



February 23, 2021

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Re: Archaeological Resources Report Form for the 3450 Clairemont Drive Project, San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Ruggels,

This Archaeological Resources Report Form presents the negative results of a cultural resources study conducted by Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) for the 3450 Clairemont Drive Project (Project) located at Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 425-100-05 within the Clairemont community of the City of San Diego. The City of San Diego is the lead agency for the Project (City). This study was performed in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines of the Land Development Manual to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant archaeological resources within the Project site. The study conducted a record search of the California Historical Resources Information System and of the Sacred Lands File held by the Native American Heritage Commission, a literature review, and a review of historic maps and aerial photographs. As the Project site is completely developed an archaeological survey was not conducted. The study was negative for archaeological resources within the Project area, therefore the City's Archaeological Resource Report Form is being used to present the results of the study.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Project site at APN 425-100-05 encompasses approximately 3.28 acres and is currently developed with the Holy Cross Lutheran Church and Banyan Tree Educational Services, which consist of two buildings, paved parking areas, and other associated improvements such as a playground, basketball court, and landscaping. The project site is bounded on the east by Clairemont Drive, on the north by an existing church facility, on the south by an asphalt paved parking area and open canyon space, and on the west by open canyon space. Surrounding land uses include St. Mark's United Methodist Church to the north, single-family residences to the west and south past the canyon space, and Whittier Special Education Center to the east across Clairemont Drive. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' La Jolla, California topographic quadrangle map within Township 16 South, Range 3 West, within unsectioned portions of the Pueblo Lands of San Diego land grant (Figures 1-4).

The Project proposes redevelopment of the existing site as a townhome project. The Project involves the demolition of 15,172 square feet of buildings, surface parking, and related facilities, and would redevelop the Project site with 40 multi-family residential units across eight buildings. Buildings would be three stories with a maximum height of 30 feet, per the Clairemont Mesa height limit overlay. Parking would be provided as tuck-under garages with surface guest parking. Landscaped areas include the perimeter of the Project site as well as walkways in order to provide sitewide coverage, parkway shade, and to accentuate the entry into the site. In addition, the Project would also add street trees to the parkway along Clairemont Drive. Access to the townhome development would be via one driveway off Clairemont Drive. The project would involve grading of perimeter slopes to render the site suitable for development and trenching for installation of storm drain facilities.

II. SETTING

Natural Environment (Present)

The Project Area is located 285 feet above mean sea level on the edge of a mesa top, adjacent to a steep canyon slope. The Project development area is currently fully developed, and no undisturbed ground surface is visible. Steeply sloping areas outside the development area are vegetated in a combination of native and ornamental plant species.

Natural Environment (Past)

The following prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic background is from the San Diego Municipal Code: Land Development Code – Historical Resources Guidelines, Appendix A – San Diego History (2001).

EARLY MAN PERIOD (BEFORE 8500 BC)

No firm archaeological evidence for the occupation of San Diego County before 10,500 years ago has been discovered. The myths and history that is repeated by the local Native American groups now and at the time of earlier ethnographic research indicate both their presence here since the time of creation and, in some cases, migration from other areas. There are some researchers who advocate an occupation of southern California prior to the Wisconsin Glaciation, around 80,000 to 100,000 years ago (Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976). Local proposed Early Man sites include the Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon and Brown sites, as well as Mission Valley (San Diego River Valley), Del Mar and La Jolla (Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976, 1983, 1989; Moriarty and Minshall 1972; Reeves 1985; Reeves et al. 1986). However, two problems have precluded general acceptance of these claims. First, artifacts recovered from several of the localities have been rejected by many archaeologists as natural products rather than cultural artifacts. Second, the techniques used for assigning early dates to the sites have been considered unsatisfactory (Moratto 1984; Taylor et al. 1985).

Careful scientific investigation of any possible Early Man archaeological remains in this region would be assigned a high research priority. Such a priority would reflect both the substantial popular interest in the issue and the general anthropological importance which any confirmation of a very early human presence in the western hemisphere would have. Anecdotal reports have

surfaced over the years that Early Man deposits have been found in the lower levels of later sites in Mission Valley. However, no reports or analyses have been produced supporting these claims.

PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD (8500-6000 BC)

The earliest generally-accepted archaeological culture of present-day San Diego County is the Paleo-Indian culture of the San Dieguito Complex. This complex is usually assigned to the Paleo-Indian Stage and dated to about 10,500 years ago. It would therefore appear to be contemporary with the better-known Fluted Point Tradition of the High Plains and elsewhere and the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition of the Desert West. The San Dieguito Complex, is believed to represent a nomadic hunting culture by some investigators of the complex (Davis et al. 1969; Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1929, 1966; Warren 1966, 1967) characterized by the use of a variety of scrapers, choppers, bifaces, large projectile points and crescentics, a scarcity or absence of milling implements, and a preference for fine-grained volcanic rock over metaquartzite.

Careful scientific investigation of San Dieguito Complex sites in the region would also be assigned a high research priority. Major research questions relating to the Paleo-Indian Period include confirmation of the presence of the Fluted Point Tradition in San Diego County (Davis and Shutler 1969); better chronological definition of the San Dieguito Complex; determination of whether the San Dieguito assemblages do in fact reflect an early occupation, rather than the remains from a specialized activity set belonging to an Early Archaic Period culture; clarification of the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex, if it represents a separate culture, to the subsequent Early Archaic Period cultures; determination of the subsistence and settlement systems which were associated with the San Dieguito Complex; and clarification of the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex to similar remains in the Mojave Desert, in northwestern and central California, in southern Arizona and in Baja California. The San Dieguito Complex was originally defined in an area centering on the San Dieguito River valley, north of San Diego (Rogers 1929).

EARLY ARCHAIC PERIOD (6000 BC-AD 0)

As a result of climatic shifts and a major change in subsistence strategies, a new cultural pattern assignable to the Archaic Stage is thought by many archaeologists to have replaced the San Dieguito culture before 6000 BC. This new pattern, the Encinitas Tradition, is represented in San Diego County by the La Jolla and Pauma complexes. The coastal La Jolla Complex is characterized as a gathering culture which subsisted largely on shellfish and plant foods from the abundant littoral resources of the area. The La Jolla Complex is best known for its stone-on-stone grinding tools (mano and metate), relatively crude cobble-based flaked lithic technology and flexed human burials. Inland Pauma Complex sites have been assigned to this period on the basis of extensive stone-on-stone grinding tools, Elko Series projectile points and the absence of remains diagnostic of later cultures.

Among the research questions focusing on this period are the delineation of change or the demonstration of extreme continuity within the La Jolla and Pauma complexes; determination of whether coastal La Jolla sites represent permanent occupation areas or brief seasonal camps; the relationship of coastal and inland Archaic cultures; the scope and character of Archaic Period long-range exchange systems; the role of natural changes or culturally-induced stresses in altering subsistence strategies; and the termination of the Archaic Period in a cultural

transformation, in an ethnic replacement or in an occupational hiatus in western San Diego County.

LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD (AD 0-1769)

The Late Prehistoric Period in San Diego County is represented by two distinct cultural patterns, the Yuman Tradition from the Colorado Desert region and the Shoshonean Tradition from the north. These cultural patterns are represented locally by the Cuyamaca Complex from the mountains of southern San Diego County and the San Luis Rey Complex of northern San Diego County. The people of the Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes are ancestral to the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay (Diegueño) and Luiseño, respectively. Prehistorically, the Kumeyaay were a hunting and gathering culture that adapted to a wide range of ecological zones from the coast to the Peninsular Range. A shift in grinding technology reflected by the addition of the pestle and mortar to the mano and metate, signifying an increased emphasis on acorns as a primary food staple, as well as the introduction of the bow and arrow (i.e., small Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched projectile points), obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source in Imperial County and human cremation serve to differentiate Late Prehistoric populations from earlier peoples. Pottery is also characteristic of the Cuyamaca Complex but is absent from the San Luis Rey Complex until relatively late (post AD 1500).

Explanatory models applied to Late Prehistoric sites have drawn most heavily on the ethnographic record. Notable research opportunities for archaeological sites belonging to the Late Prehistoric period include refining chronology, examining the repercussions from environmental changes which were occurring in the deserts to the east, clarifying patterns of inter- and intra- regional exchange, testing the hypothesis of pre-contact horticultural/agricultural practices west of the desert, and testing ethnographic models for the Late Prehistoric settlement system. Hector (1984) focused on the Late Prehistoric Period to examine the use of special activity areas within large sites typical of this period. At issue was whether activities such as tool making, pottery manufacturing and dining were conducted in specific areas within the site, or whether each family unit re-created these activity areas throughout the site. Her findings indicated that no specialized areas existed within Late Prehistoric sites, and furthermore that tools made during this period served a variety of functions.

Late Prehistoric sites appear to be proportionately much less common than Archaic sites in the coastal plains subregion of southwestern San Diego County (Christenson 1990:134-135; Robbins-Wade 1990). These sites tend to be located on low alluvial terraces or at the mouths of coastal lagoons and drainages. Of particular interest is the observation that sites located in the mountains appear to be associated with the Late Prehistoric Period. This suggests that resource exploitation broadened during that time, as populations grew and became more sedentary.

ETHNOHISTORIC PERIOD

The founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769 by Father Junipero Serra and Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798 by Father Lasuen brought about profound changes in the lives of the Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay (Diegueño) and Shoshonean-speaking Luiseño of San Diego County. The coastal Kumeyaay and Luiseño were quickly brought into their respective missions or died from introduced diseases. Ethnographic work, therefore, has concentrated on the mountain and desert peoples who were able to retain some of their aboriginal culture. As a result, ethnographic accounts of the coastal Kumeyaay and Luiseño are few. Today the descendants of

the Kumeyaay bands are divided among 12 reservations in the south county; the descendants of the Luiseño bands among five reservations in the north county.

The Kumeyaay are generally considered to be a hunting-gathering society characterized by central-based nomadism. While a large variety of terrestrial and marine food sources were exploited, emphasis was placed on acorn procurement and processing as well as the capture of rabbit and deer. Shipek (1963, 1989b) has strongly suggested that the Kumeyaay, or at least some bands of the Kumeyaay, were practicing proto-agriculture at the time of Spanish contact. While the evidence is problematic, the Kumeyaay were certainly adept land and resource managers with a history of intensive plant husbandry.

Kumeyaay houses varied greatly according to locality, need, choice and raw materials. Formal homes were built only in the winter as they took some time to build and were not really necessary in the summer. Summer camps needed only a windbreak and were usually located under convenient trees, a cave fronted with rocks or an arbor built for protection from the sun. During the summer, the Kumeyaay moved from place to place, camping wherever they were. In the winter they constructed small elliptically shaped huts of poles covered with brush or bark. The floor of the house was usually sunk about two feet into the earth. In the foothills and mountains hiwat brush or deer broom was applied in bundles tied on with strands of yucca. In cold weather the brush was covered with earth to help keep the heat inside. Bundles of brush were tied together to make a door just large enough to crawl through.

Most activities, such as cooking and eating, took place outside the house. The cooking arbor was a lean-to type structure or four posts with brush over the top. Village owned structures were ceremonial and were the center of many activities. Sweathouses were built and used by the Kumeyaay men. They were built around four posts set in a square near a river or stream and usually had a dug-out floor. The sweathouse was also used sometimes as a place for treating illnesses.

As with most hunting-gathering societies, Kumeyaay social organization was formed in terms of kinship. The Kumeyaay had a patrilineal type of band organization (descent through the male line) with band exogamy (marriage outside of one's band) and patrilocal marital residence (married couple integrates into the male's band). The band is often considered as synonymous with a village or rancheria, which is a political entity.

Almstedt (1980:45) has suggested that the term rancheria should be applied to both a social and geographical unit, as well as to the particular population and territory held in common by a native group or band. She also stressed that the territory for a rancheria might comprise a 30 square mile area. Many households would constitute a village or rancheria and several villages were part of a larger social system usually referred to as a consanguineal kin group called a *cimuL*. The members of the *cimuL* did not intermarry because of their presumed common ancestry, but they maintained close relations and often shared territory and resources (Luomala 1963:287-289).

Territorial divisions among Kumeyaay residential communities were normally set by the circuit of moves between villages by *cimuL*s in search of food. As Spier (1923:307) noted, the entire territory was not occupied at one time, but rather the communities moved between resources in

such a manner that in the course of a year all of the recognized settlements may have been occupied. While a cimuL could own, or more correctly control, a tract of land with proscribed rights, no one from another cimuL was denied access to the resources of nature (Luomala 1963:285; Spier 1923:306); since no individual owned the resources, they were to be shared.

The Kumeyaay practiced many forms of spiritualism with the assistance of shamans and cimuL leaders. Spiritual leaders were neither elected to, nor inherited their position, but achieved status because they knew all the songs involved in ceremonies (Shipek 1991) and had an inclination toward the supernatural. This could include visions, unusual powers or other signs of communication with the worlds beyond. Important Kumeyaay ceremonies included male and female puberty rites, the fire ceremony, the whirling dance, the eclipse ceremony, the eagle dance, the cremation ceremony and the yearly mourning ceremony (Spier 1923:311-326).

Important areas of research for the Ethnohistoric Period include identifying the location of Kumeyaay settlements at the time of historic contact and during the following 50 years of the Spanish Period; delineating the effects of contact on Kumeyaay settlement/ subsistence patterns; investigating the extent to which the Kumeyaay accepted or adopted new technologies or material goods from the intrusive Spanish culture; and examining the changes to Kumeyaay religious practices as a result of contact.

HISTORIC PERIODS

San Diego history can be divided into three periods: the Spanish, Mexican and American periods.

SPANISH PERIOD (AD 1769-1822)

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

Lack of water at this location, however, led to moving the camp on May 14, 1769 to a small hill closer to the San Diego River and near the Kumeyaay village of Cosoy. Father Junipero Serra arrived in July of 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.

Life for the new settlers at the San Diego Presidio was isolated and difficult. The arid desert climate and aggressive Native American population made life hard for the Spanish settlers. They raised cattle and sheep, gathered fish and seafood and did some subsistence farming in the San Diego River valley to generate enough food to keep the fledgling community of a few hundred Spaniards and hundreds of Native American neophytes alive. The situation for Spanish Period San Diegans' was complicated by the Spanish government's insistence on making trade with foreign ships illegal. Although some smuggling of goods into San Diego was done, the amounts were likely small (Smythe 1908:81-99; Williams 1994).

Significant research topics for the Spanish Period involve the chronology and ecological impact caused by the introduction of Old World plants and the spread of New World domesticates in southern California; the differences and similarities in the lifeways, access to resources and responses to change between different Spanish institutions; the effect of Spanish colonization on the Kumeyaay population; and the effect of changing colonial economic policies and the frontier economic system on patterns of purchase, consumption and discard.

MEXICAN PERIOD (AD 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). Some time after 1800, soldiers from the San Diego Presidio began to move themselves and their families from the presidio buildings to the tableland down the hill near the San Diego River. Historian William Smythe noted that Don Blas Aguilar, who was born in 1811, remembered at least 15 such grants below Presidio Hill by 1821 (Smythe 1908:99). Of these 15 grants only five within the boundaries of what would become Old Town had houses in 1821. These included the retired commandant Francisco Ruiz adobe (now known as the Carrillo Adobe), another building later owned by Henry Fitch on Calhoun Street, the Ybanes and Serrano houses on Juan Street near Washington Street, and a small adobe house on the main plaza owned by Juan Jose Maria Marron (San Diego Union 6-15-1873:3). By 1827, as many as 30 homes existed around the central plaza and in 1835, Mexico granted San Diego official pueblo (town) status. At this time the town had a population of nearly 500 residents, later reaching a peak of roughly 600 (Killea 1966:9-35). By 1835 the presidio, once the center of life in Spanish San Diego, had been abandoned and lay in ruins. Mission San Diego de 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).

Two important areas of research for the Mexican Period are the effect of the Mexican rancho system on the Kumeyaay population and the effect of changing colonial economic policies and the frontier economic system on patterns of purchase, consumption and discard.

AMERICAN PERIOD (AD 1846-PRESENT)

When United States military forces occupied San Diego in July 1846, the town's residents split on their course of action. Many of the town's leaders sided with the Americans, while other prominent families opposed the United States invasion. A group of Californios under Andres Pico, the brother of the Governor Pio Pico, harassed the occupying forces in Los Angeles and San Diego during 1846. In December 1846, Pico's Californios engaged U.S. Army forces under General Stephen Kearney at the Battle of San Pasqual and inflicted many casualties. However, the Californio resistance was defeated in two small battles near Los Angeles and effectively ended by January 1847 (Harlow 1982; Pourade 1963).

