INDIVIDUAL HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

Site Name/Facility:	Upper and Lower Alvarado Creek Channels
Master Program Map No.:	Maps 59, 60, and 64
Date:	May 26, 2015
Archaeologist Name:	Mary Robbins-Wade, Andrew Giletti, John Meriwether
Native American Monitor Name:	Lael Hoff, and Gabe Kitchen (Red Tail Monitoring and Research)

Instructions: This form must be completed for each target facility identified in the Annual Maintenance Needs Assessment report and prior to any work on site. Attach additional sheets as needed.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The City of San Diego (City) has developed the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MMP, Master Maintenance Program) (City 2011a) to govern channel operation and maintenance activities in an efficient, economic, environmentally and aesthetically acceptable manner to provide flood control for the protection of life and property. This document provides a summary of the Individual Historical Assessment (IHA) for proposed maintenance activities within the Upper and Lower Alvarado Creek Channels (Maps 59, 60, and 64) to comply with the MMP's Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) (City 2011b). Map numbers correspond to those contained in the MMP.

IHA procedures under the MMP provide the guidelines for a site-specific inspection of the proposed maintenance activity site including access routes and temporary spoils storage and staging areas. A qualified archaeologist determines whether or not sensitive cultural resources could be affected by the proposed maintenance and potential ways to avoid impacts in accordance with the measures identified in the Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP; Attachment 1) of the PEIR and the MMP protocols. This IHA provides a summary of the cultural resources associated with the storm water facility, quantification of impacts to cultural resources, and the nature of mitigation measures required to mitigate for those impacts, if any found.

Project Location and Description

The purpose of the project is to maintain the existing storm water facilities by restoring the original design capacity to provide public safety and protection of property. The City is proposing to maintain the Upper and Lower Alvarado Creek channels through the removal of trash, debris, vegetation and accumulated sediment.

The Upper and Lower Alvarado Creek channels are located along Interstate 8, east of Interstate 15 (Figure 1). The Upper Alvarado Creek channel is located on the south side of

Alvarado Road between College Avenue and Reservoir Drive. The Lower Alvarado Creek channel is located north of Interstate 8 on the west and east side of Mission Gorge Road and south of Mission Gorge Place (Figures 2 and 3). The channels are located in un-sectioned lands in Township 16 South, Range 2 West on the San Bernardino Base and Meridian U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute La Mesa quadrangle map (Figure 2). The Upper Alvarado Creek channel is included in Map 64 of the MMP. The Lower Alvarado Creek channel is included in Maps 59 and 60 of the MMP.

To facilitate the Individual Hydrology and Hydraulic Assessment (IHHA) prepared for the maintenance, the Upper and Lower Alvarado Creek channels were subdivided into separate reaches. The IHHA for the Upper Alvarado Creek evaluated a total of three "reaches". Maintenance in Reaches 2 and 3 is the responsibility of the City of San Diego. Maintenance in Reach 1 is the responsibility of the State of California. Although the IHHA determined that maintenance is only required in Reach 2, an evaluation of Reaches 1 and 3 was performed in the IHHA to understand how upstream and downstream conditions affect the proposed maintenance.

The IHHA for Lower Alvarado Creek evaluated a total of four reaches. Maintenance within Reaches 2A, 2B and 4 is the responsibility of the City of San Diego. Maintenance within Reach 1 is the responsibility of a private owner. Maintenance in Reach 3 is the responsibility of the Metropolitan Transit Development Board. Maintenance is only proposed within those reaches which are maintained by the City of San Diego (Reaches 2A, 2B and 4).

To facilitate the discussion of the potential effects of maintenance within the Upper and Lower Alvarado Channels, segments where maintenance is proposed are assigned an alpha-numeric code. The first portion of the code identifies whether the segment is located in the Upper Alvarado Creek (U) or Lower Alvarado Creek (L). The second portion identifies the reach number used in the IHAA.

A more detailed discussion of the channels is provided below.

Upper Alvarado Creek, Reach 2

Reach 2 of Upper Alvarado Creek (UR2) runs west approximately 335 meters to the beginning of an un-channelized reach of Alvarado Creek on the SDSU campus, near the bend in Alvarado Court. The most easterly 30 meters of the channel is fully lined with concrete. The remaining 305 meters is a natural-bottom channel with a concrete apron on the north side and a natural bank on the south side. The bottom is mostly cobbled where it is visible. The channel in UR2 is trapezoidal in shape with dimensions of 5.8 meters wide at the bottom, 11.3 meters wide at the top, 2.7 meters deep, and slopes of 1:1 on both sides. Most of UR2 is densely vegetated with freshwater marsh or southern willow scrub vegetation. UR2 receives storm flows from:

- The upstream reach of Alvarado Creek,
- A concrete-lined storm water channel draining Reservoir Drive, and
- Adjacent developed lands on Alvarado Court and undeveloped lands on the slope north of Cleo Street.

UR2 discharges into an un-channelized reach of Alvarado Creek that is densely vegetated with southern willow scrub and southern arroyo willow riparian forest. The slopes immediately south of UR2 are inside the MHPA.

Lower Alvarado Creek, Reach 4

Reach 4 of Lower Alvarado Creek (LR4) runs west approximately 160 meters from a culvert under a parking lot at 4579 Mission Gorge Place to a point behind an industrial building at 4533 Mission Gorge Place. It is bordered by development on both sides for its entire length. LR4 is a concrete trapezoidal channel with dimensions of 7.6 meters wide at the bottom, 15 meters wide at the top, 2.4 meters deep, and slopes of 1.5:1 on both sides. LR4 is densely vegetated with non-native riparian and southern willow scrub vegetation, which is supported by a large amount of accumulated sediment. LR4 receives storm flows from:

- A multiple concrete box culvert under a parking lot and driveway associated with light industrial buildings, and
- Adjacent developed lands on Mission Gorge Place and Alvarado Canyon Road.

LR4 discharges into an earthen-lined reach of Alvarado Creek that continues southwest to LR2B.

Lower Alvarado Creek, Reach 2B

Reach 2B of Lower Alvarado Creek (LR2B) runs southwest approximately 120 meters west to a culvert under Fairmount Avenue. It is bordered by development on both sides for its entire length. LR2B is a concrete trapezoidal channel with dimensions of 9.1 meters wide at the base, 14 meters wide at the top, 2.4 meters deep, and slopes of 1:1 on both sides. LR2B receives storm flows from:

- The upstream reach of Alvarado Creek, and
- Adjacent developed lands.

LR2B discharges into a triple, 96x144-inch concrete box culvert under Fairmount Avenue.

Lower Alvarado Creek, Reach 2A

Reach 2A of Lower Alvarado Creek (LR2A) runs west for approximately 135 meters from a culvert under Fairmount Avenue to a point approximately 120 meters upstream of the confluence of Alvarado Creek and the San Diego River. It is bordered by development on both sides for its entire length. The eastern 105 meters of LR2A is a concrete trapezoidal channel with dimensions of 9.1 meters wide at the bottom, 14 meters wide at the top, 2.4 meters deep, and slopes of 1:1 on both sides. The western 30 meters of LR2A is an earthen channel with rip rap sides. LR2A is densely vegetated with southern willow scrub, freshwater marsh, and non-native riparian vegetation. LR2A receives storm flows from:

- LR2B by way of a triple 96x144-inch concrete box culvert under Fairmount Avenue, and
- Adjacent developed lands.

LR2A discharges into the final 120 meters of Alvarado Creek, which is an earthen channel that terminates in the San Diego River. Lands downstream of LR2A are densely vegetated with southern willow scrub and southern arroyo willow riparian forest, and the MHPA is approximately 75 meters (250 feet) downstream.

Parcels adjacent to UR2 are zoned RS-1-7 (high-density single-family residential), CO-1-2 (commercial office), and RS-1-1 (low-density single-family residential). Parcels adjacent to LR4 are zoned IL-3-1 (light industrial / commercial), and parcels adjacent to LR2B and LR2A are zoned IL-3-1 and CV-1-1 (commercial visitor). According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), all 4 reaches are inside the 1% Annual Chance Flood area. The channels are within the San Diego River Hydrologic Unit. The City's Multi-Habitat Plan Area (MHPA) designation lies along the south side of UR2 and approximately 2,380 square feet (0.05 acre) of the maintenance at the eastern end of UR2 lies within the MHPA. The maintenance associated with the Lower Alvarado River would not occur within an MHPA designation. The nearest MHPA designation in Lower Alvarado Creek lies approximately 250 feet west of the end maintenance within LR2A.

Proposed Maintenance

Upper Alvarado Creek

Maintenance in UR2 is expected to remove up to 1,000 cubic yards of material in order to restore the original capacity of the channel to convey storm water. Equipment involved in the maintenance will include a dozer, a front-end loader, and a dump truck. A sandbag barrier will be placed at the downstream end of maintenance area.

The dozer will enter and exit the channel at the location designated on the IMP which is an existing concrete ramp leading into the channel. The dozer will push material to the access ramp where the front-end loader will transfer the material to a dump truck for disposal at the Miramar landfill.

Street sweepers will sweep adjacent public rights-of-way and immediate truck loading sites nightly. Upon completion of the maintenance, the sandbags will be removed. The equipment will be transported back to the City yard.

In order to control erosion during the period when the natural plant communities re-establish following maintenance, a check dam will be installed across the channel approximately 200 feet east of the downstream limit of the proposed maintenance area. The check dam will slow the velocity of storm water, allowing suspended sediments to settle before being transported downstream. The check dam will be supported by 18-inch fence posts placed within concrete footings with a diameter of 2 feet and a depth of 3 feet. A total of six fence posts will be installed. Four of the fence posts will be located on the channel bottom. The other two will be located at the top of each side of the channel. An 18-inch-high, galvanized, steel fence will be stretched across the channel and secured to the fence posts. Once the City has determined that the channel vegetation has recovered sufficiently to control erosion, the fence and posts will be removed.

Lower Alvarado Creek

Maintenance in Lower Alvarado Creek will involve removal of sediment and vegetation to restore the original capacity of the channels to convey storm water. Based on channel conditions, maintenance in the segments will require different approaches. In all cases, street sweepers will sweep adjacent public rights-of-way and immediate truck loading sites nightly. Upon completion of the maintenance, the sandbags will be removed. The equipment will be transported back to the City yard.

The proposed maintenance approaches for each segment in the Lower Alvarado Creek are summarized below.

LR4: Up to 600 cubic yards of material is expected to be removed in LR4. Equipment involved in the maintenance will include a Gradall, a front-end loader, and a dump truck. A diversion pump will be placed at the upstream and downstream ends of the maintenance area. Water will be pumped around the maintenance area in a pipe, and discharged downstream of the maintenance area. The front-end loader will be lowered into the channel from an existing paved asphalt parking lot located at the rear of 4561 Mission Gorge Place, as designated on the IMP. The Gradall will be positioned above the channel at the same location. The front-end loader will push material to the Gradall. The Gradall will scoop up the material and transfer it to a dump truck for disposal at the Miramar landfill.

LR2B: Up to 400 cubic yards of material is expected to be removed in LR2B. Equipment involved in the maintenance will include a Gradall, a skid steer, and a dump truck. A diversion pump will be placed at the upstream end of the maintenance area. Water will be pumped around the maintenance area in a pipe, and discharged downstream of the maintenance area. The skid steer will be lowered into the channel behind 5733 Fairmount Avenue. The Gradall will be positioned above channel at the same location. The skid steer or front-end loader will push material to the Gradall. The Gradall or front-loader will scoop up the material and transfer it to a dump truck for disposal at the Miramar landfill.

LR2A: Up to 300 cubic yards of material is expected to be removed in LR2A. Equipment involved in the maintenance will include a Gradall, a front-end loader or a skid steer, and a dump truck. A diversion pump will be placed at the upstream end of the maintenance area. Water will be pumped around the maintenance area in a pipe, and discharged downstream of the maintenance area. Equipment involved in the maintenance will include a Gradall, a skid steer or front-end loader and a dump truck. The skid steer or front-end loader will be lowered into the channel from an existing paved asphalt parking lot behind 5732 Fairmount Avenue. The Gradall will be positioned above channel at the same location. The skid steer or front-end loader will push material to the Gradall. The Gradall will scoop up the material and transfer it to a dump truck for disposal at the Miramar landfill.

Due to the potential for standing water at the downstream end of LR2A, a second pump may be required at the west end to withdraw standing water and allow operation of the skid steer. In this event, an inflatable dam would be placed at the west end of the proposed maintenance to keep water from backing up into the maintenance area. A pump located in parking lot

behind 4242 Camino del Rio North would draw water from the upstream portion of the dam. The water would be carried in a hose around the dam and discharged back into the channel.

Unlike the Upper Alvarado Creek, no check dam is proposed at the downstream end of the proposed maintenance within Lower Alvarado Creek.

Natural Environmental Setting

The project is in an inland valley of San Diego County, where the climate is characterized as "semi-arid, cool" (Griner and Pryde 1976: Figure 3.4). Average January minimum daily temperatures in the Mission Valley area are about 44° F, while average July maximum daily temperatures are about 75° – 80° F, and the average annual rainfall is about 10 inches (25 cm) (Griner and Pryde 1976). Geologically, Channels 59 and 60 are mapped as Alluvium and Slopewash; Channel 64 is mapped as both Alluvium/Slopewash and Stadium Conglomerate (Kennedy 1975). The soil types mapped for Channels 59 and 60 are Tujunga sand and Huerhuero-Urban land complex. Channel 64 is mapped as Tujunga sand (Bowman 1973).

Water would have been available to native populations in Alvarado Creek and in the San Diego River, which runs through the Mission Valley and to which Alvarado Creek is a tributary (see Figure 2). The Tujunga and Huerhuero series soils generally support annual grasses and forbs and a few scattered oaks (Bowman 1973). The biological survey noted freshwater marsh, southern willow scrub, and non-native riparian vegetation communities within the channel maintenance areas (Bakker 2015). It is anticipated that these communities, as well as native riparian, grasses, and coastal sage scrub would have been present in the vicinity of the project. The plant species found in these communities were used by the native people for food, medicine, tools, shelter, ceremonial and other uses (see Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986).

Cultural Setting

General Culture History

Several summaries discuss the prehistory of San Diego County and provide a background for understanding the archaeology of the general area surrounding the project. Moratto's (1984) review of the archaeology of California contains important discussions of Southern California, including the San Diego area, as does a relatively recent book by Neusius and Gross (2007). Bull (1983, 1987), Carrico (1987), Gallegos (1987), and Warren (1985, 1987) provide summaries of archaeological work and interpretations, and another paper (Arnold et al. 2004) discusses advances since 1984. The following is a brief discussion of the culture history of the San Diego region.

Carter (1957, 1978, 1980), Minshall (1976) and others (e.g., Childers 1974; Davis 1968, 1973) have long argued for the presence of Pleistocene humans in California, including the San Diego area. The sites identified as "early man" are all controversial. Carter and Minshall are best known for their discoveries at Texas Street and Buchanan Canyon. The material from these sites is generally considered nonartifactual, and the investigative methodology is often questioned (Moratto 1984).

The earliest accepted archaeological manifestation of Native Americans in the San Diego area is the San Dieguito complex, dating to approximately 10,000 years ago (Warren 1967). The San Dieguito complex was originally defined by Rogers (1939), and Warren published a clear synthesis of the complex in 1967. The material culture of the San Dieguito complex consists primarily of scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, large blades, and large projectile points. Rogers considered crescentic stones to be characteristic of the San Dieguito complex as well. Tools and debitage made of fine-grained green metavolcanic material, locally known as felsite, were found at many sites that Rogers identified as San Dieguito. Often these artifacts were heavily patinated. Felsite tools, especially patinated felsite, came to be seen as an indicator of the San Dieguito complex. Many archaeologists have felt that the San Dieguito culture lacked milling technology and saw this as an important difference between the San Dieguito and La Jolla complexes. Sleeping circles, trail shrines, and rock alignments have also been associated with early San Dieguito sites. The San Dieguito complex is chronologically equivalent to other Paleoindian complexes across North America, and sites are sometimes called "Paleoindian" rather than "San Dieguito". San Dieguito material underlies La Jolla complex strata at the C. W. Harris site in San Dieguito Valley (Warren, ed. 1966).

The traditional view of San Diego prehistory has the San Dieguito complex followed by the La Jolla complex at least 7000 years ago, possibly as long as 9000 years ago (Rogers 1966). The La Jolla complex is part of the Encinitas tradition and equates with Wallace's (1955) Millingstone Horizon, also known as Early Archaic or Milling Archaic. The Encinitas tradition is generally "recognized by millingstone assemblages in shell middens, often near sloughs and lagoons" (Moratto 1984:147). "Crude" cobble tools, especially choppers and scrapers, characterize the La Jolla complex (Moriarty 1966). Basin metates, manos, discoidals, a small number of Pinto series and Elko series points, and flexed burials are also characteristic.

Warren et al. (1961) proposed that the La Jolla complex developed with the arrival of a desert people on the coast who quickly adapted to their new environment. Moriarty (1966) and Kaldenberg (1976) have suggested an in situ development of the La Jolla people from the San Dieguito. Moriarty has since proposed a Pleistocene migration of an ancestral stage of the La Jolla people to the San Diego coast. He suggested this Pre-La Jolla complex is represented at Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, and the Brown site (Moriarty 1987).

Since the 1980s, archaeologists in the region have begun to question the traditional definition of San Dieguito people simply as makers of finely crafted felsite projectile points, domed scrapers, and discoidal cores, who lacked milling technology. The traditional defining criteria for La Jolla sites (manos, metates, "crude" cobble tools, and reliance on lagoonal resources) have also been questioned (Bull 1987; Cárdenas and Robbins-Wade 1985; Robbins-Wade 1986). There is speculation that differences between artifact assemblages of "San Dieguito" and "La Jolla" sites reflect functional differences rather than temporal or cultural variability (Bull 1987; Gallegos 1987). Gallegos (1987) has proposed that the San Dieguito, La Jolla, and Pauma complexes are manifestations of the same culture, with differing site types "explained by site location, resources exploited, influence, innovation and adaptation to a rich coastal region over a long period of time" (Gallegos 1987:30). The classic "La Jolla"

assemblage is one adapted to life on the coast and appears to continue through time (Robbins-Wade 1986; Winterrowd and Cárdenas 1987). Inland sites adapted to hunting contain a different tool kit, regardless of temporal period (Cárdenas and Van Wormer 1984).

Several archaeologists in San Diego, however, do not subscribe to the Early Prehistoric/Late Prehistoric chronology (see Cook 1985; Gross and Hildebrand 1998; Gross and Robbins-Wade 1989; Shackley 1988; Warren 1998). They feel that an apparent overlap among assemblages identified as "La Jolla," "Pauma," or "San Dieguito" does not preclude the existence of an Early Milling period culture in the San Diego region, whatever name is used to identify it, separate from an earlier culture. One problem these archaeologists perceive is that many site reports in the San Diego region present conclusions based on interpretations of stratigraphic profiles from sites at which stratigraphy cannot validly be used to address chronology or changes through time. Archaeology emphasizes stratigraphy as a tool, but many of the sites known in the San Diego region are not in depositional situations. In contexts where natural sources of sediment or anthropogenic sources of debris to bury archaeological materials are lacking, other factors must be responsible for the subsurface occurrence of cultural materials. The subsurface deposits at numerous sites are the result of such agencies as rodent burrowing and insect activity. A number of studies have emphasized the importance of bioturbative factors in producing the stratigraphic profiles observed at archaeological sites (see Gross 1992). Different classes of artifacts move through the soil in different ways (Bocek 1986; Erlandson 1984; Johnson 1989), creating vertical patterning (Johnson 1989) that is not culturally relevant. Many sites that have been used to help define the culture sequence of the San Diego region are the result of just such nondepositional stratigraphy.

The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion of San Diego County and the San Luis Rey complex in the northern portion of the county. The Cuyamaca complex is the archaeological manifestation of the Yuman forebears of the Kumeyaay people. The San Luis Rey complex represents the predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño. The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the Indians associated with that mission, while the Kumeyaay people are also known as Ipai, Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcala). Agua Hedionda Creek is often described as the division between the territories of the Luiseño and the Kumeyaay people (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963), although different ethnographers provide slightly different maps and traditional use area boundaries. The Native people know of their ancestral territory from their traditional songs and stories. The subject property is within the ethnographic territory of the Kumeyaay people.

Project Vicinity

The Lower Alvarado channel is in proximity to the Mission San Diego de Alcala. Two ethnohistoric village sites associated with mission existed in Mission Valley: *Cosoy* (or *Kosoi*) at the far western end of the valley and *Nipaquay* in the area of the mission site (Carrico 1993). Alvarado Canyon was no doubt used by native people as a transportation corridor, but few archaeological sites have been recorded in the vicinity of the project. Numerous cultural resources are known west of the project area, from Mission San Diego

west through Mission Valley toward the coast, and to the north of the project, along the San Diego River.

Survey Methods and Date:

As described below, surveys of the currently proposed maintenance areas were conducted in association with prior maintenance activities in 2009 and 2010. The areas maintained as well as the equipment access and staging areas encompass the areas identified in the current maintenance plans (Figures 3a and 3b). Thus, the survey area and results from the earlier maintenance are considered representative of the proposed maintenance.

The Lower Alvarado Channels (Maps 59 and 60) were surveyed by archaeologist John Meriwether of Affinis and Gabe Kitchen of Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Native American monitor) on May 13, 2010. A portion of the channel just west of Mission Gorge Road could not be accessed, due to fencing, but the majority of the channel was surveyed (see Robbins-Wade and Meriwether 2010a, 2010b).

The Upper Alvarado Channel (Map 64) was surveyed by Mary Robbins-Wade of Affinis and Lael Hoff with Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Native American monitor) on December 4, 2009. Due to the extremely steep slopes on either side of the channel and the depth of water within the channel, the channel itself was not walked. Ms. Robbins-Wade and Ms. Hoff walked along the top of the concrete-lined north bank and observed the south bank and the channel bottom (unlined). Visibility within the channel was obscured by vegetation and trash in many places (Robbins-Wade 2009).

To the extent feasible, the channels were surveyed using parallel transects spaced less than 5 meters apart, due to the narrow survey corridor. Limitations in access and visibility within individual channels are noted above. Aerial photographs were used for the fieldwork.

Record Search Results:

HELIX obtained a records search from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University in January 2015 for the Alvarado Channels (Maps 59, 60, and 64) to update records searches obtained in September 2007, in conjunction with the cultural resources study for the PEIR (Robbins-Wade 2011) and in 2009 and 2010 for cultural resources surveys of the Alvarado Channels (see Robbins-Wade 2009; Robbins-Wade and Meriwether 2010a, 2010b). The records search maps are included as Confidential Appendix A to this IHA.

In proximity to Maps 59 and 60, two archaeological sites are recorded within ½ mile of the project area. CA-SDI-202 is a portion of the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay village of *Nipaguay*, which is archaeologically and culturally significant. CA-SDI-18589 is recorded as a can and bottle scatter of more than 50 items.

Two archaeological sites have been recorded within ½ mile of Map 64, both on the north side of I-8. One site (CA-SDI-208) is only a map location with no other information available; it was mapped in the late 1950s or early 1960s. The other site is Adobe Falls, which is on the City's list of Historical Landmarks designated by the Historical Resources Board. Adobe Falls is thought to have been an important water source during historic and pre-contact times.

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a search of their Sacred Lands Files in January 2015. Tribes and individuals identified by the NAHC were contacted regarding the project. Sacred Land File searches had been conducted as part of the previous cultural resources surveys in 2009 and 2010, and the tribes and individuals identified by the NAHC were contacted at that time as well.

The NAHC has no record of Native American cultural resources in their Sacred Lands File for the immediate project area. A single response has been received from the tribal contacts. The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians indicated that the project area has cultural significance or ties to Viejas. They recommended that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be present for initial ground-disturbing activities for the project. However, monitoring of the maintenance in Upper Alvarado Creek is not warranted. Monitoring in the upstream portion is not required because this portion of the channel is concrete-lined. Monitoring in the earthen portion of the Upper Alvarado Creek is not warranted because this portion of the channel has been maintained in the past, and the currently proposed maintenance would not extend deeper than previous maintenance events. Monitoring of the maintenance of all but the most westerly 100 feet in the Lower Alvarado Creek is not required because the maintenance would occur within concrete-lined portions. Although earthen, monitoring of the most westerly 100 feet is not warranted because this portion of the channel has been previously maintained, and the currently proposed maintenance would not extend any deeper than previous maintenance.

Are any Native American Tribes expected to be concerned about the proposed maintenance?
Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, identify the tribe and their potential concerns?

As addressed above, Viejas has indicated that the project area has ties to Viejas and has requested that a Native American Monitor be present for initial ground-disturbing activity in the event that cultural material is encountered (see Confidential Appendix B). However, there will be no ground-disturbing activity requiring monitoring, as addressed below.

Archaeological Survey Results:

Lower Alvarado Creek, Reaches 2A and 2B (Map 59)

No archaeological resources were found during the survey of this channel. Portions of the channel are narrow and steep and would not be expected to support archaeological resources. However, there are some other areas where sites may be present but could not be seen, due to limited visibility. The terraces above the creek channel may support archaeological sites as well (Robbins-Wade and Meriwether 2010a).

Lower Alvarado Creek, Reach 4 (Map 60)

No archaeological resources were found during the survey of this channel, but ground visibility during the survey was somewhat limited by vegetation. Archaeological resources

may be anticipated on the terraces above the creek channel, which is outside the project area (Robbins-Wade and Meriwether 2010b).

Upper Alvarado Creek, Reach 2 (Map 64)

No archaeological resources were found during the current survey. Given the steepness of the slopes along the channel, no archaeological resources were anticipated. The channel itself is quite narrow and would not be expected to support archaeological resources because of disturbance associated with past maintenance. The only areas where archaeological sites may be anticipated are on terraces above the creek channel, none of which are within the project area of potential effect (Robbins-Wade 2009).

MAINTENANCE IMPACTS

Is there a moderate or high potential for archaeological resources to occur in or adjacent to the impact area: Yes ☒ No ☐

As discussed earlier, the potential for archaeological resources to occur within or adjacent to UR2 (Map 64) is quite low. There is a moderate potential for archaeological resources within or adjacent to LR2A, LR2B, and LR4 (Maps 59 and 60). However, as discussed earlier, no resources are expected to occur within the portions of Lower Alvarado Creek to be maintained because it is either concrete-lined or the earthen portion has been disturbed by past maintenance activities.

MITIGATION

Environmental Mitigation Requirements:

What, if any, PEIR mitigation measures are applicable?

