

# Proposed Sewer Group Job 806 - Geologic Testing

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT FORM

December 2017



---

**Stacie Wilson**  
Senior Archaeologist

*Prepared for:*

**City of San Diego**  
**Public Works Department**  
**Project Implementation Division**  
525 B Street, Suite 750  
San Diego, CA 92101

*Prepared by:*

**HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.**  
7578 El Cajon Boulevard  
La Mesa, CA 91942

# **Proposed Sewer Group Job 806 - Geologic Testing Archaeological Resources Report Form**

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b><u>Section</u></b>	<b><u>Page</u></b>
I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	1
II. SETTING.....	1
III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS.....	6
IV. STUDY METHODS.....	6
V. RESULTS OF STUDY.....	7
VI. RECOMMENDATIONS.....	7
VII. SOURCES CONSULTED.....	8
VIII. ATTACHMENTS.....	8
IX. CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES (Bound Separately).....	8

## **LIST OF ATTACHMENTS**

- A National Archaeological Data Base Information
- B Bibliography
- C Maps/Figures
  - Regional Location Map
  - Project Vicinity Map (USGS Topography)
  - Study Area
- D Table of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a 1-Mile Radius of the Project Area
- E Table of Previous Investigations Conducted within a 1-Mile Radius of the Project Area

## **CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES (Bound Separately)**

Records Search Results  
NAHC Correspondence

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

---

## **I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

This letter report documents the cultural resources study for the proposed Sewer Group Job 806 (project). The proposed project includes replacement and/or rehabilitation of four separate segments of existing sewer line, which total approximately 6,039 linear feet (LF). All four segments are located just west of Fairmount Avenue and south of the eastbound Interstate-8 on-ramp in both the College Area and Mid-City Kensington-Talmudge Community Planning Areas in the City of San Diego (Figure 1, Attachment C). The project is located within Township 16 South, Range 2 West, unsectioned portion of Mission San Diego Land Grant, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' La Mesa quadrangle (Figure 2, Attachment C). The existing sewer mains, associated manholes, and access routes are located within paved City right-of-way, in residential development, and in undeveloped canyon areas.

Prior to construction, geologic testing is required. The proposed geologic testing program includes excavation of a single 8-inch diameter soil boring and a single 2-foot by 2-foot test pit (Figure 3, Attachment C). Both the boring location and the test pit location are located within an existing, established City access path, and access to and from the boring location and test pit location will occur within the established City access path. The soil boring will take 1 day to complete. It will require the use of two bobcats – one with the drill rig mounted on it and the other to carry the equipment and samples. The bobcats will remain on the established City access path, which is wide enough for both access and the 10-foot radius required to turn around. The test pit will also take 1 day to complete and will be excavated on a different day than the boring. All equipment (i.e., pick, shovel, small generator, portable jackhammer) will be hand-carried to the test pit location along the established City access path, and the test pit will be excavated manually. Upon completion of the geologic field testing activities, the soil boring and test pit will be backfilled with bentonite chips and/or slurry. The work area will be cleaned, and any excess soil will be removed for off-site disposal.

This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study for the soil boring, test pit, and access route for the geologic testing, which included a records search, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, a review of historic maps and aerial photographs, and a field survey with a Native American monitor. It also recommends measures to protect undetected historic resources which may occur on the parcel.

---

## **II. SETTING**

### **REGULATORY SETTING**

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). Significant resources are those resources which have been found eligible to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations Title 14 Section 15064.5 defines a “historical resource” as follows:

- resource(s) listed or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the CRHR (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][1])
- resource(s) either listed in the NRHP or in a “local register of historical resources” or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the

Public Resources Code, unless “the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant” (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][2])

- resources determined by the Lead Agency to meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][3])

For listing in the CRHR, a historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

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

Under 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(4), a resource may also be considered a “historical resource” at the discretion of the lead agency.

All resources that are eligible for listing must have integrity, which is the authenticity of a historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance. Resources, therefore, must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In an archaeological deposit, integrity is assessed with reference to the preservation of material constituents and their culturally and historically meaningful spatial relationships. A resource must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which it is proposed for nomination.

## NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The project area is situated in western San Diego County, where the climate is characterized as semi-arid steppe, with warm, dry summers and cool, moist winters (Hall 2007; Pryde 2004). The project is situated on ridges and canyons southeast of the San Diego River at its bend towards the west in Mission Valley. The project area contains portions of two unnamed ephemeral tributaries located within canyons that convey flows to the San Diego River. The elevation of the project area ranges from approximately 107 to 446 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

Geologically, a majority of the project area is underlain by undivided San Diego Formation dating from the early Pleistocene and late Pliocene, as well as Mission Valley Formation dating from the middle Eocene (Kennedy and Tan 2008). Pomerado Conglomerate dating from the middle Eocene can be found occupying the northern borders of the project area. Three soil types are found within the study area for the project: Gaviota fine sandy loam (30 to 50 percent slopes), Olivenhain-Urban land complex (2 to 0 percent slopes), and Terrace escarpments (Web Soil Survey 2017). The Gaviota series is found along the northern area of the project and consists of well-drained, shallow fine sandy loams that formed in material weathered from marine sandstone. The soil supports vegetation of mainly chamise, cactus, scrub oak, sumac, flattop buckwheat, and annual grasses and forbs. The Olivenhain series is found within the

western portion of the project, extending from Palo Verde Terrace to the property lines of the cul-de-sac homes found on the northern end of Yerba Santa Drive and extending from the northern area of the project to the southern portion of the project. The soil type consists of well-drained, moderately deep to deep cobbly loams that have a very cobbly clay subsoil. In mainly uncultivated areas, the soil supports vegetation of mainly chamise, scrub oak, flattop buckwheat, wild oats, sugarbush, soft chess, and cactus. Terrace escarpments consist of steep to very steep escarpments and escarpment-like landscapes which occur between narrow flood plains and adjoining uplands and the very steep sides of drainageways that are entrenching into level uplands (Bowman 1973).

Biological surveys conducted for the project by Busby Biological Services identified nine vegetation communities and land cover types within the project area: Diegan coastal sage scrub, disturbed Diegan coastal sage scrub, *Rhus integrifolia*-dominated southern mixed chaparral, *Ceanothus verrucosus*-dominated southern mixed chaparral, disturbed southern willow scrub, disturbed habitat, bare ground, ornamental, and developed (Busby 2017). The ornamental and developed areas are within private lots with houses and landscaping; much of these areas have been graded as well. The proposed boring location, test pit location, and access route for the geologic testing are located along a cleared path surrounded by Diegan coastal sage scrub and *Rhus integrifolia*-dominated southern mixed chaparral.