The Americans raised the United States flag in San Diego in 1846 and assumed formal control with the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in 1848. In the quarter of a century following 1848, they transformed the Hispanic community into a thoroughly Anglo-American one. They introduced Anglo culture and society, American political institutions and especially American entrepreneurial commerce. By 1872, they even relocated the center of the city and community to a new location that was more accessible to the bay and 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 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.

III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

The APE consists of the Project site located at 3450 Clairemont Drive, APN 425-100-05, as shown on Figures 3 and 4. As the Project consists of the redevelopment of the previously disturbed areas of project site as a townhome project, there are no anticipated indirect or cumulative impacts that would necessitate a larger APE outside of the direct Project Area.

IV. STUDY METHODS

Methods used to assess the presence or absence of cultural resources within the property included a search of existing records and background research. As the Project development area is fully developed, with no visibility of undisturbed ground disturbance, an archaeological survey was not conducted. The records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) held by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) was conducted on January 27, 2021. The search included the Project Area and a radius of one-mile (mi.) around it. Historic aerial photographs and historic USGS topographic maps of the Project site were consulted from historicaerials.com and the USGS Historic Topographic Map Explorer, respectively. The record search confirmation is included in Appendix A.

A record search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) held by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was requested by Red Tail on January 27, 2021. On February 9, 2021 the NAHC responded that the search of the SLF was positive. The NAHC also provided a list of 20 Native American organizations and individuals which may have further information on the Project Area. Red Tail sent information request letters to the contacts provided by the NAHC on February 9, 2021. All correspondence with the NAHC is included in Appendix B.

V. STUDY RESULTS

Background Research

SCIC Record Search Results

Fifty-eight (58) reports have addressed cultural resources studies within a one-mile radius of the Project. None of the reports were located within or included portions of the Project Area. Descriptions of the cultural resource studies within the records search radius are provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Reports Addressing the Project Area and One-Mile Records Search Radius

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to Project Area
SD-00977	1973	GROSS, TIM	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR DE ANZA VIEW MEDICAL DENTAL CENTER, INC.	OUTSIDE
SD-01175	1986	HECTOR, SUSAN	TECOLOTE CANYON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY.	OUTSIDE
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-03461	1998	KYLE, CAROLYN AND ROXANA L. PHILLIPS	CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSTRAINT STUDY FOR THE NORTH BAY REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-05947	2003	NIGHABHLAIN, SINEAD	HISTORICAL RESOURCES FOR DAKOTA CANYON SEWER REPLACEMENT/RELOCATION PROJECT	OUTSIDE
SD-07840	2001	SINEAD NIGHABHLAIN	A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE DE ANZA HARBOR RESORT AND GOLF DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, PACIFIC BEACH, CA	OUTSIDE
SD-08774	2003	MASON, ROGER D. AND EVELYN CHANDLER	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORD SEARCH & FIELD SURVEY REPORT FOR A VERIZON TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY: TECOLOTE IN THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
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	OUTSIDE
SD-09491	2005	CRAWFORD, KATHLEEN	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL BUILDING, THE SUNSET BOWL, LOCATED AT 3093 CLAIREMONT DRIVE, SAN DIEGO, CA 92117	OUTSIDE
SD-09581	2003	GUERRERO, MONICA C. AND DENNIS R. GALLEGOS	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE MOUNT ARIANE - MOUNT ASHMUN PROJECT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-09636	2001	KYLE, CAROLYN	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION FOR CINGULAR WIRELESS SITE SD 439-01, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-09681	2005	PIERSON, LARRY J.	RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AT THE MARKEY MIXED-USE PROJECT, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-09754	2005	HECTOR, SUSAN	CULTURAL RESOURCE OVERVIEW OF ROSE CANYON AND SAN CLEMENTE CANYON, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-11142	2007	HECTOR, SUSAN	UPDATE - CULTURAL RESOURCE OVERVIEW OF ROSE CANYON AND SAN CLEMENTE CANYON, CITY OF SAN FDIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-11592	2008	BONNER, WAYNE H. AND KATHLEEN A. CRAWFORD	DIRECT APE HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT FOR SPRINT NEXTEL CANDIDATE CA7909A (CLAIREMONT VILLAGE), 3090 CLAIREMONT DRIVE, SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to Project Area
SD-11597	2008	BONNER, WAYNE H., MARNIE AISLIN-KAY, AND KATHLEEN A. CRAWFORD	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR SPRINT NEXTEL FACILITY CANDIDATE CA7909A (CLAIREMONT VILLAGE), 3091 CLAIREMONT DRIVE, SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-11764	2008	GEYER, PATRICK SCOTT	FINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT STARBUCKS CONSTRUCTION PROJECT, 3895 CLAIREMONT DRIVE, SAN DIEGO, CA	OUTSIDE
SD-11766	2008	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	MT. ASHMUN EROSION CONTROL PIPE PROTECTION PROJECT CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY (AFFINIS JOB NO. 2293) HELIX JOB NO SDS-10.09	OUTSIDE
SD-11823	2007	KICK, MAUREEN S.	CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE SAN DIEGO VEGETATION MANGEMENT PROJECT	OUTSIDE
SD-11826	2008	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ANALYSIS FOR THE MASTER STORMWATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA PROJECT. NO. 42891	OUTSIDE
SD-12119	2006	COOK, JOHN R.	CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED TECOLOTE CANYON LONG-TERM MAINTENANCE AND ACCESS PROJECT AND THE PROPOSED TECOLOTE CANYON WETLANDS MITIGATION PROJECT	OUTSIDE
SD-12167	2009	ROSEN, MARTIN	BRIDGE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES ON 22 STRUCTURES ON ROUTES 5, 125, 163, AND 274 IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT	OUTSIDE
SD-12522	2008	GARCIA-HERBST, ARLEEN	REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF SITE CA-SDI-5017, THE VILLAGE OF LA RINCONADA DE JAMO, DURING THE GAS LINE REPLACEMENT PROJECT AT ADMIRAL HARTMAN FAMILY HOUSING CITY OF SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-12657	2009	PIGNILOLO, ANDREW AND NATALIE BRODIE	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF 4210 DAKOTA DRIVE, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-12818	2010	BOWDEN-RENN, CHERYL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT FOR THE MIRAMAR PIPELINE REPAIR PROJECT, NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA TO MARINE CORPS AIR STATION MIRAMAR, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-13273	2012	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	BALBOA TERRACE TRUNK SEWER	OUTSIDE
SD-13491	2011	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	SECTION 106 CONSULTATION FOR THE MID COAST CORRIDOR TRANSIT PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA	OUTSIDE
SD-13744	2012	KRAFT, JENNIFER R. AND BRIAN F. SMITH	CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORING REPORT FOR THE SEWER AND WATER GROUP 754 PROJECT	OUTSIDE
SD-13962	2004	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT, TECOLOTE CANYON NATURAL PARK, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-14440	2012	LOFTUS, SHANNON	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE SURVEY AT&T SITE SD03606 LTE OPTIMAL EAST PACIFIC BEACH LTE OPTIMAL 2949 EAST GARNET AVENUE SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 92109	OUTSIDE
SD-14499	2013	FULTON, PHIL AND JUDITH MARVIN	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT CLASS III INVENTORY VERIZON WIRELESS SERVICES MOUNT ACADIA FACILITY CITY OF SAN DIEGO SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-14740	2014	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	SEWER GROUP JOB 743	OUTSIDE
SD-15065	2012	CAROLE DENARDO, RACHAEL GREENLEE, AND CAPRICE HARPER	MID-COAST CORRIDOR TRANSIT PROJECT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-15065	-	-	-	OUTSIDE
SD-15066	2013	SANDAG	MID-COAST CORRIDOR TRANSIT PROJECT: HISTORIC PROPERTY EFFECTS REPORT	OUTSIDE

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SD-15085	2014	WAYNE H. BONNER AND KATHLEEN A. CRAWFORD	DIRECT APE HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT FOR T-MOBILE WEST, LLC CANDIDATE SD06190A (SD190 GARFIELD BUILDING) 3949 CLAIREMONT DRIVE, SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-15119	2014	WAYNE H. BONNER AND KATHLEEN A. CRAWFORD	DIRECT APE HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT FOR T-MOBILE WEST, LLC CANDIDATE SD06839A (SD389 RANCH CATERING) 3560 MOUNT ACADIA BOULEVARD, SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-15582	2013	WAYNE H. BONNER AND KATHLEEN A. CRAWFORD	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT FOR T MOBILE WEST, LLC CANDIDATE SD06839A (SD389 RANCH CATERING) 3560 MOUNT ACADIA BOULEVARD, SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-15806	2013	WAYNE BONNER AND KATHLEEN CRAWFORD	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR T MOBILE WEST, LLC CANDIDATE SD06190A (SD190 GARFIELD BUILDING) 3949 CLAIREMONT DRIVE, SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-16122	2014	-	NCTD POSITIVE TRAIN CONTROL PROJECT - NCTD BASE RADIO SITE NAME: CP MORENA, (LATITUDE 32.806472, LONGITUDE -117.214722) SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA 92117	OUTSIDE
SD-16170	2016	JEFFREY SZYMANSKI	DRAFT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION TICONDEROGA HOMES	OUTSIDE
SD-16191	2015	MARY ROBBINS-WADE AND NICOLE FALVEY	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY: 3315 TICONDEROGA STREET SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-16256	2016	SHELBY G. CASTELLS, JENNIFER KRINTZ, AND SINEAD NI GHABHLAIN	ELVIRA TO MORENA DOUBLE TRACK PROJECT CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT	OUTSIDE
SD-16864	2016	WILLS, CARRIE D. AND WILLIAMS, SARAH A.	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR T-MOBILE WEST, LLC CANDIDATE SD06839A (MT. ACADIA) 3560 MT. ACADIA BOULEVARD, SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-16968	2017	HOMBURG, JEFFREY A. AND MCLEAN, RODERIC	SEARCHING FOR LA RINCONADA: FINAL GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT SEWER GROUP 786 AND SEWER & WATER GROUP 955 CITY OF SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-17122	2017	SMITH, BRIAN F. AND ANDREW J. GARRISON	CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORING REPORT FOR THE SEWER AND AC WATER GROUP 827 PROJECT, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, PROJECT NO. 413110, SEWER WBS NO. B-00436; WATER WBS NO. B-15066	OUTSIDE
SD-17227	2016	BRUNZELL, DAVID	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE DE ANZA COVE PROJECT, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (BCR CONSULTING PROJECT NO. TRF1550)	OUTSIDE
SD-17235	2017	BRUNZELL, DAVID	T-MOBILE PUC PROJECT 365239, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (BCR CONSULTING PROJECT NO. SYN1620)	OUTSIDE
SD-17346	2017	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY AND DOMINIQUE DIAZ DE LEON	TICONDEROGA HOMES TM-PROJECT NO. 409275.3315 TICONDEROGA STREET SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT	OUTSIDE
SD-17391	2016	GARCIA-HERBST, ARLEEN	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA YESHIVA HIGH SCHOOL PROJECT, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-17392	2017	GARCIA-HERBST, ARLEEN	ARCHAEOLOGY 100% DESIGN CONSTRAINTS ANALYSIS FOR THE TECOLOTE CANYON TRUNK SEWER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-17783	2016	WILLS, CARRIE D., SARAH A. WILLIAMS, AND BONNIE BRUCE	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR T-MOBILE WEST, LLC CANDIDATE SD06049A (WORLD GYM) 2949 GARNET AVENUE, SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE

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SD-17784	2016	WILLS, CARRIE D. AND KATHLEEN A. CRAWFORD	DIRECT APE HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT FOR T-MOBILE WEST, LLC CANDIDATE SD06049A (WORLD GYM) 2949 GARNET AVENUE, SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-17923	2018	O'NEIL, STEPHEN	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND NATIVE AMERICAN CONTRACT LETTER REPORT, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ATHLETIC FIELD JOINT USE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-17924	2017	DAVIS, SHANNON	CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT CLAIREMONT HIGH SCHOOL WHILE SITE MODERNIZATION, SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-18484	2012	ROGERS, LESLIE T.	DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES FOR THE MID COAST CORRIDOR TRANSIT PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA	OUTSIDE
SD-18485	2012	SANDAG	MID-COAST CORRIDOR TRANSIT PROJECT HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY AND ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION REPORT	OUTSIDE
SD-18565	2013	VALASIK, MOLLY	CULTURAL CONSTRAINTS FOR THE ROSE CREEK BICYCLE FACILITY PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE

The record search indicated that no previously recorded cultural resources are located within the Project Area (Table 2). Ninety-nine (99) cultural resources have been recorded within the one-mi. record search radius, which includes archaeological sites, historic addresses and isolates. The majority of the previously recorded resources are built environment resources.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the One-Mi. Records Search Radius

Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to Project Area
P-37-005017	CA-SDI-5017	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter, AP3 Ceramic Scatter	J. Meling (2020) A. Giletti, N. Falvey, N. Yerka, M. Robbins-Wade, D. Linton, G. Kitchen (2013) A. Garcia-Herbst (2008) R. Bissell (1992) R. Norwood (1979) C. Winterrowd, D. Cardenas (n.d.)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-026978	CA-SDI-17659	Historic	AP4 Privies/Dumps/Trash Scatters	L. Pierson (2005)	7: Not Evaluated for NRHP or CRHR	Outside
P-37-029478	-	Historic	HP6 1-3 Story Commercial Building	K. Crawford (2008)	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NR by Consensus through Section 106 Process, Not Evaluated for CRHR or Local Listing	Outside
P-37-032900	CA-SDI-20785	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	I. Cordova, J. Hennessey, K. Manchen, T. Taylor, M. Stout (2013)	Unknown	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to Project Area
P-37-033349	-	Historic	HP16 Religious Building	J. Marvin (2013)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034370	-	Historic	HP6 1-3 Story Commercial Building	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034371	-	Historic	HP6 1-3 Story Commercial Building	E. Schultz, K. Harper, R. Greenlee (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034372	-	Historic	HP6 1-3 Story Commercial Building	E. Schultz, K. Harper, R. Greenlee (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034373	-	Historic	HP3 Multiple Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034374	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034375	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034376	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034377	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034378	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to Project Area
P-37-034379	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034380	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034381	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034382	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034383	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034384	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034385	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034386	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034387	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034388	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to Project Area
P-37-034389	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034390	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034391	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034392	-	Historic	HP15 Educational Building	E. Schultz, K. Harper, C. Letter (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034393	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, R. Greenlee	3S: Appears Eligible for NRHP as an Individual Property through Survey evaluation; 5S3: Appears to be Individually Eligible for Local Listing or Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034394	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, R. Greenlee	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034395	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, R. Greenlee	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034396	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034397	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034398	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to Project Area
P-37-034399	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034400	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034401	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034402	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034403	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, R. Greenlee	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034404	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034405	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034406	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034407	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034408	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to Project Area
P-37-034409	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034410	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034411	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034412	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034413	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034414	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034415	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034416	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034417	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034418	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to Project Area
P-37-034419	-	Historic	HP19 Bridge	E. Schultz, K. Harper, R. Greenlee (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034420	-	Historic	HP8 Industrial Building	E. Schultz, K. Harper, R. Greenlee (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034421	-	Historic	HP8 Industrial Building	E. Schultz, K. Harper, R. Greenlee (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034422	-	Historic	HP9 Public Utility Building	E. Schultz, K. Harper, R. Greenlee (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034436	-	Historic	HP3 Multiple Family Property	D. Paul (2013)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-034437	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-034438	-	Historic	HP6 1-3 Story Commercial Building	P. Moruzzi (2013)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-035166	-	Historic	HP6 1-3 Story Commercial Building	K. Crawford (2013)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035271	-	Historic	HP6 1-3 Story Commercial Building	K. Crawford (2013)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035446	-	Historic	HP6 1-3 Story Commercial Building	K. Crawford (2013)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035689	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, R. Greenlee	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035690	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035691	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035692	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035693	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035694	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035695	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035696	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035697	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	Unknown	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to Project Area
P-37-035698	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035699	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035700	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035701	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035702	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035703	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035704	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035705	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035706	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035707	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, R. Greenlee	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035708	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035709	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035710	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035711	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035712	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035713	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-035714	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Schultz, K. Harper, B. Shawn (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-036892	CA-SDI-22232	Multicomponent	AH4 Privies/Dumps/Trash Scatters, AP2 Lithic Scatter, AP16 Marine Shell Scatter	R. Loveless, E. Davidson, A. Landa (2017)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-038773	-	Historic	HP15 Educational Building	L. Kung (2017)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-038774	-	Historic	HP15 Educational Building	L. Kung (2017)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-038775	-	Historic	HP15 Educational Building	L. Kung (2017)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-038776	-	Historic	HP15 Educational Building	L. Kung (2017)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-038777	-	Historic	HP15 Educational Building	L. Kung (2017)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-038778	-	Historic	HP15 Educational Building	L. Kung (2017)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-038779	-	Historic	HP15 Educational Building	L. Kung (2017)	Unknown	Outside
P-37-038780	-	Historic	HP15 Educational Building	L. Kung (2017)	Unknown	Outside

Three (3) historic addresses have been previously recorded within the one-mi. record search radius (Table 3). None of the historic addresses are located within the Project Area.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Historic Addresses within the One-Mi. Records Search Radius

Primary Number	Address	Name	Property Type	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to Project Area
P-37-029478	3091-3097 Clairemont Drive	Security Pacific National Bank / South Clairemont Branch	HP6 1-3 STORY Commercial Property	K. Crawford (2008)	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NR by Consensus through Section 106 Process, Not Evaluated for CRHR or Local Listing	Outside
P-37-033349	3520 Mount Acadia Blvd	First Assembly Of God Church Of Clairemont, Korean United Methodist Church Of San Diego	HP16 Religious Building	J. Marvin (2013)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-035271	2949 Garnet Avenue	Bekins Van And Storage Building	HP8 Industrial Building	K. Crawford (2013)	Unknown	Outside

Historical Research Results

Topographic maps from 1903, 1909, 1913, 1920, 1927, 1929, 1934, 1940, 1942, 1943 depict the Project Area and its vicinity as mostly undeveloped, with a single unnamed road (presumably Clairemont Drive) proceeding southeast-northwest adjacent to Project Area. Maps from 1955, 1959, 1960 also display no development occurring within the Project Area. Significant development is visible within the surrounding area during this time. Whittier School is shown east of the Project Area. Clairemont Drive is accurately depicted in its present-day alignment and is joined by several new residential streets along the canyon rim. Maps from 1970, 1973, and 1978 depict additional developments including Clairemont High School, Marston Junior High School, and numerous new residential streets and associated structures. Within maps from 1970, the Project Area is depicted as a church. Maps from 2000, 2012, 2015, and 2018 depict the Project Area and the surrounding area as being mostly developed into a mix of residential and commercial structures (historicaerials.com 2019).

