INDIVIDUAL HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

Site Name/Facility:	Sorrento Creek-Flintkote-Soledad-Los Penasquitos Channel
Master Program Map No.:	Maps 7 & 8 (Los Penasquitos Creek Channel), Map 9 (11000 Roselle St / 11100 Flintkote Ave), Map 10 (Dunhill St. & Roselle St.), Maps 11 & 12 (Soledad Creek Channel)
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Date:	June 10, 2013
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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.

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Site Conditions:

The City of San Diego (City) has developed the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MMP; Master Maintenance Program) to optimize its business processes and environmental protection practices related to channel operation and maintenance activities. The Master Maintenance Program is intended to integrate operation and maintenance planning, implementation and assessment activities with its water quality protection programs. This document provides a summary of the Individual Historic Assessment (IHA) activities conducted within the Soledad Canyon/Sorrento Creek Channel (**Reach 3**) and the 11000 Roselle Street/11100 Flintkote Avenue Channel (**Reach 7**) in order to comply with the MMP's Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR).

To better describe and assess the channels in the Sorrento area, the channel segments were assigned reach numbers (Reach 1, Reach 2, etc.) pertinent to the hydrology and hydraulic analysis conducted for the Individual Hydrology & Hydraulic Assessment (IHHA). While maintenance for the entire channel network will be assessed and impacts determined, this Individual Historical Assessment IHA focuses on the maintenance of the concrete channels (Reaches 3 and 7).

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The channels associated with this assessment report are located in the Sorrento Valley area, within the jurisdiction of the City of San Diego (City). See Attachment 1, Figure 1, Vicinity Map, for the project location and general overview. The major drainage facilities that serve the region consist of the Soledad Canyon Channel (commonly known as the Sorrento Creek Channel), the Los Peñasquitos Creek, the 11000 Roselle Street/11100 Flintkote Avenue Channel (commonly known as the Flintkote Channel), and the Dunhill Street at Roselle Street Channel (commonly known as the Dunhill Street Channel). The Sorrento Creek Channel is included in Maps 7, 11, and 12 of the MMP, the Los Peñasquitos Creek is included in MMP map 7 and 8, the Flintkote Channel is included in MMP map 9, and the Dunhill Street Channel is included in MMP map 10.

The project is generally located in Sorrento Valley at the Interstate 5/Interstate 805 interchange within the City's Coastal Overlay Zone and Torrey Pines Community Plan and Local Coastal

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Program (LCP). The project area is zoned IL-3-1 (Industrial-Light) and designated for Industrial and Open Space land uses in the Torrey Pines Community Plan LCP. Reaches 3 and 7 are adjacent to the City's Multiple Species Conservation Program's Multi-Habitat Planning Area. The project area is also located within the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Special Flood Hazard Areas subject to inundation by the 1-percent Annual Chance Flood and 100-year floodway.

For purposes of this assessment, every drainage facility has been assigned a Reach number pertinent to the hydrology and hydraulic analysis conducted for the IHHA. The general location of every drainage facility and their assigned reach numbers are included in Attachment 1, Figure 2, Area of Potential Affect (APE). Although brief descriptions for Reaches 1 through 8 have been included below, it is important to note that **Reach 3** and **Reach 7** are the focal drainage facilities of this assessment. The rest of the reaches are associated with the overall hydraulic analysis included herein are only incidental to the analyses and recommendations per this assessment.

REACHES:

Sorrento Creek – Reach 1:

Reach 1

Sorrento Creek (MMP Map 7-Los Peñasquitos Creek): Reach 1 is an earthen-bottom channel that extends from the southerly boundary of the Torrey Pines Preserve, which is located opposite to Estuary Way, to a point approximately 738 feet to the southeast where the Los Peñasquitos Creek's Reach 4, confluences with Sorrento Creek's Reach 2. The Reach 1 main channel top width is approximately 100 feet, and the channel bottom width varies from approximately 60 to 90 feet. The original channel configuration identified in the 1997 Sorrento Creek Emergency Project and the redesigned 2006 Sorrento Creek Maintenance Project included an additional 980 linear feet north into the Torrey Pines State Reserve. There will be no channel maintenance within this reach.

Soledad Creek – Reaches 2 through 3:

Soledad Creek (MMP Maps 11 & 12 – Soledad Creek): The proposed maintenance in the Soledad Creek can be segmented into two distinct channel types: a) Earthen, Reach 2, and b) Concrete-lined, Reach 3.

Reach 2

Earthen-portion of Soledad Creek (MMP Map 11): Reach 2 is an earthen-bottom channel that extends to the southeast for approximately 1,590 feet from the upstream end of Reach 1 to the downstream end of Sorrento Creek's Reach 3. The Reach 2 main channel top width varies in width from approximately 10 to 20 for most of its length, while it transitions to approximately 45 feet at its upstream end. The channel bottom width varies from approximately 8 to 15 feet. There will be no channel maintenance within Reach 2.

Reach 3

Concrete-lined portion of Soledad Creek (MMP Maps 11 & 12-Soledad Creek): Reach 3 is a trapezoidal concrete-lined channel that extends from the southerly end of Reach 2 to the southeast for approximately 2,280 feet to a point located approximately 1,550 feet to the southeast of Sorrento Valley Boulevard, where the trapezoidal concrete-lined channel ends and transitions to an earthen-bottom channel. The trapezoidal channel geometry consists of a 5-foot deep, 63-foot wide bottom, and 1.5-to-1 side slope section. Maintenance in Reach 3 will occur using a skid steer or

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similar type equipment to remove accumulated sediment, vegetation and other debris from the concrete channel bottom to the excavator located at the access points designated on the maintenance plans. The excavator, or similar equipment, will scoop the accumulated material into waiting dump trucks. The dump trucks will then dispose of the accumulated materials at an appropriate disposal facility. Access, loading, and staging areas for this channel maintenance include Access and Loading Areas 3A and 3B, Fueling Area 3A and 3B, and Staging Area 3A and 3B. Maintenance will occur within this reach. However there will be no subsurface disturbance associated with this activity as all work areas are 100% concrete-lined or asphalt paved.

Los Peñasquitos Creek – Reaches 4 through 6:

Los Peñasquitos Creek (MMP Map 8-Los Peñasquitos Creek): Similar to the Sorrento Creek Channel, the Los Peñasquitos Creek was also divided into three reaches, Reach 4, 5, and 6. Reach 4 is bound by commercial complexes to the north, and by Sorrento Valley Boulevard to the south. Reach 5 is within Caltrans right-of-way, and it is completely below the Interstate 5/Interstate 805 merge bridges. Reach 6 is bound by undeveloped open space to the north, and by commercial/light industrial complexes to the south. Reaches 4, 5, and 6 flow roughly in an east to west direction and confluence with Reach 2. Reach 4 extends approximately 1,350 feet from the confluence with Reach 2, to the west side of the Interstate 5 southbound bridge. Reach 5 extends approximately 635 feet from Reach 4 to the east side of Caltrans northbound on-ramp bridge. Reach 6 extends to the east approximately 1,170 feet from the east end of Reach 5. Reaches 4 and 6 consist of an earthen-bottom channel, while Reach 5 is a concrete-lined channel. Reach 4 through 6 vary in bottom width from 75 to 100 feet, with 1.5-to-1 side slopes that are protected with riprap. There will be no channel maintenance within Reach 4, Reach 5, or Reach 6.

Flintkote Channel – Reach 7:

Reach 7

Flintkote channel (MMP Map 9-11000 Roselle St/11100 Flintkote Ave): Reach 7 is a trapezoidal concrete-lined channel that extends for approximately 1,000 feet, from the easterly side of Flintkote Avenue, to the Sorrento Creek Reach 2 near the stream confluence. Reach 7 flows roughly in a southwest to northeast direction, bisecting a light industrial park along its entire length, and crossing Roselle Street. A 2-foot high, 12-foot wide culvert conveys the storm flows under Roselle Street and a dual 36-inch Reinforced Concrete Pipe (RCP) culvert discharges the storm flows into Sorrento Creek's Reach 2. The trapezoidal geometry is described as a 4-foot deep, 8-foot wide bottom, and 1-to-1 side slopes. Access, loading, and staging areas for this channel maintenance include Access and Loading Areas 7A, 7B, and 7C, and Staging Area 7A. Maintenance in Reach 7 will occur using a skid steer or similar type equipment to remove accumulated sediment, vegetation and other debris from the concrete channel bottom to the excavator located at the access points designated on the maintenance plans. The excavator, or similar equipment, will scoop the accumulated material into waiting dump trucks. The dump trucks will then dispose of the accumulated materials at an appropriate disposal facility subsurface disturbance associated with this activity or these areas. Maintenance will occur within this reach. However there will be no subsurface disturbance associated with this activity as all work areas are 100% concrete-lined or asphalt paved.

Reach 5, Reach 6, and Reach 8 are not included in this assessment because they were eliminated from further consideration for maintenance prior to survey.

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This section establishes the context for the evaluation of historical resources through an overview of the environmental setting, the prehistory, and the ethnographic identity of the Project area.

Natural Environmental Setting

The Project Area of Potential Effects (APE) sits within Quaternary Alluvium and Slopewash (undifferentiated) fill within Sorrento Valley (Kennedy 1975). This fill contains modern alluvial deposits of an unknown depth. The Pacific Ocean is located approximately 1.6 miles west of the survey area.

Cultural Setting

The following sections have been excerpted from the Historical Resources Guidelines (City of San Diego 2001) and serves to provide a comparative framework for the prehistory of the region and context for this testing and evaluation report.

The history of San Diego can be divided into four prehistoric periods, one ethnohistoric period, and three historic periods.

EARLY MAN PERIOD (BEFORE 8500 BC)

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

Careful scientific investigation of any possible Early Man archaeological remains in this region would be assigned a high research priority. Such a priority would reflect both the substantial popular interest in the issue and the general anthropological importance which any confirmation of a very early human presence in the western hemisphere would have. Anecdotal reports have surfaced over the years that Early Man deposits have been found in the lower levels of later sites in Mission Valley. However, no reports or analyses have been produced supporting these claims.

PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD (8500-6000 BC)

The earliest generally-accepted archaeological culture of present-day San Diego County is the Paleo-Indian culture of the San Dieguito Complex. This complex is usually assigned to the Paleo-Indian Stage and dated to about 10,500 years ago. It would therefore appear to be contemporary with the better-known Fluted Point Tradition of the High Plains and elsewhere and the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition of the Desert West. The San Dieguito Complex is believed to represent a

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nomadic hunting culture by some investigators of the complex (Davis et al. 1969; Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1929, 1966; Warren 1966, 1967), characterized by the use of a variety of scrapers, choppers, bifaces, large projectile points and crescentics; a scarcity or absence of milling implements; and a preference for fine-grained volcanic rock over metaquartzite.

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

EARLY ARCHAIC PERIOD (6000 BC-AD 0)

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

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

LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD (AD 0-1769)

The Late Prehistoric Period in San Diego County is represented by two distinct cultural patterns, the Yuman Tradition from the Colorado Desert region and the Shoshonean Tradition from the north. These cultural patterns are represented locally by the Cuyamaca Complex from the mountains of southern San Diego County and the San Luis Rey Complex of northern San Diego County. The people of the Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey Complexes are ancestral to the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay (Diegueño) and Luiseño, respectively. Prehistorically, the Kumeyaay were a hunting and gathering culture that adapted to a wide range of ecological zones from the coast to the Peninsular Range. A shift in grinding technology, reflected by the addition of the

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pestle and mortar to the mano and metate, signifying an increased emphasis on acorns as a primary food staple, as well as the introduction of the bow and arrow (i.e., small Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched projectile points), obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source in Imperial County and human cremation, serve to differentiate Late Prehistoric populations from earlier peoples. Pottery is also characteristic of the Cuyamaca Complex, but is absent from the San Luis Rey Complex until relatively late (post AD 1500).

