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

Dear Mr. Pinto,

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

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

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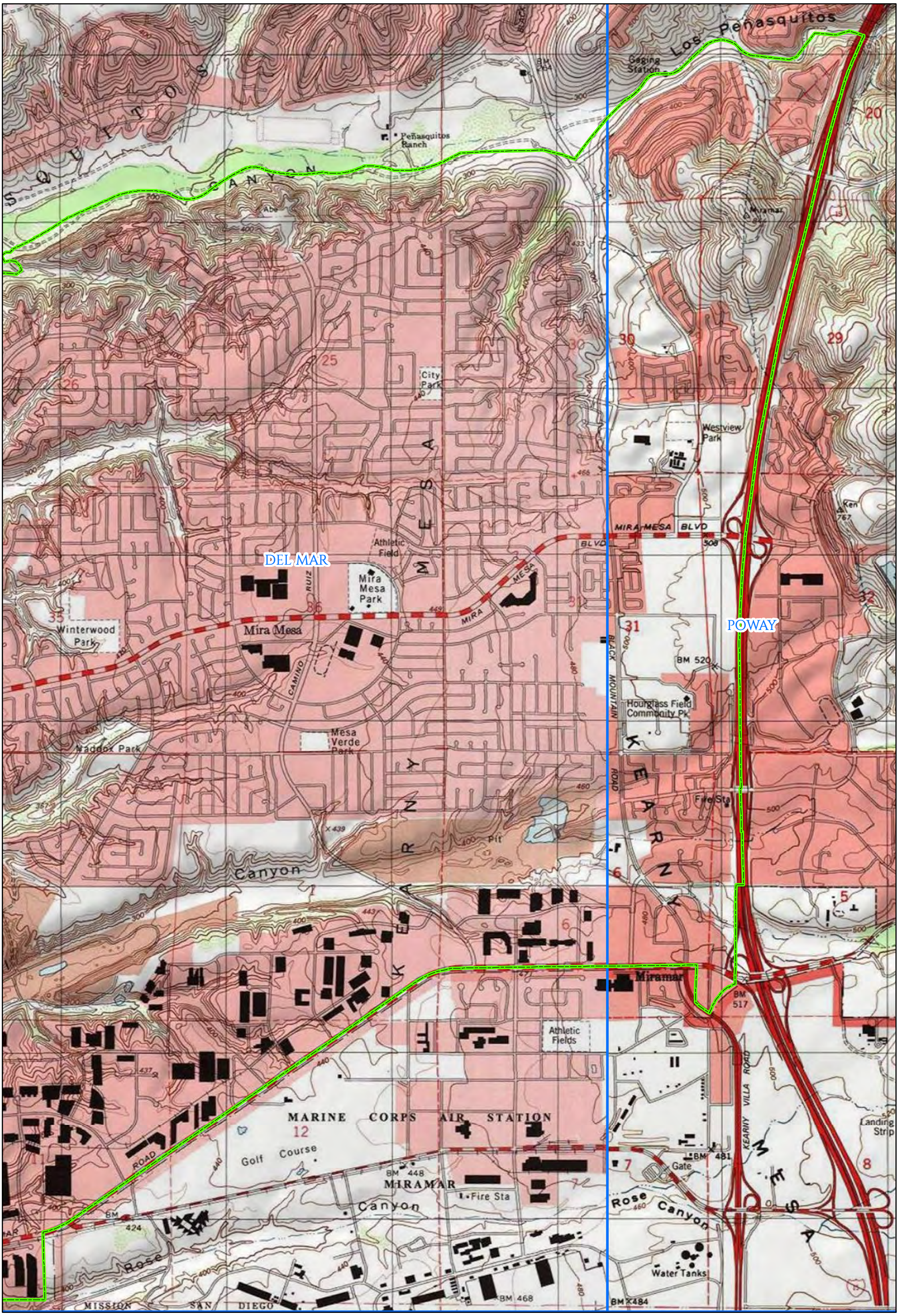