PEIR Mitigation Measure 4.4.1 (preparation of the IHA). This IHA fulfills Mitigation Measure 4.4.1. Mitigation Measure 4.4.3 (monitoring) does not apply because, as indicated earlier, maintenance would be limited to concrete-lined channels or areas which have been previously disturbed by maintenance activities. Monitoring is not required in Upper Alvarado Creek because no resources were identified in the maintenance area, and the portion of the channel that will be maintained is too steep for resources to be anticipated. In addition, the area which is proposed to be maintained has been subjected to previous maintenance.

What, if any, other measures are required?

If cultural resources are inadvertently encountered during maintenance work, the maintenance crew will be required to halt work in the immediate area of the resources and contact Transportation & Storm Water environmental staff who will notify the archaeological consultant. The archaeological consultant and Native American Monitor will examine the discovery and make a determination, in consultation with City staff, as to the significance of the discovery and whether mitigation measures are required, in accordance with section C, Determination of Significance under Mitigation MMRP for the MMP (see Attachment 1).

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

Figure 1: Regional Location Map
Figure 2: Project Vicinity Map (USGS Topography)
Figure 3a: Maintenance Area, Upper Alvarado
Figure 3b: Maintenance Area, Lower Alvarado

Attachment 1: Mitigation Measures From Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program Mitigation Monitoring and Report Program
Attachment 2: Individual Historical Assessment Map 59 (2010), Individual Historical Assessment Map 60 (2010), Individual Historical Assessment Maps 63-64 (2009)

Appendix A: Confidential Appendix – SCIC Records Search Map
Appendix B Confidential Appendix – Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Correspondence

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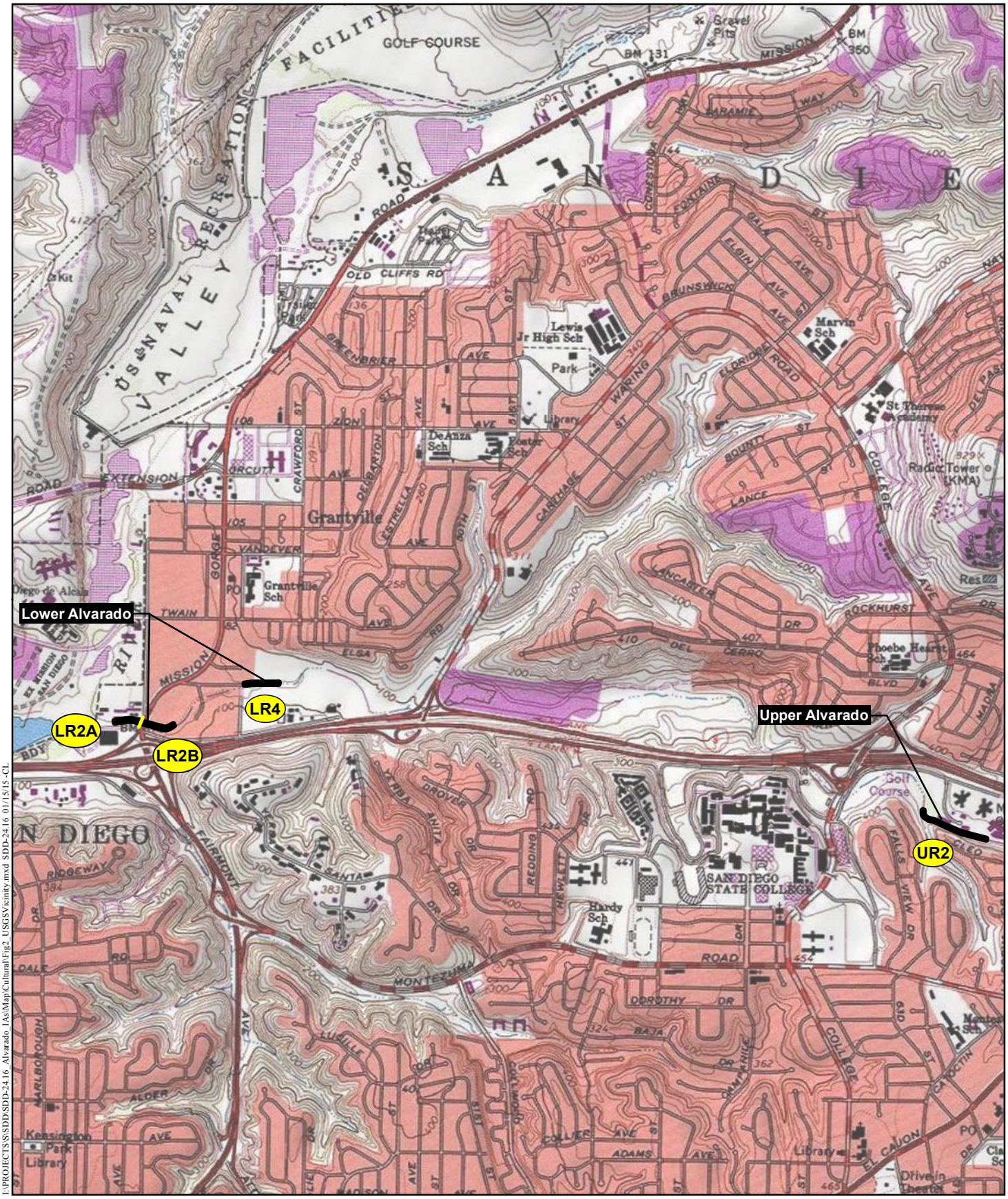
Regional Location Map

STORM WATER FACILITY MAPS 59, 60, AND 64
(UPPER/LOWER ALVARADO CREEK CHANNELS)

HELIX Environmental Planning

N 0 8 Miles

Figure 1



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Project Vicinity Map (USGS Topography)

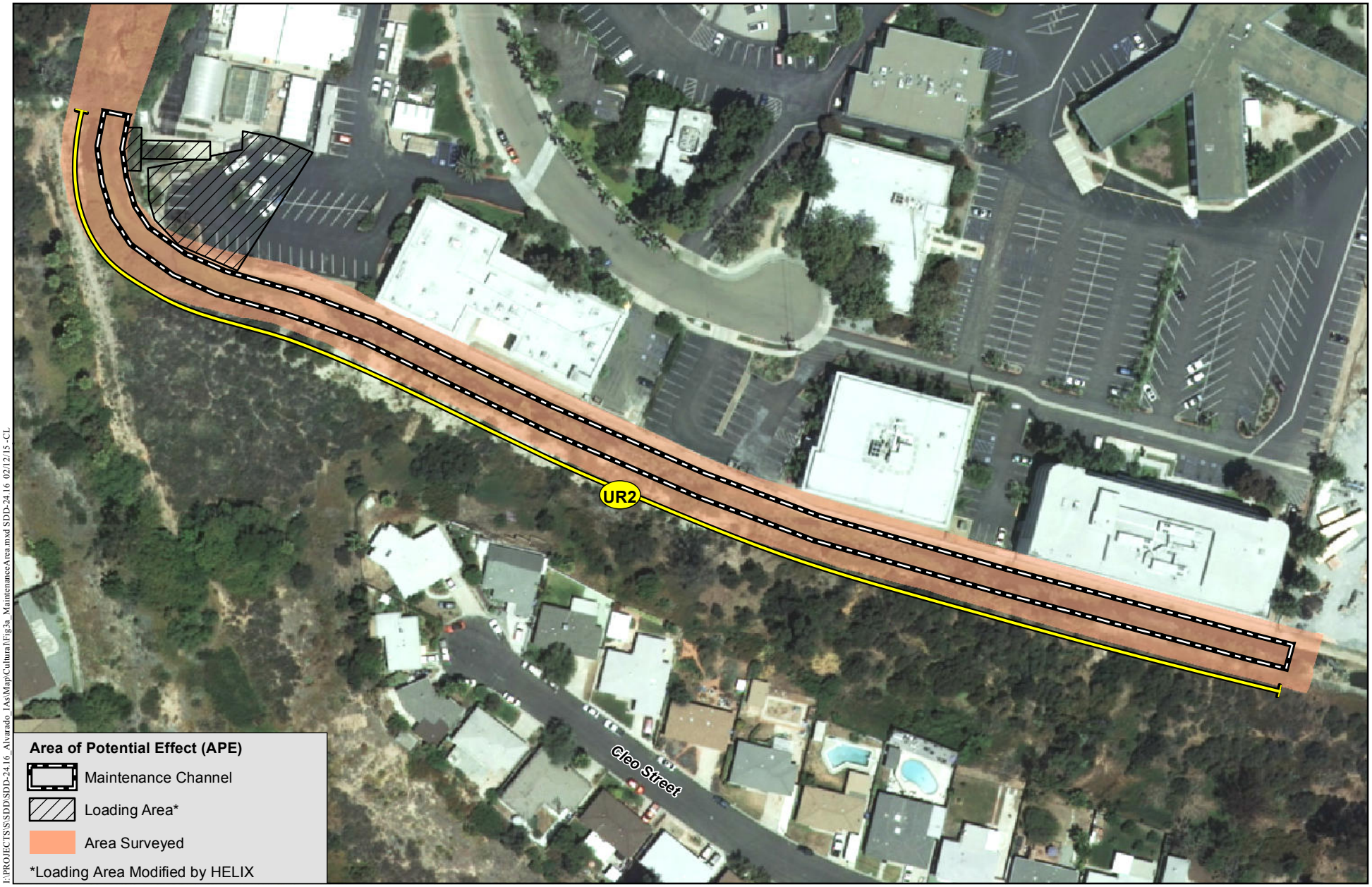
STORM WATER FACILITY MAPS 59, 60, AND 64
(UPPER/LOWER ALVARADO CREEK CHANNELS)

HELIX Environmental Planning

N

0 2,000 Feet

Figure 2



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Maintenance Area, Upper Alvarado

STORM WATER FACILITY MAPS 59, 60, AND 64
(UPPER/LOWER ALVARADO CREEK CHANNELS)

Figure 3a

HELIX Environmental Planning

N 0 110 Feet

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Maintenance Area, Lower Alvarado

STORM WATER FACILITY MAPS 59, 60, AND 64
(UPPER/LOWER ALVARADO CREEK CHANNELS)

Figure 3b

HELIX Environmental Planning

N 0 260 Feet

Attachment 1

MITIGATION MEASURES FROM MASTER STORM WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORT PROGRAM

or other nesting raptor until the young fledge. Should the biologist determine that raptors are nesting, the trees shall not be removed until after the breeding season. In addition, if removal of grassland or other habitat appropriate for nesting by northern harriers, a qualified biologist shall ensure that no harriers are nesting in such areas. If maintenance occurs during the raptor breeding season, a pre-maintenance survey shall be conducted and no maintenance shall occur within 900 feet of any nesting site of northern harrier until the young fledge.

Mitigation Measure 4.3.23: If maintenance activities would occur at known localities for listed fish species or within suitable habitat for other highly sensitive aquatic species (i.e., southwestern pond turtle), avoidance or minimization measures (i.e., exclusionary fencing, dewatering of the activity area, live-trapping, and translocation to suitable habitat) must be implemented.

Mitigation Measure 4.3.24*:* If maintenance activities will occur within areas supporting listed and/or narrow endemic plants, the boundaries of the plant populations designated sensitive by the resource agencies will be clearly delineated with flagging or temporary fencing that must remain in place for the duration of the activity.

Mitigation Measure 4.3.25*:* In order to avoid impacts to nesting avian species, including those species not covered by the MSCP, maintenance within or adjacent to avian nesting habitat shall occur outside of the avian breeding season (January 15 to August 31) unless postponing maintenance would result in a threat to human life or property.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Potential impacts to historical resources would be reduced to below a level of significance through implementation of the following mitigation measures.

Mitigation Measure 4.4.1: Prior to commencement of the first occurrence of maintenance activity within a drainage facility included in the Master Program, an archaeologist, meeting the qualifications specified by the City's HRG, shall determine the potential for significant historical resources to occur in the maintenance area. If the archaeologist determines that the potential is moderate to high, an IHA shall be prepared. Based on the IMP for the proposed maintenance activity, the archaeologist shall determine the APE, which shall include access, staging, and maintenance areas. The IHA shall include a field survey of the APE with a Native American monitor, using the standards of the City's HRG. In addition, the archaeologist shall request a record search from the SCIC. Based on the results of the field survey and record search, the archaeologist shall conduct an archaeological testing program for any identified historical resources, using the standards of the City's HRG. If significant historical resources are identified, they shall be taken to the Historical Resources Board for designation as Historic Sites. Avoidance or implementation of an Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP) and Archaeological Monitoring Program shall be required to mitigate project impacts to significant historical resources. The archaeologist shall prepare a report in accordance with City guidelines. At a minimum, the IHA report shall include:

- Description of maintenance to be performed, including length, width, and depth;
- Prehistory and History Background Discussion;

- Results of Record Search;
- Survey Methods;
- Archaeological Testing Methods;
- Impact Analysis; and
- Mitigation Recommendations, including avoidance or implementation of an ADRP and archaeological monitoring program.

In the event that the IHA indicates that no significant historical resources occur within the APE, or have the potential to occur within the APE, no further action shall be required.

Mitigation Measure 4.4.2: Prior to initiating any maintenance activity where the IHA identifies existing significant historical resources within the APE, the following actions shall be taken.

4.4.2.1 The Storm Water Department shall select a Principal Investigator (PI), who shall be approved by the ADD Environmental Designee. The PI must meet the requirements of the City's HRG.

4.4.2.2 Mitigation recommendations from the IHA shall be incorporated into the IMP to the satisfaction of the PI and the ADD Environmental Designee. Typical mitigation measures shall include but not be limited to: delineating resource boundaries on maintenance plans; implementing protective measures such as fencing, signage or capping; and selective monitoring during maintenance activities.

4.4.2.3 If impacts to significant historical resources cannot be avoided, the PI shall prepare an Archaeological Research Design and Data Recovery Program (ARDDRP) for the affected resources, with input from a Native American consultant, and the ARDDRP shall be approved by the ADD Environmental Designee. Based on the approved research design, a phased excavation program shall be conducted, which will include the participation of a Native American. The sample size to be excavated shall be determined by the PI, in consultation with City staff. The sample size shall vary with the nature and size of the archaeological site, but need not exceed 15 percent of the overall resource area. The area involved in the ARDDRP shall be surveyed, staked and flagged by the archaeological monitor, prior to commencing maintenance activities which could affect the identified resources.

4.4.2.4 A pre-maintenance meeting shall be held on-site prior to commencing any maintenance that may impact a significant historical resource. The meeting shall include representatives from the PI, the Native American consultant, Storm Water Department, Mitigation Monitoring Coordinator (MMC), Resident Engineer (RE), and Maintenance Contractor (MC). The PI shall explain mitigation measures which must be implemented during maintenance. The PI shall also confirm that all protective measures (e.g. fencing, signage or capping) are in place.

4.4.2.5 If human remains are discovered in the course of conducting the ARDDRP, work shall be halted in that area and the following procedures set forth in the California Public Resources Code (Sec. 5097.98) and State Health and Safety Code (Sec. 7050.5) will be taken:

- The PI shall notify the RE, and the MMC. The MMC will notify the appropriate Senior Planner in the Environmental Analysis Section (EAS).

- The PI shall notify the Medical Examiner, after consultation with the RE, either in person or via telephone.

- Work will be redirected away from the location of the discovery and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent human remains until a determination can be made by the Medical Examiner, in consultation with the PI, concerning the provenience of the remains.

- The Medical Examiner, in consultation with the PI, shall determine the need for a field examination to determine the provenience.

- If a field examination is not warranted, the Medical Examiner shall determine, with input from the PI, if the remains are or are most likely to be of Native American origin.

- If Human Remains are determined to be Native American, the Medical Examiner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall contact the PI within 24 hours after the Medical Examiner has completed coordination. The NAHC will identify the person or persons determined to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) and provide contact information. The PI will coordinate with the MLD for additional coordination. If (1) the NAHC is unable to identify the MLD, or the MLD fails to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the Commission; or (2) the landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with PRC 5097.94 (k) by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, then the landowner or their authorized representative shall re-inter the human remains and all associated grave goods with appropriate dignity, on the property in a location not subject to subsurface disturbance. Information on this process will be provided to the NAHC.

- If Human Remains are not Native American, the PI shall contact the Medical Examiner and notify them of the historic era context of the burial. The Medical Examiner shall determine the appropriate course of action with the PI and City staff (PRC 5097.98). If the remains are of historic origin, they shall be appropriately removed and conveyed to the Museum of Man for analysis. The decision for reinterment of the human remains shall be made in consultation with MMC, EAS, the landowner, and the Museum.

4.4.2.6 The PI shall be responsible for ensuring: (1) that all cultural materials collected are cleaned, catalogued and permanently curated with an appropriate institution; (2) that a letter of acceptance from the curation institution has been submitted to MMC; (3) that all artifacts are

analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area; (4) that faunal material is identified as to species; and (5) that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate. Curation of artifacts associated with the survey, testing and/or data recovery for this project shall be completed in consultation with LDR and the Native American representative, as applicable.

4.4.2.7 The Archaeologist shall be responsible for updating the appropriate State of California Department of Park and Recreation forms-DPR 523 A/B associated with the ARDDRP in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines, and submittal of such forms to the SCIC with the Final Results Report.

4.4.2.8 The PI shall prepare a Draft Results Report (even if negative) that describes the results, analysis and conclusions of the ARDDRP (with appropriate graphics). The MMC shall return the Draft Results Report to the PI for revision or for preparation of the Final Report. The PI shall submit the revised Draft Results Report to MMC for approval. The MMC shall provide written verification to the PI of the approved report. The MMC shall notify the RE of receipt of all Draft Result Report submittals and approvals. The MMC shall notify the RE of receipt of the Final Results Report.

Mitigation Measure 4.4.3: Prior to initiating any maintenance activity where the IHA identifies a moderate to high potential for the occurrence of significant historical resources within the APE, the following actions shall be taken:

4.4.3.1 Prior to Permit Issuance or Bid Opening/Bid Award

A. Entitlements Plan Check
   1. Prior to permit issuance or Bid Opening/Bid Award, whichever is applicable, the Assistant Deputy Director (ADD) Environmental designee shall verify that the requirements for Archaeological Monitoring and Native American monitoring have been noted on the applicable maintenance documents through the plan check process.

B. Letters of Qualification have been submitted to ADD
   1. Prior to Bid Award, the applicant shall submit a letter of verification to Mitigation Monitoring Coordination (MMC) identifying the Principal Investigator (PI) for the project and the names of all persons involved in the archaeological monitoring program, as defined in the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG). If applicable, individuals involved in the archaeological monitoring program must have completed the 40-hour HAZWOPER training with certification documentation.
   2. MMC will provide a letter to the applicant confirming the qualifications of the PI and all persons involved in the archaeological monitoring of the project meet the qualifications established in the HRG.
   3. Prior to the start of work, the applicant must obtain written approval from MMC for any personnel changes associated with the monitoring program.

4.4.3.2 Prior to Start of Maintenance

A. Verification of Records Search
   1. The PI shall provide verification to MMC that a site specific records search (1/4 mile radius) has been completed. Verification includes, but is not limited to a copy of a confirmation letter from South Coastal Information Center, or, if the search was in-house, a letter of verification from the PI stating that the search was completed.
   2. The letter shall introduce any pertinent information concerning expectations and probabilities of discovery during trenching and/or grading activities.
   3. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC requesting a reduction to the ¼ mile radius.

B. PI Shall Attend Pre-maintenance Meetings
   1. Prior to beginning any work that requires monitoring; the Applicant shall arrange a Pre-maintenance Meeting that shall include the PI, Native American consultant/monitor (where Native American resources may be impacted), Maintenance Manager (MM) and/or Grading Contractor, Resident Engineer (RE), Building Inspector (BI), if appropriate, and MMC. The qualified Archaeologist and Native American Monitor shall attend any grading/excavation related Pre-maintenance Meetings to make comments and/or suggestions concerning the Archaeological Monitoring program with the Maintenance Manager and/or Grading Contractor.
      a. If the PI is unable to attend the Pre-maintenance Meeting, the Applicant shall schedule a focused Pre-maintenance Meeting with MMC, the PI, RE, MM or BI, if appropriate, prior to the start of any work that requires monitoring.
   2. Acknowledgement of Responsibility for Curation (CIP or Other Public Projects)
      The applicant shall submit a letter to MMC acknowledging their responsibility for the cost of curation associated with all phases of the archaeological monitoring program.
   3. Identify Areas to be Monitored
      Prior to the start of any work that requires monitoring, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Monitoring Exhibit (AME) (with verification that the AME has been reviewed and approved by the Native American consultant/monitor when Native American resources may be impacted) based on the appropriate maintenance documents (reduced to 11x17) to MMC identifying the areas to be monitored including the delineation of grading/excavation limits.
      The AME shall be based on the results of a site specific records search as well as information regarding the age of existing pipelines, laterals and associated appurtenances and/or any known soil conditions (native or formation).
      MMC shall notify the PI that the AME has been approved.
   4. When Monitoring Will Occur
      a. Prior to the start of any work, the PI shall also submit a maintenance schedule to MMC through the RE indicating when and where monitoring will occur.
      b. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC prior to the start of work or during maintenance requesting a modification to the monitoring program.

This request shall be based on relevant information such as review of final maintenance documents which indicate conditions such as age of existing pipe to be replaced, depth of excavation and/or site graded to bedrock, etc., which may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.

5. Approval of AME and Maintenance Schedule
   After approval of the AME by MMC, the PI shall submit to MMC written authorization of the AME and Maintenance Schedule from the MM.

4.4.3.3 During Maintenance

A. Monitor Shall be Present During Grading/Excavation/Trenching
   1. The Archaeological Monitor shall be present full-time during all soil disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities which could result in impacts to archaeological resources as identified on the AME. **The Maintenance Manager is responsible for notifying the RE, PI, and MMC of changes to any maintenance activities such as in the case of a potential safety concern within the area being monitored. In certain circumstances OSHA safety requirements may necessitate modification of the AME.**
   2. The Native American consultant/monitor shall determine the extent of their presence during soil disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities based on the AME and provide that information to the PI and MMC. If prehistoric resources are encountered during the Native American consultant/monitor's absence, work shall stop and the Discovery Notification Process detailed in Sections 4.4.3.3.B-C and 4.4.3.4-A-D shall commence.
   3. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC during maintenance requesting a modification to the monitoring program when a field condition such as modern disturbance post-dating the previous grading/trenching activities, presence of fossil formations, or when native soils are encountered that may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.
   4. The archaeological and Native American consultant/monitor shall document field activity via the Consultant Site Visit Record (CSVR). The CSVR's shall be faxed by the MM to the RE the first day of monitoring, the last day of monitoring, monthly (**Notification of Monitoring Completion)**, and in the case of ANY discoveries. The RE shall forward copies to MMC.

B. Discovery Notification Process
   1. In the event of a discovery, the Archaeological Monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert all soil disturbing activities, including but not limited to digging, trenching, excavating or grading activities in the area of discovery and in the area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent resources and immediately notify the RE or BI, as appropriate.
   2. The Monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless Monitor is the PI) of the discovery.
   3. The PI shall immediately notify MMC by phone of the discovery, and shall also submit written documentation to MMC within 24 hours by fax or email with photos of the resource in context, if possible.
   4. No soil shall be exported off-site until a determination can be made regarding the significance of the resource specifically if Native American resources are encountered.

C. Determination of Significance
   1. The PI and Native American consultant/monitor, where Native American resources are discovered shall evaluate the significance of the resource. If Human Remains are involved, follow protocol in Section 4.4.3.4 below.
      a. The PI shall immediately notify MMC by phone to discuss significance determination and shall also submit a letter to MMC indicating whether additional mitigation is required.
      b. If the resource is significant, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP) and obtain written approval of the program from MMC, MM and RE. ADRP and any mitigation must be approved by MMC, RE and/or MM before ground disturbing activities in the area of discovery will be allowed to resume. **Note: If a unique archaeological site is also an historical resource as defined in CEQA Section 15064.5, then the limits on the amount(s) that a project applicant may be required to pay to cover mitigation costs as indicated in CEQA Section 21083.2 shall not apply.**
         (1). Note: For pipeline trenching and other linear projects in the public Right-of-Way, the PI shall implement the Discovery Process for Pipeline Trenching projects identified below under "D."
      c. If the resource is not significant, the PI shall submit a letter to MMC indicating that artifacts will be collected, curated, and documented in the Final Monitoring Report. The letter shall also indicate that that no further work is required.
         (1). Note: For Pipeline Trenching and other linear projects in the public Right-of-Way, if the deposit is limited in size, both in length and depth; the information value is limited and is not associated with any other resource; and there are no unique features/artifacts associated with the deposit, the discovery should be considered not significant.
         (2). Note, for Pipeline Trenching and other linear projects in the public Right-of-Way, if significance cannot be determined, the Final Monitoring Report and Site Record (DPR Form 523A/B) shall identify the discovery as Potentially Significant.

D. Discovery Process for Significant Resources - Pipeline Trenching and other Linear Projects in the Public Right-of-Way
   The following procedure constitutes adequate mitigation of a significant discovery encountered during pipeline trenching activities or for other linear project types within the Public Right-of-Way including but not limited to excavation for jacking pits, receiving pits, laterals, and manholes to reduce impacts to below a level of significance:
   1. Procedures for documentation, curation and reporting
      a. One hundred percent of the artifacts within the trench alignment and width shall be documented in-situ, to include photographic records, plan view of the trench and profiles of side walls, recovered, photographed after cleaning and analyzed and curated. The remainder of the deposit within the limits of excavation (trench walls) shall be left intact.

b. The PI shall prepare a Draft Monitoring Report and submit to MMC via the RE as indicated in Section 4.4.3.6-A.
c. The PI shall be responsible for recording (on the appropriate State of California Department of Park and Recreation forms-DPR 523 A/B) the resource(s) encountered during the Archaeological Monitoring Program in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. The DPR forms shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center for either a Primary Record or SDI Number and included in the Final Monitoring Report.
d. The Final Monitoring Report shall include a recommendation for monitoring of any future work in the vicinity of the resource.

4.4.3.4 Discovery of Human Remains

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

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

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

C. If Human Remains **ARE** determined to be Native American
1. The Medical Examiner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. By law, **ONLY** the Medical Examiner can make this call.
2. NAHC will immediately identify the person or persons determined to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) and provide contact information.
3. The MLD will contact the PI within 24 hours or sooner after the Medical Examiner has completed coordination, to begin the consultation process in

accordance with CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California Public Resources and Health & Safety Codes.