Prior to historic and modern activities, major drainages contained extensive stands of the riparian community, with plants such as sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), and willow (*Salix* sp.) (Beauchamp 1986; Munz 1974). Many of the native plant species found in the project vicinity are known to have been used by native populations for food, medicine, tools, and ceremonial and other uses (Bean and Shipek 1978; Luomala 1978).

Major wildlife species found in this environment prehistorically were coyote (*Canis latrans*); mule deer (*Odocoileus 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). Rabbits, jackrabbits, and rodents were very important to the prehistoric diet; deer were somewhat less significant for food, but were an important source of leather, bone, and antler.

## CULTURAL SETTING

### Prehistoric Period

The earliest well-documented sites in the San Diego area belong to the San Dieguito Tradition, dating to over 9,000 years ago (Warren 1967; Warren et al. 1998). The San Dieguito Tradition is thought by most researchers to have an emphasis on big game hunting and coastal resources (Warren 1967). Diagnostic material culture associated with the San Dieguito complex includes scrapers, scraper planes; choppers; large blades, and large projectile points (Rogers 1939; Warren 1967). In the southern coastal region, the traditional view of San Diego prehistory has the San Dieguito Tradition followed by the Archaic Period, dating from circa 8600 years Before Present (B.P.) to circa 1300 B.P. (Warren et al. 1998).

A large number of archaeological site assemblages dating to this period have been identified at a range of coastal and inland sites. These assemblages, designated as the La Jolla/Pauma complexes, are considered part of Warren's (1968) "Encinitas tradition" and Wallace's (1955) "Early Milling Stone Horizon." The Encinitas tradition is generally "recognized by millingstone assemblages in shell middens, often near sloughs and lagoons" (Moratto 1984:147), and brings a shift toward a more generalized economy and an increased emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. The local cultural manifestations of the

Archaic period are called the La Jolla complex along the coast and the Pauma complex inland. Pauma complex sites lack the shell that dominates many La Jolla complex site assemblages. Sites dating to the Archaic Period are numerous along the coast, near-coastal valleys, and around estuaries. In the inland areas of San Diego County, sites associated with the Archaic Period are less common relative to the Late Prehistoric complexes that succeed them (Cooley and Barrie 2004; Laylander and Christenson 1988; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999; True 1970). The La Jolla complex tool assemblage is dominated by rough cobble tools, especially choppers and scrapers (Moriarty 1966). The La Jolla complex tool assemblage also include manos and metates; terrestrial and marine mammal remains; flexed burials; doughnut stones; discoidals; stone balls; plummets; biface points; beads; and bone tools (True 1958, 1980).

While there has been considerable debate about whether San Dieguito and La Jolla patterns might represent the same people using different environments and subsistence techniques, or whether they are separate cultural patterns (e.g., Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1987; Warren et al. 1998), abrupt shifts in subsistence and new tool technologies occur at the onset of the Late Prehistoric Period (1500 B.P. to A.D. 1769). The Late Prehistoric period is characterized by higher population densities and intensification of social, political, and technological systems. The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the San Luis Rey complex in the northern portion of San Diego County and the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion. Late prehistoric artifactual material is characterized by Tizon Brownware pottery, various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, and hammerstones), arrow shaft straighteners, pendants, manos and metates, and mortars and pestles. The arrow point assemblage is dominated by the Desert Side-notched series, but the Cottonwood series and the Dos Cabazas Serrated type also occur. Subsistence is thought to be focused on the utilization of acorns and grass seeds, with small game serving as a primary protein resource and big game as a secondary resource. Fish and shellfish were also secondary resources, except immediately adjacent to the coast where they assumed primary importance (Bean and Shipek 1978; Luomala 1978; Sparkman 1908). The settlement system is characterized by seasonal villages where people used a central-based collecting subsistence strategy.

Based on ethnographic data, including the areas defined for the Hokan-based Yuman-speaking peoples at the time of contact, it is now generally accepted that the Cuyamaca complex is associated with the Kumeyaay people, also known as Ipai, Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcalá). Agua Hedionda Creek is often described as the division between the territories of the Luiseño (Takic Shoshonean-speaking peoples) and the Kumeyaay people (Bean and Shipek 1978; Luomala 1978), although various archaeologists and ethnographers use slightly different boundaries.

## **Ethnohistoric Period**

The project area is in the traditional territory of the Kumeyaay. The Kumeyaay 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). 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; Brackett 1951; Hoover et al. 1966; Kroeber 1925).

## **Historic Period**

### ***Spanish Period (1769–1821)***

While Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo visited San Diego briefly in 1542, the beginning of the historic period in the San Diego area is generally given as 1769. During the mid-eighteenth century, Spain had escalated its involvement in California from exploration to colonization (Weber 1992), and it was that year that the Royal Presidio of San Diego was founded on a hill overlooking the San Diego River. There were three types of settlements in Spanish Alta California: presidial, mission, and civic. San Diego was the first and was the presidial type, that is, it was administered by the military based at the presidio (Rolle 1998). Initially, both a mission and a military presidio were located on Presidio Hill overlooking the San Diego River. A small pueblo, now known as Old Town San Diego, developed below the presidio. The Mission San Diego de Alcalá was constructed in its current location five years later.

The economy of Alta California during the Spanish period was based on cattle ranching at the missions and a few Spanish land grant ranchos. A minor amount of agriculture and commerce took place in and around San Diego.

### ***Mexican Period (1821–1848)***

Mexico, including Alta California, gained its independence from Spain in 1821, but Spanish culture and influence remained as the missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained for a period of time.

Following secularization of the missions in 1834, large ranchos were granted to prominent and well-connected individuals. The society made a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. With numerous new ranchos, cattle ranching expanded and prevailed over agricultural activities. These ranches put new pressures on California's native populations, as grants were made for inland areas still occupied by the Kumeyaay, forcing them to acculturate or relocate farther into the back country. In rare instances, former mission neophytes were able to organize pueblos and attempt to live within the new confines of Mexican governance and culture. The most successful of these was the Pueblo of San Pasqual, located inland along the San Dieguito River Valley, founded by Kumeyaay who were no longer able to live at the Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Carrico 2008; Farris 1994).

### ***American Period (1848–Present)***

The Mexican period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War (1846–1848), which concluded with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Terms of the Treaty brought about the creation of the Lands Commission in response to the Homestead Act of 1851, which was adopted as a means of validating and settling land ownership claims.

A great influx of settlers to California and the San Diego region occurred during the American Period, resulting from several factors including the discovery of gold in the state in 1849, the end of the Civil War, the availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act, and later, the importance of San Diego County as an agricultural area supported by roads, irrigation systems, and connecting railways. The increase in American and European populations quickly overwhelmed many of the Spanish and Mexican cultural traditions, and greatly increased the rate of population decline among Native American communities.