The earliest aerial imagery available is from 1953 which shows the Project Area undeveloped. Several areas adjacent to the Project Area are shown in the map as undergoing significant residential development projects. Additionally, Whittier School is visible as constructed east of the Project Area. Imagery from 1964 depicts the Project Area as being fully developed with two structures and an associated parking lot. Moreover, the majority of the surrounding residential development projects have been completed and newly-formed streets and residences are now in use. Aerial imagery from 1966, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 show no additional developments within the Project Area or within its immediate vicinity. During this time frame, the few remaining residential development projects are completed, and no new significant development projects visible following 1980. All developments following 1980 conform to present-day locations and alignments.

NAHC Results

A record search of the SLF was requested on January 27, 2021. On February 9, the NAHC responded that the search of the SLF was positive. The NAHC recommended contacting the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians and the 20 Native American organizations and individuals for more information. Red Tail sent letters to each of the contacts on February 9, 2021 to request additional information about the Project Area. On February 19, 2021, Ray Teran, Viejas Tribal Government Resource Management Director, responded that the project site has cultural significance or ties to Viejas and cultural resources have been located within or adjacent to the APE-DE of the proposed project. Viejas Band requested a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on site for ground disturbing activities. On February 22, 2021, Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Cultural Resources Manager, Jamul Indian Village of California, responded that the project area had negative results for Jamul and she has no new information.

To date no additional responses have been received. All correspondence with the NAHC is included in Appendix B.

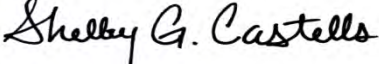
RECOMMENDATIONS

A review of the record searches and background research show that the Project Area was developed by 1964. No archaeological resources have been previously identified within or adjacent to the Project Area. Due to the previous ground disturbance across the Project development area and the few archaeological resources within the vicinity of the Project Area, the Project Area is recommended as having a low potential for subsurface archaeological resources and no further work is recommended.

VI. SOURCES CONSULTED

Source	Date
National Register of Historic Places	January 27, 2021
California Register of Historical Resources	January 27, 2021
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register	January 27, 2021
South Coastal Information Center	January 27, 2021
Historicaerials.com	February 1, 2021
USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer	February 1, 2021
Native American Heritage Commission	February 9, 2021

VII. CERTIFICATION

Preparer: Shelby G. Castells, M.A., RPA	Title: Director of Archaeology
Signature: 	Date: February 18, 2021

VIII. ATTACHMENTS

National Archaeological Database Information

Author: Shelby Castells
Firm: Red Tail Environmental
Client/Project Proponent: KLR Planning
Report Date: February 2021
Report Title: Archaeological Resources Report Form for the 3450 Clairemont Drive Project, San Diego, California
Type of Study: Record Search
New Sites: None
Updated Sites: None
USGS Quad: La Jolla 7.5-minute
Acreage: 3.28
Keywords: La Jolla 7.5-minute quad, Clairemont Community

References

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Figures

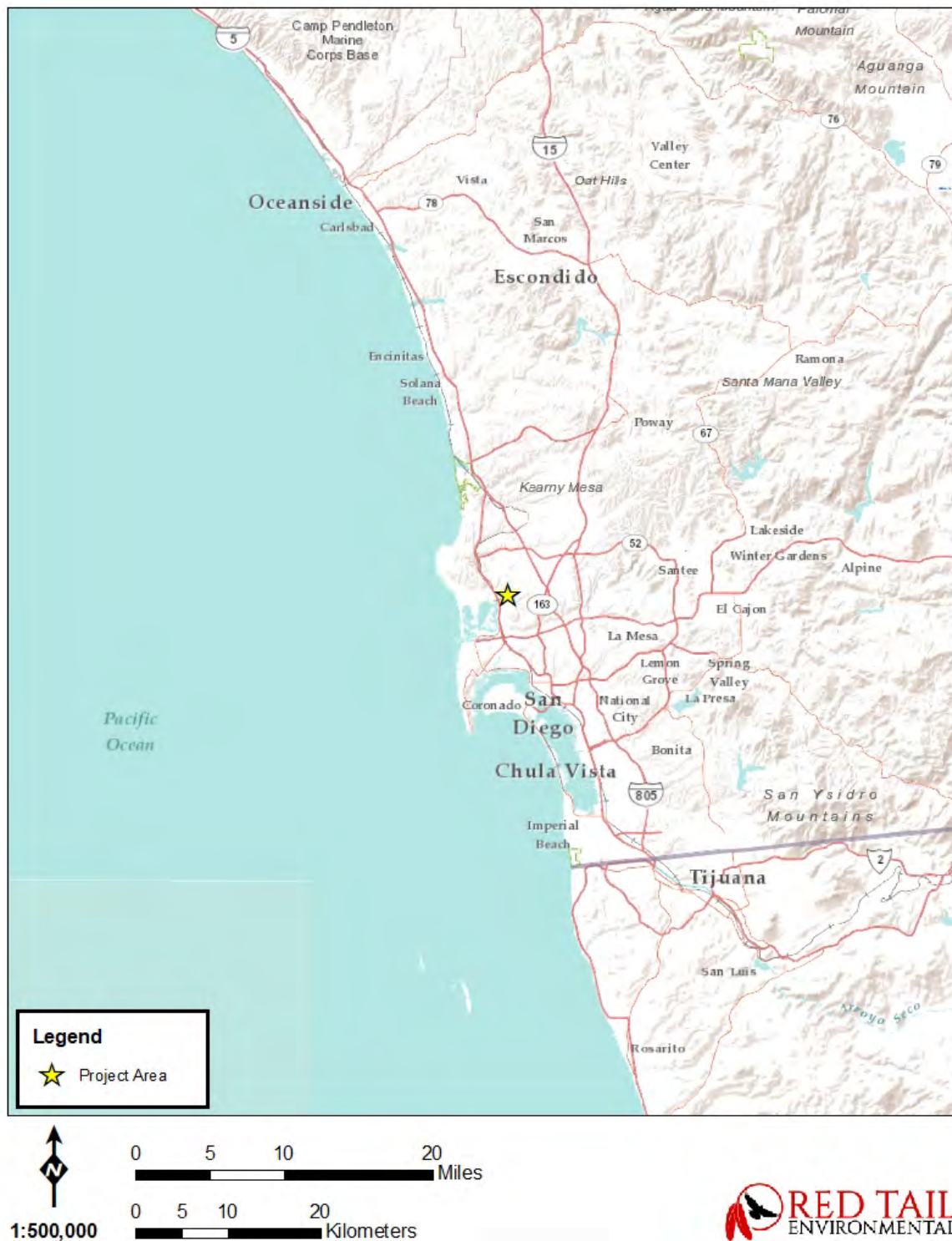


Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map

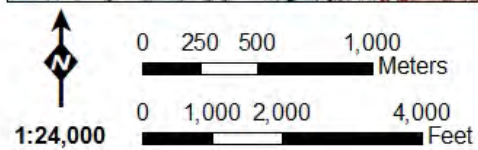


Figure 2. Project Location



Figure 3. Aerial Map

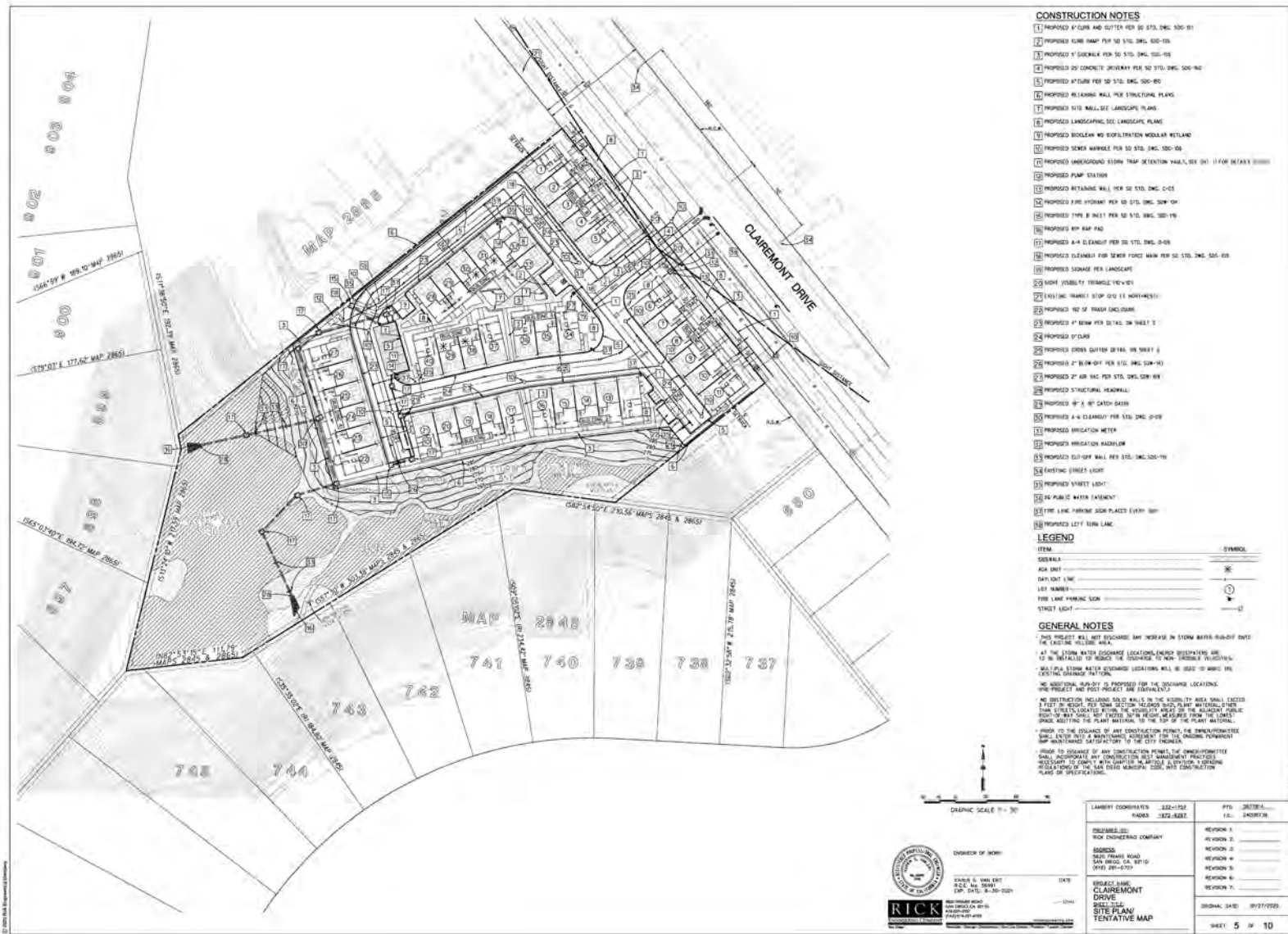


Figure 4. Site Plan

IX. APPENDICES

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
scic@mail.sdsu.edu

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Red Tail Environmental

Company Representative: Spencer Bietz

Date: 1/27/2021

Project Identification: 3450 Clairemont Drive Project

Search Radius: 1 mile

Historical Resources: SELF

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: SELF

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: SELF

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

Historic Maps: N/A

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

Copies: 431

Hours: 3 - JL +159 excel lines

NAHC Correspondence



January 27, 2021

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

Re: 3450 Clairemont Drive Project, APN 425-100-05, San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear NAHC,

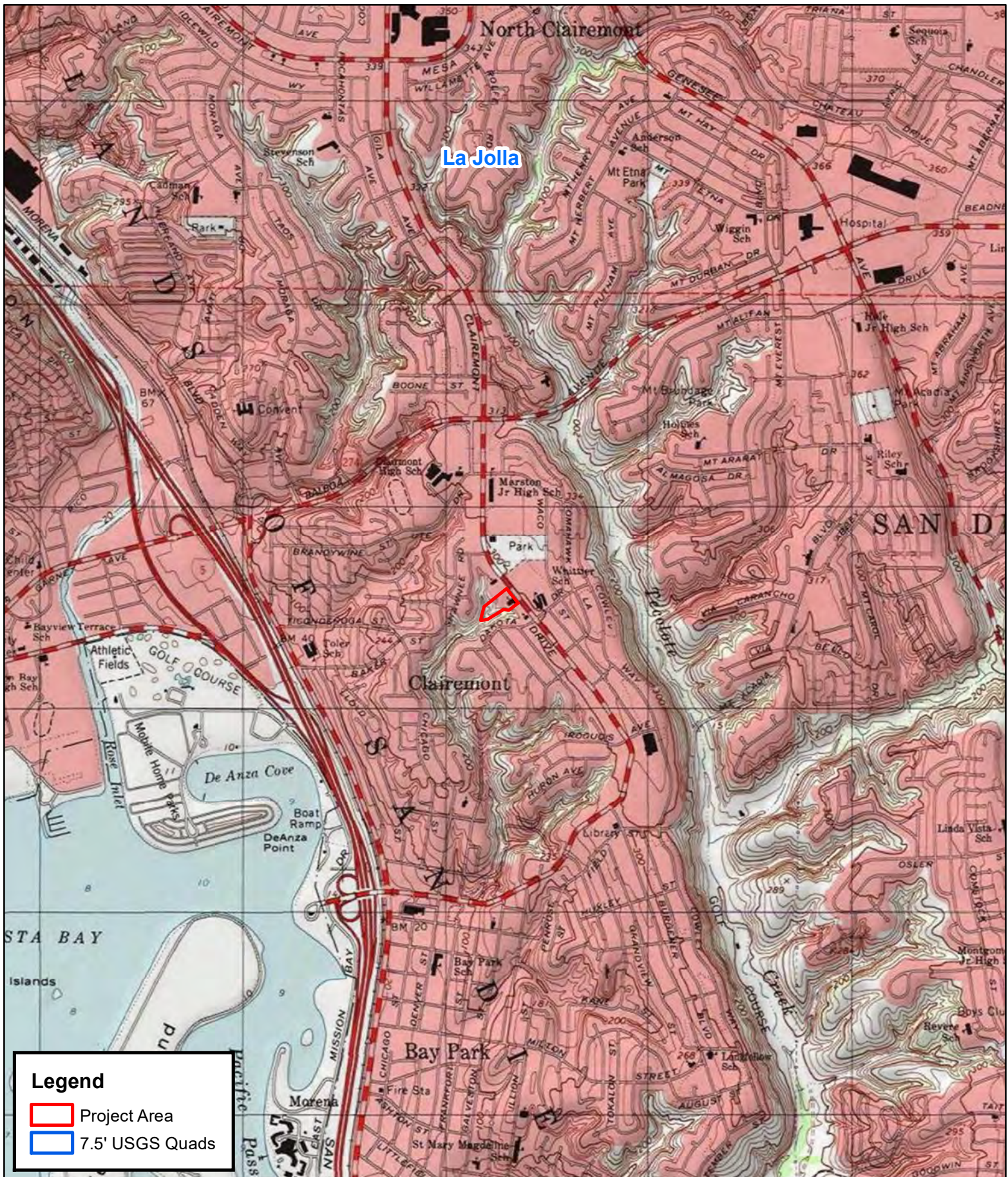
Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed 3450 Clairemont Drive Project (project), located on Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 425-100-05, San Diego, San Diego County, California. Red Tail is currently conducting a record search with the South Coastal Information 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' *La Jolla, California* topographic quadrangle map within Township 16 South, Range 3 West, within unsectioned portions of the Pueblo Lands of San Diego land grant. The proposed project intends to develop the parcel to construct eight one- and two-story 40 unit residential townhome buildings including one two-story residential townhome with 4 ADA accessible units..