4. The MLD will have 48 hours to make recommendations to the property owner or representative, for the treatment or disposition with proper dignity, of the human remains and associated grave goods.
5. Disposition of Native American Human Remains will be determined between the MLD and the PI, and, if:
   a. The NAHC is unable to identify the MLD, OR the MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the Commission, OR;
   b. The landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with PRC 5097.94 (k) by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, THEN
   c. To protect these sites, the landowner shall do one or more of the following:
      (1) Record the site with the NAHC;
      (2) Record an open space or conservation easement; or
      (3) Record a document with the County.
   d. Upon the discovery of multiple Native American human remains during a ground disturbing land development activity, the landowner may agree that additional conferral with descendants is necessary to consider culturally appropriate treatment of multiple Native American human remains. Culturally appropriate treatment of such a discovery may be ascertained from review of the site utilizing cultural and archaeological standards. Where the parties are unable to agree on the appropriate treatment measures the human remains and buried with Native American human remains shall be reinterred with appropriate dignity, pursuant to Section 4.4.3.5.c., above.

D. If Human Remains are **NOT** Native American
   1. The PI shall contact the Medical Examiner and notify them of the historic era context of the burial.
   2. The Medical Examiner will determine the appropriate course of action with the PI and City staff (PRC 5097.98).
   3. If the remains are of historic origin, they shall be appropriately removed and conveyed to the San Diego Museum of Man for analysis. The decision for internment of the human remains shall be made in consultation with MMC, EAS, the applicant/landowner, any known descendant group, and the San Diego Museum of Man.

4.4.3.5 Night and/or Weekend Work

A. If night and/or weekend work is included in the contract
   1. When night and/or weekend work is included in the contract package, the extent and timing shall be presented and discussed at the Pre-maintenance meeting.
   2. The following procedures shall be followed.
      a. No Discoveries
         In the event that no discoveries were encountered during night and/or weekend work, the PI shall record the information on the CSVR and submit to MMC via fax by 8AM of the next business day.

b. Discoveries
All discoveries shall be processed and documented using the existing procedures detailed in Sections 4.4.3.3 - During Maintenance, and 4.4.3.4 – Discovery of Human Remains. Discovery of human remains shall always be treated as a significant discovery.
c. Potentially Significant Discoveries
If the PI determines that a potentially significant discovery has been made, the procedures detailed under Sections 4.4.3.3 During Maintenance and 4.4.3.4- Discovery of Human Remains shall be followed.
d. The PI shall immediately contact the RE and MMC, or by 8AM of the next business day to report and discuss the findings as indicated in Section 4.4.3.3-B, unless other specific arrangements have been made.

B. If night and/or weekend work becomes necessary during the course of maintenance
1. The Maintenance Manager shall notify the RE, or BI, as appropriate, a minimum of 24 hours before the work is to begin.
2. The RE, or BI, as appropriate, shall notify MMC immediately.

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

4.4.3.6 Post Maintenance

A. Submittal of Draft Monitoring Report
1. The PI shall submit two copies of the Draft Monitoring Report (even if negative), prepared in accordance with the Historical Resources Guidelines (Appendix C/D) which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program (with appropriate graphics) to MMC via the RE for review and approval within 90 days following the completion of monitoring. **It should be noted that if the PI is unable to submit the Draft Monitoring Report within the allotted 90-day timeframe as a result of delays with analysis, special study results or other complex issues, a schedule shall be submitted to MMC establishing agreed due dates and the provision for submittal of monthly status reports until this measure can be met.**
a. For significant archaeological resources encountered during monitoring, the Archaeological Data Recovery Program or Pipeline Trenching Discovery Process shall be included in the Draft Monitoring Report.
b. Recording Sites with State of California Department of Parks and Recreation
The PI shall be responsible for recording (on the appropriate State of California Department of Park and Recreation forms-DPR 523 A/B) any significant or potentially significant resources encountered during the Archaeological Monitoring Program in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines, and submittal of such forms to the South Coastal Information Center with the Final Monitoring Report.
2. MMC shall return the Draft Monitoring Report to the PI via the RE for revision or, for preparation of the Final Report.

3. The PI shall submit revised Draft Monitoring Report to MMC via the RE for approval.
4. MMC shall provide written verification to the PI of the approved report.
5. MMC shall notify the RE or BI, as appropriate, of receipt of all Draft Monitoring Report submittals and approvals.

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

C. Curation of artifacts: Accession Agreement and Acceptance Verification
   1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts associated with the survey, testing and/or data recovery for this project are permanently curated with an appropriate institution. This shall be completed in consultation with MMC and the Native American representative, as applicable.
   2. When applicable to the situation, the PI shall include written verification from the Native American consultant/monitor indicating that Native American resources were treated in accordance with state law and/or applicable agreements. If the resources were reinterred, verification shall be provided to show what protective measures were taken to ensure no further disturbance occurs in accordance with Section 4.4.3.4 – Discovery of Human Remains, Subsection C.
   3. The PI shall submit the Accession Agreement and catalogue record(s) to the RE or BI, as appropriate for donor signature with a copy submitted to MMC.
   4. The RE or BI, as appropriate shall obtain signature on the Accession Agreement and shall return to PI with copy submitted to MMC.
   5. The PI shall include the Acceptance Verification from the curation institution in the Final Monitoring Report submitted to the RE or BI and MMC.

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

LAND USE

Potential impacts to land use policies in the City's General Plan would be reduced to below a level of significance through implementation of the following mitigation measures.

Mitigation Measure 4.1.1: Prior to commencing maintenance on any storm water facility within, or immediately adjacent to, a Multi-Habitat Planning Area (MHPA), the ADD

Attachment 2

INDIVIDUAL HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT MAP 59 (2010), INDIVIDUAL HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT MAP 60 (2010), INDIVIDUAL HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT MAPS 63-64 (2009)

INDIVIDUAL HISTORIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

Site Name/Facility: Alvarado Channel**,** Map No. 59 in PEIR

Date: June 16, 2010

Archaeologist Name: Mary Robbins-Wade and John Meriwether, Affinis

Native American Monitor Name: Gabe Kitchen, Red Tail Monitoring and Research

• **Instructions**: This form must be completed for each target facility following the completion of the Individual Maintenance Plan (IMP) report form and prior to any work being conducted in the facility. Attach additional sheets if needed.

Site Conditions:

This channel is lined with concrete for most of the area east of Mission Gorge Road, with commercial properties surrounding the concreted area. The eastern end is lined with concrete blocks and granitic rocks, but the channel itself runs through unlined soil. This area has brush and trees in and around the channel. The whole portion east of Mission Gorge Road has good visibility, but also has heavy disturbances of graffiti, dumping, and much modern trash. The area west of Mission Gorge Road is lined with rocks that gradually transition into earthen berms. This portion has limited visibility due to vegetation. The location of the channel is shown in Figures 1 and 2. Figure 3 is an aerial photograph of the channel showing the proposed extent of impacts.

Survey Methods:

Affinis Archaeologist, John Meriwether, and Gabe Kitchen of Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Native American monitor) surveyed the project area on May 13, 2010. A portion of the channel just west of Mission Gorge Road could not be accessed, due to fencing. The remainder of the channel was surveyed.

Record Search Results:

Affinis obtained a records search from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University in September 2007, in conjunction with the cultural resources study for the PEIR. Affinis checked records at SCIC on May 12, 2010 to confirm that no additional resources had been recorded in the vicinity of the project area subsequent to the earlier records search. Affinis also contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a search of their Sacred Lands Files. Tribes and individuals identified by the NAHC were contacted regarding the project.

Two archaeological sites have been recorded within ½ mile of the project area. Both sites were described as part of the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay village of Nipaguay, which is archaeologically and culturally significant.

The NAHC has no record of Native American cultural resources in their Sacred Lands File within ½ mile of the project. No responses were received from the Native American community regarding the project.

Archaeological Survey Results:
No archaeological resources were found during the current survey. Portions of the channel are narrow and steep and would not be expected to support archaeological resources. However, there are other some areas where sites may be present but could not be seen, due to limited visibility. Buried cultural resources could also be present in the alluvial soils in the channel. The terraces above the creek channel may support archaeological sites as well.

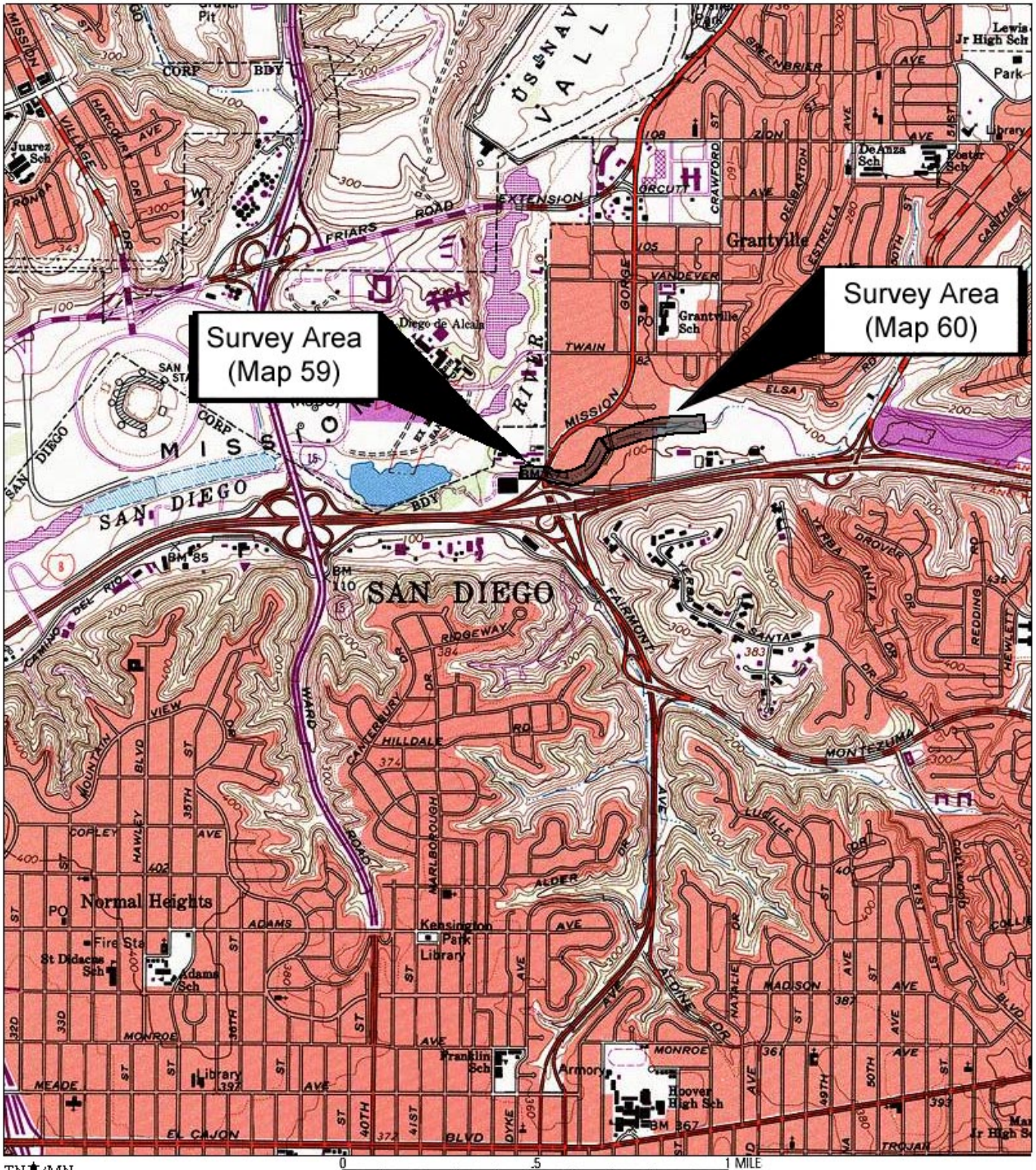
Is there a moderate or high potential for archaeological resources to occur in or adjacent to the impact area: Yes X No __

What, if any, PEIR mitigation measures are applicable?
PEIR Mitigation Measure 4.4.1 (preparation of the IHA) and Mitigation Measure 4.4.3 (monitoring).

What, if any, other measures are required?
No additional mitigation measures are required.

Additional Comments or Recommendations:
The project is in proximity to the San Diego River and to sites associated with the Mission San Diego de Alcala, as well as the ethnohistoric village of Nipaguay.

Affinis Shadow Valley Center 847 Jamacha Road El Cajon, CA 92019	Regional location in San Diego County	Figure 1



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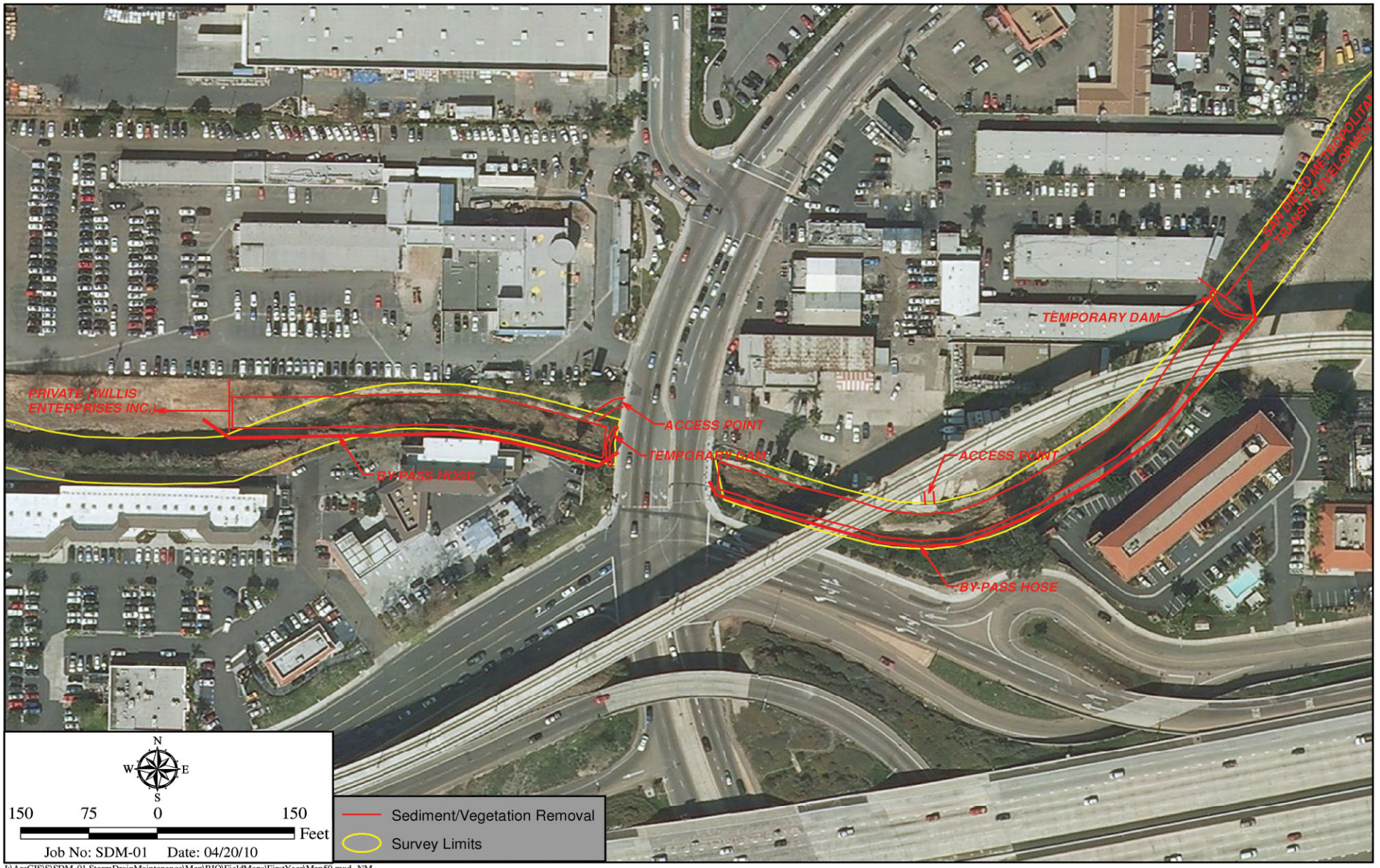
Affinis Shadow Valley Center 847 Jamacha Road El Cajon, CA 92019	Project location on USGS 7.5' La Mesa	Figure 2



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Field Map (Map 59)

HELIX

CITY OF SAN DIEGO MASTER STORM WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Affinis
Shadow Valley Center
847 Jamacha Road
El Cajon, CA 92019

Project Plans

Figure 3

INDIVIDUAL HISTORIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

Site Name/Facility: Alvarado Channel**,** Map No. 60 in PEIR

Date: June 16, 2010

Archaeologist Name: Mary Robbins-Wade and John Meriwether, Affinis

Native American Monitor Name: Gabe Kitchen, Red Tail Monitoring and Research

• **Instructions**: This form must be completed for each target facility following the completion of the Individual Maintenance Plan (IMP) report form and prior to any work being conducted in the facility. Attach additional sheets if needed.

Site Conditions:
The western half of this channel is lined with concrete blocks and granitic rocks. There is vegetation in and around this area, and visibility is fair. The eastern half is lined with concrete and has small strips of landscaped soil along the top edge. The interior is heavily clogged with sediment and vegetation. The location of the channel is shown in Figures 1 and 2. Figure 3 is an aerial photograph of the channel showing the proposed extent of impacts.

Survey Methods:
Affinis Archaeologist, John Meriwether, and Gabe Kitchen of Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Native American monitor) surveyed the project area on May 13, 2010. The concrete-lined portion of the channel was gated and could not be accessed, but the unlined portion was surveyed, as were the areas at the top of the channel.

Record Search Results:
Affinis obtained a records search from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University in September 2007, in conjunction with the cultural resources study for the PEIR. Affinis checked records at SCIC on May 12, 2010 to confirm that no additional resources had been recorded in the vicinity of the project area subsequent to the earlier records search. Affinis also contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a search of their Sacred Lands Files. Tribes and individuals identified by the NAHC were contacted regarding the project.

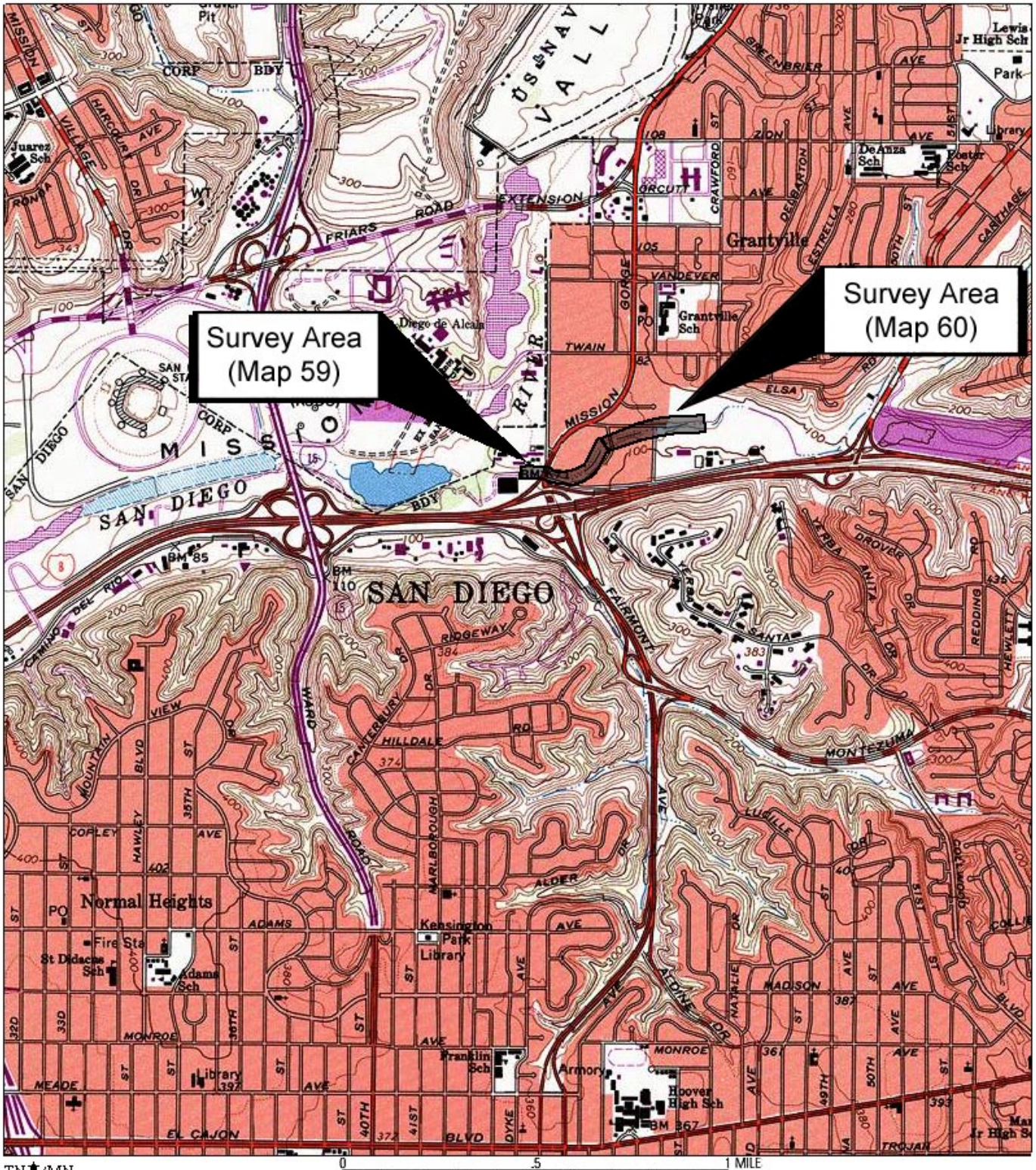
The only archaeological site recorded within ½ mile of the project area is CA-SDI-202, a portion of the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay village of Nipaguay, which is archaeologically and culturally significant.

The NAHC has no record of Native American cultural resources in their Sacred Lands File within ½ mile of the project. No responses were received from the Native American community regarding the project.

Archaeological Survey Results:
No archaeological resources were found during the current survey, but ground visibility during the survey was somewhat limited by vegetation. Archaeological resources may be anticipated on the terraces above the creek channel.

Is there a moderate or high potential for archaeological resources to occur in or adjacent to the impact area: Yes X No __
What, if any, PEIR mitigation measures are applicable? PEIR Mitigation Measure 4.4.1 (preparation of the IHA) and Mitigation Measure 4.4.3 (monitoring).
What, if any, other measures are required? No additional mitigation measures are required.
Additional Comments or Recommendations: The project is in proximity to the San Diego River and sites associated with the Mission San Diego de Alcala, as well as the ethnohistoric village of Nipaguay.

Affinis Shadow Valley Center 847 Jamacha Road El Cajon, CA 92019	Regional location in San Diego County	Figure 1



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Affinis Shadow Valley Center 847 Jamacha Road El Cajon, CA 92019	Project location on USGS 7.5' La Mesa	Figure 2

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Field Map (Map 60)

HELIX

CITY OF SAN DIEGO MASTER STORM WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Affinis Shadow Valley Center 847 Jamacha Road El Cajon, CA 92019	Project Plans	Figure 3

INDIVIDUAL HISTORIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

Site Name/Facility: Alvarado Channel, Map Nos. 63-64 in PEIR

Date: December 14, 2009

Archaeologist Name: Mary Robbins-Wade, Affinis

Native American Monitor Name: Lael Hoff, Red Tail Monitoring and Research

• **Instructions**: This form must be completed for each target facility identified in the Annual Maintenance Needs Assessment report and prior to any work on site. Attach additional sheets if needed.

Site Conditions:

Along its length, Alvarado Channel consists of both concrete-lined and natural-bottom reaches. It conveys urban runoff westward, ultimately converging with the San Diego River west of Mission Gorge Road. The project site consists of a discrete portion of the channel that is unlined on the bottom (consisting primarily of cobbles), and is concrete-lined along portions of one side. Urban development occurs directly adjacent to the north and east sides of the channel, as well as to the west of the northern reach. Steep hillsides slope down to the south and southwest sides of the channel and support native and non-native vegetation.

Survey Methods:

Affinis Senior Archaeologist, Mary Robbins-Wade, and Lael Hoff with Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Native American monitor) surveyed the project area on December 4, 2009. Due to the extremely steep slopes on either side of the channel and the depth of water within the channel, the APE itself was not walked. Ms. Robbins-Wade and Ms. Hoff walked along the top of the concrete-lined north bank and observed the south bank and the channel bottom (unlined). Visibility within the channel was obscured by vegetation and trash in many places.

Record Search Results:

Affinis obtained a records search from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University in September 2007, in conjunction with the cultural resources study for the PEIR. Affinis checked records at SCIC on November 30, 2009 to confirm that no additional resources had been recorded in the vicinity of the project area subsequent to the earlier records search. Affinis also contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a search of their Sacred Lands Files. No additional resources were identified by the NAHC.

Two archaeological sites have been recorded within one mile of the project area, both on the north side of I-8. One site (CA-SDI-208) is only a map location with no other information available; it was mapped in the late 1950s or early 1960s. The other site is Adobe Falls, which is on the City's list of Historical Landmarks designated by the Historical Resources Board. Adobe Falls is thought to have been an important water source during historic and pre-contact times. Neither of these sites is closer than 0.5 mile to the project area.

Archaeological Survey Results:

No archaeological resources were found during the current survey. Given the steepness of the slopes along the channel, no archaeological resources were anticipated. The channel itself is quite narrow and would not be expected to support archaeological resources. The only areas where archaeological sites may be anticipated are on terraces above the creek channel, none of which are within the project APE.