The 1880s saw “boom and bust” cycles that brought thousands of people to the area of San Diego County. By the end of the decade, many had left, although some remained to form the foundations of small communities based on dry farming, orchards, dairies, and livestock ranching. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, rural areas of San Diego County developed small agricultural communities centered on one-room schoolhouses. Such rural farming communities consisted of individuals and families tied together through geographical boundaries, a common schoolhouse, and a church. The influence of military development, beginning in 1916 and 1917 during World War I, moved much of the population away from this life, and the need to fight a two-ocean war during World War II (WWII) resulted in substantial development in infrastructure and industry to support the military and accommodate soldiers, sailors, and defense industry workers.

---

### **III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS**

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this geologic testing is established as the proposed 8-inch diameter soil boring location, the 2-foot by 2-foot test pit location, and the existing, established City access path.

---

### **IV. STUDY METHODS**

#### **Archival Research**

HELIX archaeologist Stacie Wilson conducted a records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on August 16, 2017, for the proposed project area and a 1-mile radius. The records search included the identification of previously recorded cultural resources, locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies, and a review of the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directory. A review of resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historic Interest was also conducted.

Historical maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to assess the potential for historical structural resources and historical archaeological resources, including the 1903 USGS 15-minute La Jolla topographic map (revised 1930), the 1942 La Mesa 1:31,680 topographic map, and the 1947 and 1967 USGS 7.5-minute La Mesa quadrangle.

#### **Native American Contact Program**

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 16, 2017 to request a search of its SLF.

#### **Field Survey**

The geologic testing APE was surveyed by HELIX archaeologist Stacie Wilson and Native American monitors, Gabe Kitchen and Emily Burgueno of Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Kumeyaay), on September 12, 2017. The entire access route was walked by the surveyors; both the boring location and the test pit location are located within the access path. The access path route is located along the side of a steep drainage. While vegetation was dense on either side of the route, the path itself contained excellent ground visibility. Where feasible, areas adjacent to the route were surveyed to assess the potential for cultural resources.

---

## **V. RESULTS OF STUDY**

### **ARCHIVAL RESEARCH**

#### **Previously Record Sites**

SCIC has a record of 17 cultural resources recorded within the one-mile search radius; however, no sites have been recorded within the proposed boring location, test pit location, or along the access route (Attachment D and Confidential Appendices, bound separately). A historical scatter of cans and bottles and a historical house are recorded within a quarter-mile of the boring location.

#### **Previous Investigations**

A total of 144 studies have been conducted within the one-mile search area; however, the boring location, test pit location, and access route areas have not been previously surveyed (Attachment E and Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

#### **Historical Maps and Aerial Photographs**

The area surrounding the boring location, test pit location, and access route appears to have been held within private ownership since at least the 1950s. Yerba Santa Drive is seen as early the 1942 topographic map and 1953 aerial. The geologic testing access route is shown on the 1953 aerial as a dirt road, larger in width than the current configuration. Only a single house is shown along Yerba Santa Drive in 1953; however, by the mid-1960s, more than 10 houses are shown as either built or under construction. The 1967 USGS topographic map also shows multiple other structures along Yerba Santa Drive.

#### **Native American Contact Program**

The NAHC indicated in a response dated August 23, 2017 that no known sacred lands or Native American cultural resources are within the project area. The NAHC correspondence can be found in the Confidential Appendices, bound separately.

### **FINDINGS**

The pedestrian survey conducted of the soil boring location, test pit location, and access route for the geologic testing did not result in the identification of any cultural material. Over the course of its existence, the access route has been cut into the soil and in a few areas is currently at a depth lower than ground level.

---

## **VI. RECOMMENDATIONS**

No cultural resources have been identified in the APE. Therefore, based on the results of the survey, no historical resources will be affected by the proposed geologic testing. Additionally, because of the disturbed condition of the access route, the potential for subsurface cultural material to be present at the boring or testing locations is low. As such, cultural resource monitoring is not recommended for the geologic testing.

Although there is no evidence to suggest the presence of human remains, in the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, all work shall cease and the county coroner

shall be contacted, per the California Public Resources Code. Should the remains be identified as Native American, the NAHC shall be contacted within 48 hours to provide a most-likely descendant to determine appropriate actions.

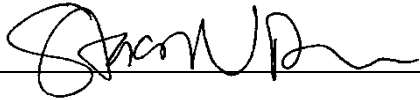
---

**VII. SOURCES CONSULTED****DATE**

National Register of Historic Places	Month and Year: August 2017
California Register of Historical Resources Register	Month and Year: August 2017
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center	Month and Year: August 2017
Other Sources Consulted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>California Historical Landmarks (December 2017)</li></ul>	

---

**VIII. CERTIFICATION**

Preparer: Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA	Title: Senior Archaeologist
Signature: 	Date: 12/22/2017

---

**VIII. ATTACHMENTS**

- A National Archaeological Data Base Information
- B Bibliography
- C Maps/Figures
  - Regional Location
  - USGS Topography
  - Aerial Vicinity
- D Table of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a 1-Mile Radius of the Project Area
- E Table of Previous Investigations Conducted within a 1-Mile Radius of the Project Area

---

**IX. CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES (BOUND SEPARATELY)**

Records Search Results  
NAHC Correspondence

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

# Attachment A

---

National Archaeological Data Base  
Information

## **NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION**

Authors: Stacie Wilson

Consulting Firm: HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc., 7578 El Cajon Blvd.,  
La Mesa, CA 91942, (619) 462-1515

Report Date: December 2017

Report Title: Cultural Resources Study, Proposed Sewer Group Job 806 - Geologic  
Testing, San Diego, California

Submitted to: City of San Diego, Development Services, 1222 First Avenue,  
San Diego, CA 92101

Prepared for: City of San Diego Public Works Department, Project Implementation  
Division, 525 B Street, Suite 750, San Diego, CA 92101

Contract number: HELIX Project No. SDD-31.05

USGS quadrangles: Le Mesa (7.5' series)

Acreage: --

Keywords: Archaeological study; City of San Diego; sewer line replacement and/or  
rehabilitation; no resources