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

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

ETHNOHISTORIC PERIOD

The founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769 by Father Junípero Serra and Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798 by Father Lasuén brought about profound changes in the lives of the Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay (Diegueño) and Shoshonean-speaking Luiseño of San Diego County. The coastal Kumeyaay and Luiseño were quickly brought into their respective missions or died from introduced diseases. Ethnographic work, therefore, has concentrated on the mountain and desert peoples who were able to retain some of their aboriginal culture. As a result, ethnographic accounts of the coastal Kumeyaay and Luiseño are few. Today the descendants of the Kumeyaay bands are divided among 12 reservations in the south county and the descendants of the Luiseño bands among five reservations in the north county.

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

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

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

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

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

Territorial divisions among Kumeyaay residential communities were normally set by the circuit of moves between villages by *cimuLs* in search of food. As Spier (1923:307) noted, the entire territory was not occupied at one time, but rather the communities moved between resources in such a manner that in the course of a year all of the recognized settlements may have been occupied. While a *cimuL* could own, or more correctly control, a tract of land with proscribed rights, no one from another *cimuL* was denied access to the resources of nature (Luomala 1963:285; Spier 1923:306); since no individual owned the resources, they were to be shared.

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

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

SPANISH PERIOD (AD 1769-1822)

In spite of Juan Cabrillo's earlier landfall on Point Loma in 1542, the Spanish colonization of Alta California did not begin until 1769. Concerns over Russian and English interests in California motivated the Spanish government to send an expedition of soldiers, settlers, and missionaries to occupy and secure the northwestern borderlands of New Spain. This was to be accomplished through the establishment and cooperative inter-relationship of three institutions: the Presidio, Mission, and Pueblo. In 1769, a land expedition led by Gaspár de Portola reached San Diego Bay, where it met those who had survived the trip by sea on the *San Antonio* and the *San Carlos*. Initially camp was made on the shore of the bay in the area that is now downtown San Diego. Lack of water at this location, however, led to the movement of the camp on May 14, 1769 to a small hill closer to the San Diego River and near the Kumeyaay village of Cosoy. Father Junípero Serra arrived in July of the same year to find the Presidio serving mostly as a hospital. The Spanish built a primitive Mission and Presidio structure on the hill near the river. The first chapel was built of wooden stakes and had a roof made of tule reeds. Brush huts and temporary shelters were also built.

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

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

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

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

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

MEXICAN PERIOD (AD 1822-1846)

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

Another change in Mexican San Diego was the decline of the Presidio and the rise of the civilian Pueblo. The establishment of Pueblos in California under the Spanish government met with only moderate success and none of the missions obtained their ultimate goal, which was to convert to a Pueblo. Pueblos did, however, begin to form somewhat spontaneously near the California Presidios. As early as 1791, Presidio commandants in California were given the authority to grant small house lots and garden plots to soldiers and their families (Richman 1911:346). Sometime after 1800, soldiers from the San Diego Presidio began to move themselves and their families from the Presidio buildings to the tableland down the hill near the San Diego River. Historian William Smythe noted that Don Blas Aguilar, who was born in 1811, remembered at least 15 such grants below Presidio Hill by 1821 (Smythe 1908:99). Of these 15 grants, only five within the boundaries of what would become Old Town had houses in 1821. These included the retired commandant Francisco Ruiz adobe (now known as the Carrillo Adobe), another building later owned by Henry Fitch on Calhoun Street, the Ybanes and Serrano houses on Juan Street near Washington Street, and a small adobe house on the main plaza owned by Juan Jose Maria Marron (*San Diego Union*

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6-15-1873:3). By 1827, as many as 30 homes existed around the central plaza, and in 1835, Mexico granted San Diego official Pueblo (town) status. At this time the town had a population of nearly 500 residents, later reaching a peak of roughly 600 (Killea 1966:9-35). By 1835, the Presidio, once the center of life in Spanish San Diego, had been abandoned and lay in ruins. Mission San Diego de Alcalá fared little better. In 1842, 100 Indians lived under the care of the friars and only a few main buildings were habitable (Pourade 1963:11-12, 17-18). The town and the ship landing area (La Playa) were now the centers of activity in Mexican San Diego.

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

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

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

AMERICAN PERIOD (AD 1846-PRESENT)

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXISTING CONDITIONS

ARCHITECTURE

The built environment, including structures and landscapes, is a vital source of historical evidence on past lifeways, work, ideas, cultural values, and adaptations. The built environment is neither a product of random events nor static phenomena. The rearrangement of structural features and land use are part of the way in which people organize their lives. Landscapes are lands that have been shaped and modified by human actions and conscious design to provide housing, accommodate production systems, develop communication and transportation networks, designate social inequalities, and express aesthetics (Rubertone 1989).

Vernacular architectural studies have demonstrated that pioneer farmers and urban dwellers used folk styles to meet specific needs. Analysis of these house types illustrates adaptation by households as a result of changing needs, lifestyle, and economic status. Studies of structural forms at military complexes have documented changes in technology and national defense priorities, and industrial site studies have documented technological innovation and adaptation. The spatial relationships of buildings and spaces, and changes in those relationships through time, also reflect cultural values and adaptive strategies (Carlson 1990; Stewart-Abernathy 1986).

San Diego's built environment spans over 200 years of architectural history. The real urbanization of the City as it is today began in 1869 when Alonzo Horton moved the center of commerce and government from Old Town (Old San Diego) to New Town (downtown). Development spread from downtown based on a variety of factors, including the availability of potable water and transportation corridors. Factors such as views, and access to public facilities affected land values, which in turn affected the character of neighborhoods that developed.

During the Victorian Era of the late 1800s and early 1900s, the areas of Golden Hill, Uptown, Banker's Hill, and Sherman Heights were developed. Examples of the Victorian Era architectural styles remain in those communities, as well as in Little Italy.

Little Italy developed in the same time period. The earliest development of the Little Italy area was by Chinese and Japanese fishermen who occupied stilt homes along the bay. After the 1905 earthquake in San Francisco, many Portuguese and Italian fishermen moved from San Francisco into the area; it was close to the water and the distance from downtown made land more affordable.

Barrio Logan began as a residential area, but because of proximity to rail freight and shipping freight docks the area became more mixed with conversion to industrial uses. This area was more suitable to the industrial uses because land values were not as high: topographically the area is more level and not as interesting in terms of views as the areas north of downtown. Various ethnic groups settled in the area because there land ownership was available to them.

San Ysidro began to be developed at about the same time, the turn of the century. The early settlers were followers of the Littlelanders movement. There, the pattern of development was lots designed to accommodate small plots of land for each homeowner to farm as part of a farming-residential cooperative community. Nearby Otay Mesa-Nestor began to be developed by farmers of Germanic and Swiss background. Some of the prime citrus groves in California were in the Otay Mesa-Nestor area. In addition, there were grape growers of Italian heritage who settled in the Otay River Valley and tributary canyons and produced wine for commercial purposes.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

At the time downtown was being built, there began to be summer cottage/retreat developments in what are now the Beach communities and the La Jolla area. The early structures in these areas were not of substantial construction; they were primarily temporary vacation housing.

Development spread to the Greater North Park and Mission Hills areas during the early 1900s. The neighborhoods were built as small lots, a single lot at a time; there was not large tract housing development of those neighborhoods. These areas provided affordable housing away from the downtown area and development expanded as transportation improved.

There was farming and ranching in Mission Valley until the middle portion of the 20th century when the uses were converted to commercial and residential. There were dairy farms and chicken ranches adjacent to the San Diego River where now there are motels, restaurants, office complexes, and regional shopping malls.

There was little development north of the San Diego River until Linda Vista was developed as military housing in the 1940s. The federal government improved public facilities and extended water and sewer pipelines to the area. From Linda Vista, development spread north of Mission Valley to the Clairemont Mesa and Kearny Mesa areas. Development in these communities was mixed use and residential on moderate-size lots.

San Diego State University was established in the 1920s. Development of the state college area began then and the development of the Navajo community was outgrowth from the college area and from the west.

Tierrasanta, previously owned by the U.S. Navy, was developed in the 1970s. It was one of the first planned unit developments with segregation of uses. Tierrasanta and many of the communities that have developed since, such as Rancho Penasquitos and Rancho Bernardo, represent the typical development pattern in San Diego in the last 25 to 30 years: uses are well-segregated with commercial uses located along the main thoroughfares, and the residential uses are located in between. Industrial uses are located in planned industrial parks.

Examples of every major period and style remain, although few areas retain neighborhood-level architectural integrity due to several major building booms when older structures were demolished prior to preservation movements and stricter regulations regarding historic structures. Among the recognized styles in San Diego are Spanish Colonial, Pre-Railroad New England, National Vernacular, Victorian Italianate, Stick, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Shingle, Folk Victorian, Mission, Craftsman, Monterey Revival, Italian Renaissance, Spanish Eclectic, Egyptian Revival, Tudor Revival, Modernistic, and International (McAlester and McAlester 1990).

Research interests related to the built environment include San Diego's railroad and maritime history; development in relationship to the automobile; the role of recreation in the development of specific industries, as well as the design and implementation of major regional planning and landscaping projects; the role of international fairs on architecture, landscape architecture, and city building; the development of industrial and military technologies between the two world wars; the relationship between climate, terrain, native plant material, local gardening, and horticultural practices; planning and subdivision practices from the turn of the century to the present day; and the post-war period of suburbanization.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Survey Methods and Date:

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

In accordance with Mitigation Measure 4.4.1, the Project APE includes access, loading, staging, and maintenance areas of Reach 3 and Reach 7 (Attachment 1, Figures 1 & 2).

METHODS

The following sections describe the methods that were used for the intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area.

Survey Methods

Prior to pedestrian survey of the Project APE, URS completed a records search and reviewed Project related documents. Archival research included a records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) for a quarter-mile radius around the project APE, as well as a supplemental buffer of an additional quarter-mile, resulting in a half-mile total records search buffer (see Attachment 2, Figure 3, and Attachment 3, Figure 4). Two Potential Biological Mitigation sites in Los Penasquitos Canyon Preserve were included in the background research efforts, but were not surveyed as a part of this IHA, as they are scheduled to be surveyed at a later date. The document review included the Master Maintenance Program, archaeological site records, reports, aerial photos, and historical maps.

After completing the records research, an intensive pedestrian survey was executed of the Project APE (Attachment 4, Figure 5). The goal of the survey was complete coverage of the Project APE using linear transects, with surveyors spaced 10 to 15 meters apart (10-meter spacing with vegetation, 15-meter spacing with no vegetation). These thresholds were intended to be applied to the whole of the Project APE, although actual transect width varied due to dense vegetation, steep slopes, and existing development. The survey team was equipped with a Trimble XH global positioning unit, which was used to capture the geographic UTM coordinates and to record any new observations of cultural materials.

On April 3, 2013, the intensive pedestrian survey of the Project APE was completed by Dimitra Zalarvis-Chase, a Registered Professional Archaeologist from URS, and Native American Monitor, Gabriel Kitchen, from Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Inc. Coverage was completed using transects, spaced at 5-meter wide intervals over the accessible survey areas. Ground visibility ranged from 0-10% in all reaches, and 0%-30% visibility in staging and access-loading areas. Extremely thick and tall vegetation prevented 100% access to the banks of all reaches. An Archaeological Survey Coverage Map is included in Attachment 4, Figure 5, along with photos of the survey area.

Record Search Results:

This section summarizes the previous studies and cultural resources within the Project APE and within a quarter-mile radius.

Record Search Results

URS requested a records search from the SCIC on March 26, 2013 and on April 19, 2012 for a quarter-mile buffer around the project APE, as well as an additional half-mile buffer in order to identify previously recorded cultural resources and cultural resource investigations pertinent to the current study (Attachment 2, Figure 3).

