INDIVIDUAL HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

Site Name/Facility:	Mission Bay High School (MBHS) and Pacific Beach Dr./Olney St. (PBO)
Master Program Map No.:	Map 36 and Map 37
Date:	June 25, 2014
Archaeologist Name:	Andrew Giletti and John Meriwether (field); Mary Robbins-Wade (report)
Native American Monitor Name:	Larry Sutton, Jr. (Red Tail Monitoring and Research)

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

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The City of San Diego (City) has developed the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MMP, Master Maintenance Program) (City 2011a) to govern channel operation and maintenance activities in an efficient, economic, environmentally and aesthetically acceptable manner to provide flood control for the protection of life and property. This document provides a summary of the Individual Historical Assessment (IHA) for proposed maintenance activities within the Mission Bay High School (MBHS) (Map 36) and Pacific Beach Dr./ Olney St. (PBO) (Map 37) channels to comply with the MMP's Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) (City 2011b). Map numbers correspond to those contained in the MMP.

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

Project Location and Description

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

The MBHS and PBO channels are located west of Interstate 5 in the Pacific Beach community of the City (Figure 1), and are situated adjacent to Pacific Beach Drive and

Mission Bay High School just north of Mission Bay (Figure 2). The channels are located in un-sectioned lands in Township 16 South, Range 3 West on the San Bernardino Base and Meridian U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute La Jolla quadrangle map (Figure 3). Kendall-Frost Mission Bay Marsh Reserve is located southwest of the site, along the northern edge of Mission Bay.

The channels are located within the City and California Coastal Commission's Coastal Overlay Zone (Coastal Appealable and Coastal Permit) and Pacific Beach community. The project area is zoned RS-1-7 (Residential-Single Unit), and designated as School (Senior High) and Single-Family (Residential) in the Pacific Beach Community Plan. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the project is located outside of the Special Flood Hazard Areas Subject to Inundation by the 1% Annual Chance Flood as well as the 0.2% Annual Chance Flood areas. The channels are within the Peñasquitos Hydrologic Unit. The site is not located within the City's Multiple Species Conservation Program's (MSCP) Multi-Habitat Planning Area (MHPA). The City's MHPA is mapped within the University of California at San Diego's' Kendall Frost-Mission Bay Marsh Reserve, which is directly downstream and southwest of the project site.

A more detailed discussion of the channels is provided below.

MBHS Channel

The MBHS channel runs in a north-south direction for approximately 1,075 feet (ft.) from the southwesterly corner of the Mission Bay High School bus loading/unloading zone to Pacific Beach Drive, and discharges into the PBO channel. It is bordered by Mission Bay High School to the east and a military single-family residential housing development and Quincy Street to the west. The MBHS channel is a concrete trapezoidal channel with a 4-foot (ft.) bottom width, 10-ft top width, and 2-ft channel depth, with a nearly flat, longitudinal slope (0.25%). The channel receives storm flows from:

- a 27-inch reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) at its upstream end,
- a 36-inch RCP located 250 ft. south of its upstream end,
- the adjacent Mission Bay High School baseball field and northerly parking lot areas, and
- the adjacent Mission Bay High School tennis court.

PBO Channel

The PBO channel runs in an east-west direction for approximately 897 ft. from the southwesterly corner of Mission Bay High School to Olney Street. The channel is bordered by Pacific Beach Drive and Campland on the Bay to the south and a military single-family residential housing development to the north. The PBO channel is a trapezoidal earthen channel with a bottom width that varies from 3 to 5 ft., a top width that varies from 20 ft. to 26 ft., an average channel depth of 5 to 6 ft., and a nearly flat, longitudinal slope (0.25%). The channel receives storm flows from:

- the MBHS channel,
- an 18-inch RCP located 245 ft. west of its upstream end,

- Mission Bay High School football/baseball fields, and Lee Street, and
- a portion of the Campland at the Bay parking lot.

The PBO channel discharges into a 42-inch RCP projecting barrel culvert that is located at the intersection of Pacific Beach Drive and Olney Street. The culvert conveys storm flows to the south side of Pacific Beach Drive and discharges into a concrete vault known as the Mission Bay Sewage Interceptor System (MBSIS) box. This box was installed as part of the City's efforts to divert dry weather flows into the sewer system. The MBSIS box discharges into a concrete basin where water then flows out the basin to a natural channel that conveys storm water to Mission Bay.