Is there a moderate or high potential for archaeological resources to occur in or adjacent to the impact area: Yes __ No X

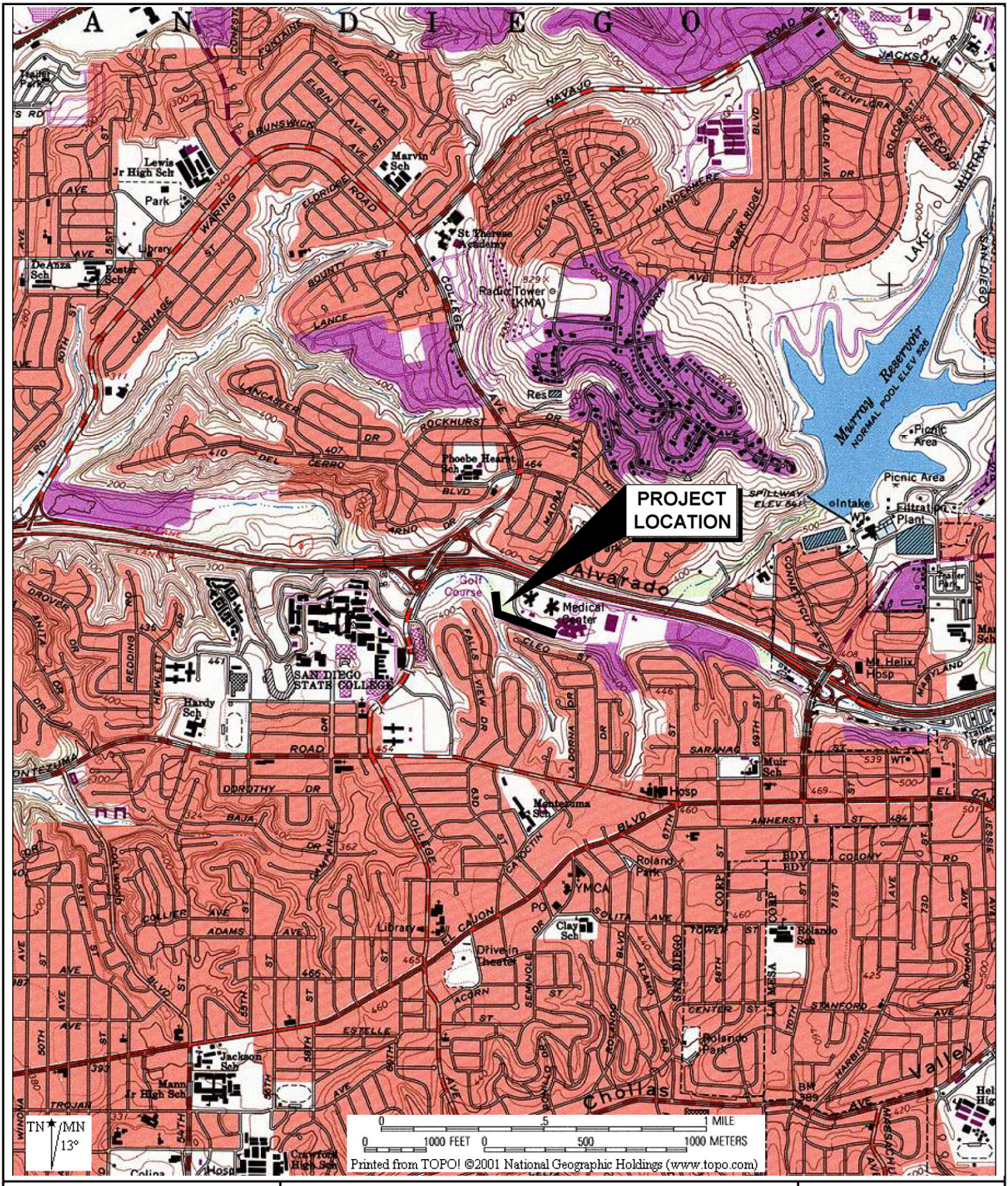
Environmental Mitigation Requirements:

What, if any, PEIR mitigation measures are applicable?
PEIR Mitigation Measure 4.4.1

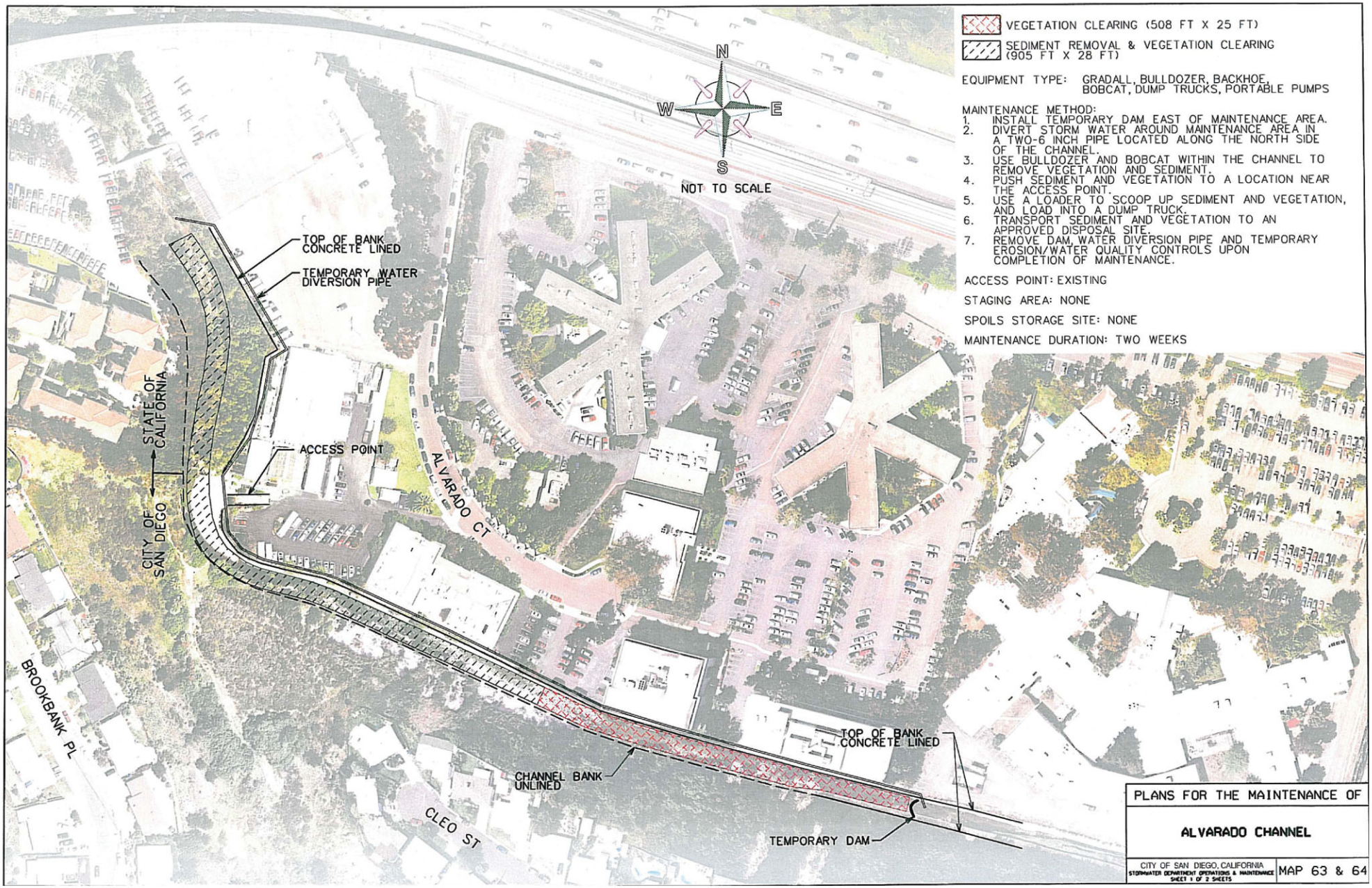
What, if any, other measures are required?
No archaeological resources have been identified within or adjacent to the APE for the Alvarado Channel maintenance. Therefore, there will be no impacts to cultural resources, and no mitigation measures are required.

Additional Comments or Recommendations:
None.

Affinis Shadow Valley Center 847 Jamacha Road El Cajon, CA 92019	Regional location in San Diego County	Figure 1



Affinis Shadow Valley Center 847 Jamacha Road El Cajon, CA 92019	Project location on USGS 7.5' La Mesa quadrangle	Figure 2



Affinis
Shadow Valley Center
847 Jamacha Road
El Cajon, CA 92019

Project Plans

Figure 3

APPENDIX A

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX – NOT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

SCIC RECORDS SEARCH MAP

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: HELIX

Company Representative: ANDY GILETTI

Date: 1/6/2015

Project Identification: STORM WATER CHANNEL MAINTENANCE (SDD-24.16)

Search Radius: 1/2 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.

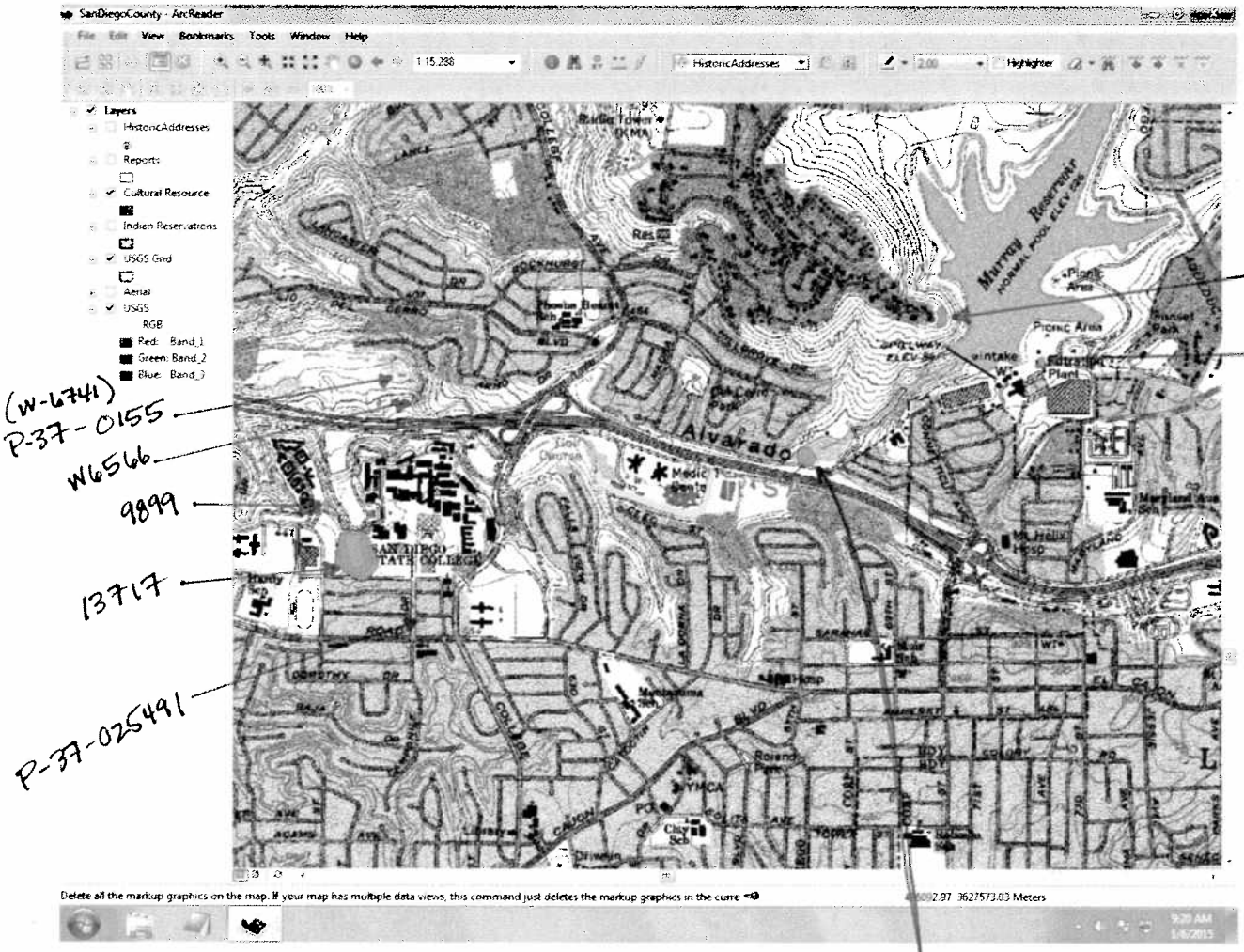
Historic Maps: SELF

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

Copies: 53

Hours: 3

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



11018

P-37-016024

(W-6741)
P-37-0155

W6566

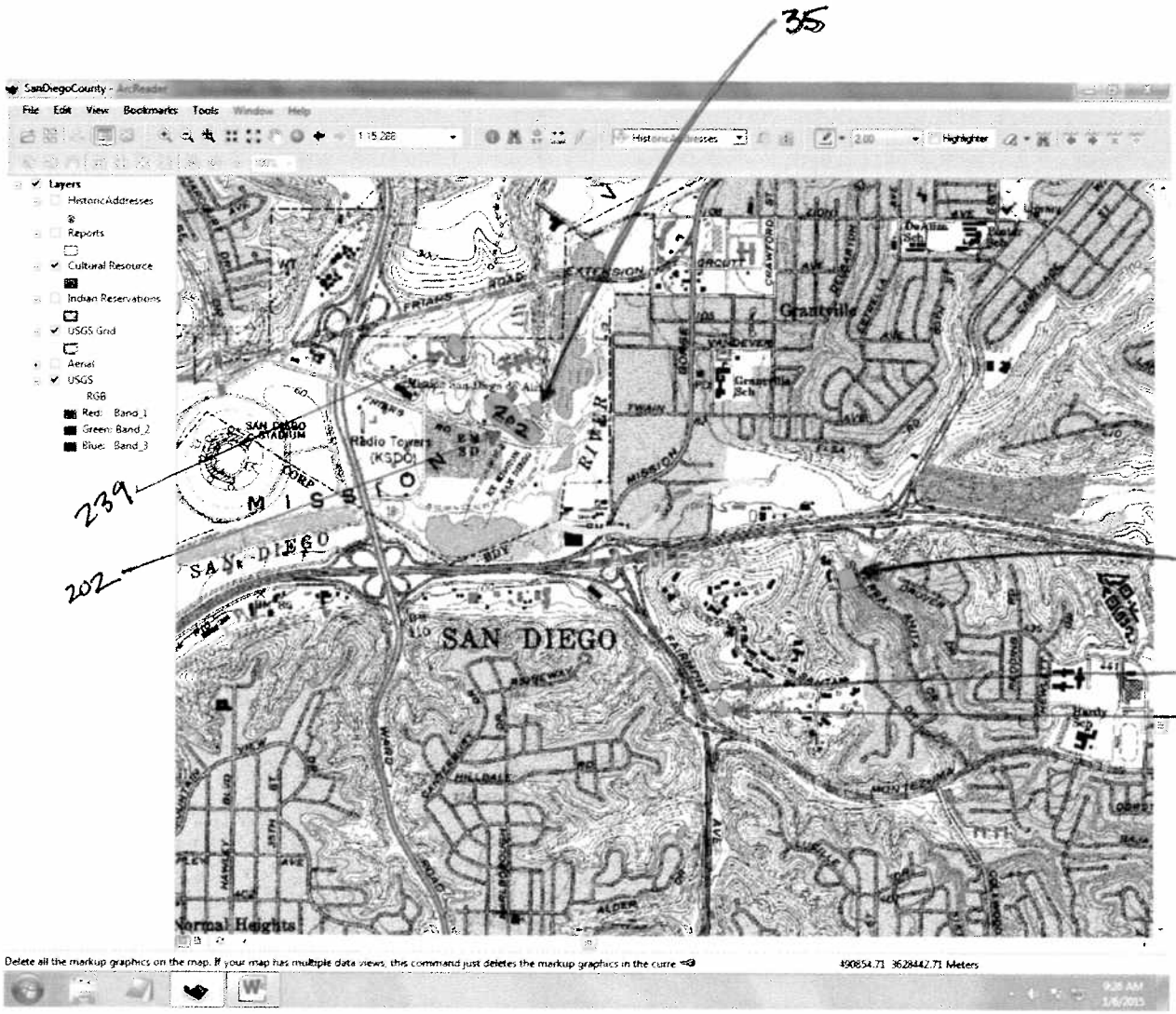
9899

13717

P-37-025491

No new sites or updates to CA-SDI-208

No historic



SDI

202

35

18589

Hist

10818 S.D. Mission Rd

4449 Yerba Santa Drive - P# 18411

4256 Ridgeway - report 1133862

5317 E. Palisades Rd - P# 18660

Appendix A

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX – SCIC RECORDS SEARCH MAP

APPENDIX B

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX – NOT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

AND NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 – Fax
nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: _Storm Water Channel Maintenance Upper and Lower Alvarado Channels (HELIX Project No. SDD-24.16)

County: _San Diego

USGS Quadrangle Name: _La Mesa

Township _16S___ Range _2W__ Section(s) _unsectioned

Company/Firm/Agency: _HELIX Environmental Planning

Contact Person: _Mary Robbins-Wade

Street Address: _7578 El Cajon Blvd.

City: _La Mesa_____ Zip:_91942

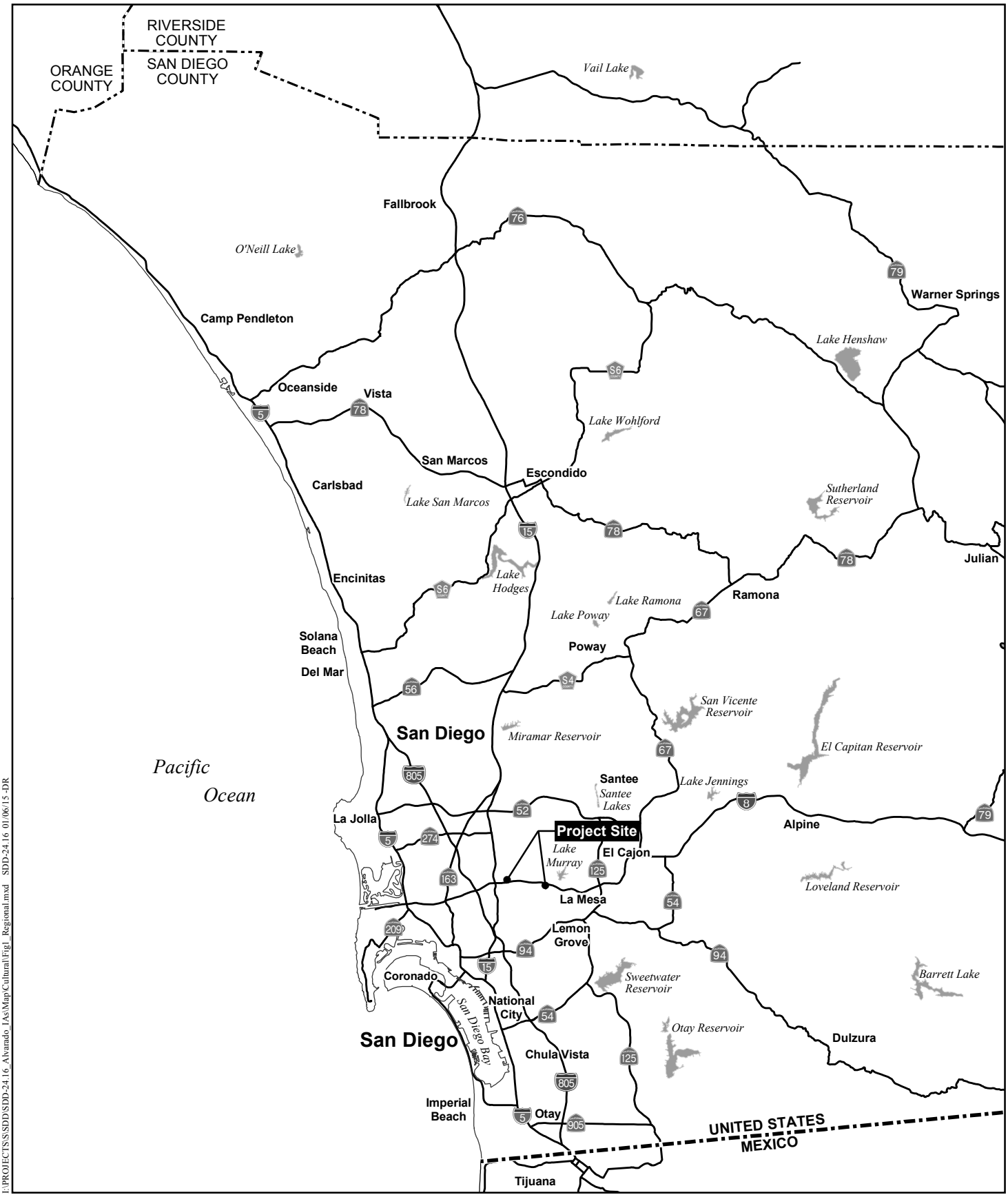
Phone: _(619) 462-1515

Fax: ___(619) 462-0552

Email: _maryrw@helixepi.com

Project Description:

The project involves maintenance of existing storm water channels along Alvarado Creek. No cultural resources are recorded in the immediate vicinity, although the lower channel is in relative proximity to the San Diego Mission and associated resources. HELIX will be conducting a cultural resources survey with Native American monitors.



I:\PROJECTS\SDD\SDD-24.16 Alvarado 1A\Map\Cultural\Fig1_Regional.mxd SDD-24.16 01/06/15 -DR

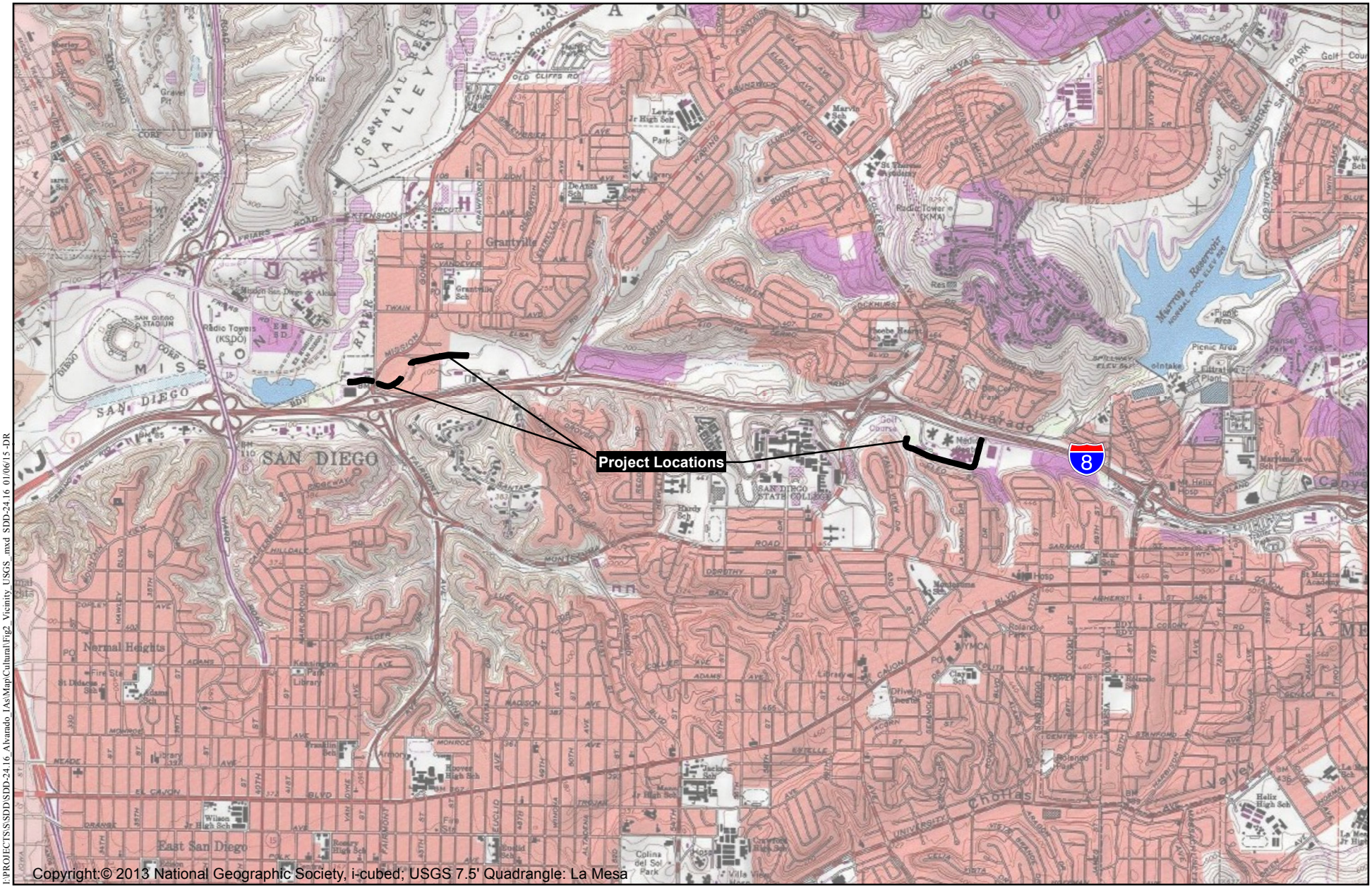
Regional Location

ALVARADO CREEK CHANNEL INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENTS

HELIX Environmental Planning

N 0 8 Miles

Figure 1



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Project Vicinity Map (USGS Topography)

ALVARADO CREEK CHANNEL INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENTS

HELIX Environmental Planning

0 3,000 Feet

0 0.5 Mile

Figure 2

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

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

January 12, 2014

Mary Robbins-Wade
HELIX Environmental Planning
7578 El Cajon Blvd.
La Mesa, CA 91942

Sent by Fax: (619) 462-0552
Number of Pages: 3

Re: Storm Water Channel Maintenance Upper and Lower Alvarado Channels (HELIX Project No. SDD-24.16), San Diego County.

Dear Ms. Robbins-Wade,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. 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 or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez

Katy Sanchez
Associate Government Program Analyst

Native American Contacts
San Diego County
January 12, 2015

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road — Diegueno
Lakeside , CA 92040
sue@barona-nsn.gov
(619) 443-6612
(6190 443-0681

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
Ron Christman
56 Viejas Grade Road — Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 92001
(619) 445-0385

Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office
Robert Pinto Sr., Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
wmicklin@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315
(619) 445-9126 Fax

Jamul Indian Village
Raymond Hunter, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 — Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Jamul , CA 91935
jamulrez@sctdv.net
(619) 669-4785

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

(619) 445-1927 Fax

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Steve Banegas, Spokesperson
1095 Barona Road — Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Lakeside , CA 92040
sbenegas50@gmail.com
(619) 742-5587
(619) 443-0681 Fax

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Anthony R. Pico, Chairperson
P.O. Box 908 — Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91903
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 445-3810
(619) 445-5337 Fax

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list s only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Storm Water Channel Maintenenace Upper and Lower Alvarado Channels (HELIX Project No. SDD-24,16), San Diego County.

Native American Contacts
San Diego County
January 12, 2015

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

Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Council
Frank Brown, Coordinator
240 Brown Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
frbrown@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 884-6437

Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office
Will Micklin, Executive Director
4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
wmicklin@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315
(619) 445-9126 Fax

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Bernice Paipa, Vice Spokesperson
P.O. Box 937 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Boulevard , CA 91905
bernicepaipa@gmail.com

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

Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy
Mr. Kim Bactad, Executive Director
2 Kwaaypaay Court Diegueno/Kumeyaay
El Cajon , CA 91919
kimbactad@gmail.com
(619) 659-1008 Office
(619) 445-0238 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list s only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Storm Water Channel Maintenenace Upper and Lower Alvarado Channels (HELIX Project No. SDD-24,16), San Diego County.