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

Sincerely,

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

Attachments: Project Area Map





NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 9, 2021

Shelby Castells
Red Tail Environmental

Via Email to: Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-
Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Re: 3450 Clairmont Drive 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 positive. Please contact the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians on the attached list for more information. 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 me. 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: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
2/9/2021**

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

Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

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

Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

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

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

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

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

Jamul Indian Village

Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4855
lcumper@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

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

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

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 3450 Clairemont Drive Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
2/9/2021**

**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

**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

**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

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

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

**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

**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

**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

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

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

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 3450 Clairemont Drive Project, San Diego County.



February 9, 2021

Ms. Angela Elliott Santos
Chairperson
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
PO Box 1302, Boulevard, CA, 91905
619-766-4930

Re: 3450 Clairemont Drive, APN 425-100-05, San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Elliott Santos,

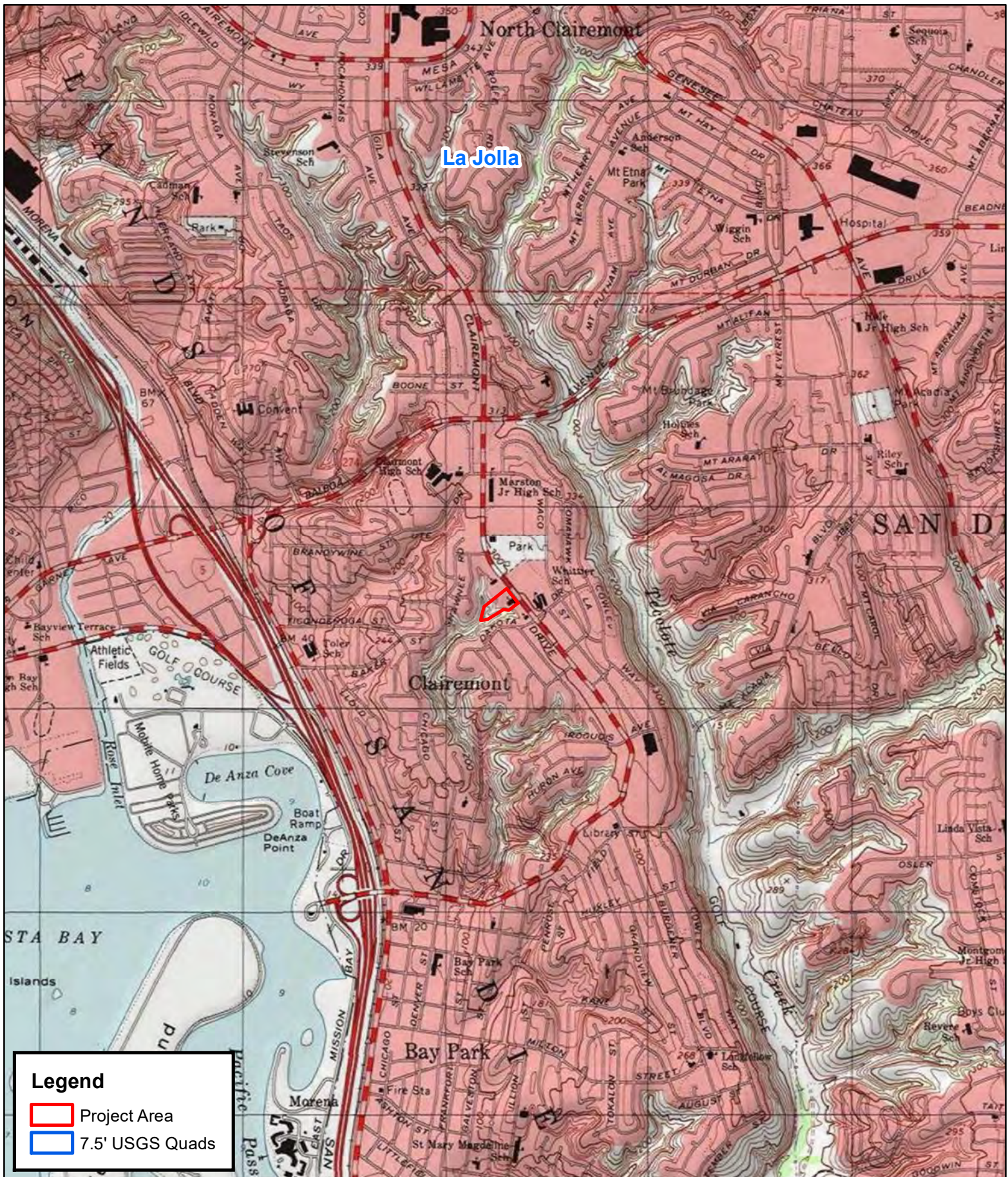
Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the proposed 3450 Clairemont Drive Project (project), located on Assessor Parcel number (APN) 425-100-05, San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *La Jolla, California* topographic quadrangle maps within Township 16 South, Range 3 West, within unsectioned portions of the Pueblo Lands of San Diego Land Grant. The proposed project intends to develop the parcel to construct eight one- and two-story 40 unit townhome buildings including one two-story residential townhome with 4 ADA accessible units.

A record search of the Sacred Lands File with the California Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Red Tail also conducted a record search at the South Coastal Information Center.

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 Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Project Area Map





February 9, 2021

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

Re: 3450 Clairemont Drive, APN 425-100-05, San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Lawson,

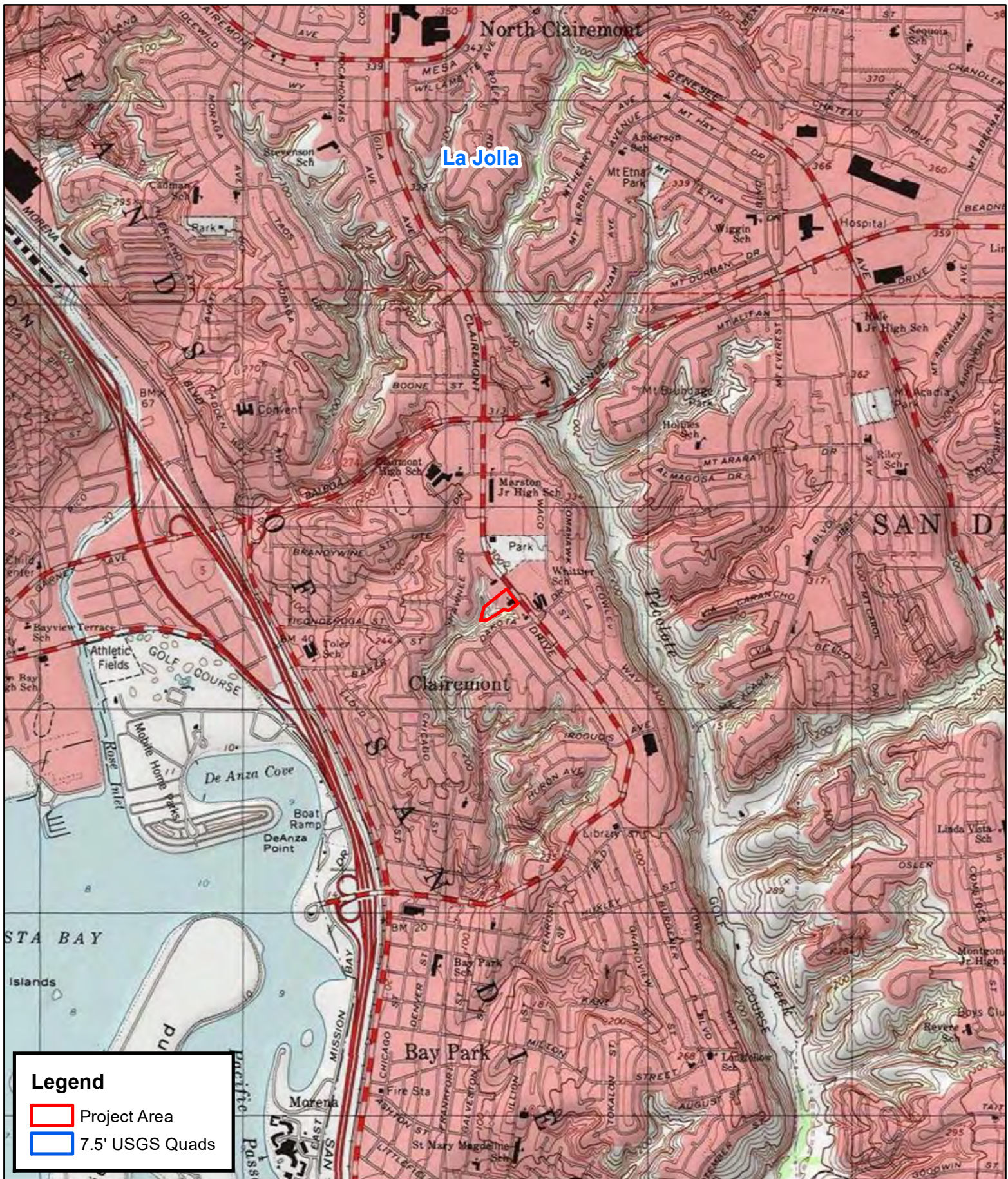
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A record search of the Sacred Lands File with the California Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Red Tail also conducted a record search at the South Coastal Information Center.

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Project Area Map





February 9, 2021

Mr. Clint Linton
Director of Cultural Resources
Ipai Nation of Santa Ysabel
PO Box 507, Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
760-803-5694
cjlinton73@aol.com

Re: 3450 Clairemont Drive, APN 425-100-05, San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Linton,

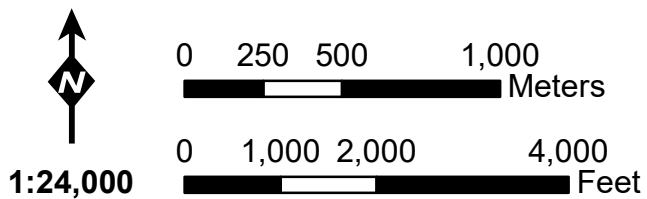
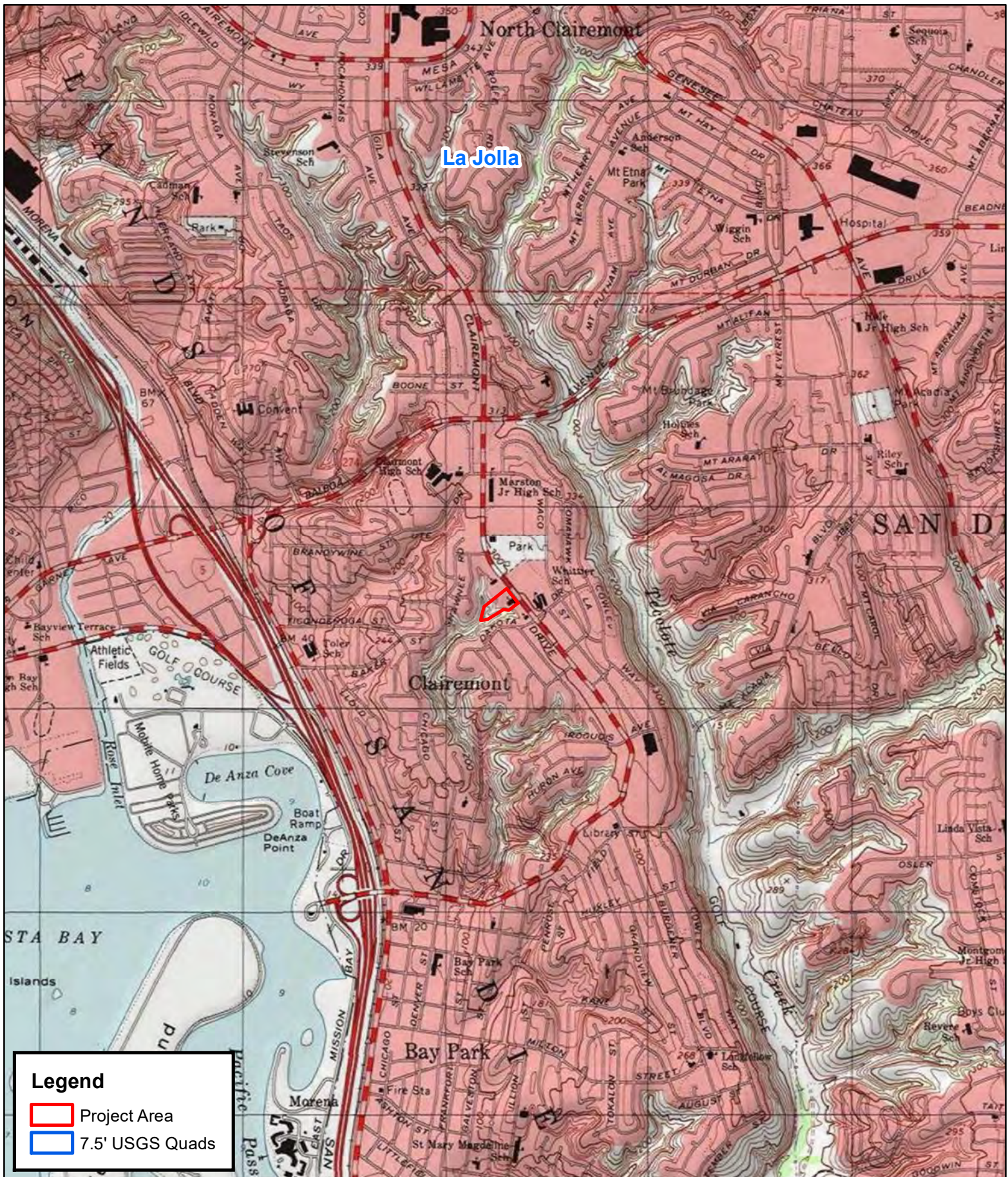
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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Project Area Map





February 9, 2021

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

Re: 3450 Clairemont Drive, APN 425-100-05, San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Lucas,

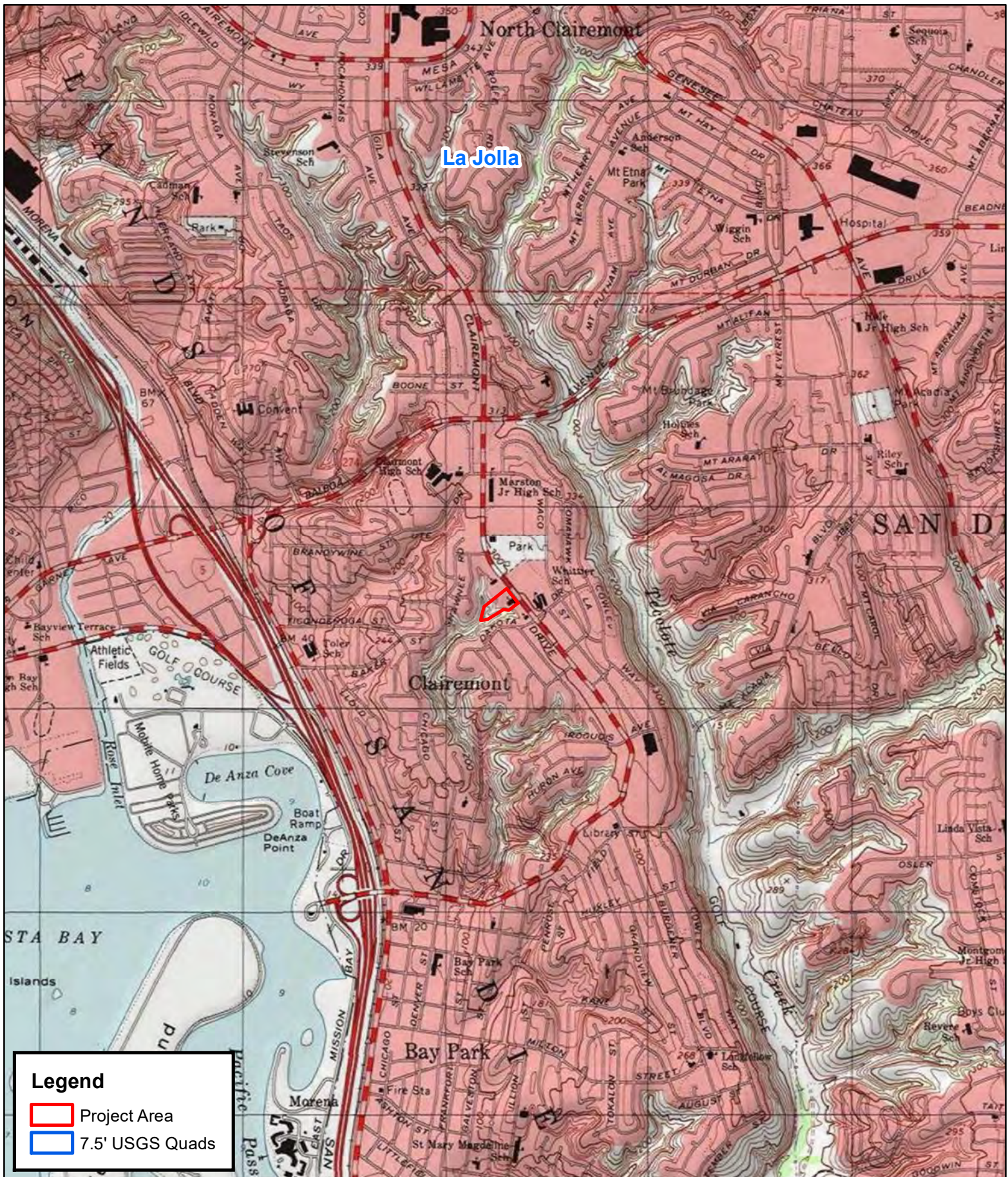
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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Project Area Map