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Results received from the SCIC contained specific information regarding all previously recorded prehistoric and historic sites and isolates with trinomial or primary numbers; site record forms and updates for all archaeological resources previously identified; and previous investigation boundaries and National Archaeological Database citations for associated reports, historic maps, and historic addresses. Also reviewed were the properties listed on the California Points of Historical Interest, California Historical Landmarks, California Historical Resources Inventory, local registries of historic properties, California Register of Historical Resources, and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Results from the record search revealed that 131 investigations have been previously conducted within the Project footprint and Project buffer (Attachment 2, Tables 1 and 2). Of the 131 investigations, 39 investigations were conducted within the Project footprint.

The SCIC identified a total of 33 previously recorded cultural resources (2 historic sites, 24 prehistoric sites, 1 multi-component site, 1 isolate, 4 historic road alignments, and 1 historic railroad,) within the Project footprint and Project buffer (Confidential Attachment 3, Figure 4).

Of the 33 previously recorded resources only 1 historic resource, the Atchison-Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad (CA-SDI-16385), occurs within the Project footprint and is listed as Not Eligible (6Y) for the NRHP. It has not been evaluated for the California Register of Historic Places or any Local registers.

Three historic resources are located within the project buffer. The Ruiz-Alvarado/El Cuervo Adobe (CA-SDI-05201H) is located in the project buffer and is NRHP Listed as an Individual Property (1S). The initial record search recorded this adobe in two different locations; one location up on a terrace out of the floodplain, the other down in the meadow within a work area. Both locations were surveyed for the described resources. It was determined that the terrace location was the correct location on record for the described resource. However, the other location will be treated as having the potential for buried resources for management purposes. The Sorrento Pet Cemetery (P-37-029965) and the Hawk Street Bungalow (P-37-024736) are both recorded historic properties. An NHRP status is not indicated on their current records. None of these properties are visible from any of the proposed work areas and will not be subject to any indirect effects from the project.

The four historic roads that traversed the project area date from 1830 to 1856. Portions of these linear features appear in the project buffer. However, due to the quality and scale of the maps, their exact historic alignments are not discernible. It appears all four alignments of these roads within the project area have been subsumed by modern day highways and roads and are no longer distinguishable within the project area.

Prehistoric site CA-SDI-04609 has been evaluated and appears to be NRHP Eligible. However the current site record does not yet reflect an official NRHP determination. Additionally, this site now encompasses CA-SDI-05443.

Four prehistoric sites (CA-SDI-05198, CA-SDI-05613, CA-SDI-09863, and CA-SDI-17386) have been impacted by roads and agricultural activities. They appear NRHP ineligible.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Ten prehistoric sites (CA-SDI-01010, CA-SDI-01064, CA-SDI-04513, CA-SDI-04647, CA-SDI-07439, CA-SDI-08117, CA-SDI-13241, CA-SDI-17391a, and CA-SDI-1739b) and one multi-component site (CA-SDI-05193) have been partly to completely destroyed by development and are either not eligible or not likely to be eligible for NRHP listing.

The remaining eight prehistoric sites (CA-SDI-00531, CA-SDI-01087, CA-SDI-01106, CA-SDI-05826, CA-SDI-08116, CA-SDI-10815, CA-SDI-17200, and CA-SDI-19721) and one isolate (P-37-025849) remain unevaluated for NRHP eligibility.

Are any Native American Tribes expected to be concerned about the proposed maintenance?

YES NO X

If yes, identify the tribe and their potential concerns:

As per the Master Maintenance Program Appendix C, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and the local Native American community for input regarding possible impacts to historical resources within the Project APE, particularly as they relate to traditional cultural properties and areas of Native American sensitivity, was not required. However, Native American Monitor, Gabriel Kitchen, from Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Inc. participated in the pedestrian survey of the Project APE and expressed no concerns regarding historical resources.

Archaeological Survey Results:

The Project occurs in an area of moderate to high archaeological sensitivity. The topography and location were conducive to prehistoric settlement and resource exploitation, as evidenced by the high number and close proximity of prehistoric sites within the ½ mile search buffer, some of which contain significant midden deposits. The area also has well-documented historic settlement and agricultural use areas.

Within the Project Area, one previously recorded site was relocated and no new sites or isolates were discovered as a result of the intensive pedestrian survey (Attachment 4). Ground visibility was extremely poor, hindering efforts to observe artifacts that may be present within the Project APE. Therefore, historical resources and Native American monitoring of specific project areas is recommended where ground disturbance is scheduled to occur (refer to "Additional Comments or Recommendations" section for specific recommendations).

Given the extent of industrial, commercial, and transportation development within the project APE and surrounding area, cultural materials within the Project vicinity are likely disturbed or have been redeposited in the area after being transported by erosion or fluvial activity, with little potential for NRHP eligibility. The following discussion addresses these topics in relation to the survey results of the project components.

Reach 3, Reach 7 and associated Access, Loading, and Staging Areas. Reach 3, Reach 7, Access and Loading Areas 3A, 3B, 7A, 7B, and 7C; Staging Areas 3A, 3B, and 7A; and Fueling Areas 3A and 3B are 100% paved over with asphalt or cement with no ground visibility. Project plans do not include the removal or breaching of the cement or asphalt liners. The visibility at these locations was 0% and no mitigation efforts are required for these Reaches.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Reach 1, Reach 2, and Reach 4 and associated Access, Loading, and Staging Areas. Access Area 1A is a walking path where visibility was 100%; however, it is completely artificial and composed of imported fill, rip-rap, #2 road rock, and pea gravel. Access Area 2A is a picnic area where visibility ranged from 10-30%. It has clearly had overbanking events and incurred slight modifications for the installation of recreational conveniences such as picnic tables. However, it appears to be a relatively natural area. Reach Staging Areas 1A, 2A, 2B, and 3A are also 100% paved over with no ground visibility. No resources were observed in the access or staging areas.

Reach-1 is earthen bottomed with moving water spanning the width of the channel, and ranging from 1 to 3-feet deep. The south bank is artificially constructed of riff-raff with visibility ranging from 0-20%. The north bank of Reach-1 appears natural. However, the north bank was so heavily vegetated that access was unachievable and visibility was zero. Reach-2 is earthen bottomed with moving water spanning two-thirds of the channel, and ranging from 1 to 3-feet deep. Visibility on the artificially constructed south bank ranged from 20-40%. Visibility on the north bank was 0% due to thick vegetation. Reach-4 is earthen bottomed with moving water spanning the width of the channel, and ranging from 1 to 3-feet deep. It exhibits artificial banks constructed of riff-raff and concrete and is thickly vegetated alongside and within the channel. Visibility ranged from 0-10%, with the visible portion being limited to the eastern end of Reach-4.

To this end, Reach 1, Reach 2, and Reach 4 are all earthen-bottomed channels which should be considered to have high sensitivity for historical resources. Historical resources and Native American monitoring of ground disturbance is recommended. The same measures would apply to access area 2A. However, these Reaches and their associated access and staging area will not be maintained during this year's activities.

Reach 5, Reach 6, and Reach 8. Reach 5, Reach 6, Reach 8, and all access and staging areas associated with those reaches, were removed from the project design before survey was implemented. Therefore, these proposed project components will not be impacted and were not surveyed for this project.

CA-SDI-16385

CA-SDI-16385 is the only previously recorded site within the original Project Area at the time of survey. Site CA-SDI-16385 was first recorded in 2002 by CRM Tech, and evaluated in 2009 by ASM Affiliates. The site consists of a segment of the former Atchison-Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, also known historically as the Surf Line. It is currently operated the North County Transit District and known as The Coaster. This length of track was originally constructed in 1882-1883 as a part of the Southern California Railroad, which was the first Santa Fe subsidiary in California.

The recorded segment is one and one-half miles long, extending approximately 180-feet west of Sorrento Valley Road (western terminus) to 400 ft. east of Arbutus street (eastern terminus). This segment has one double-track and includes three wooden trestles, one of which (Bridge 247.7), is located within the project footprint where it crosses the Los Penasquitos Channel (Reach-4). Bridge 247.7 is a 154-ft. long ballast deck, timber pile trestle railroad bridge. The bridge is comprised of two primary components, the wooden trestle and deck. The trestles consist of seven vertical and/or slightly inclined timber piles, approximately 14 inches in diameter with bi-directional cross bracing, and steel stringers and caps that support a 15-ft. wide ballast deck. Date

EXISTING CONDITIONS

nails were identified in several locations on the timber piles. The deck consists of wooden timbers, above which in stratigraphic order are: sealing membrane layer, crushed rock ballast and railroad track (comprising of the tie plate, cross tie, spike, and rail) at the top. Metal piping runs the length of the bridge. Bridge 247.7 is a typical timber trestle railroad bridge, which can be found across the United States. During the current survey in 2013, Ms. Dimitra Zalarvis-Chase observed that the bridge remains in the same condition as documented by ASM in 2010.

Although the Santa Fe Surf Line played an important role in the early development of the city and county of San Diego, the evaluation conducted by ASM Affiliates found this segment to have poor integrity of materials and workmanship as tracks, ties, ballast, signals, bridges, culverts and other railroad features had been replaced and upgraded. The bridge that crosses the Soledad Channel in the Project APE was constructed in the early 1940s when the Santa Fe railroad completed a major upgrading and modernization of its rail facilities. The Soledad depot and platform associated with this segment are no longer in existence and the current tracks were replaced in the 1990s. Other than the railroad berm through the Soledad Valley wetlands, nothing remains of the original Santa Fe railroad during its period of significance. This segment of the Santa Fe Surf Line does not retain sufficient integrity and has been recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Due to project changes, the channel associated with this resource is no longer included in the Project. Therefore, the Project is expected to have no impacts to this resource. An updated DPR Form 523I for CA-SDI-1638 is included in Confidential Attachment 5.

Maintenance is only proposed in Reaches 3 and 7 at this time. Reaches 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 8, and all access and staging areas associated with those reaches, were removed from the proposed maintenance area before survey was implemented. Therefore, these proposed project components will not be impacted by project activities and no mitigation measures are required. These reaches are not discussed further in this IHA.

MAINTENANCE IMPACTS

Is there a moderate or high potential for archaeological resources to occur in or adjacent to the impact area:

YES X NO

The Project APE and vicinity have an overall moderate to high potential for containing obscured or buried archaeological resources as evidenced by the numerous and significant historical resources found adjacent to and within a half-mile of the project area.

The original project plan considered channel maintenance work in both earthen-bottom and cement-lined channels. Sensitive areas were identified specifically as any earthen bottom reaches (Reach 1, Reach 2, or Reach 4), Access area 1A, and the vicinity of the railroad trestle. However, all project earthen bottom Reaches have been removed from the final project plans.

The final extent of project work includes only Reach 3 and Reach 7, and their associated access, loading, and staging areas. All of the final work, access, loading, and staging areas (see Attachment 1, Figure 2, H&H work Area) are 100% paved with asphalt or concrete. The concrete and asphalt layers will provide adequate protection from project impacts to any potential resources

MAINTENANCE IMPACTS

located in the APE, under the concrete. Project plans do not included breach or removal of concrete liners and therefore do not require archaeological monitoring.

By project modification, the potential to encounter archaeological resources has been reduced to a low potential in the APE. However, should the cement liner be breached or there is cause to remove or replace any portion of the cement liner, or if project work moves beyond the cement lined portion of the channel, archaeological monitoring will be required.

MITIGATION

Environmental Mitigation Requirements:

PEIR MAINTENANCE PROTOCOL

HIST-2 Conduct a pre-maintenance meeting on-site prior to any activity that may occur within, or adjacent to, sensitive historical resources. The qualified archaeologist shall point out sensitive historical resources to be avoided during maintenance, identify any specific measures which should be implemented to minimize impacts, and direct crews or other personnel to protect sensitive historical resources as necessary.