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RED TAIL
ENVIRONMENTAL

October 18, 2019

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

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

Dear Mr. Perez,

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

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Sincerely,

Shelby G. Castells

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

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map

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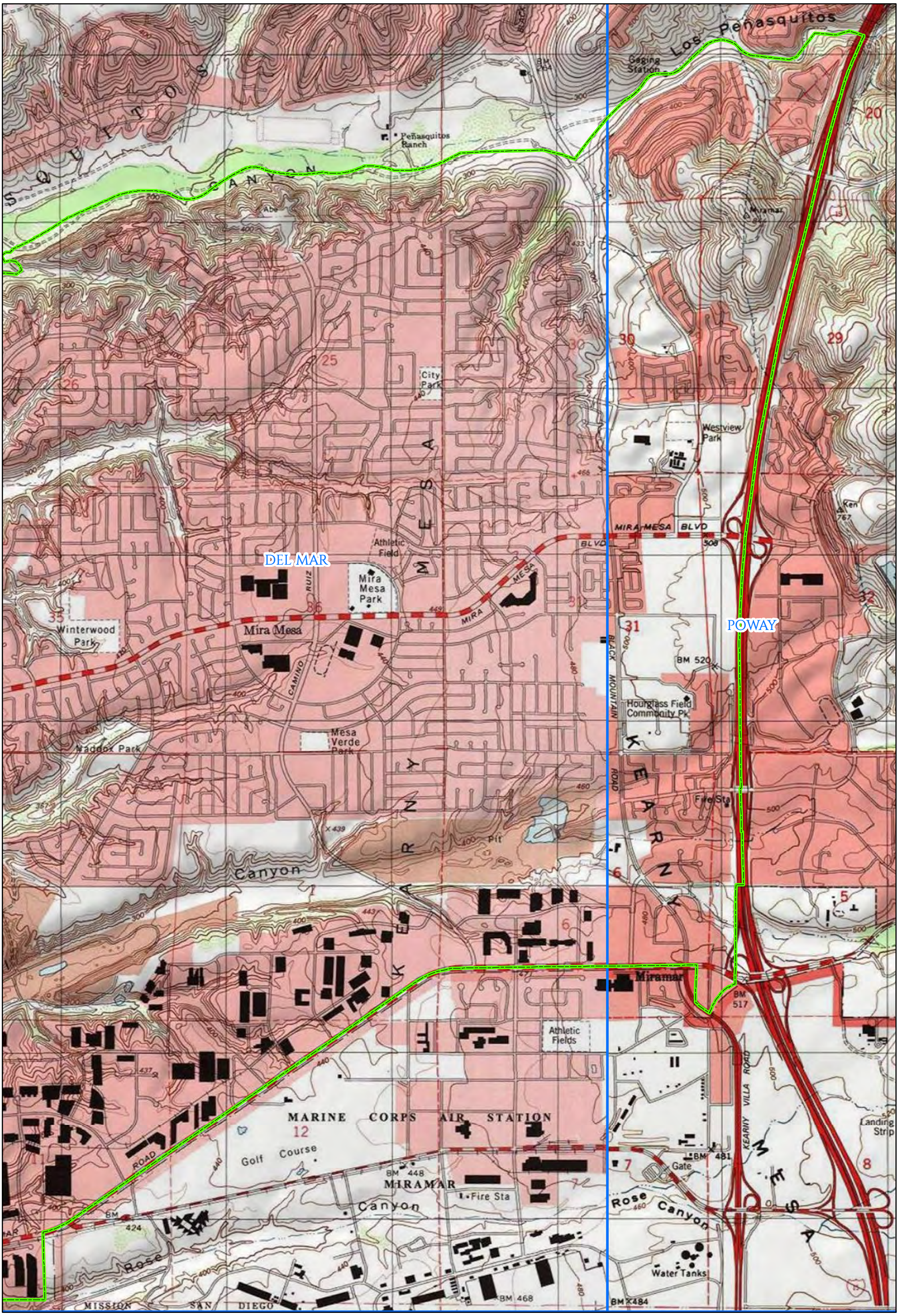

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- 7.5' USGS Quads

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0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

RED TAIL ENVIRONMENTAL
Powered by Google

Shelby Castells <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>

Mira Mesa Community Plan Project Information Request Letter

2 messages

Shelby Castells <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com> Fri, Oct 18, 2019 at 1:18 PM
To: Ernest Pingleton <epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov>

Dear Mr. Pingleton,
Please find attached an information letter for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Project.
Regards,
Shelby

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

RED TAIL ENVIRONMENTAL

Mira Mesa Community Plan_EPingleton.pdf
3234K

Ray Teran <rteran@viejas-nsn.gov> Fri, Oct 18, 2019 at 2:47 PM
To: Shelby Castells <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>
Cc: Ernest Pingleton <epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov>, MistyEve Brown <mebrown@viejas-nsn.gov>

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

Viejas Band request that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on site for ground disturbing ac vi es to inform us of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural ar facts, crema on sites, or human remains.

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

From: Ernest Pingleton
Sent: Friday, October 18, 2019 2:37 PM
To: Ray Teran
Subject: Fwd: Mira Mesa Community Plan Project Informa on Request Le er

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

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

Dear Mr. Pingleton,

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

Regards,

Shelby

--

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA

Director of Archaeology

Red Tail Environmental

Native American Owned DBE

www.redtailenvironmental.com

Office: 760.294.3100

Cell: 714.478.9448

328 State Place

Escondido, CA 92029

2 attachments

Mira Mesa Community Plan_EPingleton.pdf
3234K

ATT00001.htm
1K

VIEJAS
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

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

Phone: 6194453810
Fax: 6194455337
viejas.com

November 8, 2019

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

RE: City of Mira Mesa Community Plan Project

Dear Ms. Castells,

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Ray Teran, Resource Management
VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS

IPAI

SAN PASQUAL BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

SAN PASQUAL RESERVATION

November 5, 2019

Shelby Casteils, M.A. RPA
Director of Archaeology
328 State Place
Escondido, Ca. 92029

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

Dear Ms. Castells,

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Angelina Gutierrez

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

P.O. BOX 365 • 16400 KUMEYAAY WAY, VALLEY CENTER, CA 92082
PHONE 760-749-3200 • FAX 760-749-3876 • WWW.SANPASQUALBANDOFMISSIONINDIANS.ORG

APPENDIX D

SAN DIEGO MUSEUM OF MAN RECORD SEARCH CONFIRMATION

SAN DIEGO MUSEUM of MAN
It's about people

REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FILES RECORD SEARCH

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

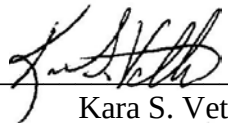
The Record Search for the above referenced project has been completed. Archaeological site file information was not requested for the sites located within the highlighted project area boundaries provided by requester and referencing SDMoM maps XX/4:1 and XX/4:2:

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

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

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

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

Search completed by: 
Kara S. Vetter

Date of Record Search: October 18, 2019

APPENDIX E. CONFIDENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCE SENSITIVITY MAP

(CONFIDENTIAL Provided Under Separate Cover)