# Attachment B

---

## Bibliography

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bean, Lowell John, and Florence Shippek  
1978 Luiseno. In Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 550–569. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.
- Beauchamp, R. Mitchell  
1986 *A Flora of San Diego County, California*. Sweetwater River Press, National City.
- Bowman, Roy H.  
1973 *Soil Survey: San Diego Area*. United States Department of Agriculture. Beltsville, MD.
- Brackett, R. W.  
1951 *The History of San Diego County Ranchos*. Union Title Insurance and Trust Co., San Diego, California.
- Bull, Charles  
1983 Shaking the Foundations: The Evidence for San Diego Prehistory. *Casual Papers* 1(3):15–64. Unpublished report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- Busby, Darin  
2017 Biological Letter Report for City Bulletin 511 for Proposed Geologic Testing for the Proposed Sewer Group Job 806. Unpublished report on file at HELIX.
- Carrico, Richard L.  
2008 *Strangers in a Stolen Land: Indians of San Diego County from Prehistory to the New Deal*. Sunbelt Publications, San Diego.
- Cooley, Theodore G., and Laura J. Barrie  
2004 Archaeological Excavation at the Village of *Pa’Mu*, Ramona Valley, California. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 17:43–56.
- Ezell, P. H.  
1987 The Harris Site – An Atypical San Dieguito Site, or Am I Beating a Dead Horse? In *San Dieguito–La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by D. Gallegos, pp. 23–34. San Diego County Archaeological Society Research Paper Number 1. San Diego.
- Farris, Glenn J.  
1994 José Panto, Capitan of the Indian Pueblo of San Pascual, San Diego County. *The Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 16(2): 149–161-41.
- Gallegos, Dennis R.  
1987 A Review and Synthesis of Environmental and Cultural Material for the Batiquitos Lagoon Region. In *San Dieguito–La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by Dennis Gallegos. San Diego County Archaeological Society Research Paper No. 1:23–34.

- Hall, Clarence A., Jr.  
 2007 *Introduction to the Geology of Southern California and its Native Plants*. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Head, W. S.  
 1972 *The California Chaparral: An Elfin Forest*. Naturegraph, Healdsburg, California.
- Hoover, Mildred, Hero Eugene Rensch, and Ethel Grace Rensch  
 1966 *Historic Spots in California*. 3rd ed. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.
- Kennedy, Michael P., and Siang S. Tan  
 2008 Geologic Map of the San Diego 30 x 60-Minute Quadrangle, California. Digital preparation by: Kelly R. Bovard, Anne G. Garcia, Diane Burns and Carlos I. Gutierrez. California Geological Survey, Regional Geologic Map No. 3, scale 1:100000. California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey.
- Kroeber, Alfred L.  
 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Washington, D.C.
- Laylander, Don, and Lynne E. Christenson  
 1988 *Results of an Archaeological Data Recovery Program, Corral Canyon Prehistoric Archaeological District, San Diego County, California*. Report prepared for, and on file at, the Cleveland National Forest, Supervisor's Office, San Diego.
- Luomala, Katherine  
 1978 Tipai-Ipai. In *California*, edited by R. F. Heizer, pp. 592–608. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, W. C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Moratto, Michael J.  
 1984 *California Archaeology*. Orlando: Academic Press.
- Moriarty, James R., III  
 1966 Cultural Phase Divisions Suggested by Typological Change Coordinated with Stratigraphically Controlled Radiocarbon Dating in San Diego. *The Anthropological Journal of Canada* 4(4): 20–30.
- Munz, Philip A.  
 1974 *A California Flora*. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Office of Historic Preservation  
 1995 Instructions for Recording Historical Resources. California Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento, CA.
- Pryde, Philip R.  
 2004 *San Diego: An Introduction to the Region*. Sunbelt Publications; 4<sup>th</sup> edition.

Raven-Jennings, Shelly, and Brian F. Smith

- 1999 *Report of Excavations at CA-SDI-4608: Subsistence and Technology Transitions during the Mid-to-Late Holocene in San Diego County*. Report prepared by Brian F. Smith and Associates for the City of Poway. Report on file at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego State University, San Diego.

Rolle, Andrew

- 1998 *California: A History*. 5th ed. Harlan-Davidson, Wheeling, Illinois.

Rogers, Malcolm J.

- 1939 *Early Lithic Industries of the Lower Basin of the Colorado River and Adjacent Desert Areas*. San Diego Museum of Man Papers No. 3. San Diego Museum of Man.

Sparkman, P. S.

- 1908 The Culture of the Luiseño Indians. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 8(4):187–234, Berkeley.

True, Delbert L.

- 1958 An Early Complex in San Diego County, California. *American Antiquity* 23(3): 255–263.
- 1970 *Investigation of a Late Prehistoric Complex in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, San Diego County, California*. Monograph 1. Archaeological Survey, University of California, Los Angeles.
- 1980 The Pauma Complex in Northern San Diego County: 1978. *Journal of New World Archaeology* 3(4): 1–30. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Wallace, William J.

- 1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11:214–230.

Web Soil Survey

- 2017 Natural Resource Conservation Service. United States Department of Agriculture. Electronic document, available at: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>. Accessed September 14, 2017.

Warren, Claude N.

- 1967 The San Dieguito Complex: A Review and Hypothesis. *American Antiquity* 32:168–187.
- 1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by C. Irwin-Williams, pp. 1–14. *Eastern New Mexico Contributions in Anthropology* 1(3). Portales, New Mexico.

Warren, Claude N., Gretchen Siegler, and Frank Dittmer

1998 Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods. In *Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology of Metropolitan San Diego: A Historic Properties Background Study*. Draft report prepared by ASM Affiliates and submitted to Metropolitan Wastewater, San Diego.