What, if any, PEIR mitigation measures are applicable?

Because project work only occurs in cement-lined Reach 3 and Reach 7, and their associated paved access, loading, and staging areas, no mitigation measures are necessary outside of PEIR HIST-2 protocol, as stated above.

What, if any, other measures are required?

See site specific recommendations below.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations

No further work is recommended for CA-SDI-16385 as the proposed maintenance will not alter or disturb the railroad bridge.

If the project is modified to reintroduce and include any areas identified as having moderate to high potential for the presence of buried cultural deposits, specifically any earthen bottom reaches (Reach 1, Reach 2, or Reach 4), access area R1A, or if work is to occur within the vicinity of the railroad trestle, mitigation measures will be implemented. These areas should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor during project-related ground disturbance. This is consistent with PEIR mitigation measure 4.4.3.2 and 4.4.3.3.

For reference, a copy of the PEIR Mitigation Measures has been included in their entirety in Attachment 6.

Individual Historical Assessment Report Attachments:

Attachment 1: Project Maps
Attachment 2: Records Search Results Summary

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

Attachment 3: Confidential Records Search Results
Attachment 4: Survey Coverage Map and Project Photos
Attachment 5: Confidential Department of Parks and Recreation Form
Attachment 6: Applicable PEIR Mitigation Measures
Attachment 7: Confidential Paleontological Record Search Results

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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

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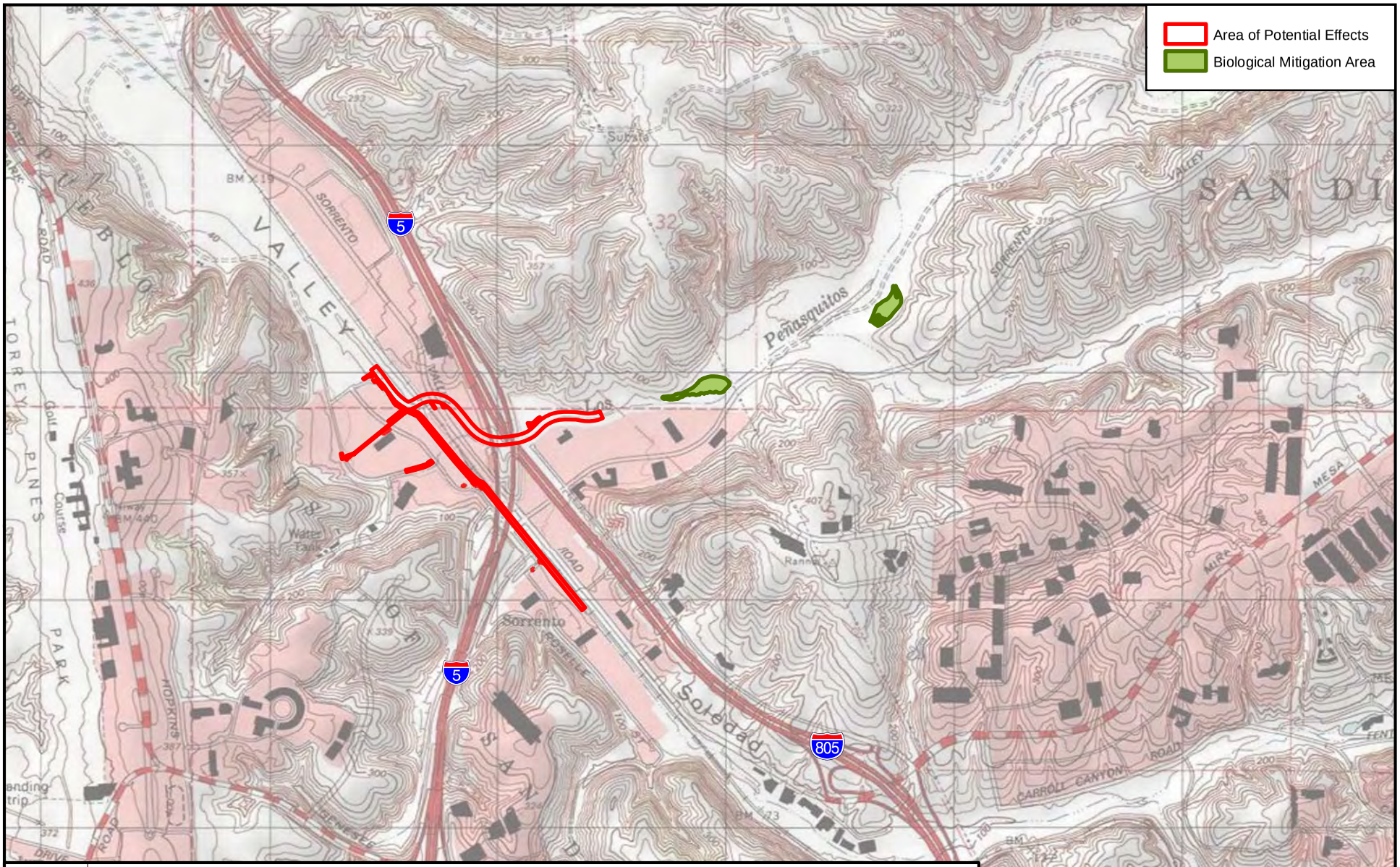
ATTACHMENT 1

Individual Historical Assessment Report - Sorrento Creek-Flintkote-Soledad-Los Penasquitos Channel



SOURCES:
APE, Mitigation Areas (City of San Diego, 2013). Del Mar Quadrangle (USGS, 1975).

VICINITY MAP
SORRENTO CREEK/FLINTKOTE/SOLEDAD CHANNEL
MASTER STORM WATER MAINTENANCE PROGRAM
CITY OF SAN DIEGO

URS

1000 0 1000 2000 Feet

SCALE: 1" = 2,000' (1:24,000)
SCALE CORRECT WHEN PRINTED AT 8.5x11

CREATED BY: PM	DATE: 4/29/2013	FIG. NO: 1
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Reach 1
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STAGING AREA 3B
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ACCESS AREA 3A
ACCESS AREA 3C
STAGING AREA 3C
FLINTKOTE
ROSELLE
DUNHILL
SORRENTO VALLEY BLVD
SORRENTO VALLEY RD
Peñasquitos
Los
Sorrento
Mesa
Water Tank
Ranch A
5
805
H&H Work Area (Reach 3 & 7 only)
Cultural APE
Access Area
Staging Area
Biological Mitigation Area

SOURCES:
APE, Access, Staging, Mitigation Areas (City of San Diego, 2013).
Roads (SanGIS, 11/2011). Del Mar Quandrangle (USGS, 1975).

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE)
SORRENTO CREEK/FLINTKOTE/SOLEDAD CHANNEL
MASTER STORM WATER MAINTENANCE PROGRAM
CITY OF SAN DIEGO

URS

300 0 300 600 Feet
SCALE: 1" = 600' (1:7,200)
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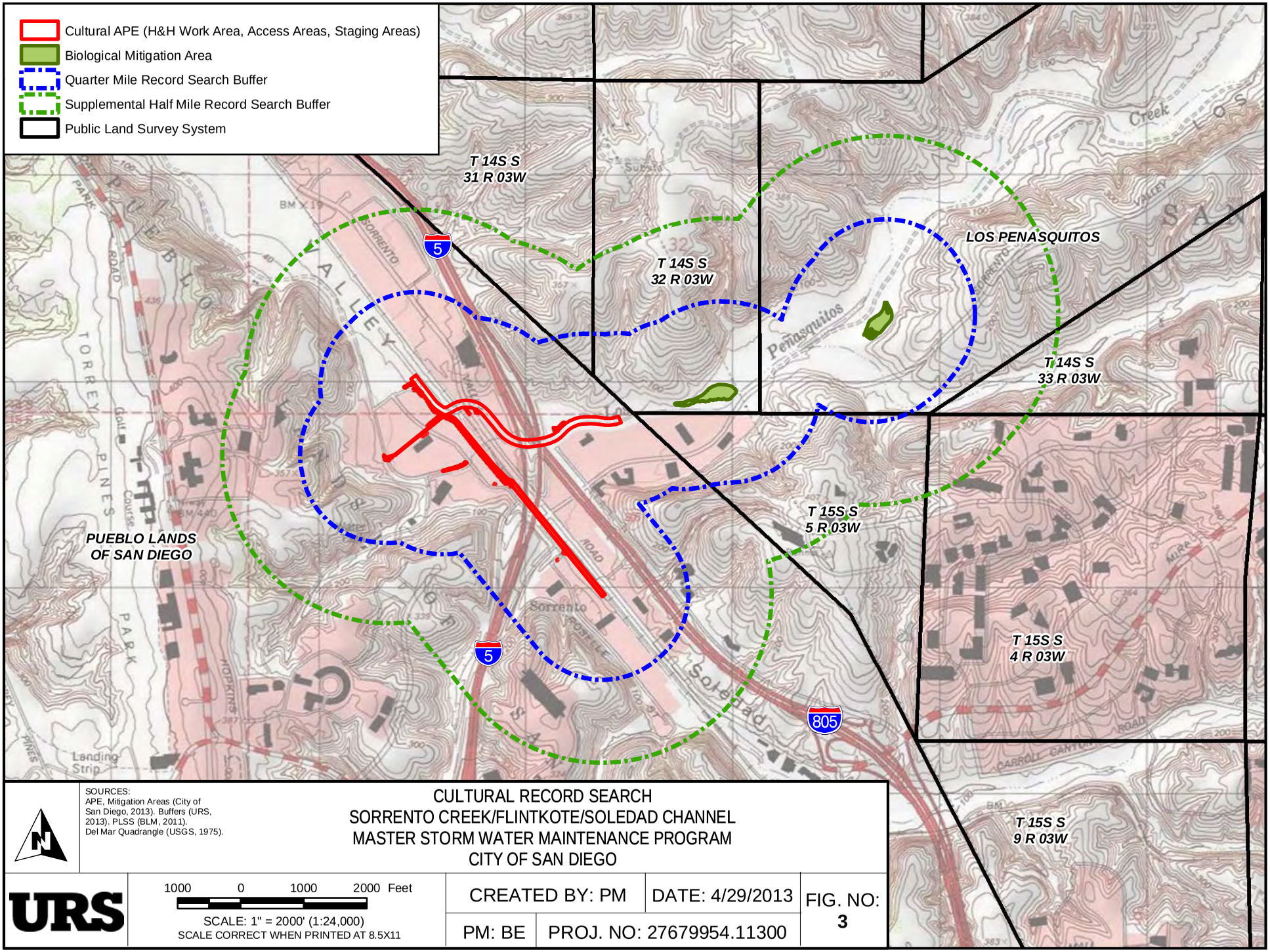
ATTACHMENT 2

Individual Historical Assessment Report - Sorrento Creek-Flintkote-Soledad-Los Penasquitos Channel



SOURCES:
APE, Mitigation Areas (City of San Diego, 2013). Buffers (URS, 2013). PLSS (BLM, 2011). Del Mar Quadrangle (USGS, 1975).