February 9, 2021

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

Re: 3450 Clairemont Drive, APN 425-100-05, San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Martinez,

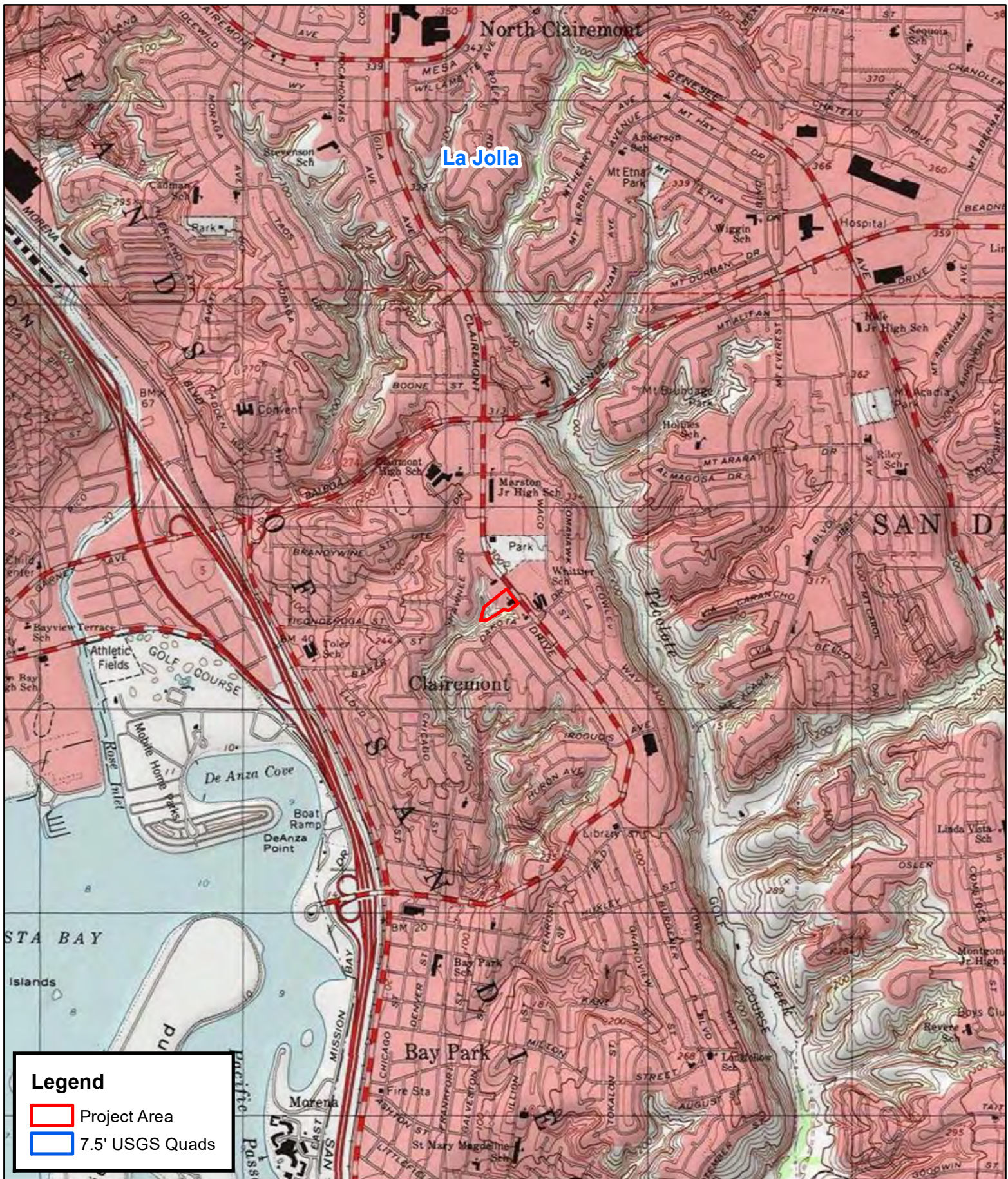
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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Project Area Map





February 9, 2021

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

Re: 3450 Clairemont Drive, APN 425-100-05, San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Pingleton,

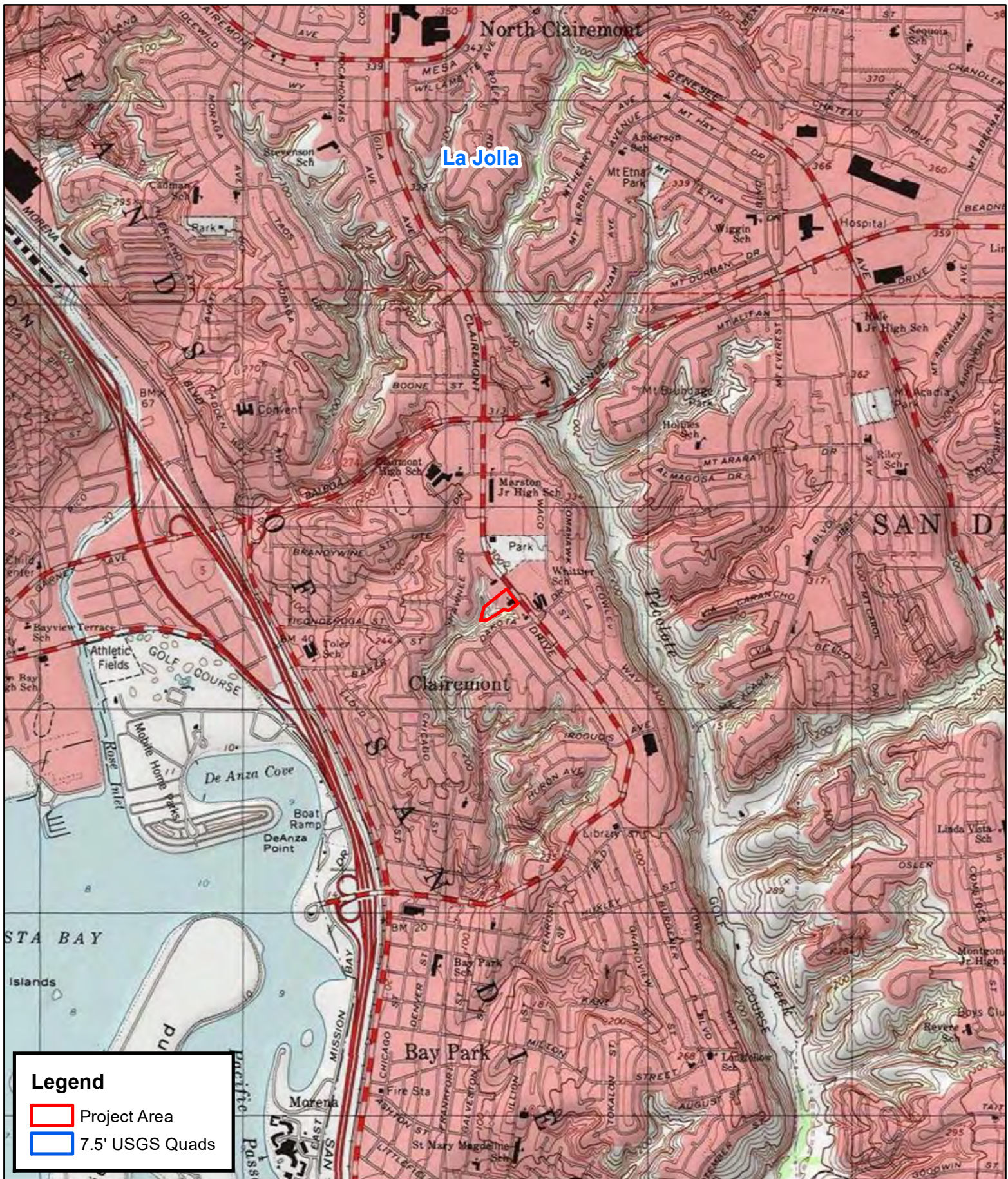
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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Project Area Map





February 9, 2021

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

Re: 3450 Clairemont Drive, APN 425-100-05, San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Pinto,

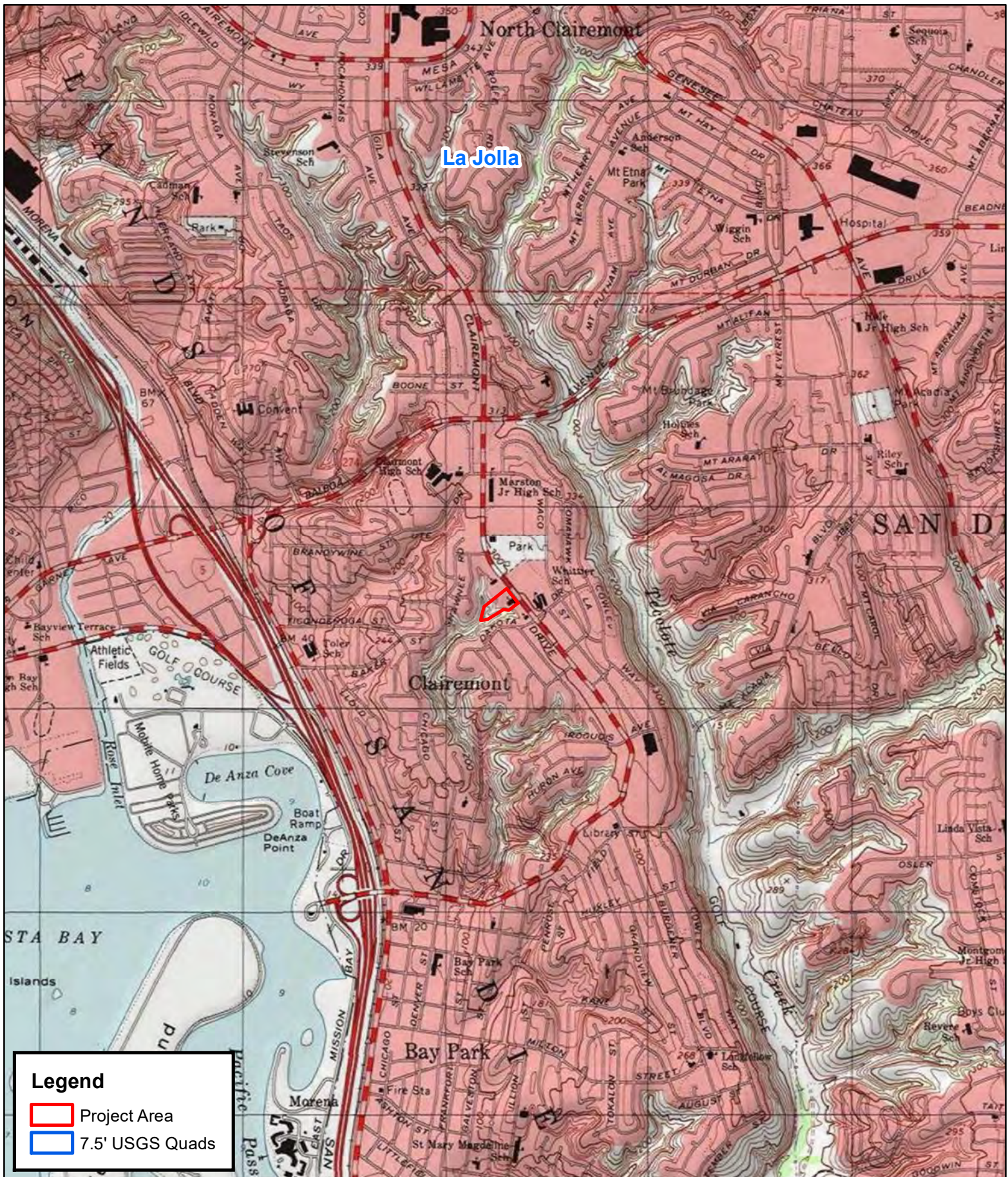
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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Project Area Map





February 9, 2021

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

Re: 3450 Clairemont Drive, APN 425-100-05, San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Romero,

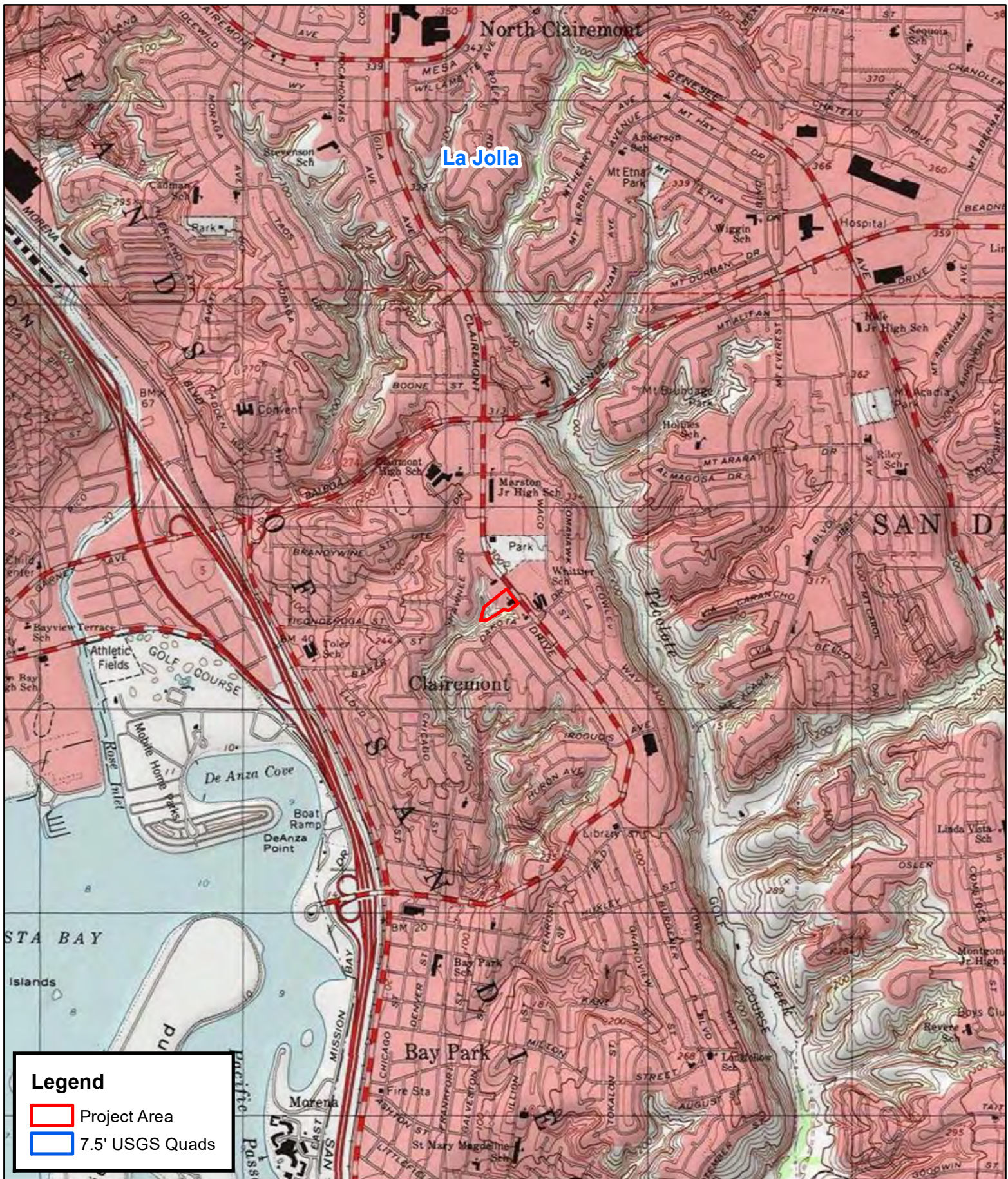
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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Project Area Map