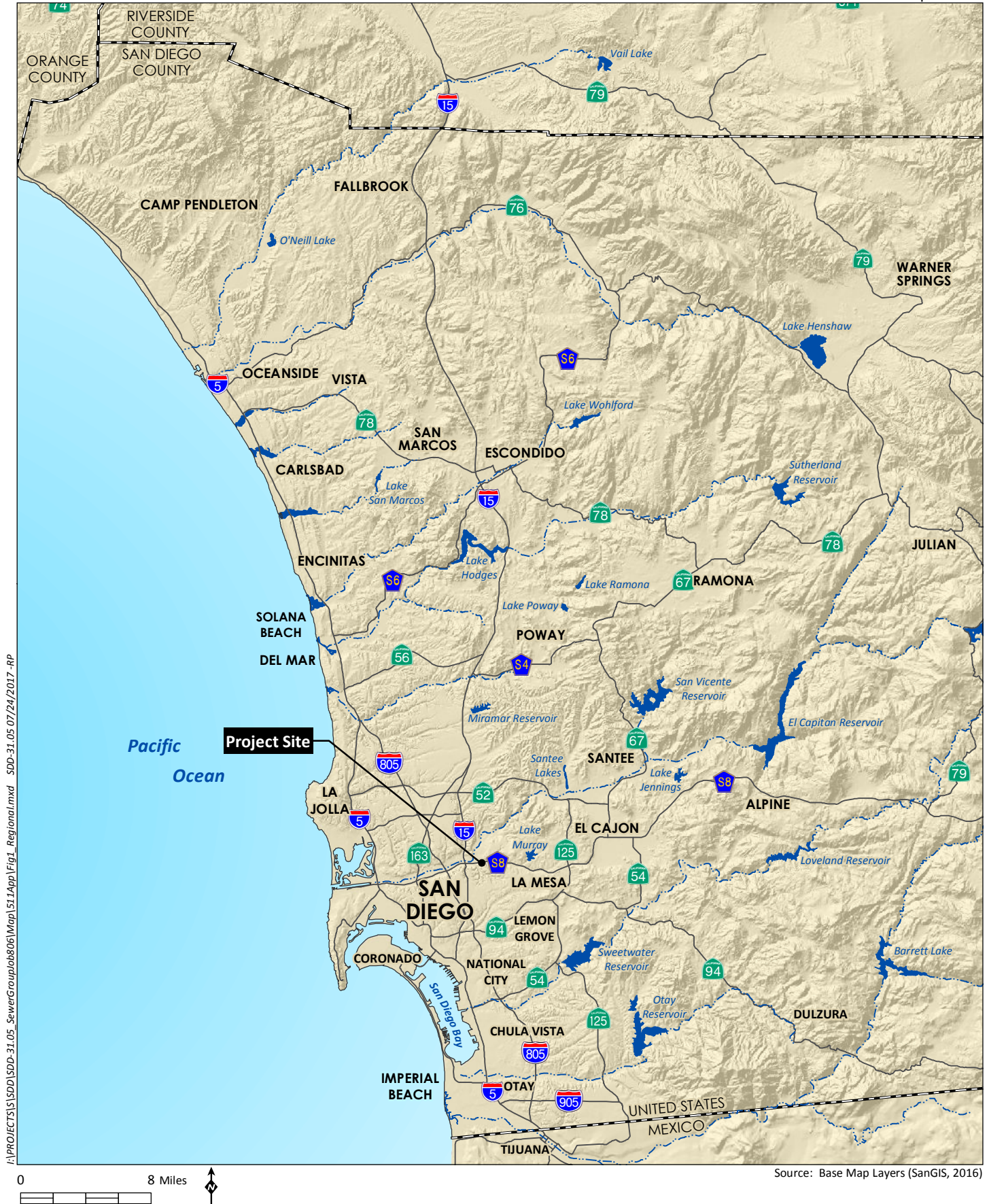
Weber, David

1992 *The Spanish Frontier in North America*. Yale University Press.

# Attachment C

---

Maps/Figures



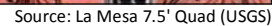
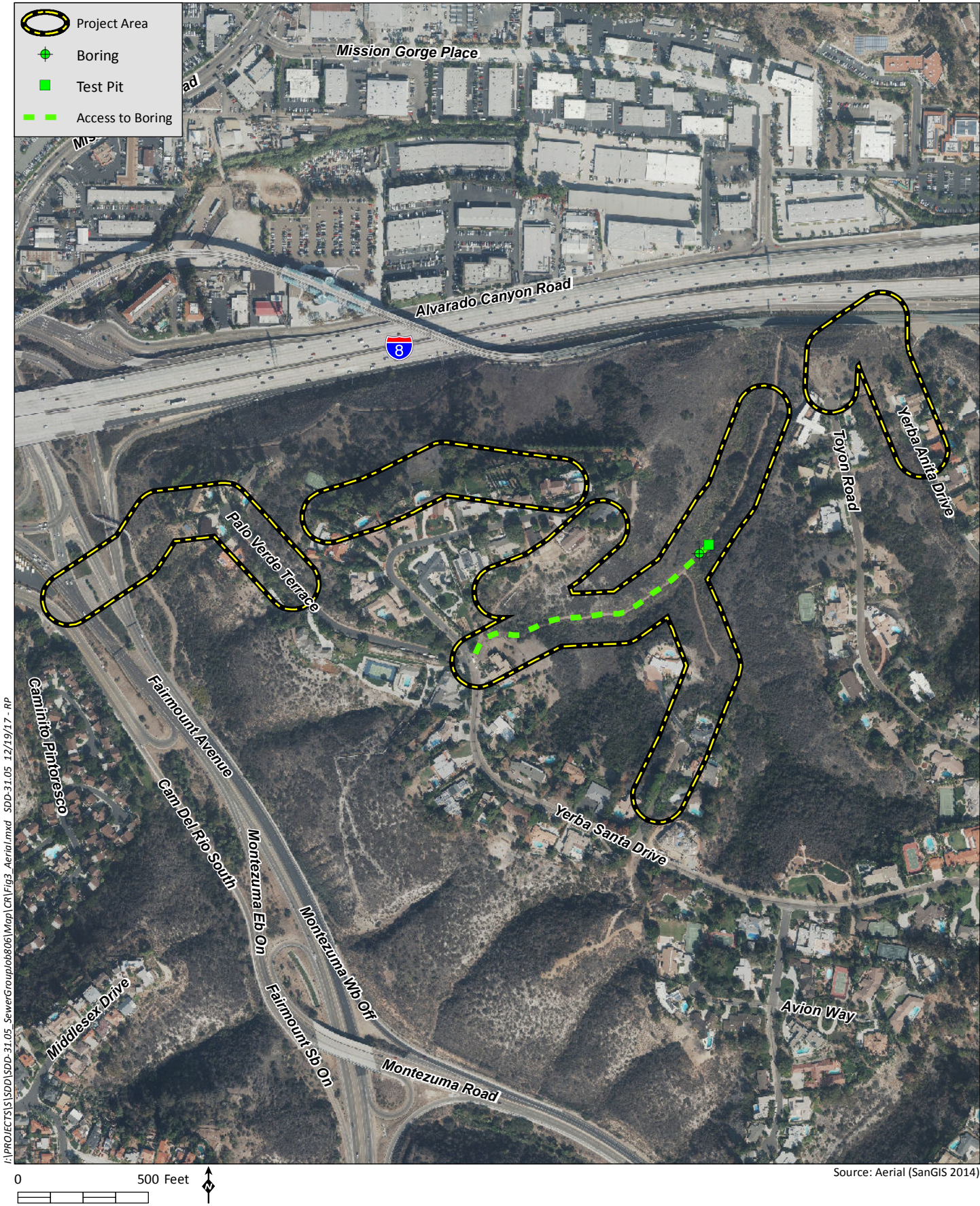


Figure 2



## Attachment D

---

Table of Previously Recorded Cultural  
Resources within a 1-Mile Radius of  
the Project Area

**TABLE OF PREVIOUSLY RECORDED  
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN A 1-MILE  
RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA**