Proposed Maintenance

Maintenance will involve removal of sediment and vegetation to restore the original capacity of the two channels to convey storm water. Maintenance will begin by removing standing water in the channel with vactors. Once the standing water has been removed, the vactors will be stationed at the upstream and downstream ends of the channels to capture surface flow during maintenance. In addition, sandbags will be placed across the downstream end of the channel.

A skid steer or excavator will be used in the channel to remove sediment and vegetation. This equipment will enter the channel from access points indicated on the Individual Maintenance Plan (IMP). The skid steer/excavator will push sediment and vegetation to central locations where the material will be removed by a gradall stationed outside the channel at areas identified on the IMP. The gradall will scoop up the material, and transfer it directly into a dump truck for disposal at an approved landfill.

Upon completion of the maintenance, the sandbags will be removed from the channels. The equipment will be transported back to the City yard.

Natural Environmental Setting

The project is in the coastal plains of San Diego County, where the climate is characterized as "semi-arid, cool" (Griner and Pryde 1976:Figure 3.4). Average January minimum daily temperatures in the Pacific Beach area are about 44^{o} F, while average July maximum daily temperatures are about 75^{o} F, and the average annual rainfall is about 10 inches (25 cm) (Griner and Pryde 1976). Geologically, the project and surrounding area are mapped as artificial fill (Kennedy 1975); much of this area was marshy land that was filled to create additional buildable land. The soil type mapped for the area of the MBHS and PBO channels is "made land", reflecting the artificial fill soils found in the area. On the north side of Grand Avenue, just north of the MBHS and PBO channels, the soil is mapped as Corralitos loamy sand, with nearby areas mapped as Huerhuero-Urban land complex (Bowman 1973).

Water would have been available in seasonal drainages in the vicinity, including Rose Creek. The Corralitos soil series would have supported mainly buckwheat and shrubs, with Huerhuero series soils supporting annual grasses and forbs. It is anticipated that coastal sage

scrub, grasses, and maritime scrub would have been present in the vicinity of the project as well. The plant species found in these communities were used by the native people for food, medicine, tools, shelter, ceremonial and other uses (see Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986).

Cultural Setting

General Culture History

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

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

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

The traditional view of San Diego prehistory has the San Dieguito complex followed by the La Jolla complex at least 7000 years ago, possibly as long as 9000 years ago (Rogers 1966). The La Jolla complex is part of the Encinitas tradition and equates with Wallace's (1955)

Millingstone Horizon, also known as Early Archaic or Milling Archaic. The Encinitas tradition is generally "recognized by millingstone assemblages in shell middens, often near sloughs and lagoons" (Moratto 1984:147). "Crude" cobble tools, especially choppers and scrapers, characterize the La Jolla complex (Moriarty 1966). Basin metates, manos, discoidals, a small number of Pinto series and Elko series points, and flexed burials are also characteristic.

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

Since the 1980s, archaeologists in the region have begun to question the traditional definition of San Dieguito people simply as makers of finely crafted felsite projectile points, domed scrapers, and discoidal cores, who lacked milling technology. The traditional defining criteria for La Jolla sites (manos, metates, "crude" cobble tools, and reliance on lagoonal resources) have also been questioned (Bull 1987; Cárdenas and Robbins-Wade 1985; Robbins-Wade 1986). There is speculation that differences between artifact assemblages of "San Dieguito" and "La Jolla" sites reflect functional differences rather than temporal or cultural variability (Bull 1987; Gallegos 1987). Gallegos (1987) has proposed that the San Dieguito, La Jolla, and Pauma complexes are manifestations of the same culture, with differing site types "explained by site location, resources exploited, influence, innovation and adaptation to a rich coastal region over a long period of time" (Gallegos 1987:30). The classic "La Jolla" assemblage is one adapted to life on the coast and appears to continue through time (Robbins-Wade 1986; Winterrowd and Cárdenas 1987). Inland sites adapted to hunting contain a different tool kit, regardless of temporal period (Cárdenas and Van Wormer 1984).