February 9, 2021

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

Re: 3450 Clairemont Drive, APN 425-100-05, San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Parada,

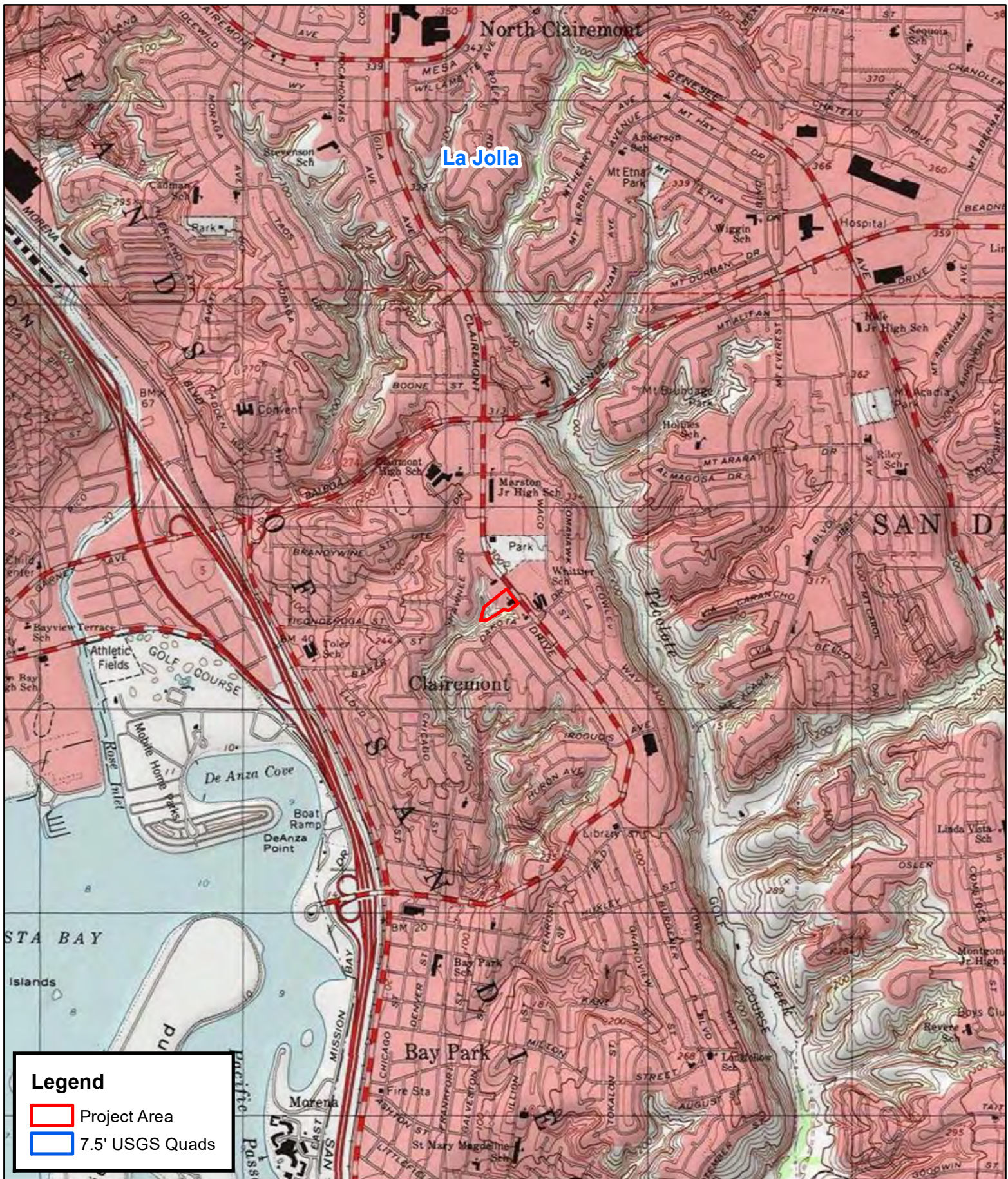
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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Project Area Map





February 9, 2021

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

Re: 3450 Clairemont Drive, APN 425-100-05, San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Christman,

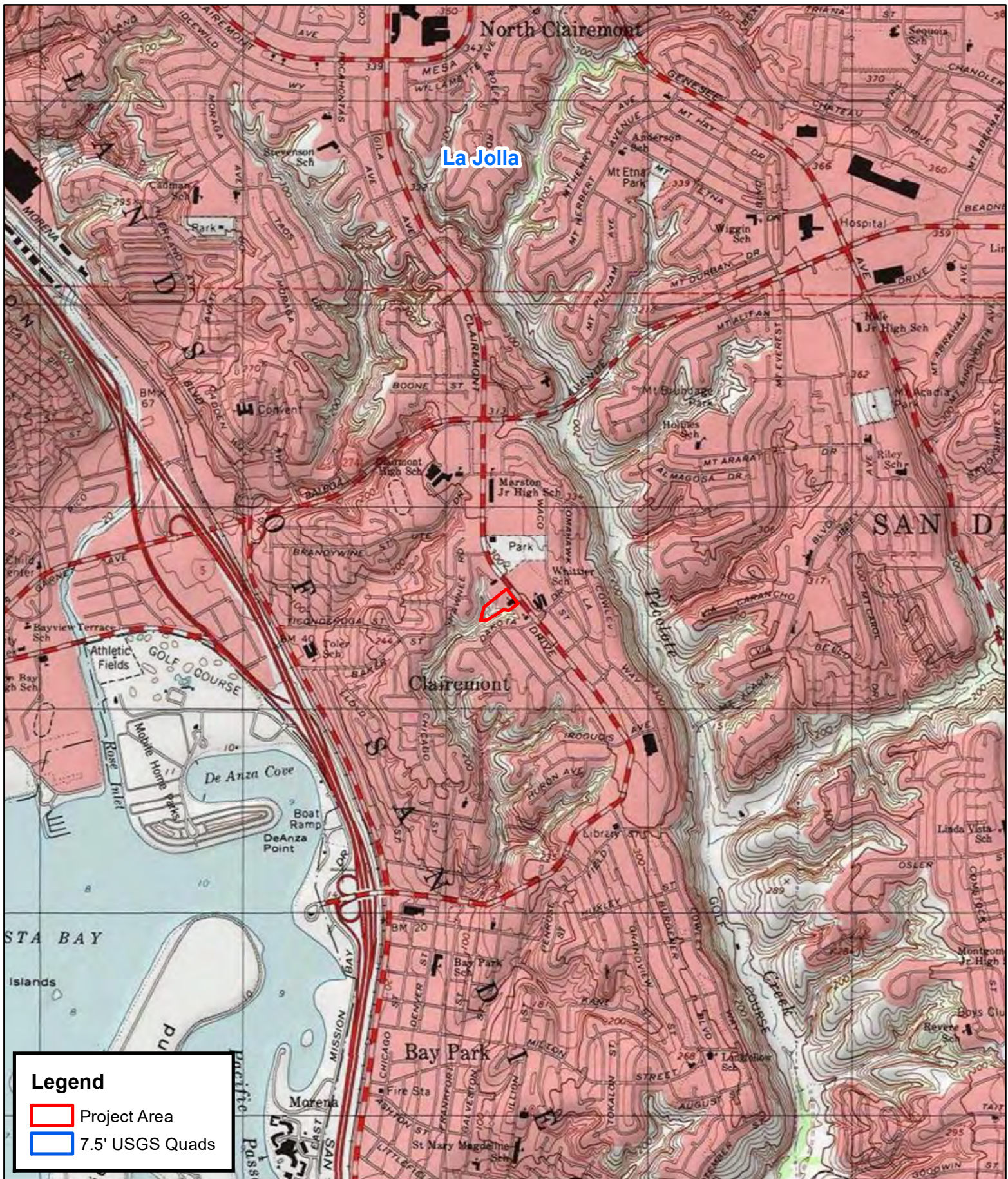
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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Project Area Map





February 9, 2021

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

Re: 3450 Clairemont Drive, APN 425-100-05, San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Flores,

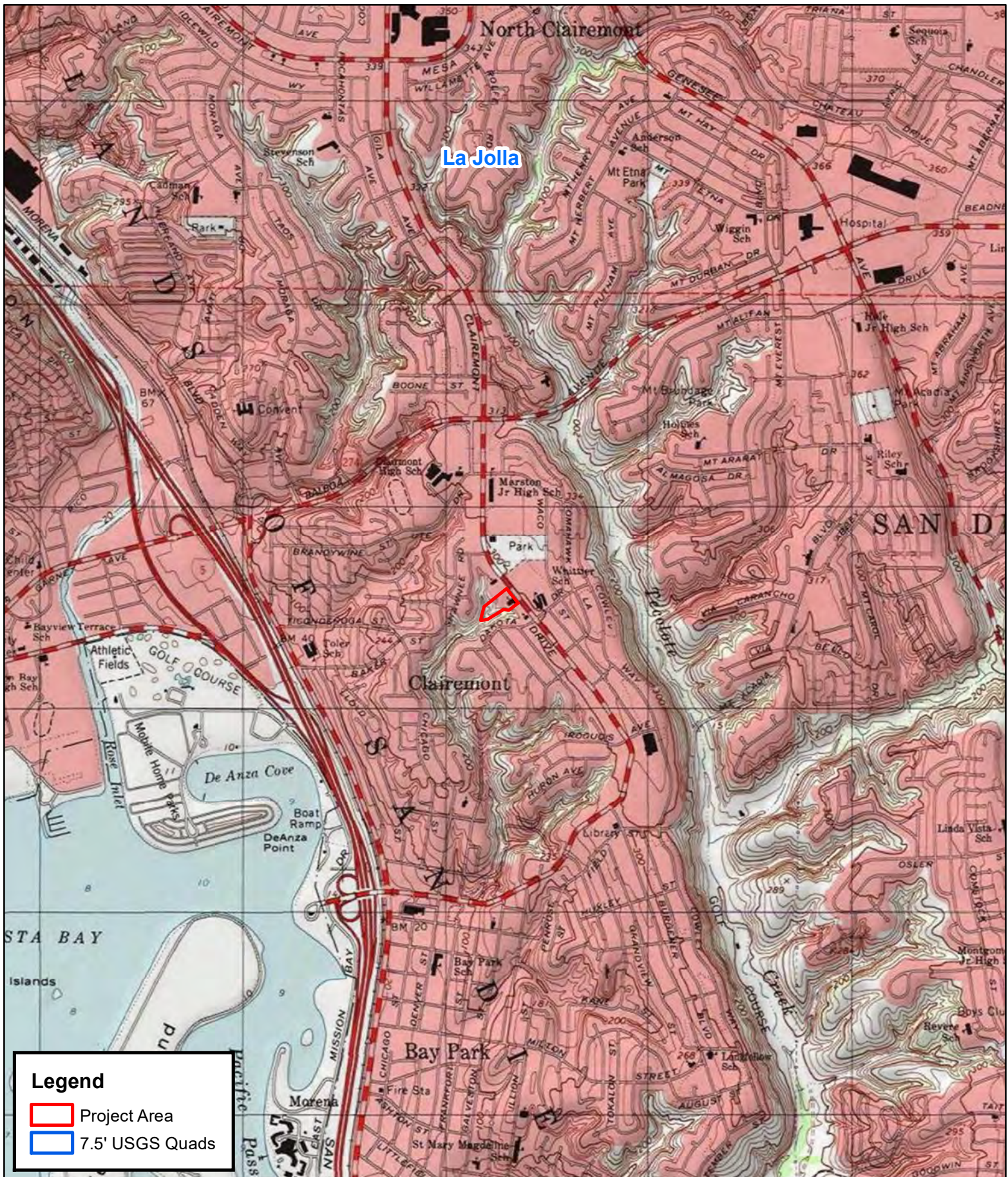
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Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Project Area Map





February 9, 2021

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

Re: 3450 Clairemont Drive, APN 425-100-05, San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Miller,

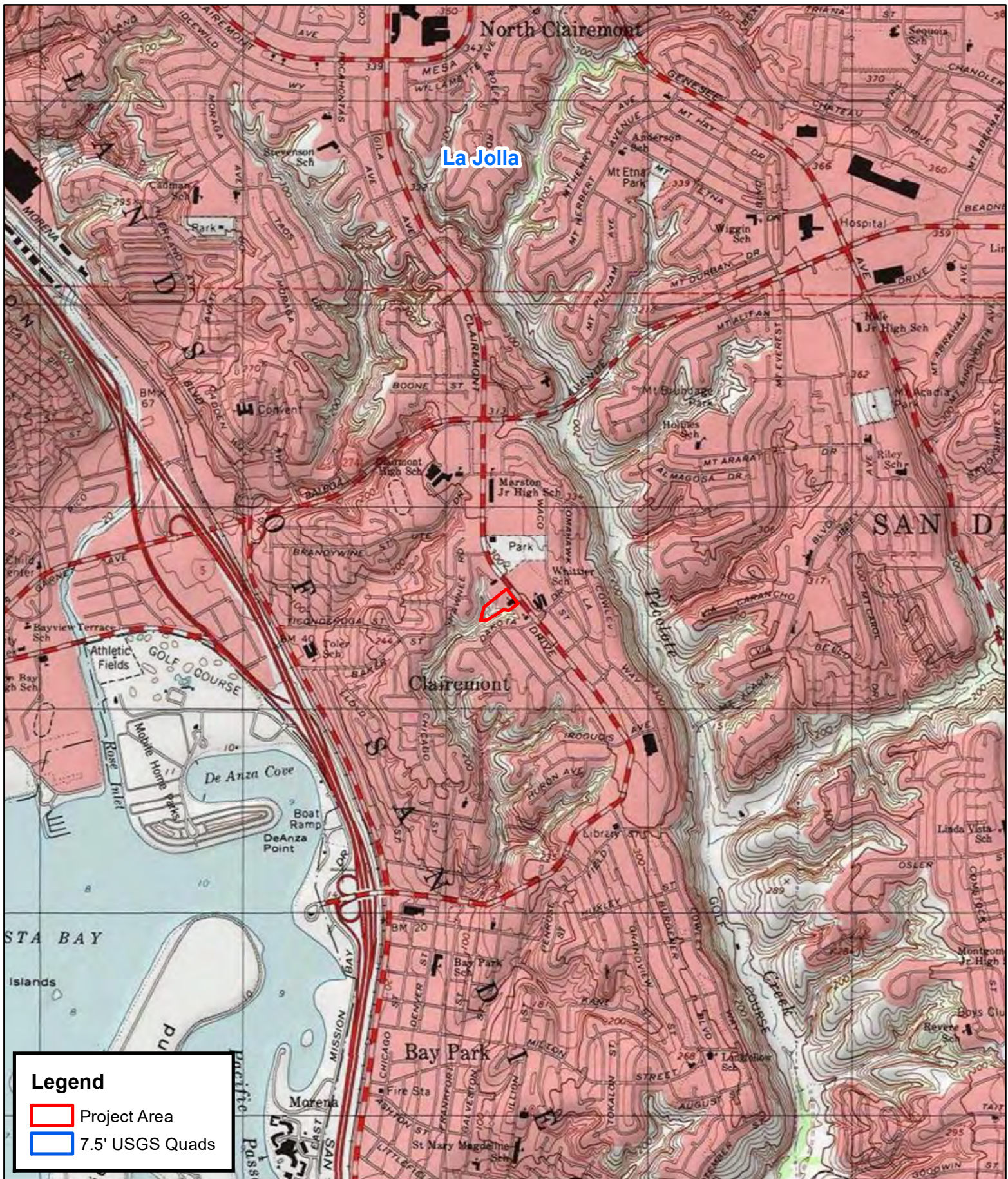
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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Project Area Map





February 9, 2021

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

Re: 3450 Clairemont Drive, APN 425-100-05, San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Orosco,