<b>Primary Number (P-37-)</b>	<b>Permanent Trinomial (CA-SDI-)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date Recorded</b>
P-37-000035	CA-SDI-35	Mission San Diego de Alcala (San Diego Mission); Kumeyaay village of Nipaguay	Schaefer, 2013; Schaefer, 1990; Hedges, 1976; Pilling, 1949
P-37-000202	CA-SDI-202	No site description included in site record; noted as southern portion of San Diego Mission	Treganza, n.d.
P-37-000239	CA-SDI-239	Artifact scatter with ceramics, lithic flakes, shell, and bone	Hall, 1951
P-37-008667	CA-SDI-8667	Sparse lithic scatter	Goldberg, 1981
P-37-009899	CA-SDI-9899	Isolated portable metate and shell scatter	Kidder and Miller, 1984
P-37-013708	CA-SDI-13717	Historic Aztec Bowl, San Diego State University	Cashmere, 1994
P-37-015591		Isolated quartzite core.	Tift, 1996
P-37-015654		Isolate quartzite flake tool	Kyle and Tift, 1996
P-37-017028	CA-SDI-15067	Historic trash deposit	Newlands, 1998
P-37-019016	CA-SDI-13708	Prehistoric habitation site	Tift and Strudwick, 1994
P-37-028223	CA-SDI-18326	Single bedrock milling feature with five slicks	Pierson, 2007
P-37-028224	CA-SDI-18327	Single bedrock milling feature with nine slicks	Pierson, 2007
P-37-029023	CA-SDI-18589	Historic scatter of cans and bottles	Connor, 2007
P-37-030585		Historic house; Spanish Eclectic style	May and Ballou, 2007
P-37-030636		Isolate historic bottle	Pierson, 2009
P-37-032674	CA-SDI-20702	Historic trash deposit	Brodie, 2007
P-37-033846		Prohibition era site; cement dance floor in canyon utilized for private parties and dances	Roy 2016; Graham and Campbell 2001

## Attachment E

---

Table of Previous Investigations  
Conducted within a 1-Mile Radius  
of the Project Area

**TABLE OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED  
WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA**

<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Report No.</b>
Donovan and Laylander	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Proposed Westbound Auxiliary Lane on Route 8., P.M. 6.3-8.1, 11222-169660	1985	SD-00041
Carrico	Archaeological Survey of the Rancho Mission Road Site San Diego, California.	1976	SD-00228
Bull and Ezell	An Archaeological Survey of the Area Affected by the Proposed Rezoning of Lot 44, Rancho Mission, San Diego.	1973	SD-00270
Corum	An Archaeological Survey Report for Portions of a Proposed Ramp Metering Project (11-SD- 8, P.M. R 0.0- R 18.7) 11355-146531	1977	SD-00469
Cupples	A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase 1	1974	SD-00516
Cupples	An Archaeological Survey of the San Diego River Valley	1975	SD-00546
Cupples	An Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Construction Project on 11-SD-8 p.m. 4.9/8.3 11206-152351	1977	SD-00555
Kelsay	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Proposed Additional Project Limits for Westbound Auxiliary Lane on Interstate 8, 11- SD-8 P.M. 5.8/9.7 11222-169660	1987	SD-00803
Goldberg	First Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for Route 15/8 Interchange 11-SD-15 R5.6/R5.9 11-SD-08 5]1/6.3 11206-048161	1980	SD-00816
Cheever	Negative Archaeological Survey Report Excess Parcel Relinquishment 11-SD-15 P.M. 8.5-8.8 11400-911038.	1984	SD-01207
McCoy and Hunter	Archaeological Survey of Fairmont P R D Project	1979	SD-01321
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	Archaeological Survey Report on the Ronald Hogan Property located in the Kensington Area of the City of San Diego	1981	SD-01457
Whitehouse and Wade	A Cultural Resource Survey of the Friars Road Bridge Widening Project City of San Diego, California	1989	SD-01597
Price	Second Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for Route 8/15 Interchange 11-SD-15 R6.0/R7.0 11-SD-08 5.1/6.3 11206-048161	1980	SD-01704
Clevenger and Carrico	Historic Architectural and Archaeological Survey, U.S. Naval Station (NAVSTA)	1991	SD-02444
Carrico	Human Interest Inventory of Hidden Mesa Archaeological-Historical	1974	SD-02532
Roth	Cultural Resources Survey College Area Redevelopment Project EIR 131.4 Acres	1992	SD-02538
Carrico et al.	Historic Properties Inventory Report for the Mission Valley Water Reclamation Project, San Diego California	1990	SD-02628
Carrico et al.	A Cultural Resources Testing, Evaluation, and Proposed Data Recovery Program for the East Mission Gorge Pump Station and Force Main Project	1991	SD-02632
Carrico	Historic Properties Inventory for the Proposed Deerfield Water Pump Plant Discharge Pipeline Corridor, San Diego, California	1993	SD-02869
City of San Diego	Mitigated Negative Declaration Replacement of Water and Sewer Pipes: La Jolla, Uptown, Mission Valley, Midway and Navajo Communities	1993	SD-02894
Kyle and Gallegos	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Adobe Falls Sewer Alignment Project	1995	SD-02902
Smith	Results of a Cultural Resource Evaluation Study for the Padre Dam Municipal Water District Phase I Reclaimed Water System Project	1993	SD-02929
Strudwick et al.	Historical/Archaeological Survey and Test Report for the El Capitan Water Pipeline Repair and Fairmount Avenue Widening, City of San Diego, California	1995	SD-02996
Kyle and Gallegos	Draft Historic Properties Inventory for the East Mission Gorge Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project, City of San Diego.	1995	SD-03110
Monserate	East Mission Gorge Trunk Sewer (EMGTS) Rehabilitation	1995	SD-03228