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

(Johnson 1989) that is not culturally relevant. Many sites that have been used to help define the culture sequence of the San Diego region are the result of just such nondepositional stratigraphy.

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

Project Vicinity

The project site is located in a coastal area that was used by native populations for thousands of years. Florence Shipek has recorded all of Pacific Beach and Mission Beach as an archaeological site, based on ethnohistoric data. She noted that the entire beach area was used by the Kumeyaay when they would come from the mountains to get seafood and trade with the coastal people (site record for SDM-W-1150, on file at San Diego Museum of Man). Rose Creek, Pacific Beach, La Jolla, and Crown Point support a large number of archaeological sites, many of which are shell middens, representing shell gathering and processing locations; often the shell middens have been described as habitation sites. Generally, these middens have probably been identified as habitation sites or camps based on the large amount of shell and the presence of stone features that are the remnants of hearths or roasting pits. However, in many cases, the sites probably represent many separate events, use of the area for shellfish processing over a period of thousands of years, but at different times and often by different groups (see Gross and Robbins-Wade 1990). Nonetheless, these sites can contribute to our knowledge of the settlement and subsistence patterns of the prehistoric people of this area, who continued to make use of the important coastal and lagoon resources until forced out by Mexican and American settlers. As addressed below, the project is within the mapped boundaries of the village site of Rinconada, a significant site used/occupied for at least 2,500 years.

Survey Methods and Date:

The MBHS channel (Map 36) was surveyed for archaeological resources on February 4, 2010. A majority of the channel is lined in concrete; the only exposed soil in the area of Map 36 is at the top of the bank, above the concrete. The PBO channel (Map 37) was surveyed when emergency maintenance work began on February 6, 2010. Archaeological/cultural monitoring of emergency maintenance/ clearing of the channels at both the MBHS and PBO channels was conducted by Affinis and Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Native American monitors) between February 4 and February 12, 2010 (refer to Attachment 2).

Record Search Results:

The MBHS and PBO channels were addressed in the cultural resources study for the Master Storm Water Maintenance System Program (Robbins-Wade 2011). As part of that study, a records search was obtained from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University in September 2007. An updated records search was conducted at SCIC in September 2013 for a nearby project (located approximately ¼ mile east of the MBHS channel) and covered the areas of the MBHS and PBO channels. The updated records search map is included in Confidential Appendix A.

The record searches identified one resource in the immediate area of the MBHS and PBO channels: CA-SDI-5017 (SDM-W-150). This site is the ethnohistoric village of La Rinconada de Jamo. This is a large and significant archaeological site that has been subject to vast disturbance over many years of ranching, road construction, and residential and commercial development. The village was called Rinconada (Spanish for "corner") by Gaspár de Portolá and his party in July 1769. "In later years of the mission period, circa 1769-1832, Rinconada appeared frequently in mission records and other Spanish documents" (Carrico 1977:33). Mission records give the Spanish names of Rincon and Rinconada for the village, as well as the Kumeyaay names Jamio, Japmo, and Jamo (Carrico 1977).

Although this site is in a very disturbed and developed context, it includes areas of midden deposits to at least 2 meters (m) (see Winterrowd and Cárdenas 1987). "SDI-5017 meets eligibility Criterion (d) of the National Register of Historic Places because previous research has demonstrated that the site has yielded and has the potential to yield important and significant information about the region's history and prehistory. The site also contains important California Indian values, as it was occupied for approximately 3,000 years up to the time of Spanish settlement in the area" (Garcia-Herbst 2009:1). "This site offers an important glimpse into Archaic and Late Prehistoric lifeways along the coast of southern California, much of which urban development has destroyed" (Garcia-Herbst 2009:1). Based on these evaluations, CA-SDI-5017 is a significant cultural resource under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Diego's Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG).

Regarding SDM-W-150, Malcolm Rogers noted, "This is such a large site (second only to W-1) that much time and excavation would have to be carried out to restore the history" (site record, on file at San Diego Museum of Man). Middens were reported at a depth of 7 ft. (2 m) when trenching was done for pipelines in 1942. Rogers did not personally see these middens but reported them based on informants' data. He called this the Rose Canyon site and estimated a portion of it (the "top midden") covered 15 acres (site record, on file at San Diego Museum of Man). SDM-W-152 was noted as directly west of SDM-W-150 and continuous with it; the area of that site was given as 2 acres (site record, on file at San Diego Museum of Man). The two sites were later subsumed under a single trinomial at San Diego State University: CA-SDI-5017.