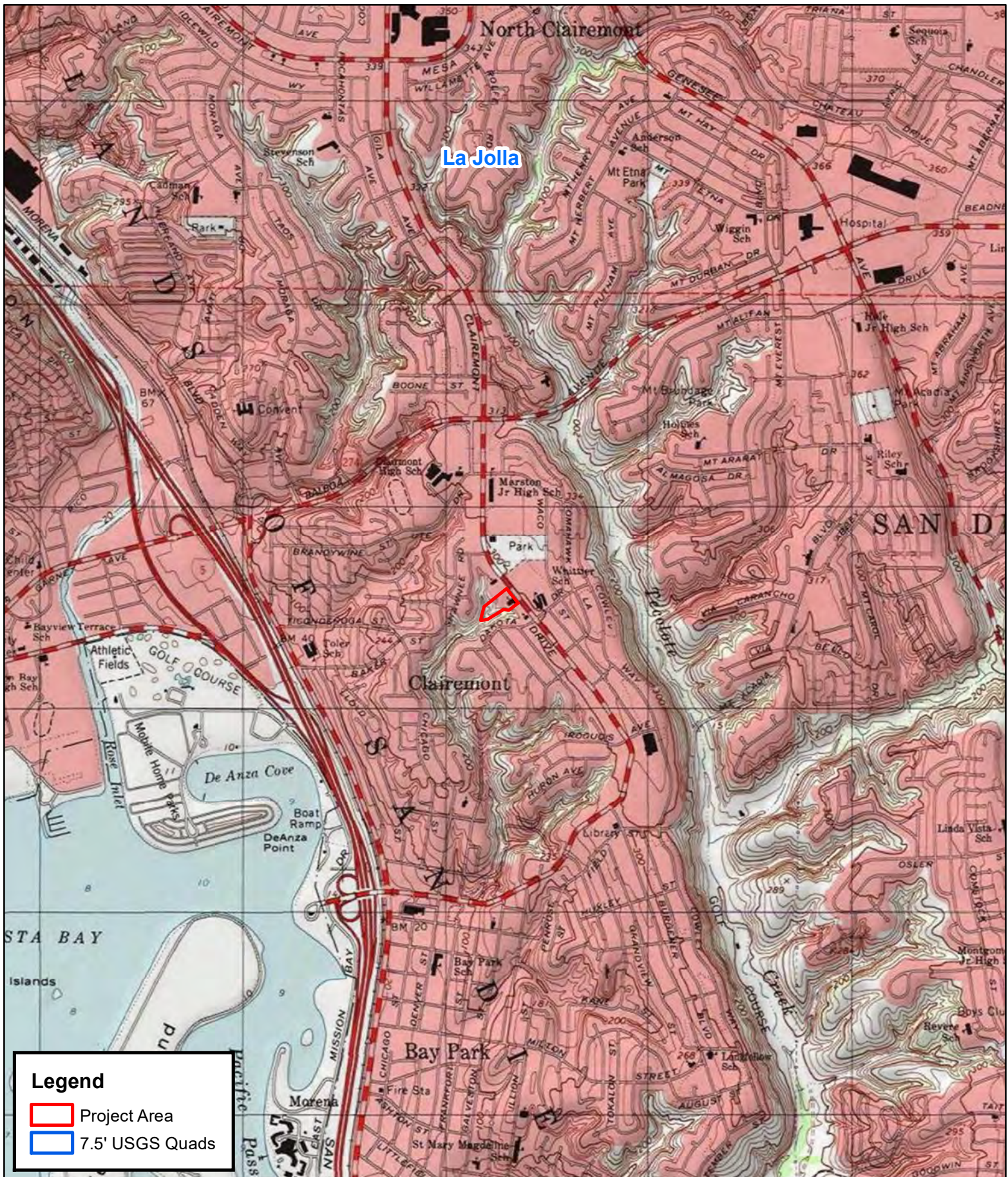
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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Project Area Map





February 9, 2021

Ms. Lisa Cumper
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Jamul Indian Village
PO Box 612, Jamul, CA, 91935
619-669-4855
lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov

Re: 3450 Clairemont Drive, APN 425-100-05, San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Cumper,

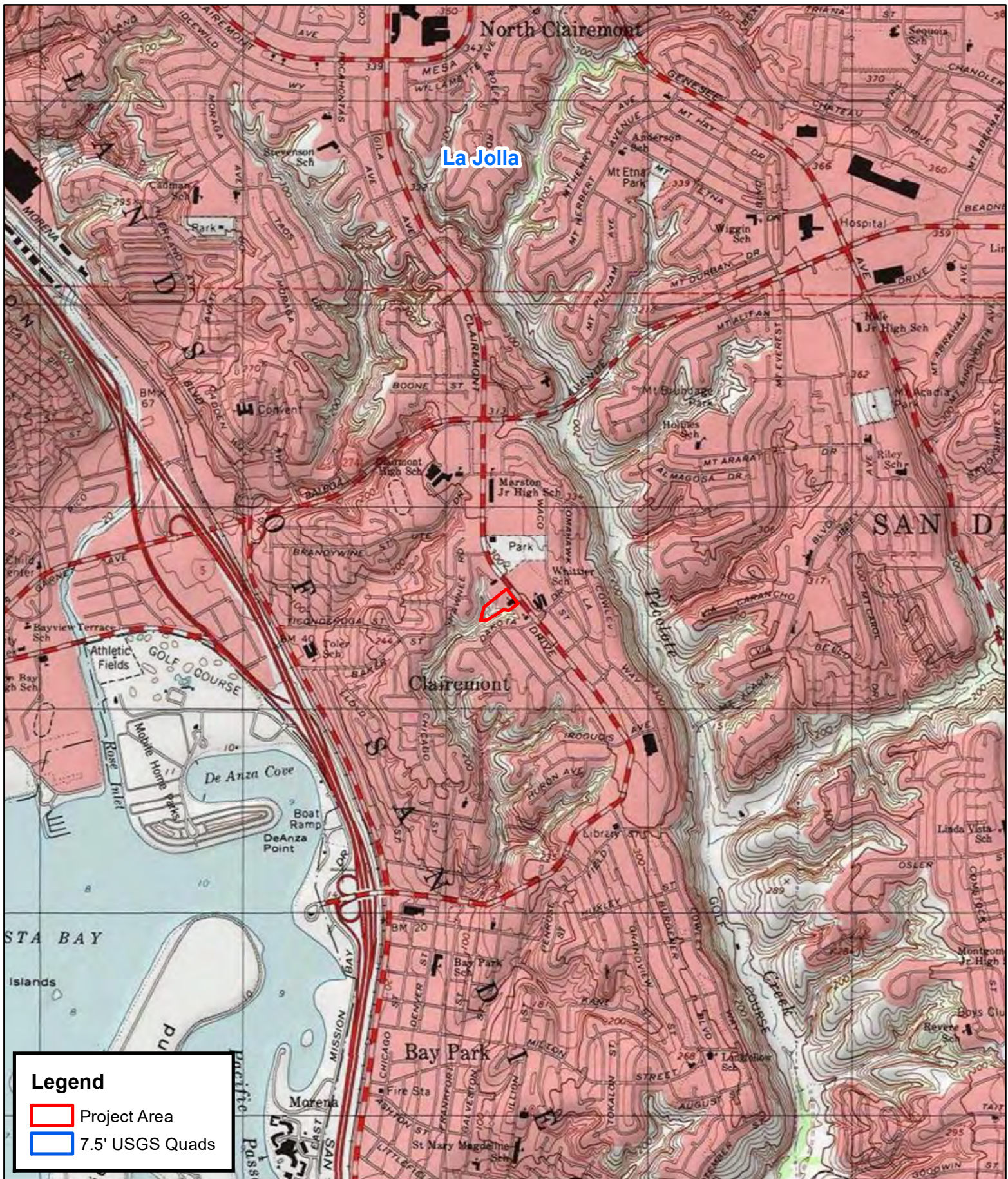
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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Project Area Map





February 9, 2021

Mr. Michael Garcia
Vice Chairperson
Ewiiapaayp Tribe of Kumeyaay Indians
4054 Willows Road, Alpine, CA, 91901
619-445-6315
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Re: 3450 Clairemont Drive, APN 425-100-05, San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Garcia,

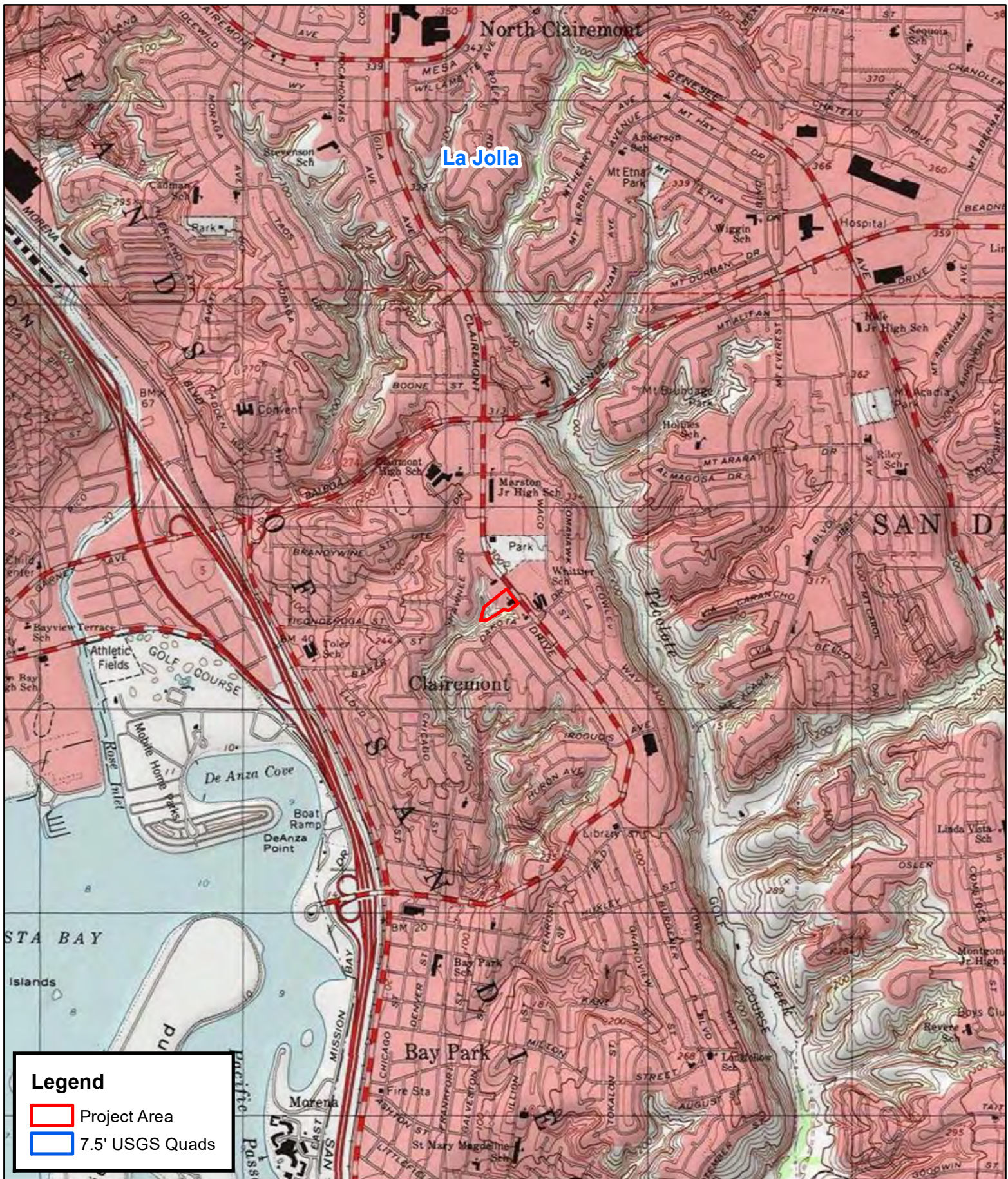
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Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Project Area Map





February 9, 2021

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

Re: 3450 Clairemont Drive, APN 425-100-05, San Diego, San Diego County, California

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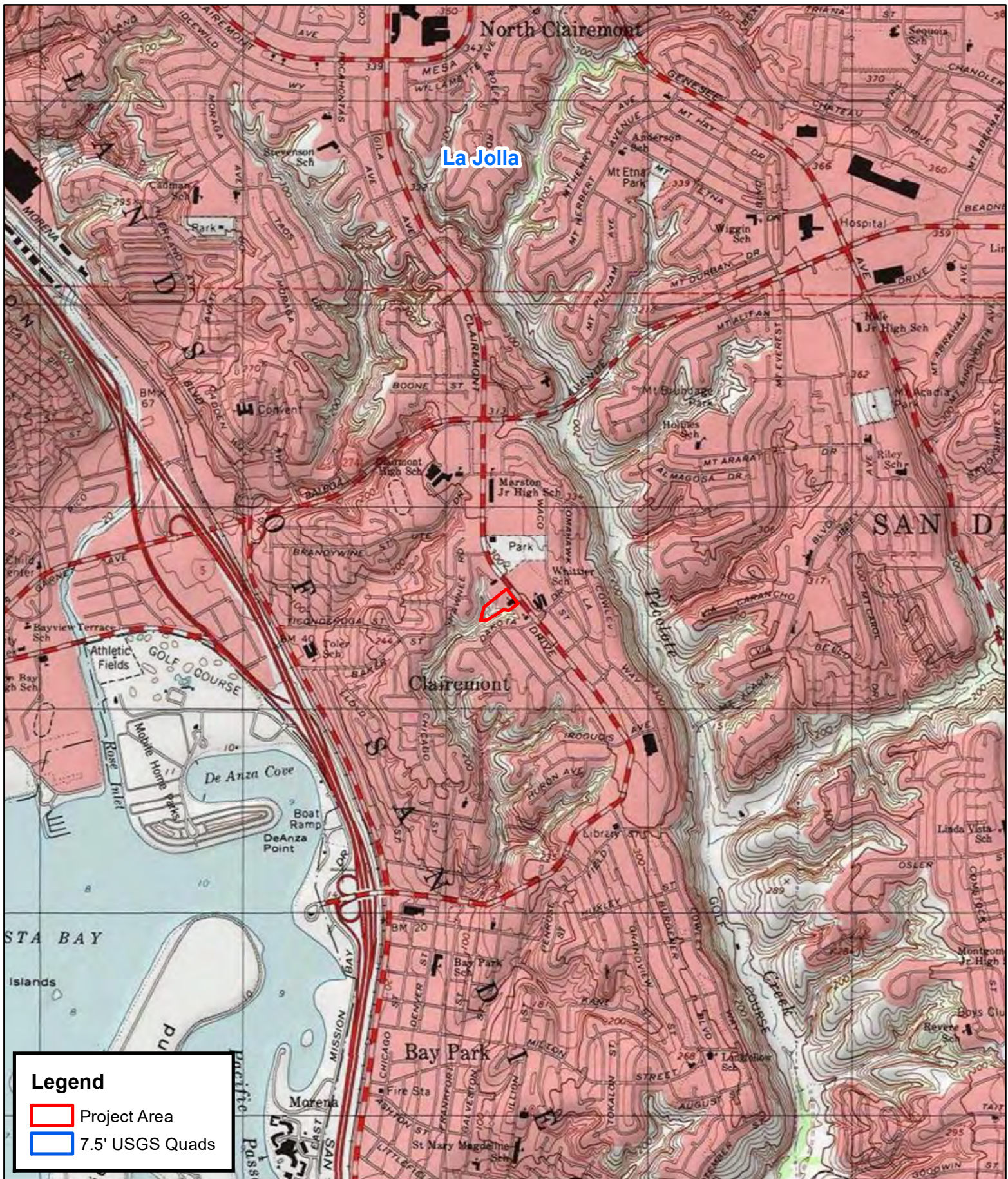
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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Project Area Map





February 9, 2021

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

Re: 3450 Clairemont Drive, APN 425-100-05, San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Goff,