CULTURAL RECORD SEARCH
SORRENTO CREEK/FLINTKOTE/SOLEDAD CHANNEL
MASTER STORM WATER MAINTENANCE PROGRAM
CITY OF SAN DIEGO

URS

1000 0 1000 2000 Feet

SCALE: 1" = 2000' (1:24,000)
SCALE CORRECT WHEN PRINTED AT 8.5X11

CREATED BY: PM	DATE: 4/29/2013	FIG. NO: 3
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Table 1. Previous Investigations Within a 1/4-mile Radius of the Project Area

N.A.D.B # /RI #	Report Title	Date Prepared	Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Within Project Footprint or Search Buffer
1120012	SORRENTO VALLEY INDUSTRIAL PARK UNIT 8. MULTI SYSTEMS ASSOCIATES,INC.	1979	MULTI SYSTEMS ASSOCIATES,INC	CAL_SORRENTO LIMITED	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1120281	Archaeological Study of the Proposed Sorrento West Industrial Complex San Diego, California. WESTEC Services, Inc.	1978	Carrico, Richard	KITTY DUGAN	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1120425	Archaeological Survey of the Ridge. WESTEC Services, Inc.	1980	Carrico, Richard	PENSQUITOS PROPERTIES	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1120652	Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Higgins-Sorrento Valley Project (EQD No. 75-06-31P). Westec Services, Inc.	1975	Carrico, Richard	UNKNOWN	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1120809	Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Widening and Ramp Construction Route I-5/Carmel Valley Road San Diego County. Caltrans. Submited to Caltrans. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN DIEGO, CA 92182.	1985	Laylander, Don	CALTRANS	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1121397	Archaeological Investigation of the Sorrento Valley Road Pipeline Project Limited Linear Test, CITY OF SAN DIEGO SDM- W-654. Flower, Ike, and Roth Archaeological Consultants.	1979	Eidsness, Janet, Douglas Flower, Darcy Ike, and Linda Roth	MIKE MASANOVISCH CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1121625	Cultural Resources of the West Mira Mesa Planning Area. WESTEC Services, Inc.	1977	WESTEC Services, Inc.	UNKNOWN	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1121794	An Assessment of Cultural Resources in Los Penasquitos Canyon Reserve San Diego, California. Consulting Archaeologists. Submited to County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN DIEGO, CA 92182	1987	Schaefer, Jerry and Michael C. Elling	COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO PARKS AND RECREATION	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1121795	Archaeological and Biological Survey Reports for the San Andres Project County of San Diego. RECON.	1981	RECON-Regional Environmental Consultants	LOMA SANTA FE DEVELOPMENT COPORATION	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1122559	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE FOR THE SDGE RECONDUCTOR ALIGNMENT CITY OF SAN DIEGO. RECON.	1992	WADE, SUE	SAN DIEGO GAS AND ELECTRIC	DEL MAR	Project Footprint

Table 1. Previous Investigations Within a 1/4-mile Radius of the Project Area

N.A.D.B # /RI #	Report Title	Date Prepared	Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Within Project Footprint or Search Buffer
1122699	PHASE 1 HISTORIC PROPERTIES INVENTORY OF THE MID-COAST CORRIDOR TRANSPORTATION ALTERNATIVES, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. OGDEN ENVIROMENTAL AND ENERGY SERVICES CO.	1992	CARRICO, RICHARD, AND ET AL	ICF-KAISER ENGINEERS	LA JOLLA	Project Footprint
1122700	HISTORIC PROPERTIES INVENTORY FOR THE NORTH CITY WATER RECLAMATION PLANT EFFLUENT PIPELINE PROJECT (NORTH CITY AND EAST MISSION BAY PIPELINES) CLEAN WATER PROGRAM FOR GREATER SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. AFFINIS.	1992	ALTER, RUTH, AND MARY ROBBINS-WADE	THE BUTLER ROAD GROUP.	LA JOLLA, DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1123045	HISTORICAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND REPORT FOR THE LOS PENASQUITOS NORTH WETLAND CREATION PROJECT - REVISED. ASM AFFILIATES.	2004	LOHSTROH, STEPHANIE	METROPOLIAN WASTEWATER DEPARTMENT	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1123237	PENASQUITOS RELIEF TRUCK SEWER CITY COUNCIL APPROVAL. CITY OF SAN DIEGO.	1994	MONSERRATE, LAWRENCE C.	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1123674	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF THE LOS PENASQUITOS CANYON REVEGETATION PROJECT, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. CITY OF SAN DIEGO, ENGINEERING AND CAPITAL PROJECTS.	1999	PIGNIOLO, ANDREW R. AND MICHAEL BAKSH	TIERRA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1124398	NORTH TORREY PINES BRIDGE OVER LOS PENASQUITOS CREEK. GALLEGOS AND ASSOCIATES.	1995	KYLE, CAROLYN	CALTRANS	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1124480	2ND SUPPLEMENTAL HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY - 11-SD-5, P.M. R29.51. ROSEN, M.	1987	ROSEN, MARTIN	CALTRANS	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1124530	PRELIMINARY FINDING OF EFFECT (FOE) STATE ROAD 125-SOUTH. CALTRANS.	1995	WHITE, CHRIS	CALTRANS	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1124622	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY SORRENTO VALLEY TRUNK SEWER PROJECT SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. EDAW, INC.	2001	WAHOFF, TANYA AND JAMES CLELAND	CITY OF SAN DIEGO WATER AND WASTE WATER FACILITIES DIVISION	DEL MAR	Project Footprint

Table 1. Previous Investigations Within a 1/4-mile Radius of the Project Area

N.A.D.B # /RI #	Report Title	Date Prepared	Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Within Project Footprint or Search Buffer
1124715	APPENDICES TO THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE LOS PENASQUITOS CANYON PRESERVE MASTER PLAN. CITY OF SAN DIEGO.	1992	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1124911	Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Widening & Ramp Construction Route I-5/ Carmel Valley Road San Diego County. Don Laylander.	1985	Laylander, Don	CALTRANS	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1125040	Historic Property Survey 11-SD-5 R30.0-R34.1. Dept. of Transporation.	1985	Caltrans	CALTRANS	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1125320	Letter Report: Los Penasquitos Canyon Revegitation Monitoring Report. Tierra Environmental Services.	2001	Pignolio, Andrew, and Stephanie Murray	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1126198	FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY 11-SD-5 P.M.R30.0-R34.5 11222-030100. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.	1986	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1126994	PUBLIC NOTICE OF DRAFT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION SORRENTO CREEK DRAINAGE CHANNEL. CITY OF SAN DIEGO.	2000	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	LA JOLLA	Project Footprint
1127059	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION-SORRENTO CREEK DRAINAGE CHANNEL. CITY OF SAN DIEGO.	2000	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1128149	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT CINGULAR WIRELESS FACILITY NO. SD 962-01 CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. CSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	2003	DUKE, CURT	CINGULAR WIRELESS	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1128202	PUBLIC NOTICE OF A PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION; SORRENTO VALLEY TRUNK SEWER AND PUMP STATION 89. CITY OF SAN DIEGO LAND DEVELOPMENT.	2002	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	CITY OF SAN DIEGO ENGINEERING AND CAPITAL PROJECTS.	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1128532	AN ARCHAEOLGICAL IMPACT SURVEY FOR NORTH SORRENTO VALLEY WEST INDUSTRIAL PARK. RECON.	1976	KALDENBERG, RUSSELL L.	SHOLDERS AND SANFORD, INC	DEL MAR	Project Footprint

Table 1. Previous Investigations Within a 1/4-mile Radius of the Project Area

N.A.D.B # /RI #	Report Title	Date Prepared	Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Within Project Footprint or Search Buffer
1128535	THE CULTURAL RESOURCES OF LOS PENASQUITOS REGIONAL PARK, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS.	1983	FINK, GARY	PARK DEVELOPMENT DIVISION.	POWAY , DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1128852	HISTORIC PROPERTIES INVENTORY FOR NORTH CITY WATER RECLAMATION FACILITIES CLEAN WATER PROGRAM FOR GREATER SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. RECON.	1990	WADE, SUE A., STEPHEN R. VAN WORMER & DAYLE M. CHEEVER	CITY OF SAN DIEGO.	LA JOLLA, POINT LOMA	Project Footprint
1129145	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT SAN DIEGO BIKEWAYS PROJECT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. GALLEGOS AND ASSOCIATES.	1991	GALLEGOS, DENNIS ; CAROLYN KYLE	KELLER ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOCIATES	DEL MAR, NATIONAL CITY	Project Footprint
1129156	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE POS PENASQUITOS WATERSHED SEDIMENTATION BASIN PROJECT, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. TIERRA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES.	2004	MCGINNIS, PATRICK ; MICHAEL BAKSH	KINLEY- HORN AND ASSOCIATES.	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1130885	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOSPATIAL INVESTIGATIONS OF FIRE-ALTERED ROCK FEATURES AT TORREY PINES STATE RESERVE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. SCOTT A. MATTINGLY.	2007	MATTINGLY, SCOTT A.	SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1130923	A STUDY OF THE SANTA MARIA DE LOS PENASQUITOS RANCHO.	Non Given	TANNER, DON & MARTY STOTT	UNKNOWN	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1131761	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT, I-5 NORTH COAST WIDENING PROJECT. CALTRANS.	2007	DOMINICI, DEB	CALTRANS	DEL MAR, ENCINITAS, LA JOLLA, OCEANSIDE, SAN LUIS REY	Project Footprint

Table 1. Previous Investigations Within a 1/4-mile Radius of the Project Area

N.A.D.B # /RI #	Report Title	Date Prepared	Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Within Project Footprint or Search Buffer
1131826	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ANALYSIS FOR THE MASTER STORMWATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA PROJECT. NO. 42891. AFFINIS.	2008	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	HELIX ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING	DEL MAR, ESCONDIDO, IMPERIAL BEACH, LA JOLLA, LA MESA, NATIONAL CITY, OTAY MESA, POINT LOMA, POWAY	Project Footprint
1132200	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE MASTER STORM WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM (MSWSMP). CITY OF SAN DIEGO DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT.	2009	HERRMANN, MYRA	CITY OF SAN DIEGO DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT	DEL MAR, ESCONDIDO, LA JOLLA, LA MESA, NATIONAL CITY, POINT LOMA, POWAY	Project Footprint
1132422	A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE ROUTE REALIGNMENT OF THE PROPOSED PF. NET / AT&T FIBER OPTICS CONDUIT OCEANSIDE TO SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. ASM AFFILIATES, INC.	2001	NI GHABHLAIN, SINEAD AND DREW PALLETTE	FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION	DEL MAR, ENCINITAS RANCHO SANTA FE, SAN LUIS REY	Project Footprint
1120230	Archaeological Study of the Commercial Proposed Sorrento Valley R&D Complex. WESTEC Services, Inc.	1977	Carrico, Richard	RIX REINECKE	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1120279	Archaeological Study of the Proposed Wong Sorrento Industrial Buildings San Diego. Westec Services, Inc.	1978	Carrico, Richard	EDWARD WONG	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1120292	Archaeological Study of the Sorrento Valley Road Pipeline Project. WESTEC Services, Inc.	1977	Carrico, Richard	CITY OF SAN DIEGO WATER UTILITIES DEPARTMENT	DEL MAR	Search Buffer

Table 1. Previous Investigations Within a 1/4-mile Radius of the Project Area

N.A.D.B # /RI #	Report Title	Date Prepared	Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Within Project Footprint or Search Buffer
1120344	Archaelolgical Study of the Proposed Gaines Sorrento Industrial Park San Diego, California. WESTEC Services, Inc.	1979	Carrico, Richard and Richard Eckhardt	RICHARD P. ADAMS	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1120419	Appendix E Archaeological and Historical Survey Report Sorreto Hills Community Plan. WESTEC Services, Inc.	1982	Carrico, Richard	TURRINI AND BLINK	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1120648	Archaeological Study of the Norwich-Kaiser-Dentt Industrial Lot. Westec Services, Inc.	1977	Carrico, Richard	NORWICH-KAISER DENTAL	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1120750	Phase I Test Excavations of Portions of SDi-5443 Situated on Hallmark Circuits, Inc. Property ***REPORT MISSING***. WESTEC Services, Inc.	1980	Carrico, Richard L. and Clifford V. F. Taylor	HALLMARK CIRCUITS INC.	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1121149	Thrird Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Widening and Ramp Construction Route I-5/Carmel Valley Road San Diego County. San Diego State University CRM Center.	1986	Laylander, Don	CALTRANS	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1121251	Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Mitigation Parcel Easements CITY OF SAN DIEGO SD 015, R12.0/14.8 SD163, 10.4/11.8 (11825 11206 048191). CALTRANS.	1980	Johnson, Melissa J.	CALTRANS	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1121341	Parcel "D": An Archaeological Assessment. Heritage Environmental Services.	1981	Polan, H. Keith	NASLAND ENGINEERING	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1121666	Gonzales Canyon Sewer Line. RECON.	1986	Wade, Sue A.	PARDEE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1122316	THE RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY FOR THE SDG&E PENASQUITOS-GENESSEE 69 KV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT, CITY OF SAN DIEGO. BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES.	1991	SMITH, BRIAN F.	SAN DIEGO GAS AND ELECTRIC	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1122345	RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY FOR THE GENESEE AVENUE I-5 INTERCHANGE PROJECT. BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES.	1991	SMITH, BRIAN F.	KELLER ENVIRONMENTAL	DEL MAR	Search Buffer