Various	Oscar Grunert House	1995	SD-03997
City of San Diego	Final Environmental Impact Report for the East Mission Gorge Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project, San Diego, Ca	1995	SD-04769
City of San Diego	Draft EIR for Palo Verde Terrace Remediation Project	1999	SD-04923
Kyle	Cultural Resources Survey for a Portion of the Adobe Falls Project	1996	SD-04938
Rowena	Historical Site Board Report 4182 Rochester Road, San Diego California 92116	2001	SD-05000
Graham	Archaeological Survey Report for the Revised I-8/I-15 Interchange Stage II 11-Sd-15 P.M. R5.6/R6.5	1982	SD-05049
City of San Diego	DEIR of Subarea V Plan in the North City Future Urbanizing Area	1993	SD-05643
Kelsay	Negative Area Survey Report District II County of San Diego	1987	SD-05675
Goldberg	Historic Property Survey for Route 8/15 Interchange	1981	SD-05770
City of San Diego	Mitigated Negative Declaration for Home Depot on Fairmont Ave	1997	SD-05927
City of San Diego	Negative Declaration for Freiberg Residence	2001	SD-05967
City of San Diego	Mitigated Negative Declaration for Sewer Group Job 652	2000	SD-05984
Cook	Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Fairmount Manor Project	1997	SD-06143
McKenna	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Vesta Telecommunications Inc. Fiber Optic Alignment, Riverside County to San Diego County California	2000	SD-06221
City of San Diego	Mitigated Negative Declaration for Alvarado Trunk Sewer Realignment	1997	SD-06262
Cook	Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Fairmount Manor Project-Canyon Fill Only; City of San Diego LDR No. 92-0302	1997	SD-06314
Ezell	A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase I	1974	SD-06499
Donovan	Negative Archaeological Survey Report 8-Fairmount Ave.- Westbound Auxiliary Lane	1985	SD-06526
Widell	Office of Historic Preservation Aztec Bowl	1995	SD-06744
City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Home Depot Fairmont Avenue	1997	SD-06996
City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration El Capitan Pipeline-Trestle 12	1999	SD-07206
Cook	Archaeological Survey & Subsurface Test of the Proposed Home Depot Project 5920 Fairmount Avenue City of San Diego, California	1996	SD-07431
Pierson	An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at Sewer and Water Group 658	2001	SD-07771
Pierson	An Archaeological Survey of the Alvarado Trunk Sewer Project, Alvarado Canyon, San Diego, California	2002	SD-07780
Gallegos et al.	Historical/Archaeological Survey Test Report for the El Capitan Water Pipeline Repair and Fairmount Avenue Widening City of San Diego, California	1995	SD-07795
Mooney and Carrico	Historical & Architectural Study of the El Capitan (Lakeside) To University Heights Water Pipeline (San Diego) Trestles 11 & 12 LDR No. 94-0076	1996	SD-07796
Nighablain	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Mission City Parkway Bridge Project		SD-07830
Carrico	Historical and Architectural Study of the El Capitan (Lakeside) to University Heights Water Pipeline (San Diego) Trestles 11 and 12	1996	SD-07868
Caltrans	Historic Property Survey Report I-15-SR 67	2001	SD-07892
City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Proposed Negative Declaration Metts Residence	2003	SD-08166

May and Dale Ballou	Historical Nomination of the Hensley House, 5309 Marlborough Drive, Kensington, San Diego, California	2003	SD-08471
May	Historical Nomination of the Cosgrove-Ratner House	2003	SD-08503
Berge	Historic Site Nomination for the Cora M. and Cora Lee Wells House - 4990 Canterbury Drive San Diego, California 92116	2003	SD-08629
May	Historical Nomination of the Arthur and Anne Dusenberry/Louise Severin House - 4185 Rochester Road – Kensington Manor	2003	SD-08635
Crawford	Historical Assessment of Buildings Located at 4166, 4168-4172, 4178 Adams Avenue and 4708-4712 Edgeware Road, San Diego, California 92116	2002	SD-08677
Alter	Results of the Historic Building Assessment for 4125 Hilldale Road, San Diego, California 92116 Plan File No. A110281-02	2003	SD-08679
May	Historical Nomination of the Cosgrove Ratner House	2003	SD-08686
May and Dale May	Historical Nomination of the Elmo G. & Angeline Crabtree House: 4210 Norfolk Terrace, Kensington Point	2003	SD-08782
May and Dale May	Historical Nomination of the Arthur and Anne Dusenberry/ Louise Severin House: 4185 Rochester Road, Kensington Manor	2003	SD-08790
Kyle	Cultural Resources Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility Sd835-01, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California	2002	SD-09038
Kyle	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility Sd703-01 City of San Diego, California	2002	SD-09070
Kyle	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD791-05 San Diego County, California	2002	SD-09089
May and May	Historical Nomination of the A. L. and Cleveland Dennstedt House 4372 Ridgeway Kensington Heights	2003	SD-09091
May, May Dale Ballou, and Leland	Historical Nomination of the Walter M. and Loretta B. Casey House, a Bathrick Bros. Building Company of Pasadena Creation, 4830 Hart Drive - Talmadge Park	2003	SD-09287
May and May	Historical Nomination of the A.L. and Cleveland Dennstedt House, 4372 Ridgeway - Kensington Heights	2003	SD-09288
Ni Ghablain	Cultural and Historical Resource Study for the Grantville Redevelopment Study and Project Area, San Diego, California	2004	SD-09444
Caterino	The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study	2005	SD-09516
May	Historical Nomination of the Commander Wilbur V. and Martha E. Shown/Severin House 4394 North Talmadge Drive, Talmadge Park, Unit 1	2004	SD-09615
Kyle	Cultural Resource Assessment/Evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site SD474-01, San Diego, California	2001	SD-09635
Pierson	An Archaeological/Historical Study for the SDSU 2005 Campus Master Plan Revision	2004	SD-09697
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the Daniel McConnell/Herbert R. Bathrick House 4380 Hilldale Road San Diego, California 92116	2004	SD-09734
May and May	Historical Nomination of the Jack G. and Eugenia Robb/Americo Pete and Stephna Rotta House, 4958 Marlborough Drive, Kensington Manor Unit 1, San Diego	2004	SD-09737
Case	Cultural Resources Survey of the 239 Acre San Pasqual Valley Academy San Diego County, California	1999	SD-09887
Alter	Cultural Resources Report for the Evaluation and Historical Designation of the 4195 Norfolk Terrace Residence, San Diego, California, 92116	2004	SD-10160
Bonner and Williams	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate San-519 (Foster Freeze Shopping Center), 5150 Waring Road, San Diego County, California	2006	SD-10231
City of San Diego	CenterPoint at Grantville	2006	SD-10376
Smith	William F. and Fannie Kielsmeier House Historical Report	2005	SD-10400