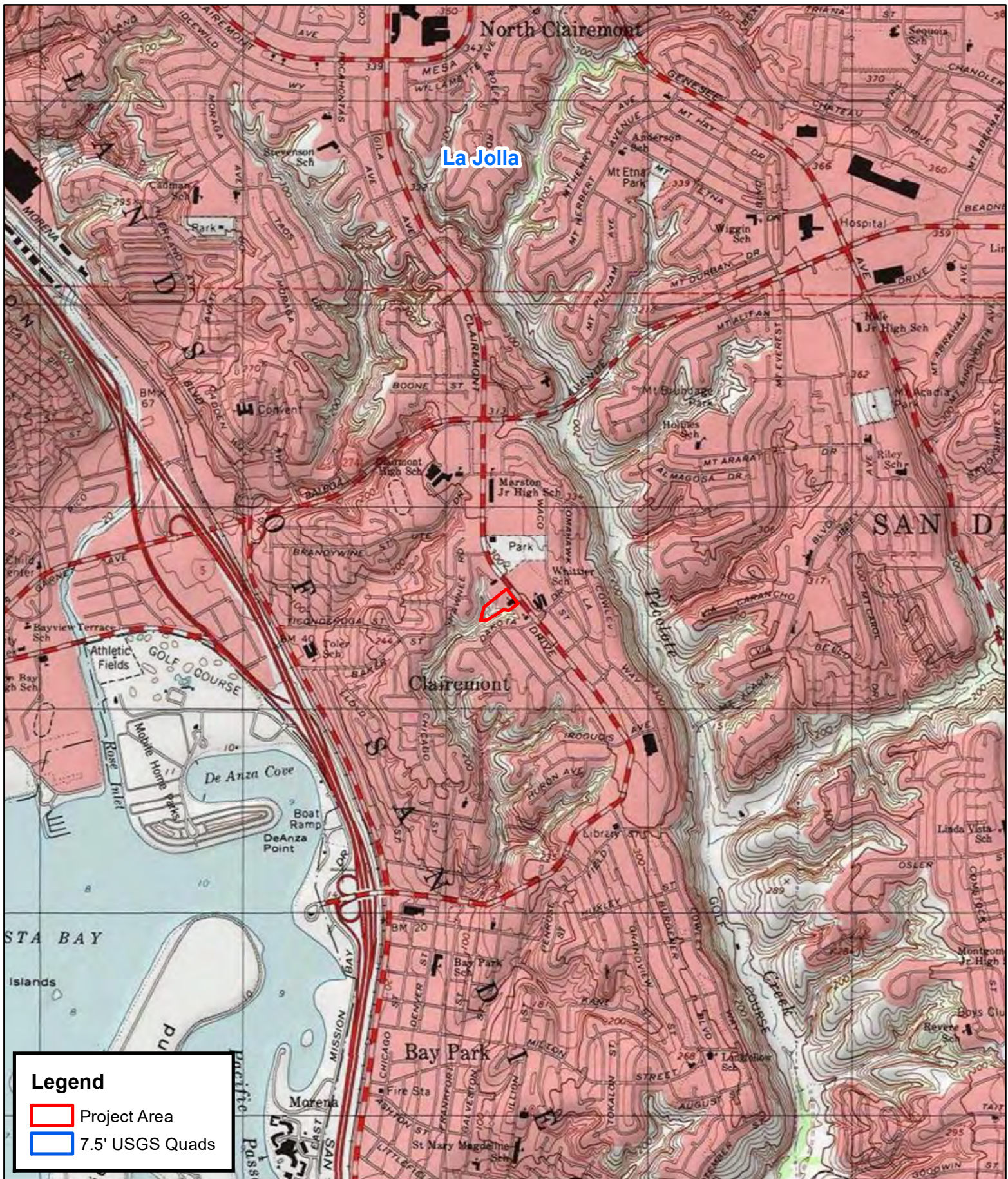
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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Project Area Map





February 9, 2021

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

Re: 3450 Clairemont Drive, APN 425-100-05, San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Osuna,

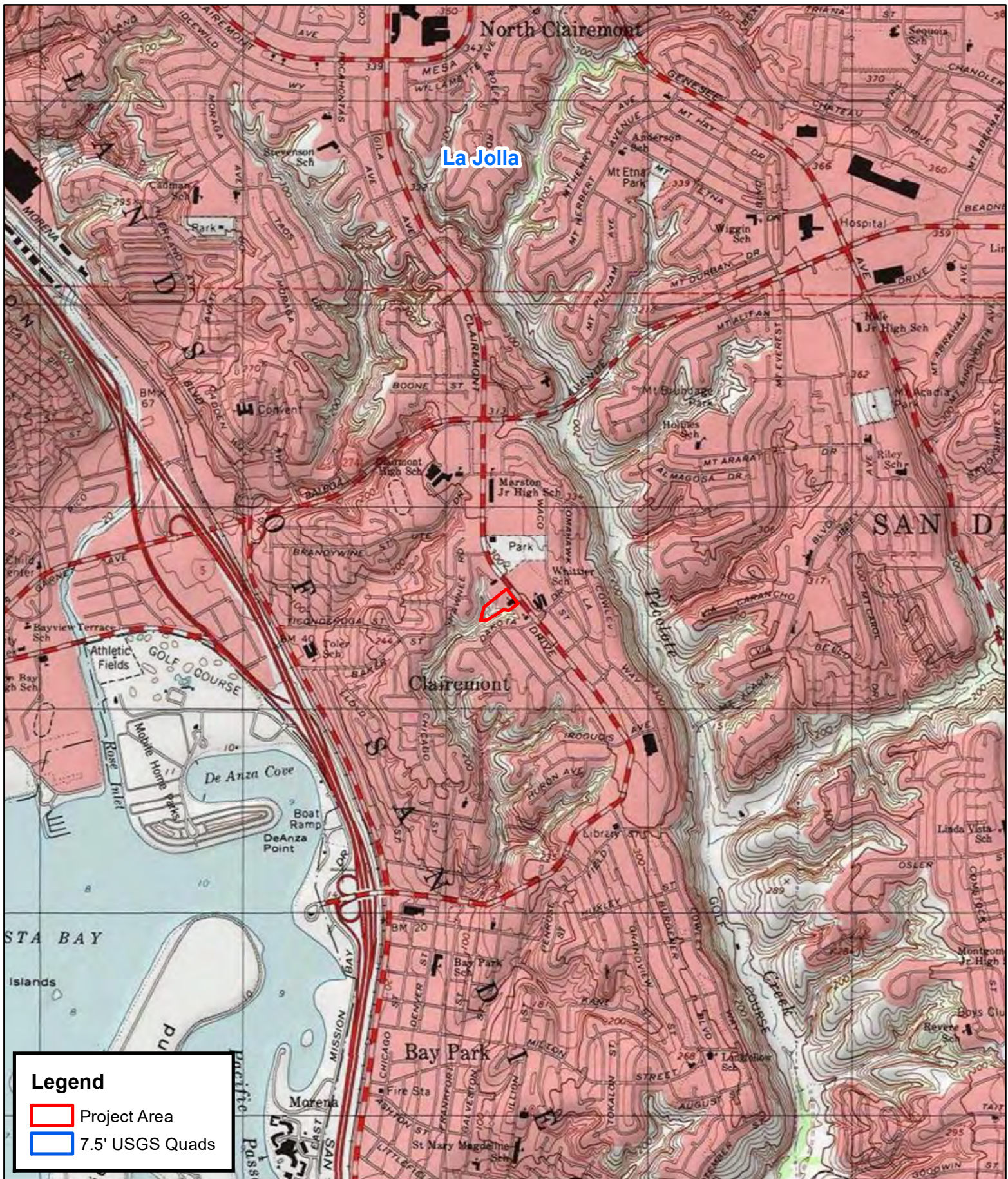
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We are contacting you to request additional information regarding the Project area, if you are aware of any issues of cultural concern regarding the area shown on the enclosed map. In particular, we would like to know if you have knowledge of any Traditional 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 Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Project Area Map





February 9, 2021

Mr. Robert Pinto
Chairperson
Ewiiapaayp Tribe of Kumeyaay Indians
4054 Willows Road, Alpine, CA, 91901
619-445-6315
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

Re: 3450 Clairemont Drive, APN 425-100-05, San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Pinto,

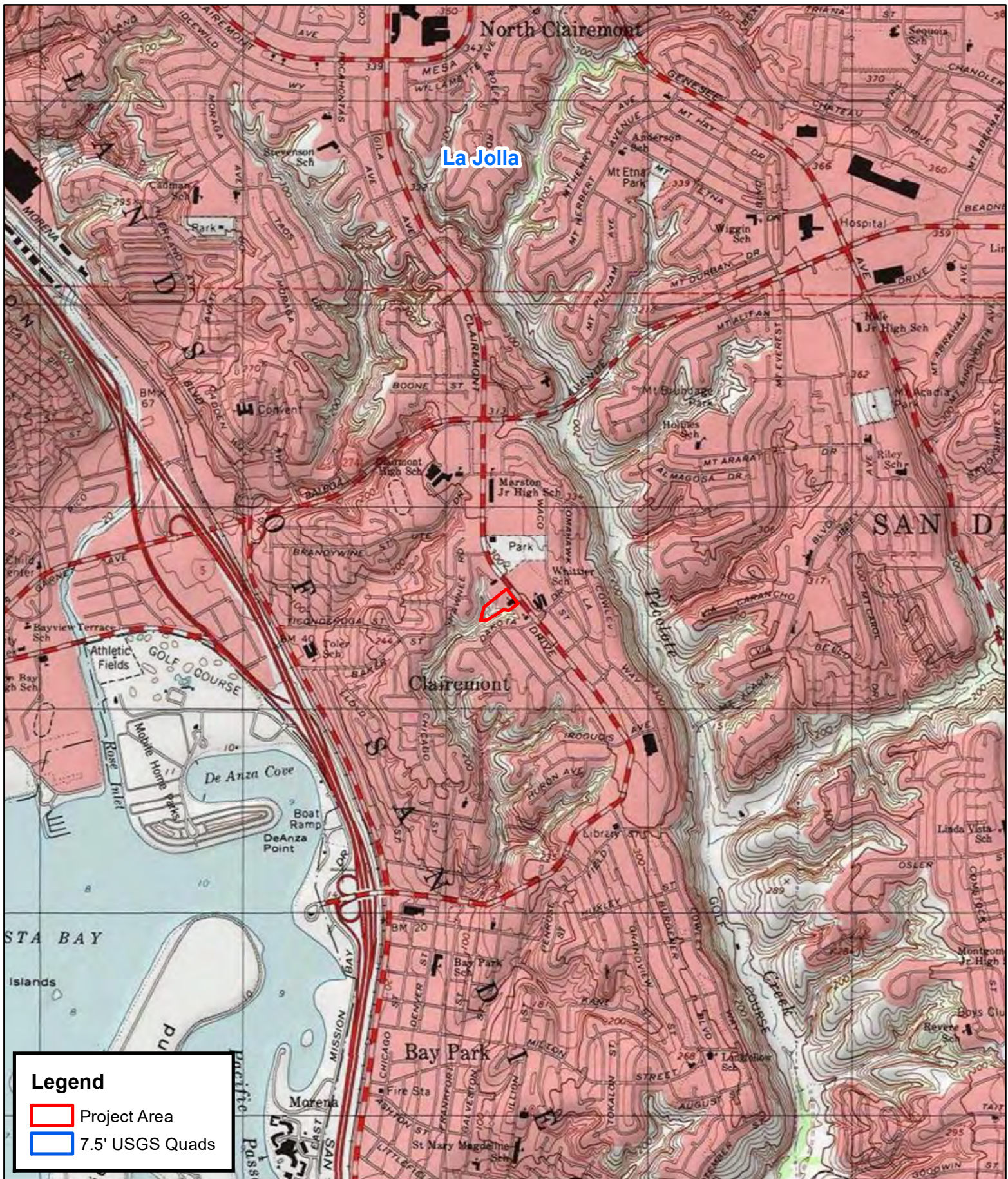
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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Project Area Map





February 9, 2021

Mr. Virgil Perez
Chairperson
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
PO Box 130, Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
760-765-0845

Re: 3450 Clairemont Drive, APN 425-100-05, San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Perez,

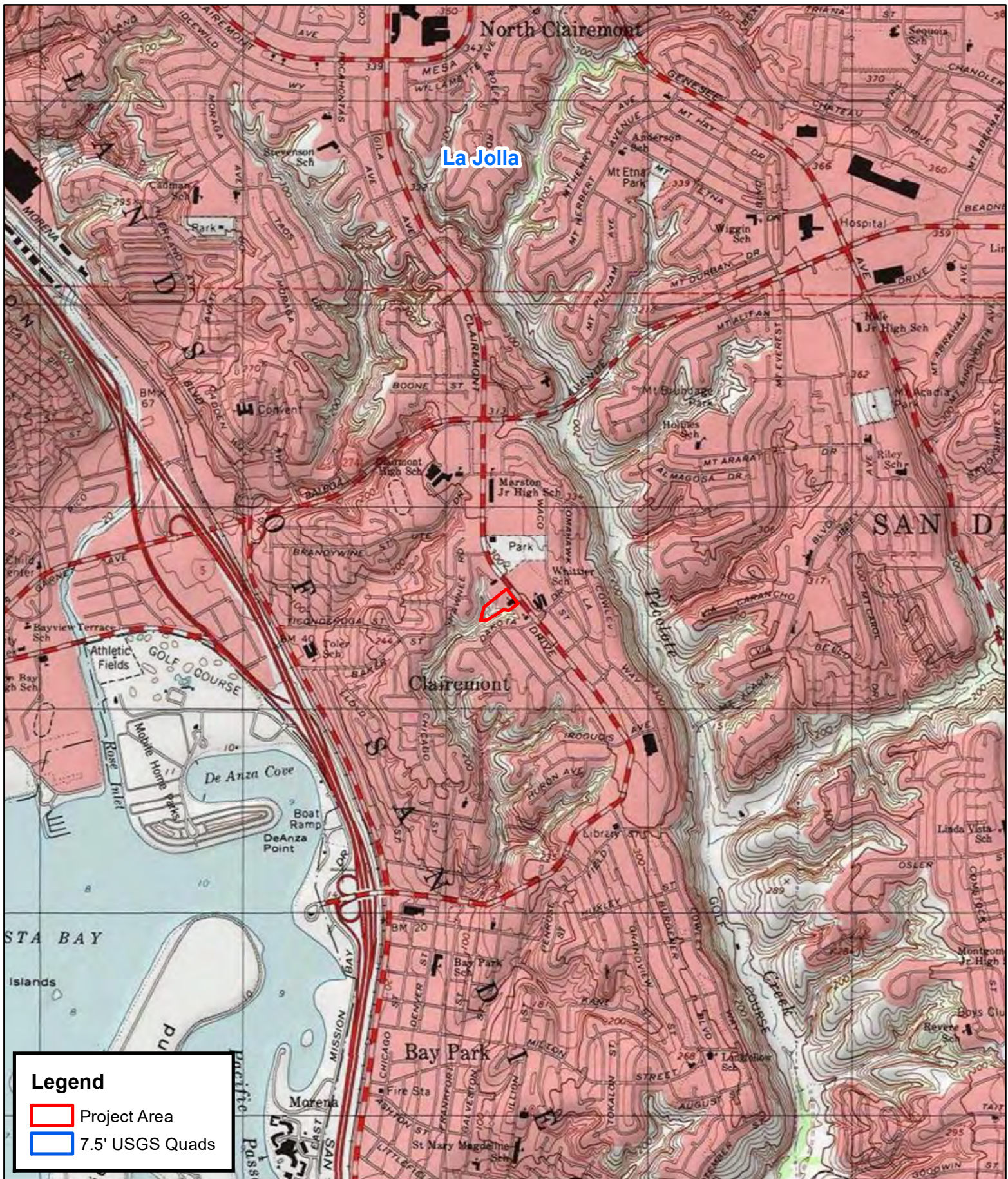
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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Project Area Map





Shelby Castells <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>

3450 Clairemont Drive Project

Ray Teran <rteran@viejas-nsn.gov>

Fri, Feb 19, 2021 at 1:39 PM

To: "Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com" <Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>

Cc: Ernest Pingleton <epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov>

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ("Viejas") has reviewed the proposed project and at this time we have determined that the project site has cultural significance or ties to Viejas. Cultural resources have been located within or adjacent to the APE-DE of the proposed project.

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

If you wish to utilize Viejas cultural monitors, please call Ernest Pingleton at 619-655-0410 or email, epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov, for contracting and scheduling. Thank you.

Ray Teran

Viejas Tribal Government

Resource Management Director

619-659-2312

rteran@viejas-nsn.gov





Shelby Castells <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>

3450 Clairemont Drive Project Information Request Letter

3 messages

Shelby Castells <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>
To: Lisa Cumper <lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov>

Tue, Feb 9, 2021 at 4:32 PM

Dear Ms. Cumper,
Attached is an information request letter for the 3450 Clairemont Drive Project. Please let me know if you have any questions or comments.
Thank you,
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

1529 Simpson Way

Escondido, CA 92029



 **3450 Clairemont Drive NAHC Contact Letter_LCumper.pdf**
2229K

Lisa Cumper <lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov>
To: Shelby Castells <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>

Tue, Feb 9, 2021 at 4:40 PM

Thank you!
[Quoted text hidden]

--

Kindest regards,
Lisa

Lisa Cumper <lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov>
To: Shelby Castells <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>

Mon, Feb 22, 2021 at 10:33 AM

Hi Shelby,

This area came up negative for us here at JIV, no new information.

Thanks,
Lisa

Kindest Regards,



Lisa K. Cumper, THPO
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Manager,
The Jamul Indian Village of California
Secretary, Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
KCRC, Kumeyaay Nation

P.O. Box 612, Jamul CA 91935
desk: 619.669.4855
cell: 619.928.8689
fax: 619.669.4817

email: lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov
web: www.jamulindianvillage.com

The ground on which we stand is sacred ground, it is the blood of our ancestors. Chief Plenty Coups, Crow.

On Tue, Feb 9, 2021 at 4:32 PM Shelby Castells <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com> wrote:
[Quoted text hidden]