Table 1. Previous Investigations Within a 1/4-mile Radius of the Project Area

N.A.D.B # /RI #	Report Title	Date Prepared	Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Within Project Footprint or Search Buffer
1122733	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS AT SDI-8121, 531, 8117, 10685 ON TORREY RESERVE HEIGHTS PARCEL, CITY OF SAN DIEGO. RECON.	1993	WHITEHOUSE, JOHN AND FRANK RITZ, DAYLE M. CHEEVER	NEWLAND CALIFORNIA.	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1122770	SORRENTO HILLS COMMUNITY PLAN AMENDMENT/TORRY RESERVE HEIGHTS/SORRENTO HILLS PHASE 11, UNIT 4. SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. CITY OF SAN DIEGO.	1993	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1123304	CULTURAL RESCOURCE SURVEY OF THE TORREY RESERVE TERRACE PROJECT AND INCLUDES THE MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM. RECON.	1993	CHEEVER, DAYLE	T&B PLANNING	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1123305	TORREY HILLS CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EVXCAVATION: TECHNICAL APPENDICES. RECON.	1996	CHEEVER, DAYLE, AND JOHN L.R. WHITEHOUSE AND FRANK RITZ	NEWLAND CALFORNIA	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1123410	Cultural Resource Survey of the La Jolla Spectrum Property. ASM.	1991	Wade Sue	MCKELLER PROPERTY	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1123768	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS AT SDI-8121/SDI-531, SDI-8117, AND SDI10,685 ON THE TORREY RESERVE HEIGHTS PARCEL CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. NEWLAND CALIFORNIA.	1993	CHEEVER, DAYLE M., JOHN L.R. WHITEHOUSE, AND FRANK RITZ	NEWLAND CALIFORNIA	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1124174	CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORING REPORT FOR 11388 SORRENTO VALLEY ROAD CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. GALLEGOS AND ASSOCIATES.	1999	GALLEGOS, DENNIS R. AND NINA M. HARRIS	BECKMAN PROPERTIES, INC	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1124322	CULTURAL RESOURCE TESTING PROGRAM FOR SDI-12(W-662) LOCI L, M, N, &P PRNASQUITOS CREEK. WESTEC.	1986	WESTEC SERVICES, INC. AND CAROLYN KYLE	PARDEE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.	DEL MAR	Search Buffer

Table 1. Previous Investigations Within a 1/4-mile Radius of the Project Area

N.A.D.B # /RI #	Report Title	Date Prepared	Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Within Project Footprint or Search Buffer
1124414	ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY AND REPORT SVIP#8 COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO (VIA SORRENTO VALLEY INDUSTRIAL PARK #8). ASM, INC.	1979	ASM, INC.	ASM, Inc.	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1124730	HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE BONITA ROAD BRIDGE REPLACEMENT PROJECT COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. BRIAN F. MOONEY ASSOCIATES.	1995	CARRICO, RICHARD	COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALTRANS.	NATIONAL CITY	Search Buffer
1124754	RESULTS OF SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE TESTING AND MAPPING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ON TORREY PINES SCIENCE PARK UNIT NO. 2. WESTEC SERVICES, INC.	1977	CARRICO, RICHARD	UNKNOWN	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1125226	Archaeological Resource Evaluation Report: State Route 56: Between Coast & Foothill, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CA. KEA Environmental, Inc.	1996	PIGINOLO, ANDREW	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1125297	DATA RECOVERY PROGRAM FOR A PORTION OF PUMP STATION 64 FORCE MAIN IMPROVEMENT WITHIN THE SOUTHWESTERN PORTION OF SDI-4609, THE VILLAGE OF YSTAGUA, SORRENTO VALLEY, DRAFT FIANL REPORT. WESTEC SERVICES.	1988	CARRICO, RICHARD	JAMES MONTGOMERY ENGINEERS	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1125569	AT&T WIRELESS SERVICES FACILITY NO. 10005 A-01. LSA ASSOC., INC.	2002	DUKE, CURT	GEOTRANS, INC.	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1125593	HISTORIC PROPERTY REPORT: NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR NORTH TORREY PINES BRIDGE. CALTRANS.	1995	CALTRANS	CALTRANS	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1125701	Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration: Sunset Creek Condominiums. Winterrowd, Cathy. Submited to CITY OF SAN DIEGO. Unpublished Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.	1995	WINTERROWD, CATHY	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1125917	NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR MIRAMAR PIPELINE PHASE II. CITY OF SAN DIEGO.	1996	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	DEL MAR, POWAY	Search Buffer

Table 1. Previous Investigations Within a 1/4-mile Radius of the Project Area

N.A.D.B # /RI #	Report Title	Date Prepared	Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Within Project Footprint or Search Buffer
1126405	DEIR FOR CORPORATE RESEARCH PARK. CITY OF SAN DIEGO.	1995	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1126646	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PARCEL 340-081-8 SORRENTO VALLEY, SAN DIEGO. SUSAN HECTOR.	1982	HECTOR, SUSAN	CAVANAGH DEVELOPMENT	DEL MAR, LA JOLLA	Search Buffer
1127733	SORRENTO HILLS COMMUNITY PLAN DRAFT EIR. WESTEC.	1982	WESTEC	TURRINI & BRINK	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1127756	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE LA JOLLA SPECTRUM PROPERTY, LA JOLLA, CA. RECON.	1991	WADE, SUE	MCKELLAR PROPERTIES	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1127758	LETTER REPORT FOR PID PERMIT NO. 89-0269 CRM: THE LA JOLLA SPECTRUM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT. ASM AFFILIATES.	1998	COOK, JOHN R.	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1127896	LA JOLLA SPECTRUM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.	1998	COOK, JOHN R.	UNKNOWN	LA JOLLA	Search Buffer
1128026	Cultural Resources Survey for a Parcel Located on Carmel Valley Road in the Torrey Pines Community Plan Area CITY OF SAN DIEGO, California. Kyle Consulting.	2002	Kyle, Carolyn F	ERIC WONG	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1128353	PUBLIC NOTICE OF A PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR EL CUERVO NORTE OFFSITE MITIGATION & ACCESS ROAD. CITY OF SAN DIEGO.	2003	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1129342	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT: SORRENTO-MIRIMAR CURVE REALIGNMENT AND SECOND MAIN TRACK PROJECT PROJECT SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. URS CORPORATION.	2002	HARPER, CHRISTOPHER & ROMAN F. BECK	DMJM+HARRIS	DEL MAR LA JOLLA	Search Buffer
1129518	Archaeological Site Condition Assessment within Torrey Pines State Reserve for Storm Damage following the 2004/2005 Rainfall Season. California State Parks.	2005	Mealey, Marla	UNKNOWN	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1129649	Cultural Resource Assessment/Evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site SD519-01, San Diego, California. Kyle Consulting.	2001	Kyle, Carolyn		DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1131414	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT, I-5 / GENESEE AVENUE INTERCHANGE PROJECT, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. AFFINIS.	2007	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	UNKNOWN	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1131483	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT - I-5 / GENESEE AVENUE INTERCHANGE PROJECT. AFFINIS.	2007	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	CALTRANS	DEL MAR, LA JOLLA	Search Buffer

Table 1. Previous Investigations Within a 1/4-mile Radius of the Project Area

N.A.D.B # /RI #	Report Title	Date Prepared	Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Within Project Footprint or Search Buffer
1131824	RUIZ-ALVARADO ADOBE RANCH HOUSE - A FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE PRESERVATION, RESTORATION, AND/OR RECONSTRUCTION. ROBERT D. FERRIS.	1990	FERRIS, ROBERT D.	UNKNOWN	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1131825	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR THE I-805 DIRECT ACCESS RAMP AND CARROLL CANYON ROAD EXTENSION PROJECT, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. CALTRANS.	2008	ROSEN, MARTIN D.	CALTRANS	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1131832	LOPEZ CANYON LONG-TERM ACCESS PROJECT CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY. AFFINIS. Submited to Unpublished Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.	2008	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	HELIX ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING.	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1132165	FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE ZAMUDIO BIOLOGICAL MITIGATION PARCEL FOR THE INTERSTATE 805 DIRECT ACCESS RAMP AND CARROLL CANYON ROAD EXTENSION PROJECT CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.	2009	ROSEN, MARTIN	CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1132642	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND EXTENDED PHASE I INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE CALTRANS I-805 NORTH CORRIDOR PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. ASM AFFILIATES.	2008	LAYLANDER, DON AND LINDA AKYUZ	CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	DEL MAR LA JOLLA	Search Buffer
1132822	SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY (HPSR-S2) FOR THE INTERSTATE 805 DIRECT ACCESS RAMP (DAR) AND CARROLL CANYON ROAD EXTENSION PROJECT; COMPLETION OF SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STATEWIDE PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT.	2010	ROSEN, MARTIN D.	CALTRANS	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1120680	Excavation of a Portion of SDi-4513 The Rimbach Site CITY OF SAN DIEGO, California.	1986	Hector, Susan and Sue Wade	CITY OF SAN DIEGO ENGINEERING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT	DEL MAR	Search Buffer

Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites Within a 1/4-mile Radius of the Project Area

Resource Identifier	Description	Site Type (Prehistoric, Historic, or Multi-Component)	Significance/ Eligibility Status	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Within project footprint or Search Buffer?	Additional Comments	IC/Search Date
CA-SDI-01010	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	None Noted	B.E. McCown 1952; Updated F. Kidder 1979; Updated D. Pallette 2006	Search Buffer	Site is approximately 80% destroyed	3/26/2013
CA-SDI-01064	Unknown; No site type or contents listed	Unknown	None Noted	C.B, T.G. 1967; Updated D. Pallette 2001	Search Buffer	Rests under an industrial park; not relocated in 2001; assumed destroyed	3/26/2013
CA-SDI-01087	Shell and Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	None Noted	N.M. Medby 1967; Updated L.C. McCoy 1977	Search Buffer	Site is bisected by a dirt access road. Contains shell, flakes, debitage, manos, metates, scrapers, hammerstones.	3/26/2013
CA-SDI-01106	Sparse Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	None Noted	Q. K. Diamond 1960	Search Buffer	Mano, chopper	3/26/2013
CA-SDI-04609/ W-654	Ethnographic Village of Ytsagua	Prehistoric	None Noted	Krase 1972; Updated Cheever 1985; Updated N. Ghabhlain 2008; Evaluated Iversen (ASM Affiliates) 2010	Search Buffer	Midden extensively tested 2010; yielded tools, pottery, human burials. Highly sensitive. Site encompasses CA-SDI-10438, CA-SDI-4513, & CA-SDI-4553	3/26/2013
CA-SDI-04647	Unknown; No site type or contents listed	Prehistoric	None Noted	Excavated M.V. Harding 1952; Updated Pallette	Search Buffer	Destroyed by road construction (Soledad Road)	3/26/2013
CA-SDI-05201	Ruiz-Alvarado Adobe c.1824	Historic	NRHP Status 1S-Individual Property	L.C. McCoy 1977	Search Buffer	Walls and foundation present; currently fenced off. Noted as a Historic Address.	3/26/2013
CA-SDI-05443	Midden; rock shelter; lithic/ceramic scatter; shell	Prehistoric	None Noted	V.F. Taylor 1977	Search Buffer	Partially destroyed from road construction	3/26/2013

Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites Within a 1/4-mile Radius of the Project Area

Resource Identifier	Description	Site Type (Prehistoric, Historic, or Multi-Component)	Significance/ Eligibility Status	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Within project footprint or Search Buffer?	Additional Comments	IC/Search Date
CA-SDI-05826	One projectile point, FAR, shell midden	Prehistoric	None Noted	S. Fulmer 1967; Updated N.B. Morgan & K. Tennesen 2010	Search Buffer	Site is impacted by SDG&E road access.	3/26/2013
CA-SDI-08116	Flake and shell scatter; mano, metate	Prehistoric	None Noted	Fink, Rock, Price, Parkins, McCorkle 1979	Search Buffer	Located within Park boundary	3/26/2013
CA-SDI-09863	Shell scatter, flakes, stone tools, one mano (collected)	Prehistoric	None Noted	S. Hector 1983	Search Buffer	Highly disturbed by two graded roads; artifacts noted in nearby spoils as well.	3/26/2013
CA-SDI-10815	Shell scatter and one flake	Prehistoric	None Noted	C. Benn 1987	Search Buffer	No Disturbances	3/26/2013
CA-SDI-16385	Atchison-Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad	Historic Railroad	6Y - Not Eligible for NRHP. Note Evaluated for CR or Local listing.		Project Footprint	This resource crosses the APE (Soledad Channel)	3/26/2013
CA-SDI-17200	Shell and Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	None Noted	M. Hale 2004	Search Buffer	Disturbed by road grading; discovered during monitoring.	3/26/2013
CA-SDI-19721	Five hearths; shell fragments	Prehistoric	None Noted	J. Aguilar 2009	Search Buffer	Disturbed by road grading and erosion	3/26/2013
Listed on Historic Map: Historic Roads 1769-1885, San Diego County	El Camino Real (c.1830)	Historic Road	None Noted	None Noted	Search Buffer	Map scale and quality does not allow exact locational comparison	3/26/2013

Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites Within a 1/4-mile Radius of the Project Area

Resource Identifier	Description	Site Type (Prehistoric, Historic, or Multi-Component)	Significance/ Eligibility Status	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Within project footprint or Search Buffer?	Additional Comments	IC/Search Date
Listed on Historic Map: Historic Roads 1769-1885, San Diego County	Mormon Battalion-Cook Route (c.1830)	Historic Road	None Noted	None Noted	Search Buffer	Map scale and quality does not allow exact locational comparison	3/26/2013
Listed on Historic Map: Historic Roads 1769-1885, San Diego County	Army Mail Route (c.1852-1860)	Historic Road	None Noted	None Noted	Search Buffer	Map scale and quality does not allow exact locational comparison	3/26/2013
Listed on Historic Map: Historic Roads 1769-1885, San Diego County	Stagecoach Route connecting to the Butterfield Lines (c.1856)	Historic Road	None Noted	None Noted	Search Buffer	Map scale and quality does not allow exact locational comparison	3/26/2013
P-37-025849	Isolate flake	Prehistoric	None Noted	M. Hale 2004	Search Buffer	Downslope from Ruiz-Alvarado Adobe	3/26/2013
P-37-029965	Sorrento Valley Pet Cemetery	Historic Address c.1956	Recommended as Not Eligible	J. Calpo & A. Hope 2005	Search Buffer	Located at 10801 Sorrento Valley Road	3/26/2013

Table 3. Previous Investigations Within a 1/4 to 1/2-mile Radius of the Project Area

N.A.D.B # /RI #	Report Title	Date Prepared	Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Search Buffer
1125865	LETTER REPORT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ON A PARCEL ON ROSELLE STREET, SORRENTO VALLEY. CHAS. BULL. Unpublished Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.	1978	BULL, CHARLES S.	ALLEN JONES.	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1126040	3880 Quarter Mile Drive: Archaeological Information. Heritage Resources. Unpublished Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.	2001	Not Listed	City of San Diego.	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1127312	RESULTS OF A DATA RECOVERY PROGRAM FOR CORRAL CANYON PREHISTOIRC ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. DON LAYLANDER. Unpublished Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.	1988	LAYLANDER, DON	CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST.	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1127378	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE VISTA SORRENTO PARKWAY PROJECT. BRIAN F. SMITH & ASSOC. Unpublished Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.	1998	SMITH, BRIAN F.	HELIX ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING, INC.	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1127656	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND REPORT: SORRENTO CORPORATE PARK. MSA, INC. Unpublished Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.	1979	KEITH OLMO	Not Listed	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1127681	ADDENDUM TO AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE TOWNE CENTRE CORPORATE PLAZA; OFF-SITE SEWER PROJECT. BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES. Unpublished Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.	2000	BRIAN F. SMITH	HELIX ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING, INC.	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1127759	SIDNEY KIMMEL CANCER CENTER SITE DEVELOPMENT PEMIT AND COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT. CITY OF SAN DIEGO. Unpublished Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.	2002	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	SIDNEY KIMMEL CANCER CENTER.	DEL MAR , LA JOLLA	Search Buffer

Table 3. Previous Investigations Within a 1/4 to 1/2-mile Radius of the Project Area

N.A.D.B # /RI #	Report Title	Date Prepared	Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Search Buffer
1122068	Sorrento II & III Land Development Permit. City of San Diego. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN DIEGO, CA 92182.	1980	City of San Diego	City of San Diego	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1122520	SIGNIFICANCE TESTING ON A PORTION OF SDI-12581(SDM-W-6), A COASTAL ARCHAIC SITE, SAN DIEGO. RECON. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN DIEGO, CA 92182.	1992	EIGHMEY, JAMES AND DAYLE CHEEVER	BALIT-CALBIOCHEM (CBC) CORPORATION	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1122697	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT FOR THE SORRENTO VALLEY ROAD REALIGNMENT AND UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. AFFINIS. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN DIEGO, CA 92182.	1990	GROSS, TIMOTHY, AND MARY ROBBINS-WADE	THE BUTLER/ROACH GROUP INC	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1122962	CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR PENASQUITOS TRUNK SEWER RELIEF PROJECT, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. OGDEN ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY. Unpublished Report on file at SOUTH COASTAL INFORMATION CENTER.	1994	CARRICO, RICHARD L.	BOYLE ENGINEERING	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1123248	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT FOR A PORTION OF CA-SDI-12405H, CARMEL VALLEY PRECISE PLAN AREA. RECON. Unpublished Report on file at SOUTH COASTAL INFORMATION CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.	1996	CHEEVER, DAYLE	PARDEE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1123589	CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORING REPORT FOR THE VILLAGE OF YSTAGUA WATER MAIN BREAK CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. CITY OF SAN DIEGO, WATER DEPARTMENT. Unpublished Report on file at SOUTH COASTAL INFORMATION CENTER, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY.	1999	HARRIS, NINA M. AND TRACY STROPES, DENNIS R. GALLEGOS	CITY OF SAN DIEGO, WATER DEPARTMENT	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1124297	ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ HISTORICAL SURVEY OF THE AERO WORLD THEME PARK. WESTEC SERVICES, INC. Unpublished Report on file at SOUTH COASTAL INFORMATION CENTER, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY.		ECKHARDT, LESLEY C.	WILLIAM D LEE	DEL MAR	Search Buffer

Table 3. Previous Investigations Within a 1/4 to 1/2-mile Radius of the Project Area

N.A.D.B # /RI #	Report Title	Date Prepared	Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Search Buffer
1121180	Archaeological Monitoring on Sorrento Valley Road. RECON. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN DIEGO, CA 92182.	1987	Hector, Susan	City of San Diego Environmental Quality Division	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1121397	Archaeological Investigation of the Sorrento Valley Road Pipeline Project Limited Linear Test, CITY OF SAN DIEGO SDM- W-654. Flower, Ike, and Roth Archaeological Consultants.	1979	Eidsness, Janet, Douglas Flower, Darcy Ike, and Linda Roth	MIKE MASANOVISCH CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	DEL MAR	Project Footprint
1121583	Excavation of Five Sites in the Sorrento Hills Gateway Project Area SDM-W-2480, SDM-W-2481, SH-81-1, SH-81-2, and SH-81-3. RECON. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN DIEGO, CA 92182.	1985	Wade, Sue A.	Genstar Southwest Development	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1121628	Archaeological Reconnaissance for Torrey Pines Science Park Unit No. 3. WESTEC Services, Inc. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN DIEGO, CA 92182.	1978	WESTEC Services, Inc.	Nasland Engineering	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1121638	Resource Inventory Cultural Resources San Diego Coast State Beaches. Department of Parks and Recreation. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN DIEGO, CA 92182.	1985	Woodward, Jim and George Stammerjohan	Department of Parks and Recreation	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1121660	Excavation of Five Sites in the Sorrento Hills Gateway Project Area SDM-W-2480, SDM-W-2481, SH-81-1, SH-81-2, and SH-81-3. RECON. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN DIEGO, CA 92182.	1985	Wade, Sue A.	Genstar Southwest Development	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1121869	Torrey Pines Science Park Archaeology. RECON. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN DIEGO, CA 92182.	1984	Hector, Susan	City of San Diego Environmental Quality Division	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1122059	Draft Environmental Impact Report Sorrento Corporate Park. City of San Diego. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN DIEGO, CA 92182.	1980	Hector, Susan	City of San Diego	DEL MAR	Search Buffer

Table 3. Previous Investigations Within a 1/4 to 1/2-mile Radius of the Project Area

N.A.D.B # /RI #	Report Title	Date Prepared	Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Search Buffer
1120007	Archaeological Investigation at Site W-1761: Torrey Pines Science Park Unit 3. WESTEC Services, Inc. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN DIEGO, CA 92182.	1979	Day, Sandra	Nasland Engineering	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1120069	Cultural Resources of Sorrento Corporate Park. MSA, Inc. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN DIEGO, CA 92182.	1980	Apple, Stephen A. and Keith R. Olmo	Sorrento Corporate Park	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1120283	Archaeological Study of the Roselle Street/Shell Oil Project. WESTEC Services, Inc. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN DIEGO, CA 92182.	1978	Carrico, Richard	Mr. Gil Kaiser	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1120328	Rimbach Property Archaeology Report. WESTEC Services, Inc. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN DIEGO, CA 92182.	1975	Carrico, Richard	Gray, Cary, Ames and Frye	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1120573	Linkabit Data Recovery Archaeological Testing at SDM-W-1076 San Diego, CA. Recon. Architects. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN DIEGO, CA 92182.	1979	Carrillo, Charles and Charles Bull	Gary Allen	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1120596	Cultural Resource Survey of Brown-Leary Office Site, Sorrento Valley, California. WESTEC Services, Inc. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN DIEGO, CA 92182.	1986	Cheever, Dayle and Dennis Gallegos	Brown-Leary	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1120682	Archaeological Investigations at SDM-W-1440/SDi-5198 a Special Use Dite on Mira Mesa San Diego California.	1986	Hector, Susan	Pacific Corporate Associates II	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1120852	Village of Ystagua (Rimbach SDi-4513) Testing, Significance, and Management. ERC Environmental and Energy Services, Co. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN DIEGO, CA 92182.	1989	Kyle, Carolyn, Dennis Gallegos, and Richard Carrilo	City of San Diego	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1121119	Excavations at SDi-4609 A Portion of the Village of Ystagua Sorrento Valley, California. RECON. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN DIEGO, CA 92182.	1985	Hector, Susan	Richard Dentt, Sonico Associates	DEL MAR , LA JOLLA	Search Buffer