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
7578 El Cajon Boulevard
Suite 200
La Mesa, CA 91942
619.462.1515 **tel**
619.462.0552 **fax**
www.**helixepi**.com

January 21, 2015

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Mr. Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040
sue@barona-nsn.gov

Reference: Storm Water Channel Maintenance, Alvarado Creek Channel (HELIX Job No. SDD-24.16)

Mr. LaChappa:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) in conducting a survey of cultural resources for proposed storm water channel maintenance activities in two segments of Alvarado Creek in the City of San Diego. The upper channel segment is located on the south side of Interstate (I-) 8, just east of College Avenue. The lower channel segment is located on the north side of I-8, both east and west of Mission Gorge Road. The project location is shown on the attached figures.

No cultural resources have been identified within or in the immediate vicinity of these channels, portions of which are concrete-lined. Field surveys of these channels were conducted by Affinis archaeologists and Native monitors from Red Tail Monitoring and Research in 2009 and 2010.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands File search in January 2015, which failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the project area.

If you have cultural information regarding this project area that you would be willing to share, it would aid in the analysis of potential effects on cultural resources. If you have any concerns regarding the project, the City would like to be made aware of them.

If you have any questions regarding the project or the cultural resources study, you can reach me at (619) 462-1515 or maryrw@helixepi.com. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA
Director of Cultural Resources

Letter sent to:

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Mr. Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040
sue@barona-nsn.gov

Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office
Mr. Robert Pinto, Sr., Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

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

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Mr. Anthony R. Pico, Chairperson
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Alpine, CA 91903
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
Mr. Ron Christman
56 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Jamul Indian Village
Mr. Raymond Hunter, Chairperson
PO Box 612
Jamul, CA 91935
jamulrez@sctdv.net

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Mr. Steve Banegas, Spokesperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040
sbanegas50@gmail.com

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
ATTN: Ms. Sheila Alvarez
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salvarez@barona-nsn.gov

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Kumeyaay Diegueño Land Conservancy
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El Cajon, CA 92019
kimbactad@gmail.com

Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Council
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240 Brown Road
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frbrown@viejas-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Ms. Bernice Paipa, Vice-Spokesperson
P.O. Box 937
Boulevard, CA 91905
bernicepaipa@gmail.com

VIEJAS
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

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

Phone: 6194453810
Fax: 6194455337
viejas.com

January 29, 2015

Mary Robbins-Wade
7578 El Cajon Blvd., Suite 200
La Mesa, CA 91942

RE: Alvarado Creek Channel #SDD-24.16

Dear Ms. Robbins-Wade,

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ("Viejas") has reviewed the proposed project and at this time we have determined that the project site is has cultural significance or ties to Viejas. Viejas Band request that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on site for initial ground disturbing activities and would like to be informed of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains. Please call Julie Hagen for scheduling if needed at 619-659-2339 or email jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov. Thank you

Sincerely,

VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS

Appendix B

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX – SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH AND NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE

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: HELIX

Company Representative: ANDY GILETTI

Date: 1/6/2015

Project Identification: STORM WATER CHANNEL MAINTENANCE (SDD-24.16)

Search Radius: 1/2 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: SELF

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

Copies: 53

Hours: 3

X

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

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
7578 El Cajon Boulevard
Suite 200
La Mesa, CA 91942
619.462.1515 tel
619.462.0552 fax
www.helixepi.com

HELIX
Environmental Planning

January 5, 2015

Jaime Lennox
South Coastal Information Center
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive -AL-106
San Diego, CA 92182-5320

Subject: Storm Water Channel Maintenance, Alvarado Channel (HELIX Job No. SDD-24.16)

Dear Jaime:

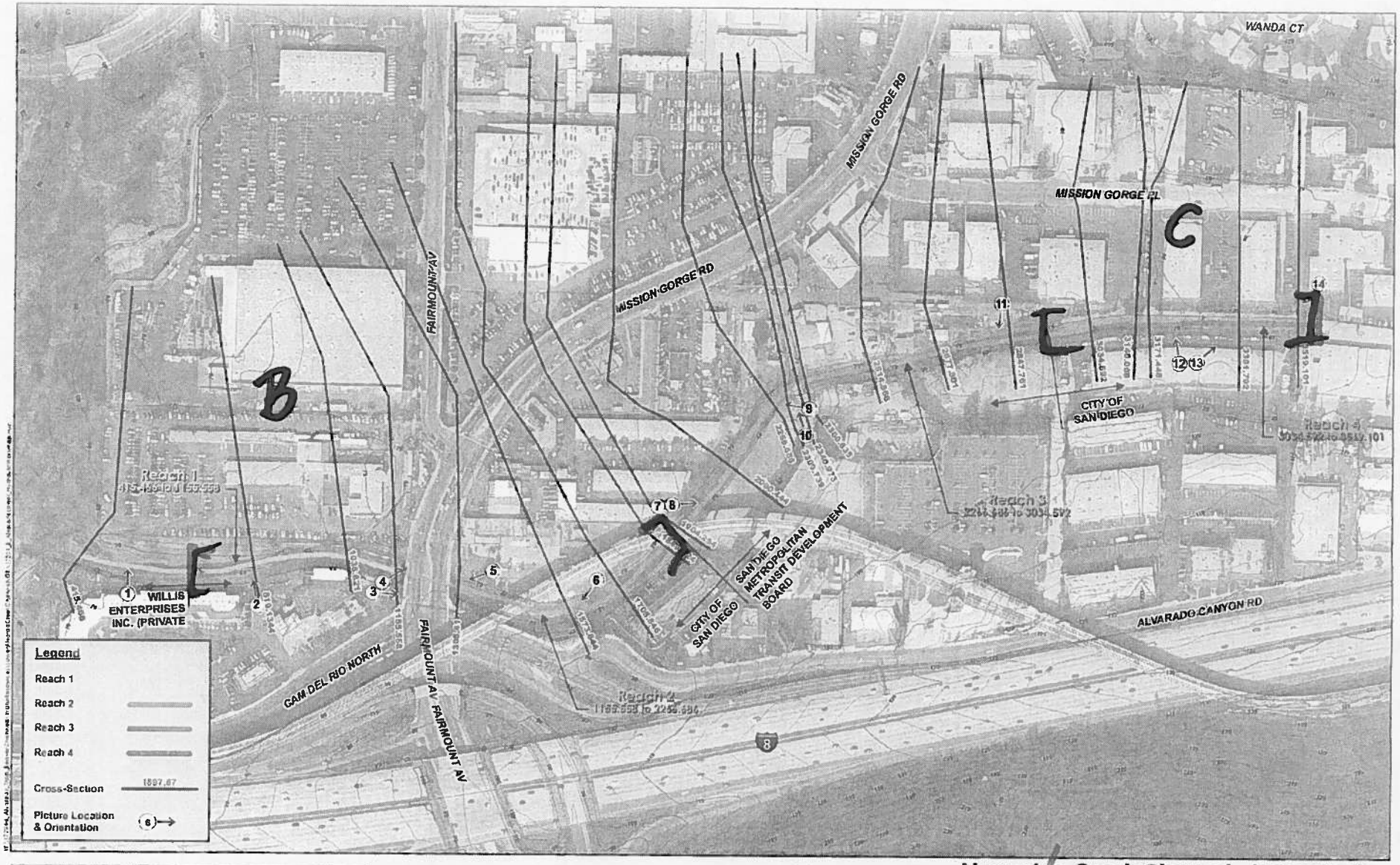
HELIX has been contracted to conduct a cultural resources survey for storm water channel maintenance on two portions of Alvarado Creek in the City of San Diego. We would like to do a records search update for the project and a **½-mile** radius, as shown on the attached portion of the USGS 7.5' La Mesa quadrangle. We need to include maps, site records, NADB information, historic addresses, and National Register and California Register listings.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

Thank you.

Mary

Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA
Director of Cultural Resources
Southern California



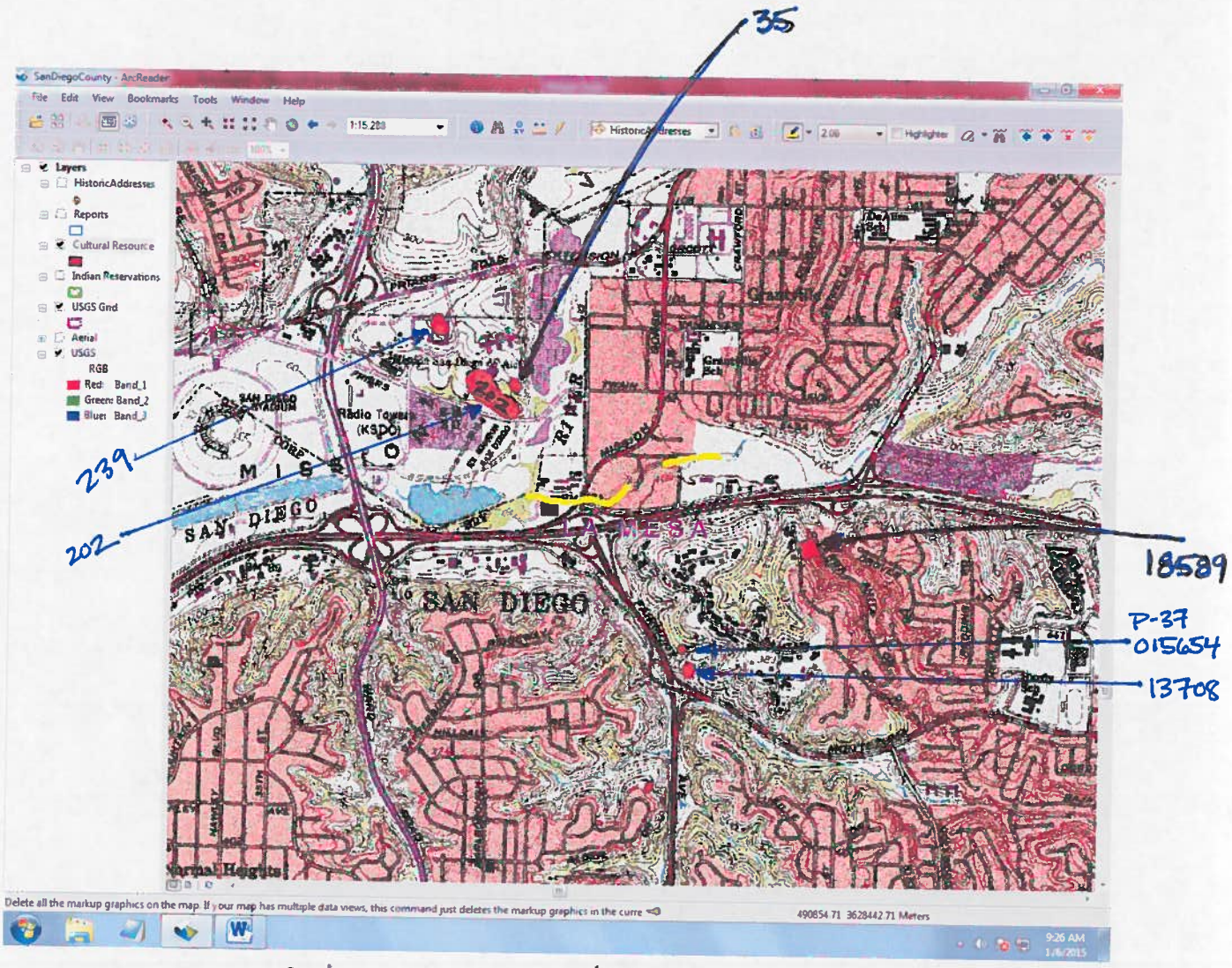
RICK ENGINEERING COMPANY

Date of Survey: 06.20.2014
DigitalGlobe Aerial Image: 04.2013

Alvarado Creek Channel - Lower Portion

Maps Numbers 59 and 60 - Hydraulic Workmap

17204-8



SDI	HIST
202	
35	10818 S.D. Mission Rd
18589	4449 Yerba Santa Drive - P# 18411
	4256 Ridgeway - P# 1133862
	5317 E. Palisades Rd. - P# 18660

Demolition of a portion of the concrete floor on the first floor of the San Diego Mission Religious Education Building revealed a well preserved cobble pavement. It is located at the landing of the stairs leading to the second floor and extends under the stairway to the back wall (see attached map). The pavement is disturbed at the far northwest corner and appears to have been removed further to the west under the hallway and possibly under the surrounding walls. The maximum square measurement of the remaining section, including uninvestigated areas under the stairway, is 10'3" by 8'. The pavement is constructed of tightly fitted river cobbles chinked with smaller pebbles. One fragment of ceramic roof tile was found to be articulated within the cobble pavement at the extreme northwest corner. The entire pavement appears to be set in a hard natural adobe clay soil matrix. Apparently the clean cobble pavement was covered with a 1" layer of coarse sand before the concrete floor was poured. This concrete floor is presumed to postdate the original building construction in the 1880s, perhaps poured as late as the 1950s. Prior to that, the pavement may have been preserved under a wood floor.

The cobble pavement was discovered around October 23, 2013 when portions of the concrete floor were removed as part of a major renovation project. Jerry Schaefer was brought in to investigate the floor, evaluate its significance, and suggest treatment measures. The entire exposed area was trowelled and brushed to articulate the cobble surface. No artifacts were observed in the removed sand fill above the cobbles or in the spaces between the cobbles. The pavement was then photographed from all angles and above on the staircase. Portions of the cobble pavement were scheduled for removal to meet code requirements for a new concrete floor.

The large size of the paved area, although only partially preserved or exposed, and the careful construction suggest that it was part of a courtyard that once existed to the west of the church, possibly enclosed by a wall and at an elevation several feet higher than the church. Unfortunately no historical references or imagery shed light on what was here. A Mexican era plan of the mission shows no construction to the west of the church. (See the attached figure of the Mexican era plan overlaid on the modern plan and location of the Religious Education Building.) Drawings of the mission from the 1850s tend to exclude showing the area west of the church and those that do extend that far show only a vacant hill (Neuerburg 1986). This does not mean there was nothing at this location, only that it was not of enough interest to be depicted by the artist. Some consideration was given to the possibility that the pavement was associated with the cemetery. Early maps and accounts, however, indicate the cemetery was on the east side of the quadrangle (Neuerburg 1986) although Englehardt (1920:107) suggest is was on the west (left) side of the church and extended out to a 30 ft.-wide area along the entire length. The function of this cobble pavement therefore appears to be lost to history and remains a mystery. After 1847 and until about 1859, the U.S. Army used this area for a barn, stables, and a parade ground.

Englehardt, Fr. Zephyrin
1920 *San Diego Mission.* James H. Barry Company, San Francisco.

Neuerburg, Norman
1986 The Changing Face of Mission San Diego. *Journal of San Diego History* 32(1): 1-26.

The cobble pavement was further cleaned and the margins around the walls were removed to accommodate a concrete frame and clear plastic window so a portion could be preserved for public interpretation (Figure 7). The cobbles were removed from the foot of the stairs to meet the code requirement for the new poured floor. The excavations were conducted on the 6th and 11th of December 2013 by ASM Affiliates Associate Archaeologist Scott Wolf and Principle Investigator Jerry Schaefer. During excavations it was determined that the cobble feature primarily consisted of one tier of round to sub-round river cobbles surrounded by a fill matrix of coarse sand. The feature rested on the upper surface of a very compact brown sandy clay loam. Excavations along the edges of the feature that are to be encased in a viewing window exposed the said sandy clay loam matrix beneath the river cobbles. Some intrusion of more recent historic artifacts were also recovered especially around the brick feature that was contemporary with the Education Building.. During the excavation of the sediment layer directly below the cobbles, large fragments of adobe block were encountered interspersed within the clayey matrix. Excavations extended to a maximum of 14 inches below the cobble feature surface along the eastern edge of the feature, and extended a maximum of 10 inches below the feature along the northern, western and southern edges. The artifacts recovered span from Mission-era to late historic period, and appear to mainly represent kitchen and food related items. These deposits under the cobbles indicate that substantial reworking of Mission architectural elements occurred prior to pavement. This suggests it dates to the very end of the Mission Period, the American Occupation between 1847-1859 when the area was a parade ground and stables, or perhaps later.

Artifacts collected from the surface of the cobble feature (Feature 1) included one Tizon Brownware ceramic sherd and two small fragments of Mission-era fired clay tejas or roof tile. Artifacts collected from the top of the cobble feature to 4 inches below the surface, which consists of all of the coarse sand matrix to the top surface of the compact brown sandy clay loam, included one 4 inch square cut nail, one 4 inch wire nail, two smaller wire nail fragments, 14 animal bone fragments (37 grams), two small mussel shell (*Mylitus*) fragments, and one chicken egg shell fragment. Artifacts collected from 4 to 14 inches below the cobble surface were collected from a very disturbed compact brown sandy clay loam. Artifacts collected included one complete round bifacial "mano" or groundstone, 143 Tizon Brownware and other Mission-era ceramic fragments, 4 volcanic interior flakes, over 250 animal bone fragments (510 grams), 40 indeterminate marine invertebrate shell fragments (20 grams), seven Mission-era fired clay tile fragments, one fragment of Spanish majolica ceramic, one very thin indeterminate Asian style porcelain rim fragment, 2 fragments of dark green glass fragments, 5 wire nail fragments, 4 American period fired clay brick fragments, and some late historic building material debris (see Table 1).

An American historic period fired clay brick feature (Feature 2) was encountered at approximately 4 inches below the surface along the north eastern portion of the excavation, at the foot of the staircase. There was also evidence of a foundation trench in association. This brick feature is consistent with other typical American late historic brick footing features and consists of at least two stretcher courses of fired clay brick set in cement.

Table 1. Recovered Artifacts

#	Depth (inches b.s.)	Description	Ct	Wt (grams)	Comments	Cult Context (*possible*)
1	Surface	Tizon brownware body sherd	1	8.3	Within cobble sand matrix	Mission
2	Surface	Fired clay roof tile fragments	2	31.8	-	Mission
3	0-4	4" Square cut nail	1	19.7	4" length	Hist. Mission
4	0-4	4" Wire nail	1	24.1	-	Historic (late)
5	0-4	Wire nail fragments	2	4.9	-	Historic (late)
6	0-4	Faunal bone fragments	14	36.9	Some historic cut markings	Hist. Mission
7	0-4	Invertebrate shell fragments	2	.3	*Mytilus* (Mussel)	-
8	0-4	Egg shell fragment	1	>.1	Bird/chicken?	-
9	4-14	Groundstone, complete mano	1	828.4	10.5x9.5x3.5cm	Mission
10	4-14	Tizon brownware ceramic sherds	143	274	Many vessel fragments	Mission
11	4-14	Volcanic interior flakes	4	5.1	Possible cobble break?	Mission
12	4-14	Faunal bone fragments	250+	399	Some historic cut markings	Hist. Mission
13	4-14	Invertebrate shell fragments	40	18.7	Undifferentiated	-
14	4-14	Fired clay roof tile fragments	7	244	-	Mission
15	4-14	Majolica ceramic fragment	1	3.8	Vessel/Plate ring base fragment w/ blue-on-white decoration	(Spanish/Mexican) Hist. Mission
16	4-14	Asian porcelain rim fragment	1	.1	Un-id'd Asian fragment	Hist. Mission
17	4-14	Green bottle glass	2	1.8	One dark green, one lighter green	Mission
18	4-14	Wire nail fragments	5	12.7	-	Historic (late)
19	4-14	American-era brick fragments	4	731.1	-	Historic (late)
20	4-14	Mortar & plaster building material fragments	4	20.1	-	Historic (late)
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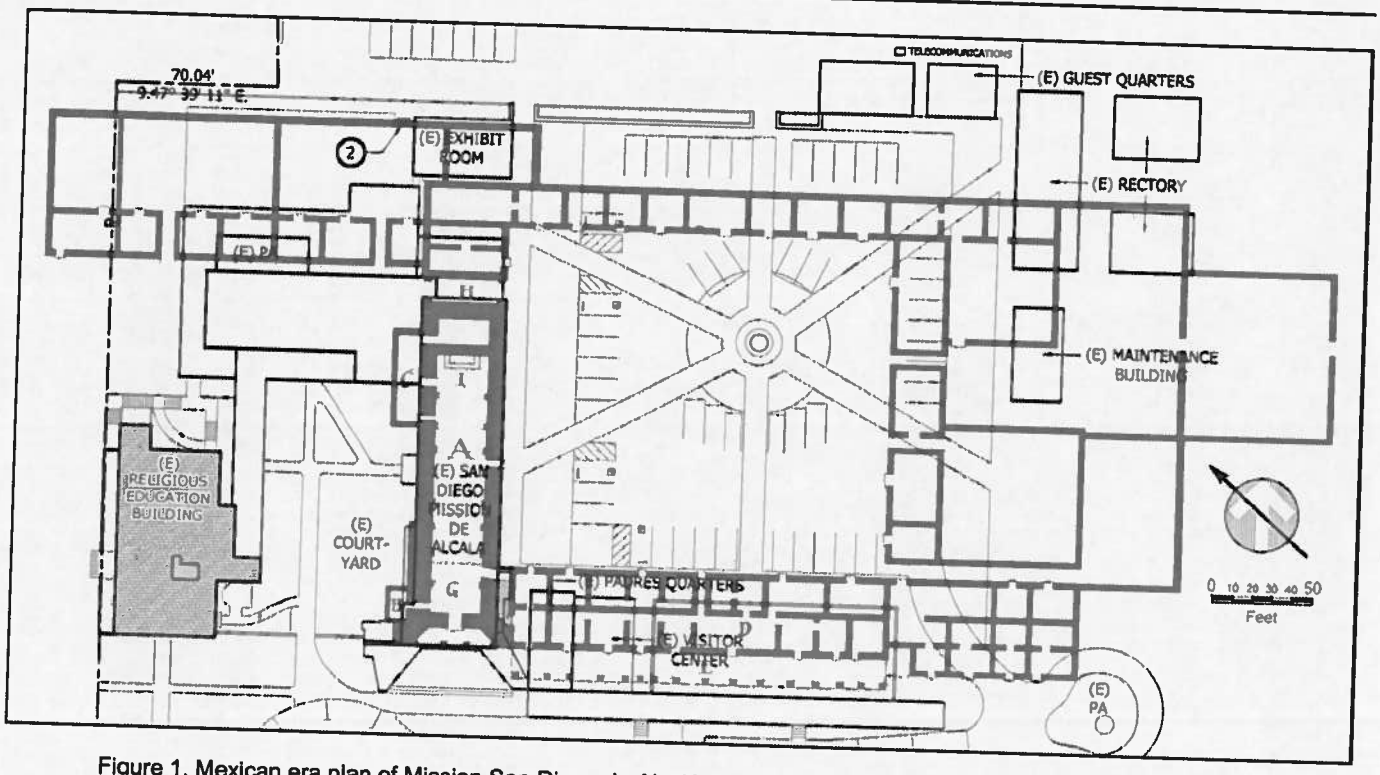


Figure 1. Mexican era plan of Mission San Diego de Alcalá (blue) superimposed on the modern plan of the Mission (black). The location of the cobble pavement is shown within the Religious Education Building (red).

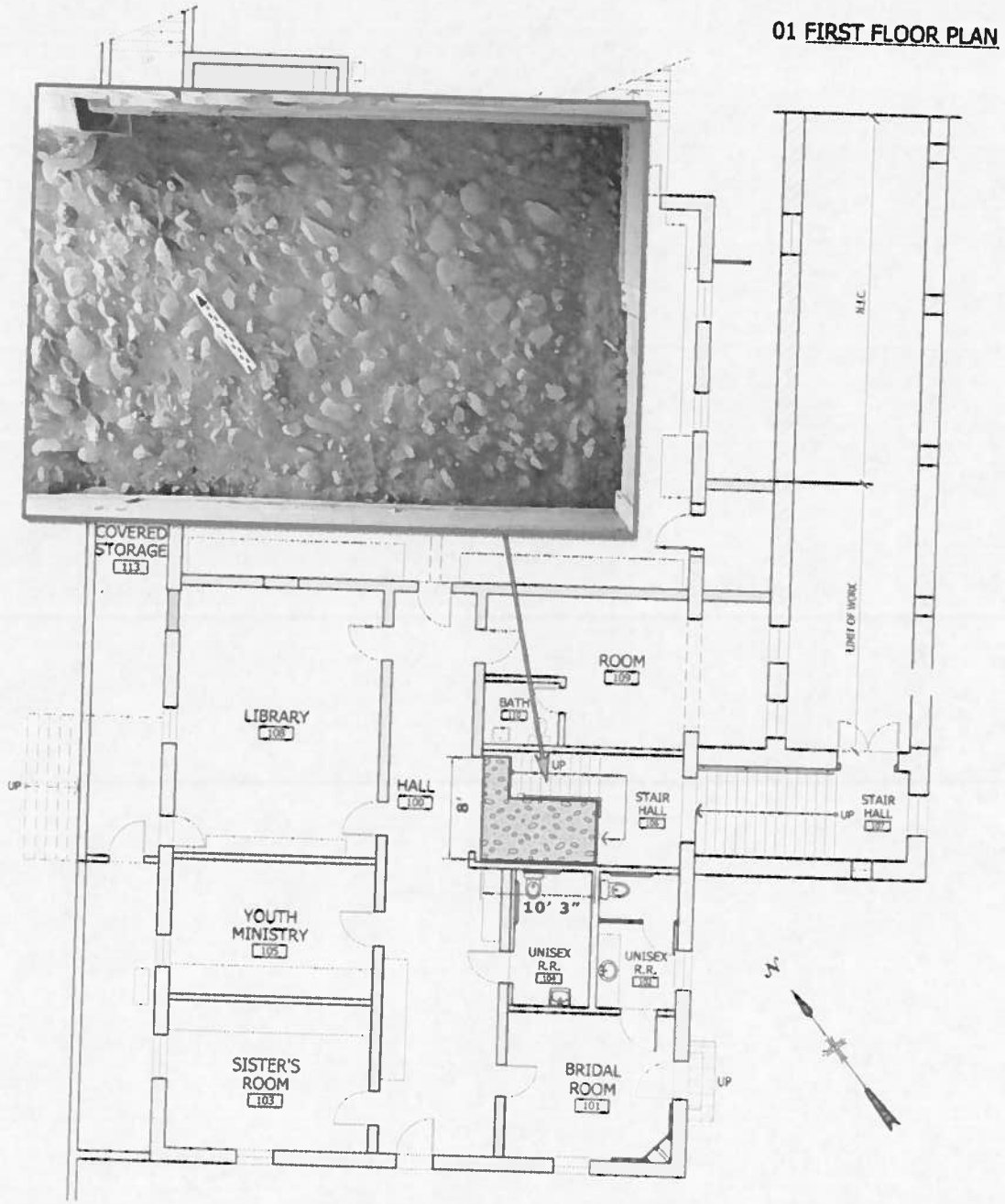


Figure 2. Location of the cobble pavement within the Religious Education Building.