Teaze and Ward	Adobe Falls	1973	SD-10525
Glenn	Report to the Historical Board for the City of San Diego Water Utilities Department Alvarado Filtration Plant Upgrade and Expansion CIP 73-261	1993	SD-10536
Hector	Talmadge Community	2007	SD-10545
Hostick	Report for the Duehn-St. John Residence	1982	SD-10881
Baker and Maniery	Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation of United States Army Reserve 63d Regional Readiness Command Facilities	2007	SD-10940
Various	Mission San Diego De Alcalá: Historic Site Board Documents		SD-11022
Pierson	A Cultural Resources Study for the SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision	2007	SD-11185
Various	San Diego State University, 5300 Campanile Drive, San Diego, California 92182		SD-11265
May and May	Historical Nomination of the Alva H. Hjorth / Ben H. Johnson House, 4361 Argos Drive, Talmadge Park Unit 2	2006	SD-11355
Is Architecture	Historical Resources Board Nomination for the Judge John A. Hewicker Residence 4771 Vista Lane, San Diego, California 92116	2007	SD-11397
Is Architecture	Historical Resources Board Nomination for the Dennehy Residence 4343 Adams Avenue, San Diego, California 92116	2005	SD-11410
Magno	Historic Property Survey Report - Aldine Drive Slope Repair	2007	SD-11481
Various	Mission San Diego De Alcalá: Miscellaneous Documents		SD-11500
Conover	Historical Nomination of the Kensington Sign	2008	SD-11611
Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California Project. No. 42891	2008	SD-11826
Herrmann	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MSWSMP)	2009	SD-12200
Is Architecture	Historical Resources Board Nomination for the James P. and Florence E. Gibson / Charles H. Salyers House 4771 Vista Lane San Diego, California 92116	2009	SD-12253
Gross	Archaeological Resources Survey, Alvarado Estates, San Diego, California	2000	SD-12274
Pierson	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Group 3000 Project, San Diego, California	2009	SD-12367
May and May	Historical Nomination of the William F. and Olena Riley House, W.F. Riley, Builder 5141 Marlborough Drive – Kensington Heights Unit 1 San Diego, California	2008	SD-12713
Rosen	Sr-15 Mid-City Bus Rapid Transit Project	2010	SD-12740
Robbins-Wade	Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program	2011	SD-13006
City of San Diego	Montezuma Trunk Sewer	2010	SD-13121
Pierson	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of Sewer & Water Group 684a Project	2010	SD-13145
May	The 1939 Life House 6025 Waverly House La Jolla, California	2010	SD-13162
Is Architecture	Historical Resources Board Nomination for the William F. Wahrenberger/ J.A. and Amry B. Smith Residence	2010	SD-13163
Crawford	7124 Olivetas Avenue, La Jolla, Ca 92037	2011	SD-13166
City of San Diego	Draft Environmental Impact Report La Jolla Centre III Project San Diego, California	2011	SD-13167
Pierson	Archaeological Resource Letter Report: Mitigation Monitoring of the McGrath YMCA Project, San Diego, California	2011	SD-13169
Stropes and Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Shahbaz Residence Project, La Jolla, California	2010	SD-13170

De Barros	A Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of a 0.5-Acre Parcel at 6100 Pasatiempo Avenue, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California APN 673-441-48	2011	SD-13171
De Barros	Cultural Resources Survey of a 160-Acre Parcel in McCain Valley San Diego County, California APN 528-070-01	2011	SD-13172
De Barros	Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of TPM 5492, A 206-Acre Parcel at 7576 Camino Del Rey Bonsall, San Diego County, California APN 127-440-01 & 2; 127-110- 07 Thru 11 & 74; and 127-511-01 & 03	2011	SD-13173
Stropes	Archaeological Monitoring of the Hilton Carlsbad Project	2011	SD-13174
Shaver and Baksh	Archaeological Survey Report for the Ortega Water System Improvement Project Santa Ysabel, San Diego County, California	2011	SD-13175
Ni Ghablain	Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis of the San Marcos Channel Maintenance Project, City of San Marcos, San Diego County, California	2011	SD-13176
Loftus	Cultural Resources and Records Search and Site Survey Clear Wire Site Ca-SDG5144b Hilton 401 K Street San Diego, San Diego County, California 92101	2011	SD-13177
Kraft and Smith	Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project City of San Diego	2011	SD-13179
May and May	Historical Nomination of the Louise M. Severin Spec House No. 2 4970 Marlborough Drive, Kensington Manor Unit 1 San Diego, California	2008	SD-13185
Rosen	Cultural Resources Technical Assessment for the Program Environmental Impact Report for the San Diego River Park Master Plan, City of San Diego, California	2011	SD-13202
May and May	Historical Nomination of the Benjamin M. Torgerson, Lois Torgerson, George E. Cooley, and Bertha Cooley Speculation House No. 1	2011	SD-13330
Loftus	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site Sd0097 Terrace Court 4030 Terrace Court San Diego, San Diego County, California 92116	2011	SD-13446
Is Architecture	Historical Resources Board Nomination for Eason/ Cliff May Residence 4777 Avion Way San Diego, California 92115	2011	SD-13470
May and May	Historical Nomination of the August A. and Ellen A. Ross House 4010 Wesleyan Place, Kensington Neighborhood San Diego, California	2012	SD-13792
Wade	National Register of Historic Places Nomination San Diego State College Historic District San Diego, California	1997	SD-13823
May	Historical Nomination of the George Thomas and Marie Forbes/ Richard Requa Model Home 4256 Ridgeway Kensington Heights Neighborhood San Diego, California	2012	SD-13862
City of San Diego	The San Diego River Park Master Plan	2012	SD-13918
Alter	Charles C. and Irva Crouch Residence 4756 Kensington Drive	2012	SD-13928
May et al.	Historical Nomination of the Herman and Beulah Allen House 5006 Hastings Dr. Kensington Heights Neighborhood San Diego, California	2012	SD-13933
May et al	Historical Nomination of the Augustus H. and Laura E. Rehkopf/ Pear Pearson House 4302 Adams Avenue- Talmadge Park Neighborhood San Diego, California	2012	SD-13935
May and Wallace	Historical Nomination of the Mira Monte House 4234 Middlese Drive Kensington Heights Neighborhood San Diego, California	2013	SD-14220
May and Wallace	Historical Nomination of the Paul L. and Nellie M. McCoy Speculation House 5166 Marlborough Drive Kensington Heights Neighborhood San Diego, California	2013	SD-14226
Is Architecture	Historical Resources Board Nomination for George H. and Mary J. Williams House 4117 Lymer Drive San Diego, California 92116	2013	SD-14227
Is Architecture	Historical Resources Board Nomination for Warren D. Wright/ John N. Mortenson House 4431 Palo Verde Terrace San Diego, Ca 92115	2012	SD-14230
Crawford	5358 Canterbury Drive, San Diego, CA 92116	2012	SD-14233

Alter	Cecil A. and Dorothy G. Taylor/ Louise M. Severin House 4170 Rochester Road	2013	SD-14372
Stropes	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Montezuma Trunk Sewer Project City of San Diego	2014	SD-14808
Kraft and Smith	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Grantville Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego	2014	SD-14809
Crawford	4338 Adams Avenue, San Diego, Ca 92116	2014	SD-14823
Hazard and O'Dea	Nomination for Historic Designation Abraham Lincoln and Mary E. Scott House 4949 Canterbury Dr. San Diego, Ca 92116	2013	SD-14834
May	Historical Nomination of the Leslie and Louise Atherton House 5001 Canterbury Drive Kensington Manor Neighborhood San Diego, California	2013	SD-14835