Table 3. Previous Investigations Within a 1/4 to 1/2-mile Radius of the Project Area

N.A.D.B # /RI #	Report Title	Date Prepared	Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Search Buffer
1124345	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MIRA MESA INDUSTRIAL PARK SOLEDAD CANYON AREA CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CA. JAMES ROBERT MORIARTY III. Unpublished Report on file at SOUTH COASTAL INFORMATION CENTER, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY.	1977	MORIARTY, ROBERT JAMES III	E. F. COOK AND ASSOCIATES, LTD	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1124490	PUBLIC NOTICE OF DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR TORREY RESERVE TERRACES. CITY OF SAN DIEGO. S Unpublished Report on file at SOUTH COASTAL INFORMATION CENTER, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY.	1995	HIX, ANN B. AND CITY OF SAN DIEGO	CITY OF SAN DIEGO.	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1124753	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AT SITE W-1761: TORREY PINES SCIENCE PARK UNIT 3. SANDRA DAY/WESTEC SERVICES INC. Unpublished Report on file at SOUTH COASTAL INFORMATION CENTER, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY.	1977	DAY, SANDRA	NASLAND ENGINEERING.	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1125296	EXCAVATIONS AT SDI-4609 A PORTION OF THE VILLAGE OF YSTAGUA SORRENTO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA. SUSAN HECTOR. Unpublished Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.	1985	HECTOR, SUSAN	RICHARD DENTT	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1125298	PHASE I TEST EXCAVATIONS OF PORTIONS OF SDI-5443 SITUATED ON HALLMARK CIRCUITS, INC. PROPERTY. WESTEC SERVICES. Unpublished Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.	No date Listed	CARRICO, RICHARD & CLIFFORD V. F. TAYLOR	HALLMARK CIRCUITS, INC.	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1125299	RIMBACH PROPERTY ARCHAEOLOGY REPORT. WESTEC. Unpublished Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.	1975	WESTEC	GRAY, CARY, AMES, & FRYE.	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1125300	EXCAVATION OF A PORTION OF YSTAGUA: A COASTAL VALLEY IPAI SETTLEMENT. RICHARD CARRICO. Unpublished Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.	1983	CARRICO, RICHARD & CLIFFORD V. F. TAYLOR	CITY OF SAN DIEGO ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY DIVISION.	DEL MAR	Search Buffer

Table 3. Previous Investigations Within a 1/4 to 1/2-mile Radius of the Project Area

N.A.D.B # /RI #	Report Title	Date Prepared	Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Search Buffer
1131103	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING: 10996 TORREY ANA, LA JOLLA, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA PROJECT NO.5844. AFFINIS. Unpublished Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.	2007	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY AND ANDREW GILETTI	ARE-SD REGION NO. 17, LLC.	DEL MAR , LA JOLLA	Search Buffer
1131287	SORRENTO VALLEY SITE, 10415 SORRENTO VALLEY ROAD, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. Unpublished Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.	Unknown	Unknown	Not Listed	DEL MAR	Search Buffer
1131803	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR INTERSTATE 5 CORRIDOR - PROPOSED BIOLOGICAL MITIGATION SITES. CALTRANS. Unpublished Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.	2008	DOMINICI, DEB	Not Listed	DEL MAR , LA JOLLA	Search Buffer
1132297	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ON A LOT ON ROSELLE STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. AFFINIS. Unpublished Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.	2009	GROSS, G. TIMOTHY	RBF CONSULTING.	DEL MAR	Search Buffer

Table 4. Previously Recorded Sites Within a 1/4 to 1/2-mile Radius of the Project Area

Resource Identifier	Description	Site Type (Prehistoric, Historic, or Multi-Component)	Significance/ Eligibility Status	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Within project footprint or Search Buffer?	Additional Comments	IC/Search Date
CA-SDI-00531	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	None Noted	Harding 1951; Shumway, Moriarty, & warren 1959; UCLA AR 1959	Search Buffer	Unevaluated	
CA-SDI-04513	Extensive Midden & Lithic Scatter with tools, points, and metates	Prehistoric	Previously listed in the California Register; 1D Contributor to a District	May 1975; Carrico 1975; ASM Affiliates 2005	Search Buffer	Destroyed by road development	4/19/2013
CA-SDI-04609/ W-654	Ethnographic Village of Ytsagua	Prehistoric	None Noted	Krase 1972; Updated Cheever 1985; Updated N. Ghabhlain 2008; Evaluated Iversen (ASM Affiliates) 2010	Search Buffer	Midden extensively tested 2010; yielded tools, pottery, human burials. Highly sensitive. Site encompasses CA-SDI-10438, CA-SDI-4513, & CA-SDI-4553	4/19/2013
CA-SDI-05193	Adobe remnants atop prehistoric area	Multi-Component	None Noted	Connell, Burkard, & Covert 2007	Search Buffer	Completely destroyed by construction	4/19/2013
CA-SDI-05198	Moderate Lithic Scatter including tools, manos, and	Prehistoric	None Noted	McCoy 1977; Thesken 1981	Project Access Road	Partially destroyed from road construction	
CA-SDI-05443/W-654	Dense Lithic Scatter including manos, tools, and flakes	Prehistoric	Unevaluated	Taylor 1977	Search Buffer	Partially destroyed from road construction	4/19/2013
CA-SDI-5613a	Possible Midden, Shell, Light Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	None Noted	Bull and Hanna 1978	Search Buffer	Partially destroyed from road construction	4/19/2013
CA-SDI-5613b	Possible Midden, Shell, Moderate Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	None Noted	Bull and Hanna 1978	Search Buffer	Partially destroyed from road construction	4/19/2013

Table 4. Previously Recorded Sites Within a 1/4 to 1/2-mile Radius of the Project Area

Resource Identifier	Description	Site Type (Prehistoric, Historic, or Multi-Component)	Significance/ Eligibility Status	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Within project footprint or Search Buffer?	Additional Comments	IC/Search Date
CA-SDI-7439	Small Quarry	Prehistoric	None Noted	Olmo 1979	Search Buffer	Destroyed by housing development	4/19/2013
CA-SDI-8117	Light Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	None Noted	Finnk, McCorkle, Rock, Price, Parkins 1979	Search Buffer	Destroyed by housing development	4/19/2013
CA-SDI-09863	Shell & Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	None Noted	Hector 1983	Search Buffer	Partially destroyed from road construction	4/19/2013
CA-SDI-13241	Shell Midden, Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	None Noted	Answorth & Carrico 1976	Search Buffer	Destroyed by development	4/19/2013
CA-SDI-17386	Small Shell Midden	Prehistoric	Excavated; no determination noted	Davis 1968	Search Buffer	Disturbed by agricultural activities; 90% gone	4/19/2013
CA-SDI-17391	Small Shell Midden	Prehistoric	Excavated; no determination noted	Davis 1968	Search Buffer	Disturbed by agricultural activities; 90% gone	4/19/2013
P-37-024736	Hawk Street Cottage	Historic House c.1920	Noted as an Element of District in the record, but no NRHP or CRHR Status Code noted.	Dominici 2002	Search Buffer	House is still standing and well maintained	4/19/2013

ATTACHMENT 4

Individual Historical Assessment Report - Sorrento Creek-Flintkote-Soledad-Los Penasquitos Channel

Reach 1
Reach 4
Reach 6
Reach 5
Reach 7
Reach 2
Reach 3
Intensive Archeological Survey
Biological Mitigation Areas
to be Surveyed at a Later Date
FLINTKOTE AV
ROSELLE ST
DUNHILL ST
SORRENTO VALLEY RD
SORRENTO VALLEY BL
VISTA SORRENTO PY
LUSK BL
5
805

Intensive Survey Coverage
Survey Prohibited by Thick Vegetation
Biological Mitigation Area

SOURCES:
Survey Coverage, Mitigation Areas (City of San Diego, 2013). Survey Prohibited by Vegetation (URS, 2013). Roads (SanGIS, 11/2011). Aerial imagery (SanGIS, 2012).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY COVERAGE
SORRENTO CREEK/FLINTKOTE/SOLEDAD CHANNEL
MASTER STORM WATER MAINTENANCE PROGRAM
CITY OF SAN DIEGO

URS

275 0 275 550 Feet
SCALE: 1" = 550' (1:6,600)
SCALE CORRECT WHEN PRINTED AT 11X17

CREATED BY: PM	DATE: 4/29/2013	FIG. NO: 5
PM: BE	PROJ. NO: 27679954.11300	

Path: G:\gis\projects\1577\27679051\map_docs\mxd\Sorrento\Cultural\Report\Archaeological_Survey_Coverage.mxd, lauren_rizzo, 4/29/2013, 5:09:42 PM

URS

PHOTO LOG

Project: Sorrento Creek Channel Maintenance Project
No. 27679954
04/03/2013

Photo #: 1 View: E
Reach 2 - Steep banks with foliage

Photo #: 6 View: NE
Reach 2- Natural banks and water

Photo #: 9 View: SW
Canal adjacent to Reach 7 Access - Cement lined with constructed 2-foot walkway on either side

Photo #:10 View: SW
Reach 7 - 100 percent cement-lined

Photo #:12 View: E
Reach 7- West end overview

Photo #: 13 View: E
Reach 1 - West of Reach 1 and Reach 4 confluence with dense vegetation at banks

Camera Format/Film Type: Digital
Original Media Kept at: **URS Corporation, 4225 Executive Square, Suite 1600, La Jolla CA 92037**

URS

PHOTO LOG

Project: Sorrento Creek Channel Maintenance Project
No. 27679954
04/03/2013

Photo #: 17 View: SE
Reach 3 - East of Interstate Highway 5

Photo #: 19 View: N
West of rail bridge – Impenetrable reeds & brush

Photo #: 21 View: SE
Reach 2 – Terrace, north bank of Reach 2 with thick vegetation

Photo #: 23 View: SE
At rail bridge, north bank of Reach 1 blocked by vegetation

Photo #25 View: SW
Historic resource CA-SDI-16385 – Former Atchison-Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad

Photo #: 26 View: W
Reach 4 - Vegetation and water to edge of channel with artificial riff-raff bank.

Camera Format/Film Type: Digital
Original Media Kept at: **URS Corporation, 4225 Executive Square, Suite 1600, La Jolla CA 92037**

ATTACHMENT 6

Individual Historical Assessment Report - Sorrento Creek-Flintkote-Soledad-Los Penasquitos Channel

Attachment 6

Applicable PEIR Mitigation Measures

GENERAL

General Mitigation 1: Prior to commencement of work, the Assistant Deputy Director (ADD) Environmental Designee of the Entitlements Division shall verify that mitigation measures for impacts to biological resources (Mitigation Measures 4.3.1 through 4.3.20), historical resources (Mitigation Measures 4.4.1 and 4.4.2), land use policy (Mitigation Measures 4.1.1 through 4.1.13), paleontological resources (Mitigation Measure 4.7.1), and water quality (Mitigation Measures 4.8.1 through 4.8.3) have been included in entirety on the submitted maintenance documents and contract specifications, and included under the heading, "Environmental Mitigation Requirements." In addition, the requirements for a Pre-maintenance Meeting shall be noted on all maintenance documents.

General Mitigation 2: Prior to the commencement of work, a Pre-maintenance Meeting shall be conducted and include, as appropriate, the MMC, SWD Project Manager, Biological Monitor, Historical Monitor, Paleontological Monitor, Water Quality Specialist, and Maintenance Contractor, and other parties of interest.

General Mitigation 3: Prior to the commencement of work, evidence of compliance with other permitting authorities is required, if applicable. Evidence shall include either copies of permits issued, letters of resolution issued by the Responsible Agency documenting compliance, or other evidence documenting compliance and deemed acceptable by the ADD Environmental Designee.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

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

1. (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 Premaintenance 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.