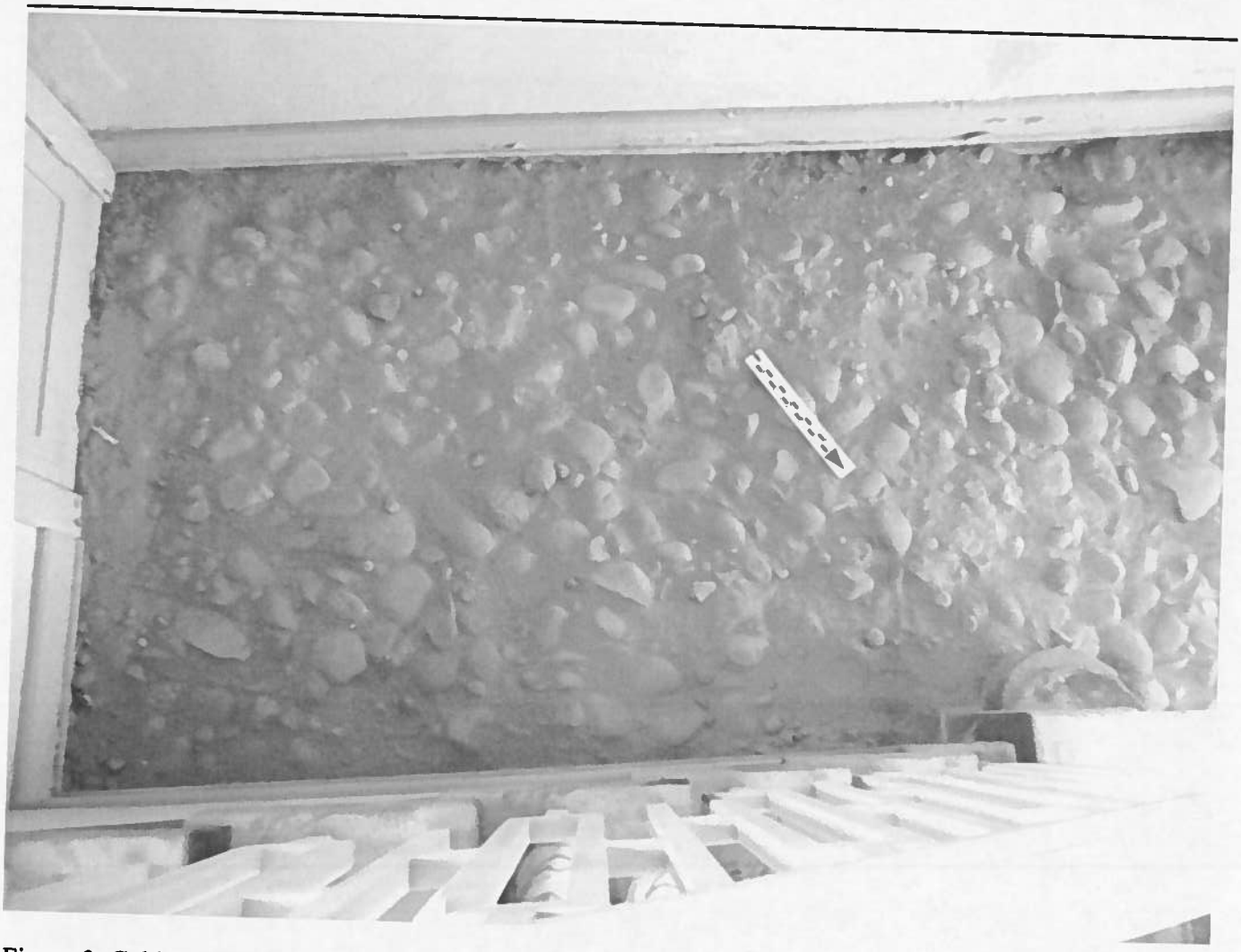


Figure 3. Cobble pavement from stairs looking down.

Figure 4. Cobble pavement, view east under stairwell.

Figure 5. Cobble pavement, view west under stairwell.

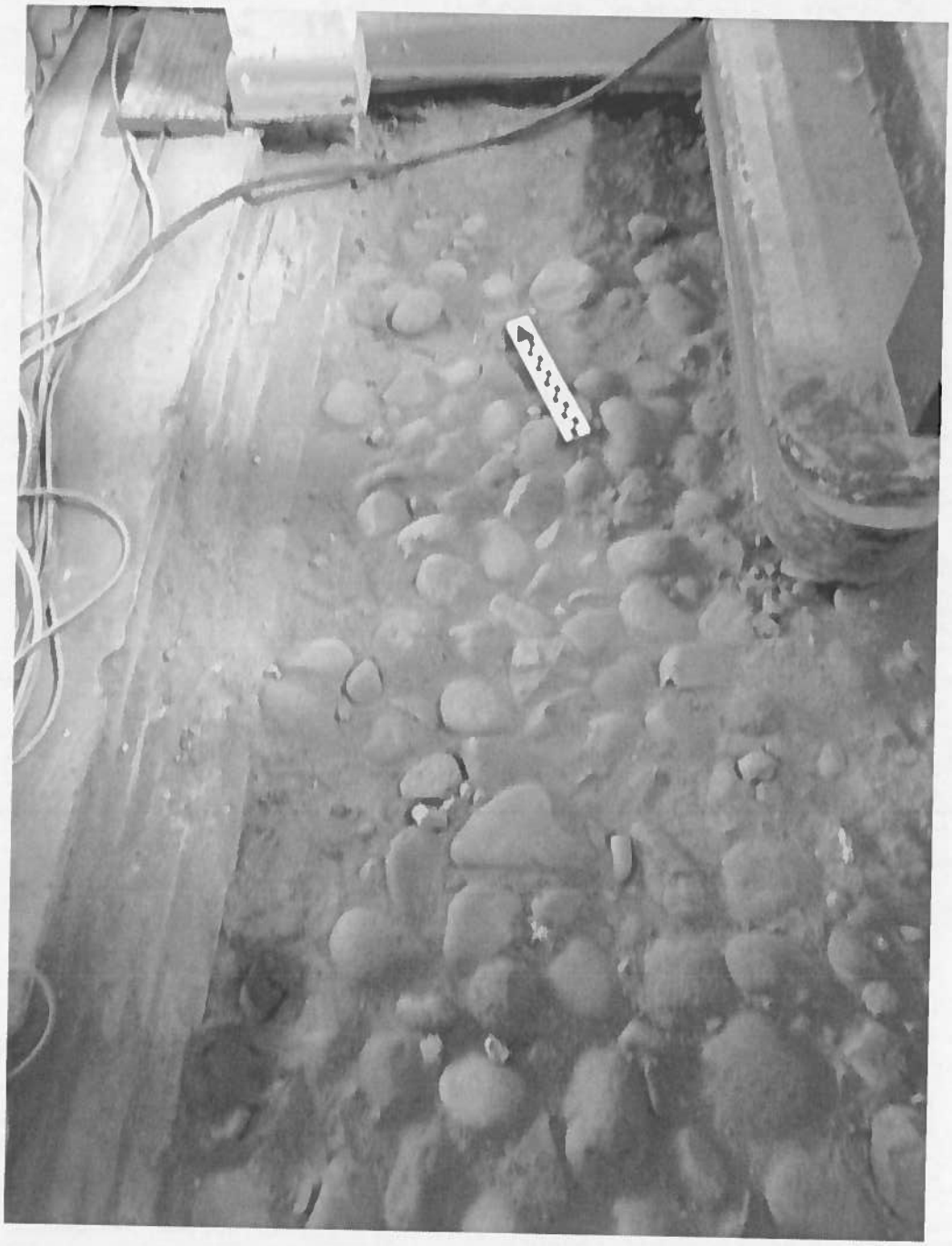


Figure 6. Cobble pavement in front of stairs, view north.

Figure 6. Portion of cobble pavement prepared for preservation.

Test excavations for the San Diego Mission Trench Testing project were conducted by ASM Affiliates Inc. on January 21st, 2013 and concluded on January 24th, 2013. The investigations were managed by ASM Principle Investigator, Jerry Schaefer. ASM Field Director Scott Wolf was assisted by field technicians Kent Manchen, Doug Drake, and Michelle Hamilton. Redtail Monitoring and Research, Inc. Native American monitors, Gabe Kitchens and Nathan Curo, provided Native American consultation. The testing project included a total of eight excavation units: seven shovel test pits (STPs) and one control unit that was the dimensions of the asphalt cut, slightly larger than two STPs. The control unit was placed closest to the mission while the STPs were dispersed along the proposed trench alignment.

Each STP was excavated in 20-cm levels and the single unit was excavated in 10-cm levels, beginning at the dirt ground surface after the asphalt paving was removed. All measurements were taken in centimeters from below this ground level and expressed as *cmbs* (centimeters below surface). All soil from each level was screened with 1/8-in. mesh and recovered artifacts were segregated and bagged by level. Total artifact counts by level are provided in the artifact table provided below.

All but one STP indicate disturbed and redeposited fills with a mix of modern and historic artifacts. Much of the redeposited filled likely derive from the grading of the hillside behind the mission for the construction of the parking lot, as well as from the filling of the ravine that ran behind the mission, including down the access road. Among the most notably prehistoric/historic artifacts were Tizon Brownware ceramics of the indigenous Kumeeyaay that could either be from the preceding prehistoric and early historic village of Nipaquay or made by local Kumeyaay potters for use at the Mission. A few lithic artifacts complement these traditional items, including a multifacially worked quartzite core. Tizon Brownware ceramics were common finds within the Presidio and also in Old Town. Other historic artifacts include roof and floor tiles and a single piece of Majolica ceramic. Intermixed in most contexts are modern building materials, some of which represent more recent historic renovations at the school and other parts of the mission complex. These include wire nails and tiles in pastel colors that typically date to the 1930s through the 1950s.

Unit 7 was the only unit with apparently intact deposits and a cobble feature. The feature is at 50-60 cmbs and is likely associated with intact historic depositional fill.

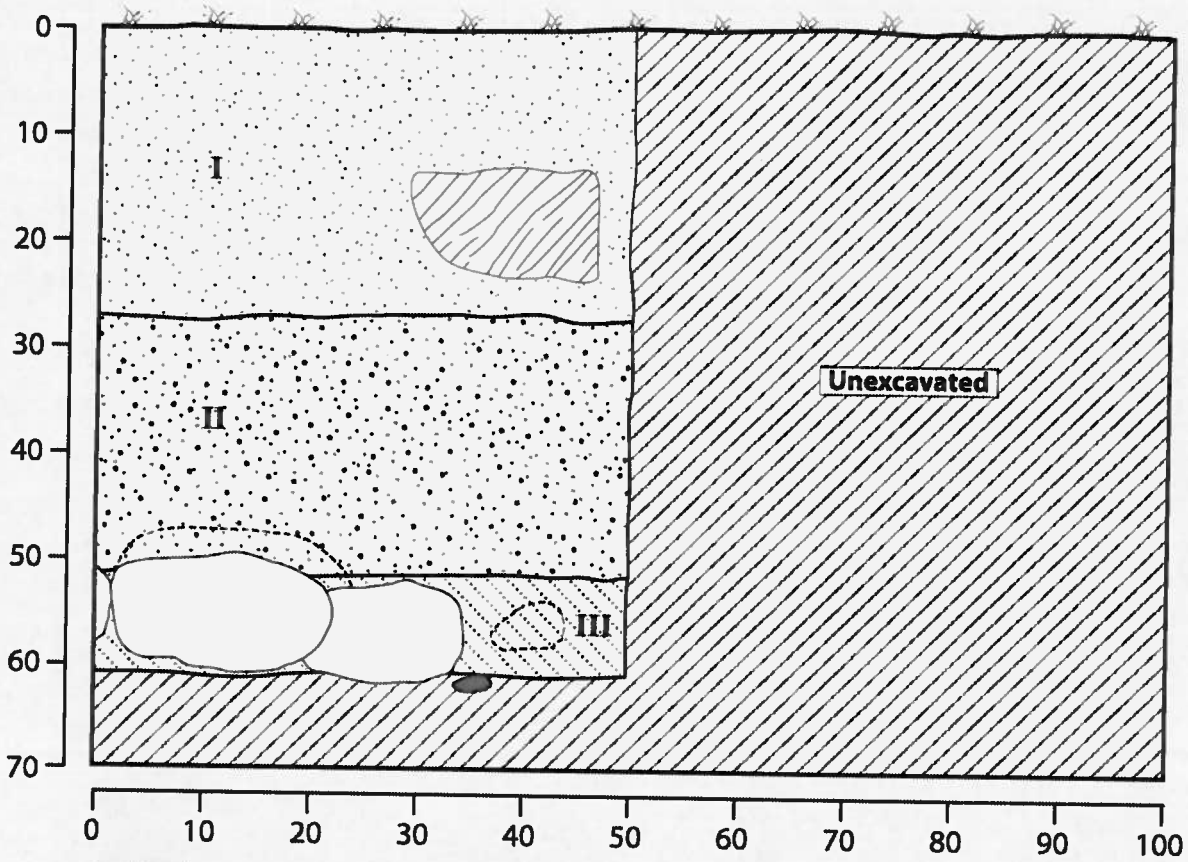
STP & UTM coordinates table:

Point Recorded	mE	mN
cobble foundation alignment - F1	490083.745	3627468.477
STP 1	490152.110	3627425.459
STP 2	490137.608	3627437.511
STP 3	490121.581	3627450.388
STP 4	490110.234	3627459.097
STP 5	490102.549	3627463.564
STP 6	490093.355	3627470.495
STP 7	490084.319	3627468.409
CU 8	490073.368	3627466.928

Feature 1

Left: Feature 1 @ 50 to 60 cmbs in west and northern walls of STP 7. Minimally two rows of cobbles tightly embedded into compact sandy clay.

The excavation of STP 7 was terminated at a depth of 60 cmbs and Feature No. 1 was the only feature encountered during the excavation of STP 7. While the excavation was terminated at a depth of 60 cmbs, the sediments in the southern and western walls was probed and cut back to reveal four additional river cobbles tightly packed in a roughly north-southern alignment and embedded within the sandy clay. Additional evidence of large fragments of Mission-era fired clay floor tiles were noted embedded adjacent to, as well as just below these exposed river cobbles. While further excavation into the walls was not possible, a small probe was used to determine that there were additional cobbles within sediments beyond the south and west walls of this STP. While it was not possible to determine the length or width of this cobble feature, it appears that this feature most likely consists of one or two courses of tightly pack round river cobbles and as such most likely represents either an ephemeral wall or outbuilding. The exposure of the cobble feature was too limited, however, to determine the nature or configuration of the feature or if it is indeed an intact historic element of the mission. It most likely represents the foundation of a small unmapped garden wall or exterior feature behind the original quadrangle, possibly where animals were kept.



I — 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, mottled with 10YR7/8 yellow compact sandy clay loam with angular gravels and rocks

II — 10YR 4/3 brown, loosely compact sandy loam with mission-era clay root tile fragments

III — 5YR 5/8 yellowish red very compact slightly sandy clay

Surface

Displaced river cobble embedded in STP wall

Cobble

Spanish-era brick

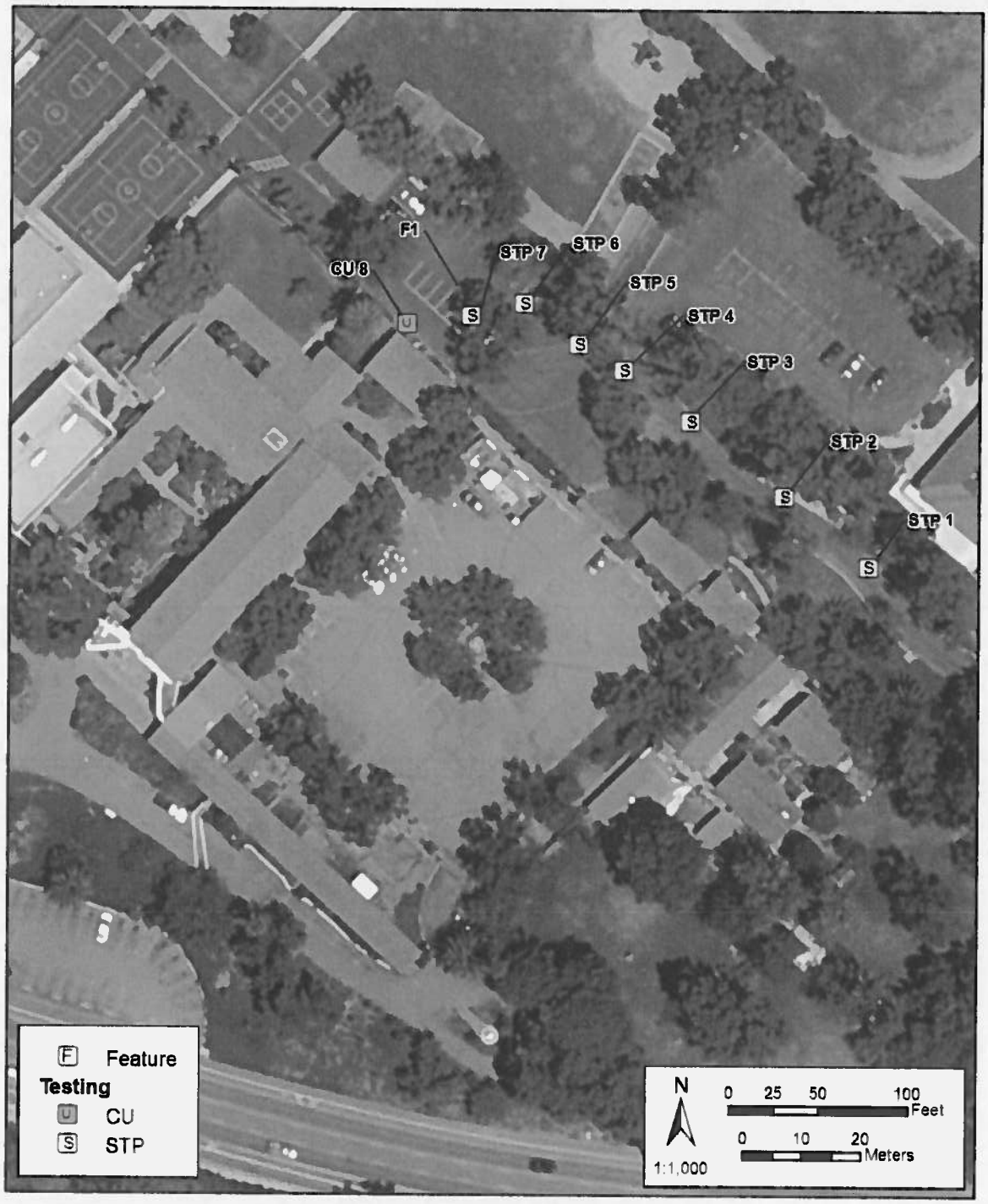

F1
STP 7
STP 6
CU 8
STP 5
STP 4
STP 3
STP 2
STP 1
F Feature
Testing
U CU
S STP
N
0 25 50 100
Feet
0 10 20
Meters
1:1,000

Table of all artifacts recovered by unit and level is provided below.

Unit#	Top Lev	Bot Lev	Class	Subclass	Total
1	0	20	Ceramic (Aboriginal)	Body sherd	3
			Debitage	Interior	1
			Historic Artifact	Fired clay ceramic (Mission building materials)	1
				Metal	1
			Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	3
			Late historic building refuse	Other (wall plaster & cement)	2
			Vertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	3
	20	40	Historic Artifact	Fired clay ceramic (Mission building materials)	1
				Glass	6
			Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	1
			Late historic building refuse	Other (wall plaster & cement)	5
			Vertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	3
	40	60	Ceramic (Aboriginal)	Body sherd	2
			Ground Stone	Handstone	1
			Historic Artifact	Fired clay ceramic (Mission building materials)	1
				Glass	9
				Metal	5
				Metal – Lock face plate	1
			Late historic building refuse	Brick	3
				Other (wall plaster & cement)	3
			Vertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	2
2	0	20	Ceramic (Aboriginal)	Rim sherd	1
				Undifferentiated/unsorted	6
			Historic Artifact	Glass	1
			Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	2
			Vertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	13
	20	40	Historic Artifact	Glass	4
			Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	1
			Late historic building refuse	Brick	2
			Modern Refuse	Metal	2
			Vertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	2
	40	60	Ceramic (Aboriginal)	Body sherd	1
			Historic Artifact	Fired clay ceramic (Mission building materials)	2
				Glass	17
				Metal	1
			Vertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	3
3	0	20	Ceramic (Aboriginal)	Body sherd	3
			Core	Multidirectional	1
			Historic Artifact	Ceramics	1
				Fired clay ceramic (Mission building materials)	3
				Glass	3
				Metal	3

			Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	1
			Vertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	5
	20	40	Ceramic (Aboriginal)	Body sherd	3
			Historic Artifact	Fired clay ceramic (Mission building materials)	2
				Metal	3
			Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	1
			Vertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	8
	40	60	Ceramic (Aboriginal)	Undifferentiated/unsorted	10
			Debitage	Interior	2
			Historic Artifact	Fired clay ceramic (Mission building materials)	2
				Glass	4
				Metal	1
			Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	1
			Vertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	13
4	0	20	Debitage	Interior	1
			Historic Artifact	Glass	2
				Metal	1
			Late historic building refuse	Other (wall plaster & cement)	6
			Vertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	4
5	0	20	Historic Artifact	Glass	7
				Metal	8
	20	40	Historic Artifact	Glass	3
				Metal	5
			Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	1
			Late historic building refuse	Brick	1
			Vertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	2
	40	60	Historic Artifact	Fired clay ceramic (Mission building materials)	2
				Glass	5
				Metal	3
			Vertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	1
6	0	20	Ceramic (Aboriginal)	Body sherd	10
			Historic Artifact	Ceramics	1
				Fired clay ceramic (Mission building materials)	2
				Glass	4
				Metal	2
			Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	4
			Late historic building refuse	Brick	1
			Vertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	24
	20	40	Ceramic (Aboriginal)	Body sherd	7
			Historic Artifact	Fired clay ceramic (Mission building materials)	2
				Glass	3
				Metal	3
			Vertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	16
	40	60	Ceramic (Aboriginal)	Body sherd	12
			Debitage	Interior	1
			Historic Artifact	Fired clay ceramic (Mission building materials)	1
				Glass	4
			Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	1
			Vertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	18
7	0	20	Ceramic (Aboriginal)	Body sherd	6
			Debitage	Primary	1
			Historic Artifact	Glass	3

				Metal	1
				Pipe	1
			Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	1
			Late historic building refuse	Fired clay ceramic (Mission building materials)	2
			Vertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	10
	20	40	Ceramic (Aboriginal)	Undifferentiated/unsorted	2
			Historic Artifact	Fired clay ceramic (Mission building materials)	2
				Glass	1
			Vertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	4
	40	50	Historic Artifact	Fired clay ceramic (Mission building materials)	3
		60	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	1
			Vertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	8
8	0	10	Ceramic (Aboriginal)	Body sherd	2
			Historic Artifact	Fired clay ceramic (Mission building materials)	1
				Glass	5
	10	20	Ceramic (Aboriginal)	Body sherd	7
			Debitage	Interior	1
			Historic Artifact	Fired clay ceramic (Mission building materials)	2
				Glass	7
			Vertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	5
	20	30	Ceramic (Aboriginal)	Body sherd	5
			Debitage	Interior	2
			Historic Artifact	Ceramics	1
				Glass	3
			Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	1
			Vertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	3
	30	40	Ceramic (Aboriginal)	Body sherd	1
			Historic Artifact	Glass	1
	40	50	Historic Artifact	Glass	1
Grand Total					447

Report citation:

Wolf and Schaefer
2013 Archaeological testing for an Electrical Utilities Trench at Mission San Diego De Alcala (CA-SDI-35), City of San Diego, California. Report for the Mission Parish Center.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #: P-37-029023
HRI #:
Trinomial: CA-SDI-18589
NRHP Status Code:
Other Listings:
Review Code: Reviewer: Date:

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder): CN-S-1

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. **Location:** ■ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted **a. County:** Imperial
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** La Mesa Date: 1967 (Photorevised 1975) T16 S; R2W; Unsectioned Mission Lands; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 5553 Toyon Road City: San Diego Zip: 92108

d. UTM: Zone 11; NAD 27; 491659mE/ 3626417mN

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): The 1.52-acre project area is located in the College Area Community in the eastern portion of the City of San Diego. The project area is south of Interstate 8 and west of San Diego State University. It is located at 5553 Toyon Road on the upper slope of a canyon. The site is located near the northwest corner of the property in relatively dense brush.

P3a. **Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): The site consists of a can and bottle scatter with more than 50 items. The site measures approximately 10 m north/south by 5 m east/west. It appears to represent a roadside dump without subsurface deposits. Artifacts include 1 clear glass salt shaker with "#4" on the bottom, 1 clear drinking glass with no mark, 1 Coke bottle, 1 Squirt bottle, 1 Canada Dry water bottle, 1 wine bottle, 2 liquor bottles, and 6 beer bottles, 1 chrome car part, 1 television tube, 5 cone top cans, 30 sanitary cans with church key openings (beer-size) and 4 other sanitary cans.

P3b. **Resource Attributes** (List attributes and codes): AH4. Trash Scatter

P4. **Resources Present:** □ Building □ Structure □ Object ■ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects)

P5b. Description of Photo (View, date, accession #):

P6. **Age and Sources:** ■ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both

P7. **Owner and Address:**
Steve Connor
351 Park Place Ranch
CA 92025

P8. **Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, and address):
Andrew Pigniolo
Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.
7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208
San Diego, CA 92111

P9. **Date Recorded:** 5 November 2007

P10. **Survey Type** (Describe):
Intensive Pedestrian Survey

P11. **Report Citation** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"):
Andrew Pigniolo
2007 Cultural Resource Survey For The Conner Residence Located At 5553 Toyon Road, City of San Diego, California

Attachments: □ NONE ■ Location Map ■ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
■ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record
□ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):

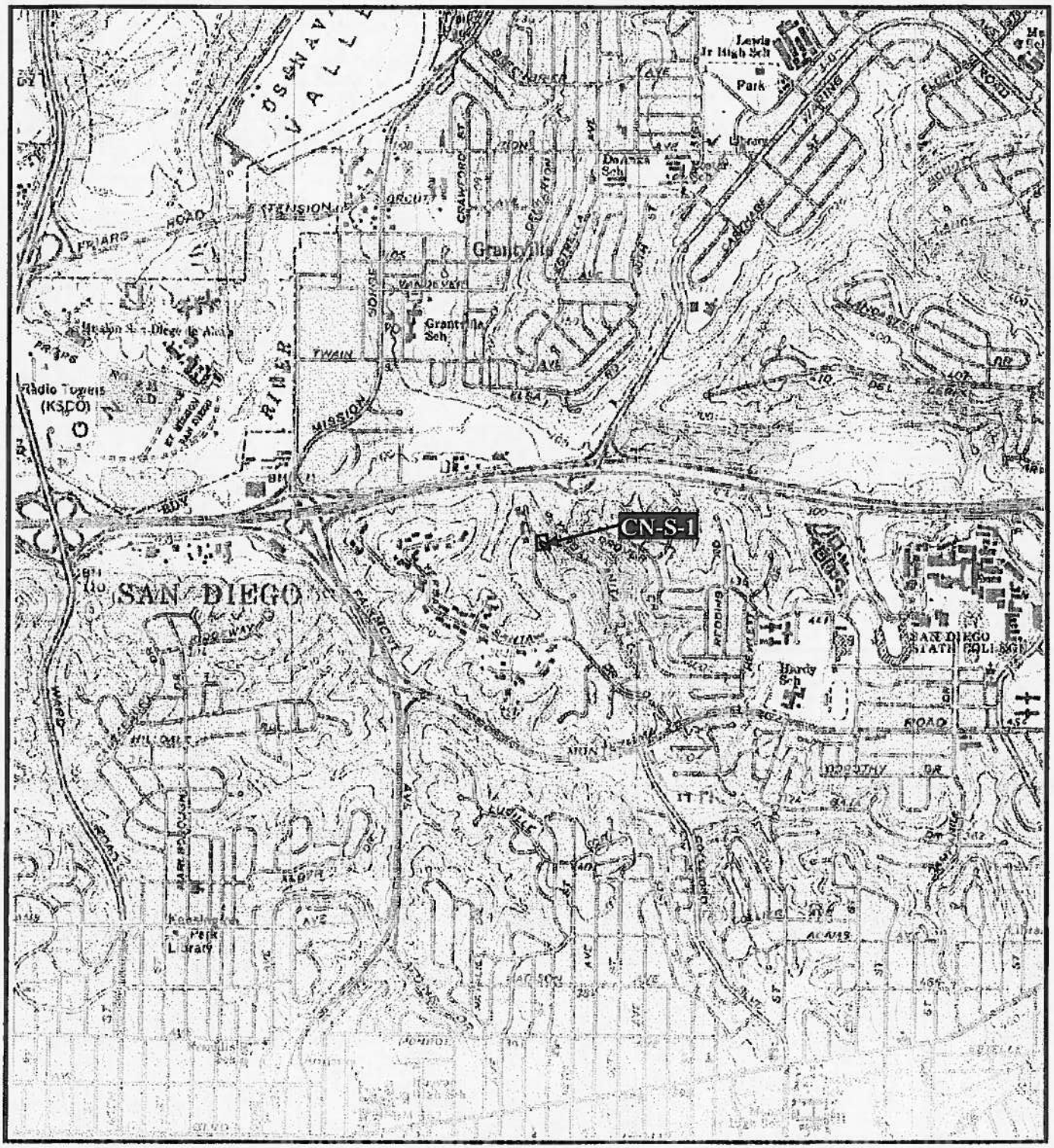
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P-37-029023
Trinomial: CA-SDI-18589

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) CN-S-1

Map Name: USGS Quad Map (La Mesa) **Scale:** 1:24,000 **Date of Map:** 1967 (Photorevised 1975)



Required information is bold

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary #: P-37-029023
Trinomial: CA-SDI-18589

 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder): CN-S-1

A1. **Dimensions**: a. Length: 10m N/S x b. Width: 5m E/W
Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ■ Visual estimate ☐ Other:
Method of Determination (check any that apply.): ■ Artifacts ☐ Features ☐Soil ☐Vegetation ☐Topography ☐Cut bank ☐Animal burrow ☐Excavation ☐Property boundary ☐Other (Explain):
Reliability of Determination: ☐ High ■ Medium ☐Low Explain: Good visibility of surface artifacts
Limitations (check any that apply): ☐Restricted access ☐Paved/built over ☐Site limits incompletely defined ■ Disturbances ☐Vegetation ☐Other (Explain):

A2. Depth: ☐None ■ Unknown Method of Determination: Subsurface deposits are unlikely.

A3. **Human Remains**: ☐ Present ☐Absent ☐Possible ■ Unknown (Explain): None observed on surface.

A4. **Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.): None.

A5. **Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.): Artifacts include 1 clear glass salt shaker with "#4" on the bottom, 1 clear drinking glass with no mark, 1 Coke bottle, 1 Squirt bottle, 1 Canada Dry water bottle, 1 wine bottle, 2 liquor bottles, and 6 beer bottles, 1 chrome car part, 1 television tube, 5 cone top cans, 30 sanitary cans with church key openings (beer-size) and 4 other sanitary cans. Time diagnostic items included a brown beer bottle with an "I" in a pentagon with "68" to the left, "52" to the right and "2" and "1 way" at the bottom along with "no deposit no return." Another brown beer bottle has with an "I" in a pentagon with "20" to the left, "51" to the right and "4A" and "Duraglas" "1 way" at the bottom along with "no deposit no return." One additional brown glass and three clear glass beer bottles also showed Owens Illinois maker's marks with "52" in the date position. Other maker's marks included two brown glass beer bottles with an "MG" and a "52" in the date position. A green Squirt bottle with a Owens Illinois maker's mark showed "52" in the date position. Another brown beer bottle has a Foster-Forbes Glass Company mark with the number "52" to the right, suggesting a date.

A6. **Were Specimens Collected?** ■ No ☐Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

A7. **Site Condition**: ■ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.): The site retains good integrity probably due to its location in the brush.

A8. **Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): The closest fresh water source in the area was a small unnamed seasonal drainage located east of the project area. This seasonal drainage feeds into Alvarado Creek to the north which is a more perennial source of water.

A9. **Elevation**: 268 ft above mean sea level

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The project area is located on a small finger ridge of a larger ridge between Alvarado Canyon and an unnamed canyon to the south. Elevations range between 325 to 205 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The area is a suburban mix of houses and open space canyons. Drought deciduous coastal sage scrub vegetation of the region is present along with some small open areas of native grass.

A11. Historical Information: N/A

A12. **Age**: ☐ Prehistoric ☐Protohistoric ☐1542-1769 ☐1769-1848 ☐1848-1880 ☐1880-1914 ☐1914-1945 ■ Post 1945 ☐Undetermined **(Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known)**:

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function(s), ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): None

A14. Remarks: The overall deposit suggests a deposition in 1952 with some items showing minor curation, and is likely associated with illegal dumping.

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references): None

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

A17. Form Prepared by: Natalie Brodie Date: 19 December 2007
Affiliation and Address: Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.; 7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208; San Diego, CA 92111

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

SKETCH MAP

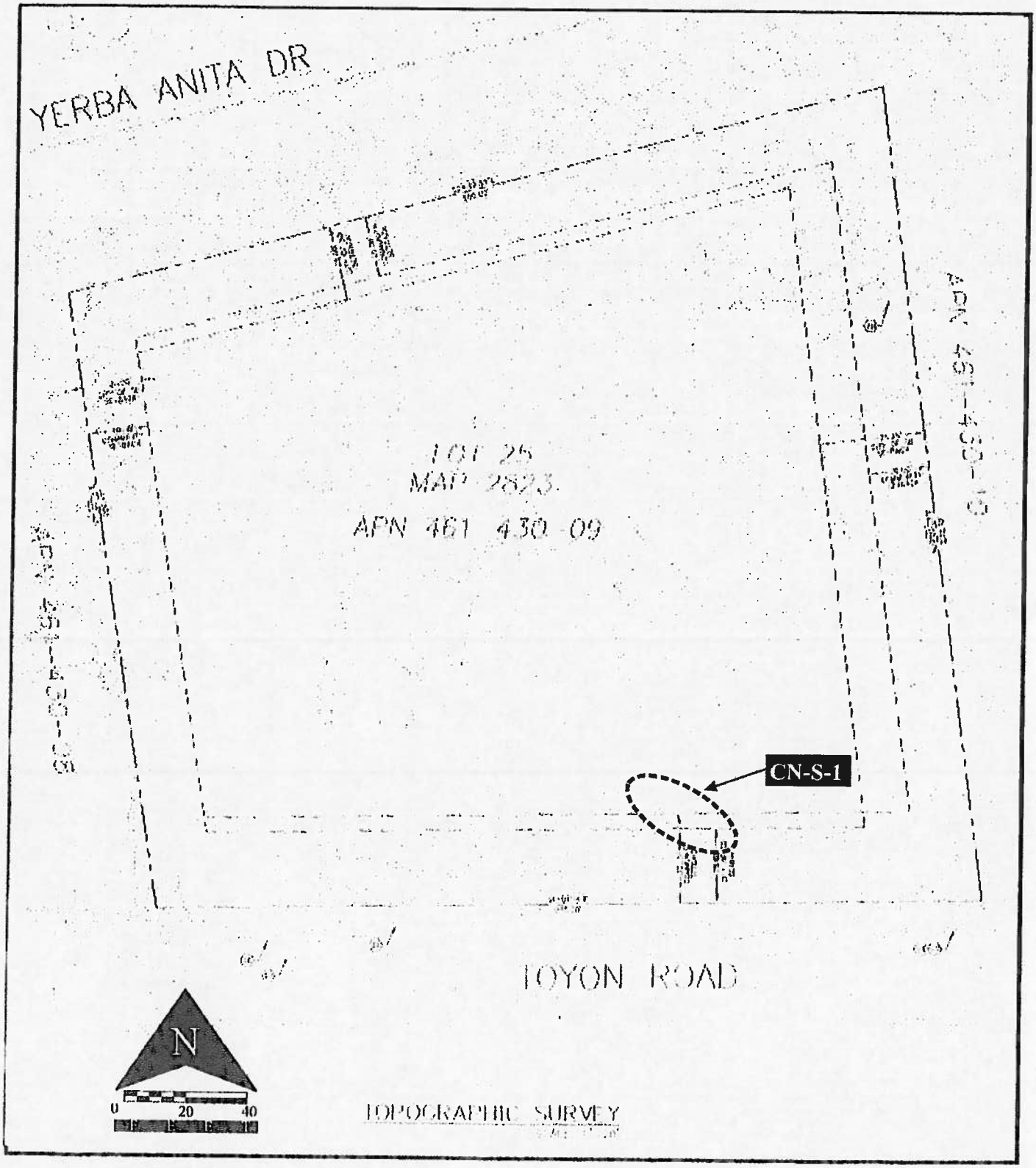
Primary #: P-37-029023
Trinomial: CA-SDI-18589

Page 4 of 4

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder): CN-S-1

Drawn By: A. Pigniolo

Date: 5 November 2007



P-37-018411

RESOLUTION NUMBER R - 991028-02
ADOPTED ON OCTOBER 28, 1999

WHEREAS, the Historical Site Board for the City of San Diego held a noticed public hearing on October 28, 1999, to consider the historical site designation of the Bond-Neutra House (owned by Susan Camiel, 4449 Yerba Santa Drive, San Diego 92115), located at 4449 Yerba Santa Drive (APN 461-400-01, further described as Lot 61, part of Alvarado Unit #2 in the City of San Diego, County of San Diego, State of California); and

WHEREAS, in arriving at their decision, the Historical Site Board considered the historical/architectural report prepared by the applicant, the staff report and recommendation, all other materials submitted prior to and at the public hearing, inspected the subject property and heard public testimony presented at the hearing; and

WHEREAS, the Planning and Development Review Department recommended that the site be designated as Site No. 393 in the Register of Historic Landmarks by the Historical Site Board; and

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED, the Historical Site Board based its designation of the Bond House on the following findings: embodying the distinct characteristics of California Modern style architecture and being a notable work of master architect Richard Joseph Neutra.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, by the Historical Site Board for the City of San Diego, that in light of the foregoing, it hereby approves the historical site designation of the above named property. The designation includes the site and exterior of the building as Site No. 393.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary to the Historical Site Board shall cause a certified copy of this resolution to be recorded in the office of the County Recorder at no fee for the benefit of the City, with no documentary tax due.

Vote: 13-0-0.

BY: _____
PAUL BISHOP
Chair, Historical Site Board

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY: CASEY GWINN, CITY ATTORNEY

BY: _____
LORI GIRARD
Deputy City Attorney

State of California — The Resource Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-37-018600
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 7
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 4

P1. Other Identifier: Edna Thomas House

P2. Location: a. **County** San Diego and (P2c,and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)

b. **Address** 5317 East Palisade Road **City** San Diego **Zip** 92116

*c. **USGS 7.5" Quad** La Mesa **Date** 1975 **T** 16S ; **R** 2W ;

Unsectioned Pueblo Lands ____ 1/4 of ____ 1/4 of ____ 1/4 of Sec ____ : ____ B.M.

d. **UTM:** (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11 , 490180 mE/3626100 mN

***e. Other Locational Data** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevations, etc., as appropriate):
Located on the south rim of Mission Valley in the Kensington neighborhood of the City of San Diego, California.

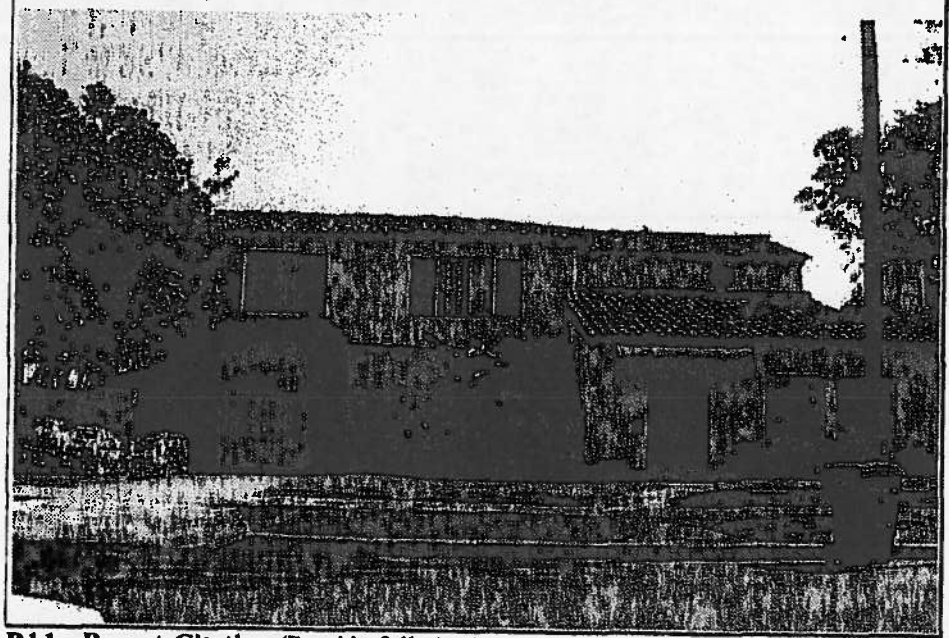
***P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

This is a two story, wood frame, single family dwelling in the Spanish Eclectic Style. The siding is white stucco, roofing is red tile, and windows are wood casement type. Additions and alterations have occurred at both ends of the home; converting the single garage and car port to additional two story living space, and adding a one story room to the opposite end of the house with a balcony above.

P3b. Resource attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2

*P4. Resources Present: [X] Building [ ] Structure [ ] Object [ ] Site [ ] District [ ] Element of District [ ] Other (isolate, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, data,accession #) Front view looking east

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
[ ] Prehistoric [X] Historic [ ] Both
Built 1928, additions 1956, 1957

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Bill Cheney/Emmi McLean
5317 E. Palisades Road
San Diego, CA 92116

***P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, and address): Larry Pierson
Brian F. Smith & Associates,12528 Kirkham Ct #3 Poway, CA92064

***P9. Date Recorded:** March, 2000

***P10. Type of Survey:** (Describe)
Historic significance evaluation

P11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter "none."): An evaluation of the historic significance of the Edna Thomas House.

***Attachments:** [ ] NONE [X] Map Sheet [X] Sketch Map [ ] Continuation Sheet [X] Building, Structure, and Object Record
[ ] Archaeological Record [ ] District Record [ ] Linear Resource Record [ ] Milling Station Record [ ] Rock Art Record
[ ] Artifact Record [ ] Photograph Record [ ] Other (List):

DPR 523A-Test (12/93)

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # P-37-018660
HRI #

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 7

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Edna Thomas House

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: residence
B4. Present Use: residence
*B5. Architectural Style: Spanish Eclectic
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1928, alterations to garage/carport area in 1956 and addition in 1957. The garage was a single, one story unit with a carport in front. Modifications to the garage carport area resulted in a two story addition to the north end of the house. A one story room was added to the south end.

*B7. Moved? [x] No [ ] Yes [ ] Unknown Date: Original Location:
*B8. Related Features:

One notable landscape feature is a very mature Chinese wisteria covering the original terrace. Another is a mature conifer in the southern portion of the front yard. Other shrubs and flowers exist, but are not permanent enough to be considered major elements of the historic landscape.

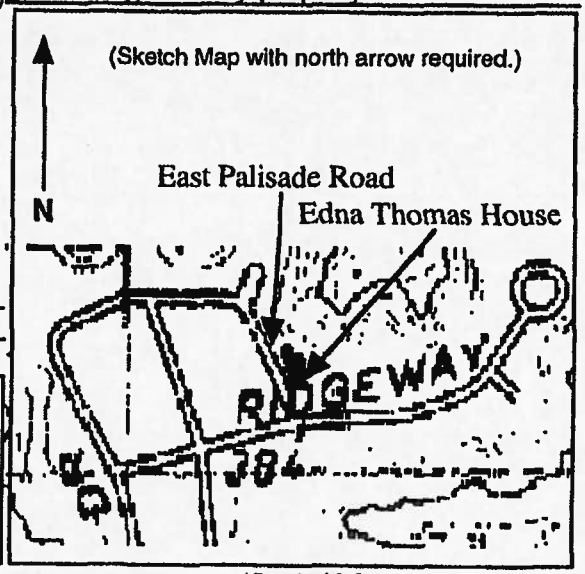
B9a. Architect: Edgar V. Ulrich
b. Builder: unk.
*B10. Significance: Theme residential architecture
Area Kensington district
Period of Significance 1920s
Property Type residential
Applicable Criteria N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This house is typical of the period of urban development in the upper middle class neighborhoods of San Diego between World War I and the Great Depression. While Mission Hills is noted for the Craftsman Style of architecture, Kensington is noted for the large number of Spanish Eclectic homes built during this period. Many of these Kensington homes are well preserved in their original condition, while others—including the Edna Thomas House—have been added to and/or modified through the years. The integrity of the original house has been compromised by additions to the north and south ends. The north end in particular has been transformed from a garage, carport, and canine quarters, into a two story living space with multiple shed roofs in the rear. The original garage roof line which adorned the north end has been lost altogether. The house gives the appearance of having been extended and an arched bay window is fitted into the downstairs front wall of the addition at the terminus of the original driveway. The south end has been changed to accommodate a one story room addition with a balcony on the roof. This addition is attached to the original dining room and covers one of two south end windows that flank the living room fireplace.

B11. Addition Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2--single family property

*B12. References:
Virginia &Lee McAlester: A Field Guide to American Houses. 1991. Original house drawings

B13. Remarks:



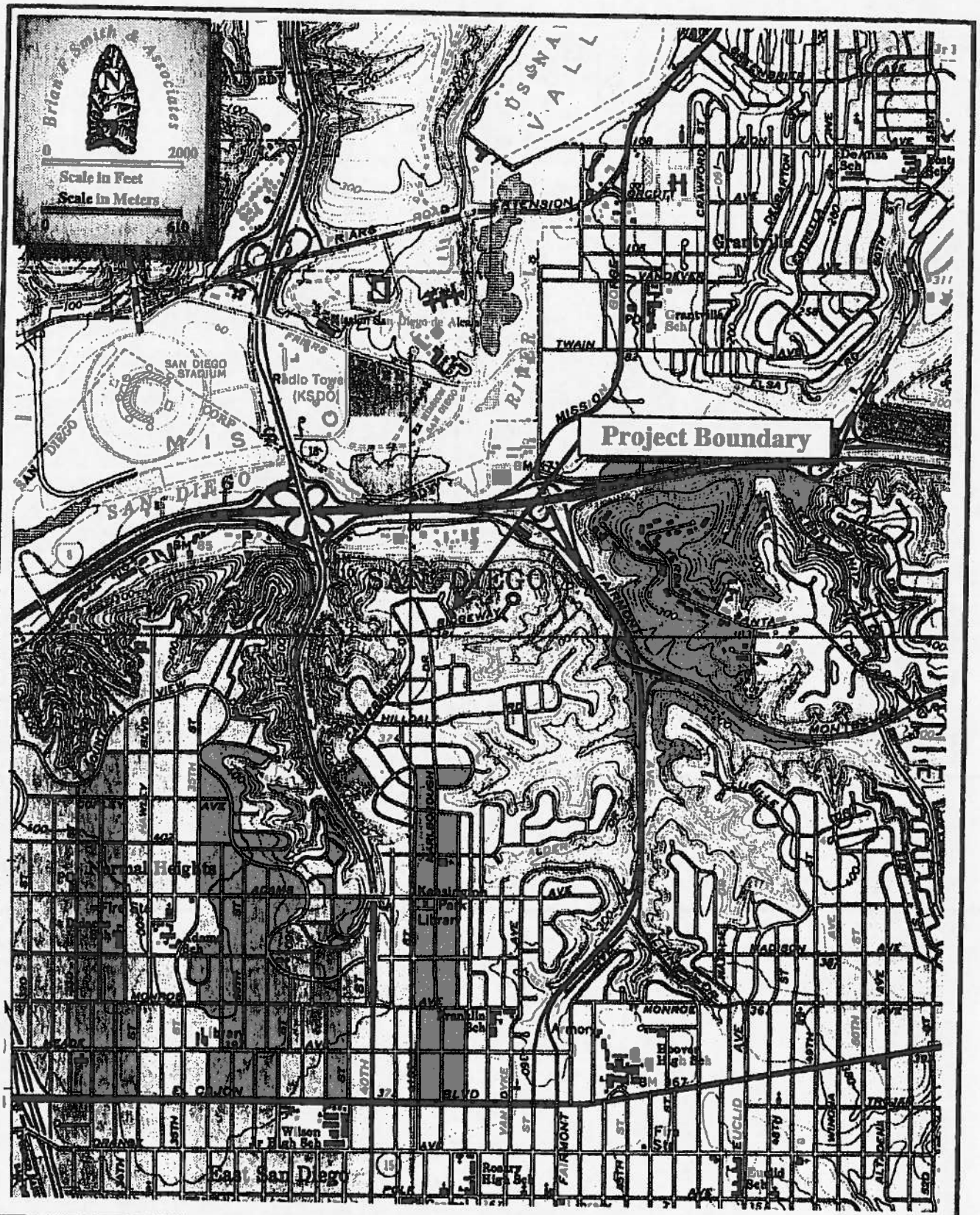
B14. Evaluator: Larry J. Pierson
*Date of Evaluation: March, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments.)

DPR 523 (1/95)

*Required Information

P-37-018660

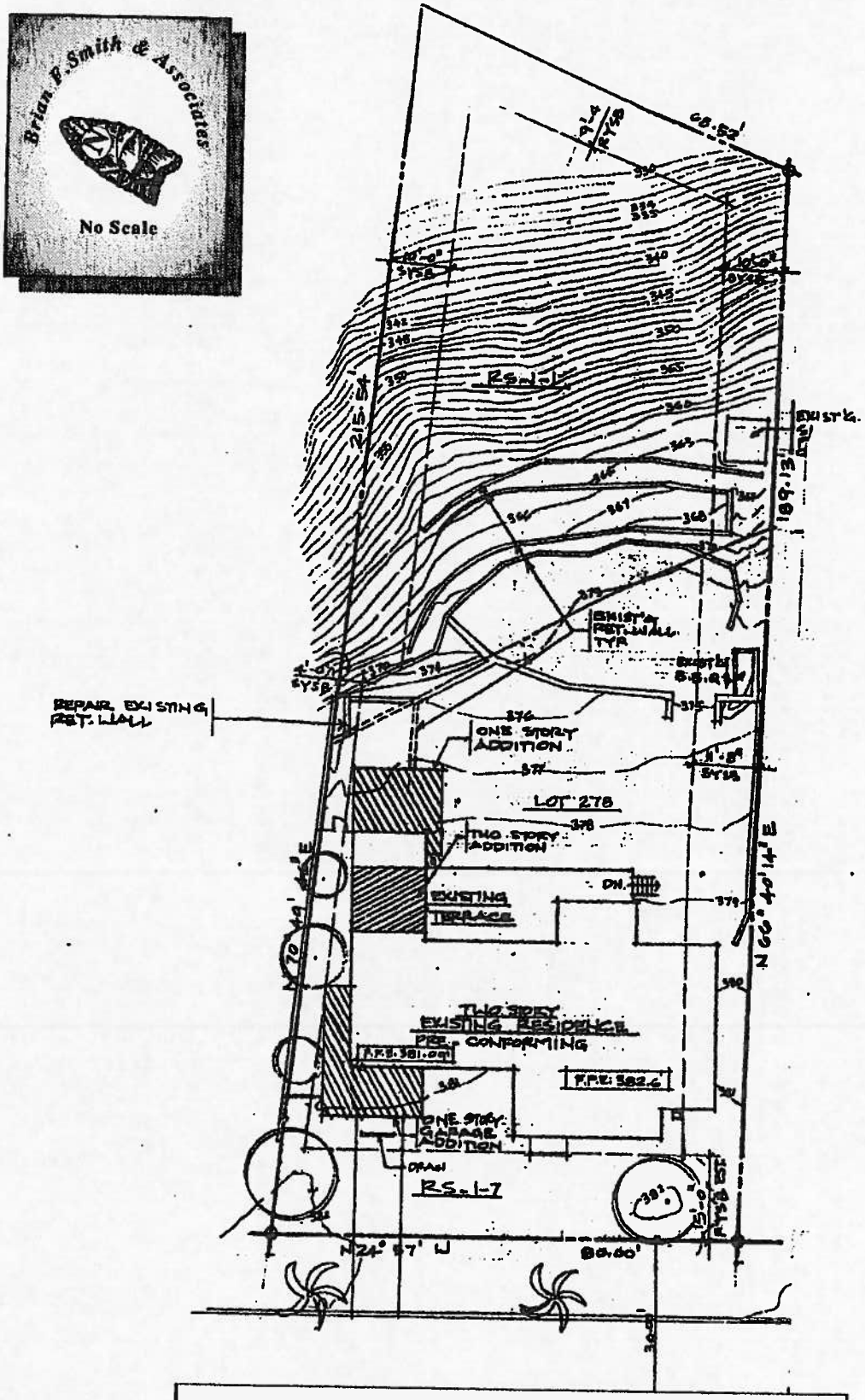


Project Location Map

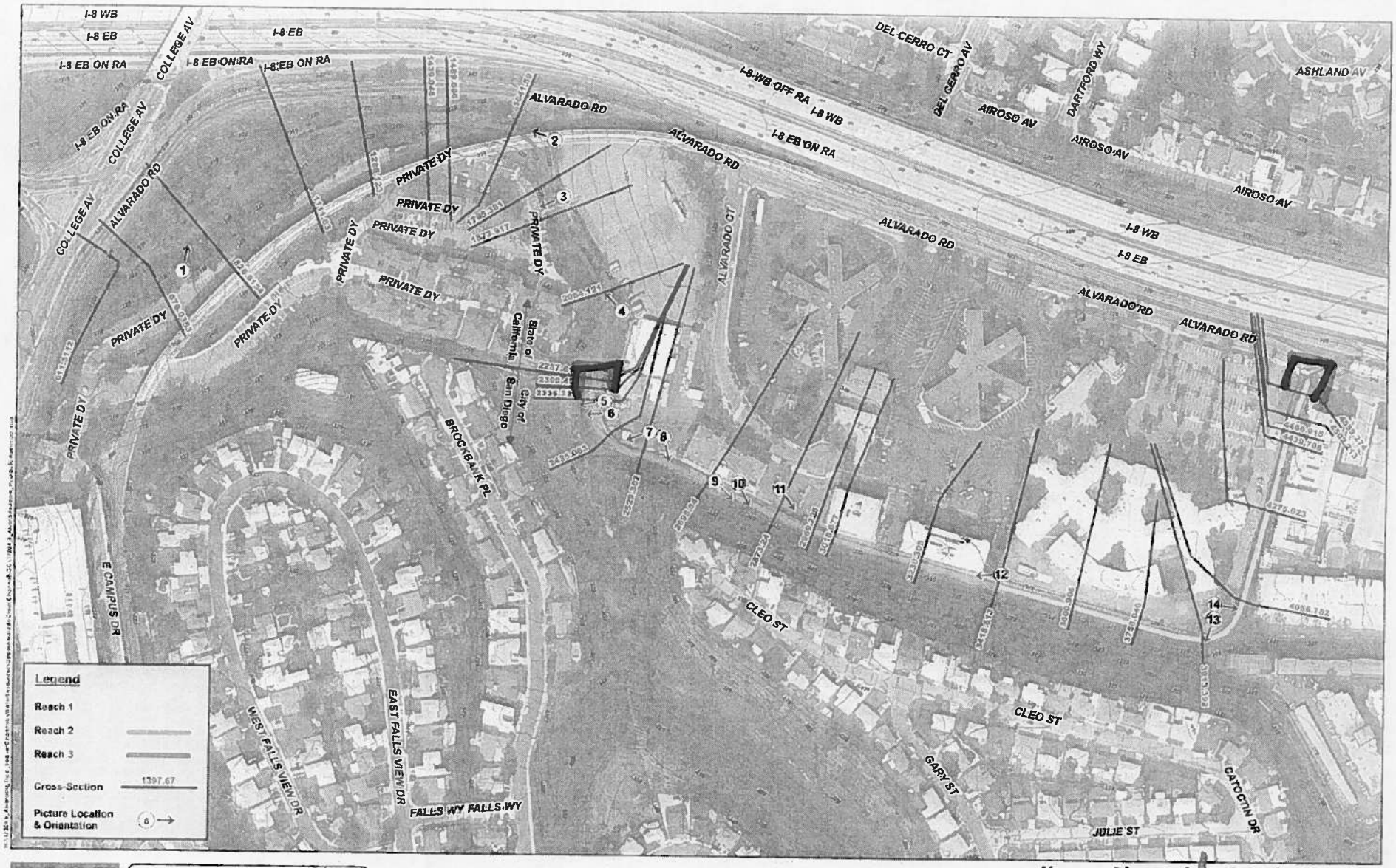
The Cheney/McLean Residence Project

USGS *La Mesa* Quadrangle (7.5 minute series)

P-37-018660



Project Sketch Map
The Cheney/McLean Residence Project



RICK ENGINEERING COMPANY

Date of Survey: 08.01.2014
DigitalGlobe Aerial Imagery: 04.2013

Upper Alvarado Creek Channel

Map Number 64 - Hydraulic Workmap

17204-8

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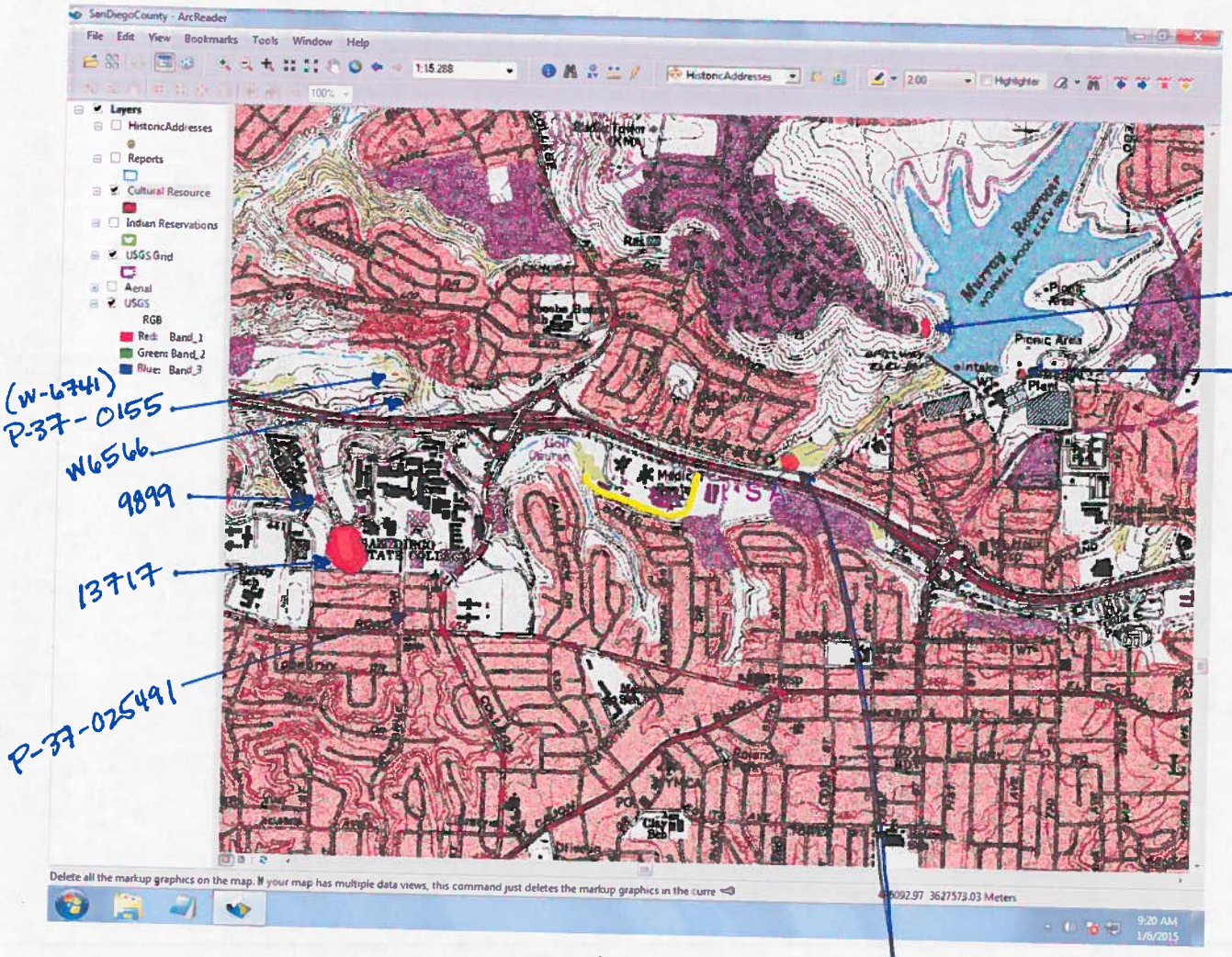
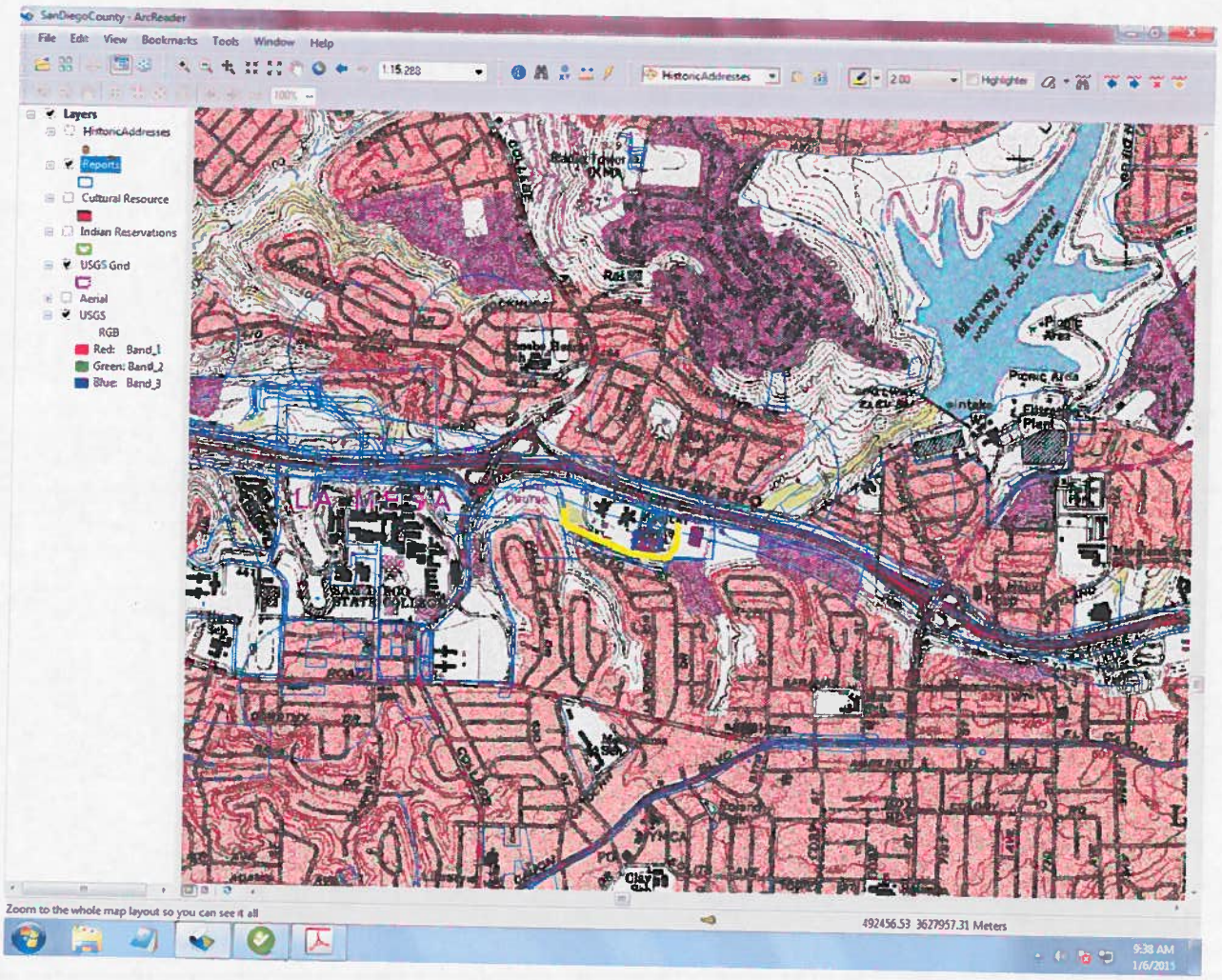


No new sites or updates to CA-SDI-208

No historic



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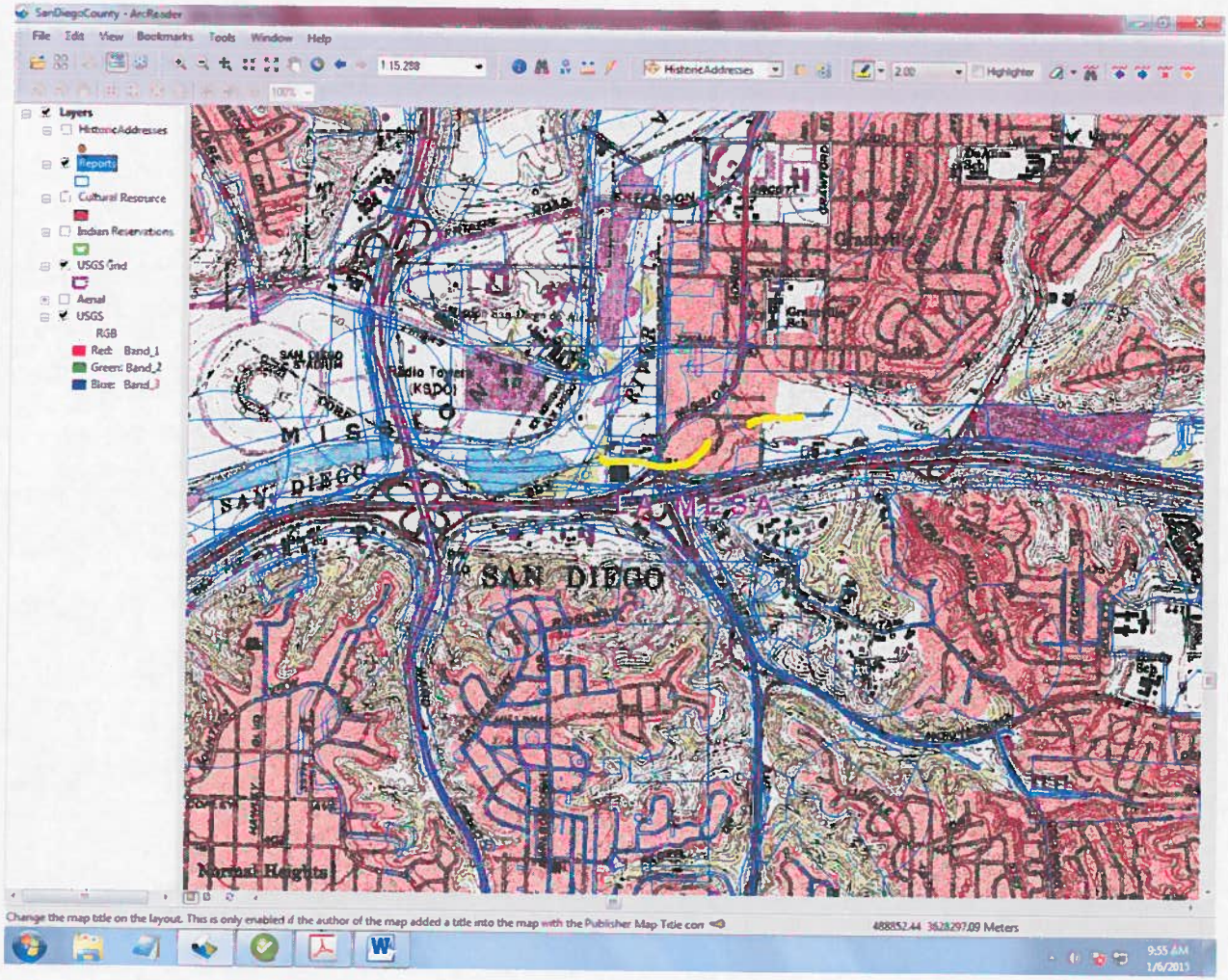

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Report List

SDD-24.16

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-00041	NADB-R - 1120041; Other - 11222-169660; Voided - DONOVAN 01	1985	Donovan, Mary J. and Don Laylander	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Proposed Westbound Auxiliary Lane on Route 8., P.M. 6.3-8.1, 11222-169660	CALTRANS	
SD-00516	NADB-R - 1120516; Other - 11206-048161; Voided - CUPPLES 04	1974	Cupples, Sue Ann	A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase 1	Sue Ann Cupples	
SD-00546	NADB-R - 1120546; Voided - CUPPLES 43	1975	Cupples, Sue Ann	An Archaeological Survey of the San Diego River Valley	Sue Ann Cupples	
SD-00555	NADB-R - 1120555; Other - 11206-152351; Voided - CUPPLES 35	1977	Cupples, Sue Ann	An Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Construction Project on 11-SD-8 p.m. 4.9/8.3 11206-152351	Sue Ann Cupples	
SD-00803	NADB-R - 1120803; Voided - KELSAY 03	1987	Kelsay, Richalene	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Proposed Additional Project Limits for Westbound Auxiliary Lane on Interstate 8, 11-SD-8 P.M. 5.8/9.7 11222-169660	Caltrans	
SD-00816	NADB-R - 1120816; Voided - GOLDBERG03	1980	Goldberg, Donna	First Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for Route 15/8 Interchange 11-SD-15 R5.6/R5.9 11-SD-08 5]1/6.3 11206-048161	Caltrans	
SD-01200	NADB-R - 1121200; Voided - EASLAND 6	1974	Easland, Phyllis	An Environmental Impact Report of a Parcel in San Diego County	San Diego State University	
SD-01704	NADB-R - 1121704; Voided - PRICE 01	1980	Price, Harry J. Jr.	Second Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for Route 8/15 Interchange 11-SD-15 R6.0/R7.0 11-SD-08 5.1/6.3 11206-048161	Caltrans	
SD-02538	NADB-R - 1122538; Voided - ROTH 28	1992	ROTH, LINDA	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY COLLEGE AREA REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT EIR 131.4 ACRES	ROTH AND ASOCIATES	
SD-02628	NADB-R - 1122628; Voided - CARRICO149	1990	CARRICO, RICHARD and ET AL	HISTORIC PROPERTIES INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE MISSION VALLEY WATER RECLAMATION PROJECT, SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA	ERCE	37-000035, 37-000202, 37-001076, 37-006660, 37-009716, 37-011631, 37-011720, 37-011721, 37-011722, 37-011723, 37-011762, 37-011763, 37-011764, 37-011765, 37-011766, 37-011767

Report List

SDD-24.16

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-02929	NADB-R - 1122929; Voided - SMITHB 235	1993	SMITH, BRIAN F.	RESULTS OF A CULTURAL RESOURCE EVALUATION STUDY FOR THE PADRE DAM MUNICIPALWATER DISTRICT PHASE I RECLAIMED WATER SYSTEM PROJECT	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATED	37-004510, 37-011810, 37-012086
SD-05675	NADB-R - 1125675; Voided - KELSAY 08	1987	KELSAY, RICHALENE	NEGATIVE AREA SURVEY REPORT DISTRICT II COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO	RICHALENE KELSAY	
SD-05770	NADB-R - 1125770; Voided - GOLDBERG04	1981	GOLDBERG, DONNA	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY FOR ROUTE 8/15 INTERCHANGE	DONNA GOLDBERG	
SD-05927	NADB-R - 1125927; Voided - CITYSD 295	1997	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR HOME DEPOT ON FAIRMONT AVE	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	
SD-06221	NADB-R - 1126221; Voided - MCKENNAJ06	2000	MCKENNA JEANETTE A	A PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF THE VESTA TELECOMUNICATIONS INC FIBER OPTIC ALIGNMENT, RIVER COUNTY TO SAN DIEGO COUNTY CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ETAL	
SD-06499	NADB-R - 1126499; Other - N-11,877; Voided - EZELL 18	1974	EZELL, PAUL	A REPORT OF CULTURAL IMPACT SURVEY PAHSE I	SDSU	
SD-06526	NADB-R - 1126526; Voided - DONOVAN 02	1985	DONOVAN, MARY	NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT 8-FAIRMOUNT AVE.-WESTBOUND AUXILIARY LANE	MARY DONOVAN	
SD-06996	NADB-R - 1126996; Voided - CITYSD 596	1997	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION HOME DEPOT FAIRMONT AVENUE	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	
SD-07431	NADB-R - 1127431; Other - LDR NO. 96-0622; Voided - COOKJ 47	1996	COOK, JOHN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY & SUBSURFACE TEST OF THE PROPOSED HOME DEPOT PROJECT 5920 FAIRMOUNT AVENUE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ASM AFFILIATES	
SD-09089	NADB-R - 1129089; Voided - KYLE261	2002	KYLE, CAROLYN	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR CINGULAR WIRELESS FACILITY SD791-05 SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	KYLE CONSULTING	
SD-09432	NADB-R - 1129432; Voided - CITYSD1061	2004	PIERSON, LARRY J.	THE PASEO AT SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT, VOLUME 1	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	
SD-09697	NADB-R - 1129697; Voided - PIERSON132	2004	Pierson, Larry J.	An Archaeological/Historical Study for the SDSU 2005 Campus Master Plan Revision	Brian F. Smith and Associates	

Report List

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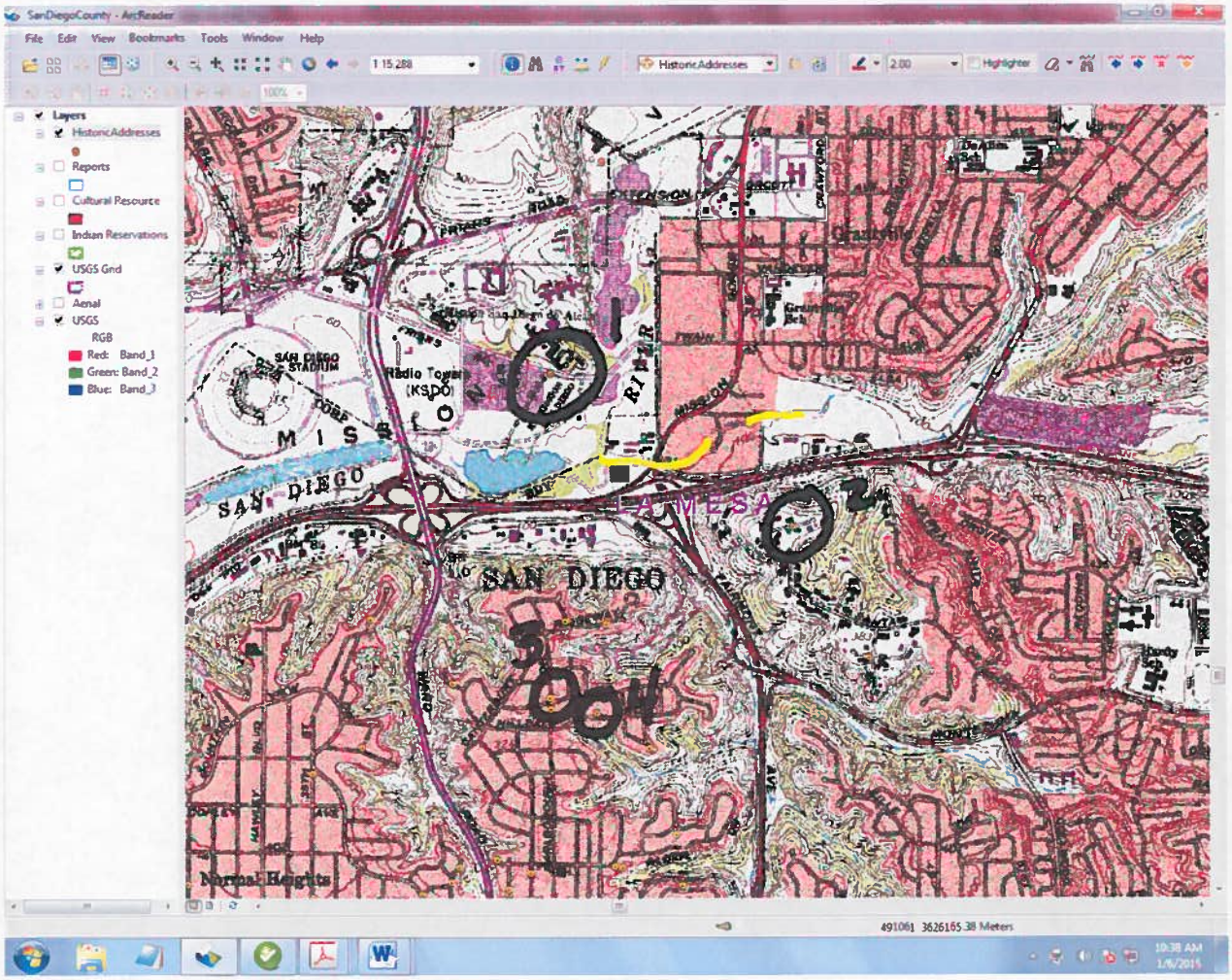
Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-10536	NADB-R - 1130536; Other - 910161000; Voided - GLENN29	1993	GLENN, BRIAN	REPORT TO THE HISTORICAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO WATER UTILITIES DEPARTMENT ALVARADO FILTRATION PLANT UPGRADE AND EXPANSION CIP 73-261	OGDEN ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY SERVICES CO., INC.	
SD-11185	NADB-R - 1131185; Voided - PIERSON169	2007	PIERSON, LARRY J.	A CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE SDSU 2007 CAMPUS MASTER PLAN REVISION	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES	37-025887, 37-028223, 37-028224
SD-11826	NADB-R - 1131826; Voided - ROBBINS255	2008	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ANALYSIS FOR THE MASTER STORMWATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA PROJECT. NO. 42891	AFFINIS	
SD-12510	NADB-R - 1132510; Voided - ROBBINS288	2009	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	INDIVIDUAL HISTORIC ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE ALVARADO CHANNEL	AFFINIS	
SD-13202	NADB-R - 1133202; Voided - ROSENM150	2011	ROSEN, MARTIN D.	CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE SAN DIEGO RIVER PARK MASTER PLAN, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ICF INTERNATIONAL	
SD-13333	NADB-R - 1133333; Voided - PRICEH32	2008	PRICE, HARRY J. and DR. JACKSON UNDERWOOD	RESULTS OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE ALVARADO APARTMENTS PROJECT, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	RECON ENVIRONMENTAL	
SD-13918	NADB-R - 1133918; Voided - CITYSD1110	2012	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	THE SAN DIEGO RIVER PARK MASTER PLAN	THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO	
SD-14085	NADB-R - 1134085; Voided - VANWORM49	2009	VAN WORMER, STEPHEN R.	HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY AND EVALUATION FOR THE SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY PLAZA LINDA VERDE PROJECT, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ASM AFFILIATES, INC.	
SD-14808	NADB-R - 1134808; Voided - STROPT58	2014	STROPES, TRACY A.	CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORING REPORT FOR THE MONTEZUMA TRUNK SEWER PROJECT CITY OF SAN DIEGO	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES, INC.	



Hist

1. 10818 S.D. Mission Rd. (SDI-[illegible]35)
2. 4449 Yerba Santa Dr. (P# 18411)
3. 4256 Ridgeway (NADB 1133862) N/Avail.
4. 5317 E. Palisades Rd (P# 18660)