A portion of the archaeological site was preserved beneath the Bella Pacific development in the mid-1980s. An indexing program conducted prior to capping of the resource indicated:

> [T]his portion of SDi-5017/SDM-W-150 is a rich and varied intact village midden deposit. The indexing program has provided significant information

> regarding the prehistoric lifeways of coastal San Diego. The village site was occupied for 2,500 years or more, from the late Early Milling Period throughout the Late Prehistoric Period and into the Historic Period. At least two cultural traditions are represented by the recovered assemblages, the Encinitas and Yuman Traditions. The economic-subsistence activities carried out at SDi-5017/SDM-W-150 include stone tool manufacture; milling and hunting; heavy, medium and light processing of meat, bone, wood, and plants; and procurement of shellfish, fin fish, terrestrial mammals, and reptiles. The recovery of shell and bone ornaments indicates that the economic base was rich enough to allow the leisure time necessary for their manufacture. Also, ceremonial activities are indicated by the recovery of a ceramic pipe fragment and red-tailed hawk remains [Winterrowd and Cárdenas 1987:S-1].

Excavations conducted for storm drain improvements in 1992 encountered two midden deposits about 1 m thick at a depth of greater than 1.5 m below the surface (site record, on file at South Coastal Information Center). Although much of the archaeological site has been destroyed by development, areas of buried cultural deposits remain, and at least some of these midden deposits represent significant cultural resources.

> The smaller W-150 blends with the larger W-152, which contained midden soil ranging in depth from 12 in. (30 cm) to 3 ft. (91 cm). Cobble hearths were present in W-152, with many of the same type of artifacts as noted at W-150 (Gallegos et al. 1987; Heuett 1979; Rogers 1929a:120-126). Subsequent research has confirmed these initial observations, expanded the available dataset, and refined the site boundary (Alter 2002; Carrico 1993; Carter 1957; Chace 1979; Cooley and Toren 1992; Dalope and Ní Ghabhláin 2008; Garcia-Herbst 2008; Hector 2006; Heuett 1979; Kyle and Gallegos 1994; Kyle et al. 1997a, 1997b; Ní Ghabhláin and Moslak 2000; Olson et al. 1994; Pigniolo and Kwiatkowski 2005; Robbins-Wade 2002; Winterrowd and Cardenas 1987; Zepeda-Herman 2005) [Garcia-Herbst 2009:3].

Archaeological monitoring conducted in conjunction with excavation for utilities for the Admiral Hartman Naval Housing project encountered intact midden deposits beneath the existing residential development (see Garcia-Herbst 2009). However, no intact deposits were encountered south of Garnet Avenue during this monitoring program (Garcia-Herbst 2008). Maps in the monitoring report show an area immediately adjacent to the MBHS and PBO channels (an area bounded by Pacific Beach Drive, Olney Street, an alley north of Thomas Avenue, and Quincy Street) as within the project Area of Potential Effect (APE), but the site boundary for CA-SDI-5017 does not include any of this area, indicating that no cultural material was found there during monitoring (Garcia-Herbst 2008: Figure 3). The MBHS and PBO channels are located immediately to the south and west of CA-SDI-5017.

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

If yes, identify the tribe and their potential concerns?

Affinis contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in May 2014 for a search of their Sacred Lands Files. The Sacred Lands File search "failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places" in the project area but noted there are cultural resources in close proximity (see Confidential Appendix B). Tribes and individuals identified by the NAHC were contacted regarding the project (see Confidential Appendix B).

A written response was received from the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, who indicated that the project site has cultural significance or ties to Viejas. They requested that a Native American monitor be present for all ground-disturbing activity (see Confidential Appendix B).

Based on the previous monitoring of maintenance activities at the MBHS and PBO channels and due to the concrete-lined nature of the MBHS channel, the Director of Cultural Resources for the Ipay Nation of Santa Ysabel (Clint Linton) agreed with Affinis' recommendation that monitoring was not necessary for the current channel maintenance.

Archaeological Survey Results:

The project area of the MBHS and PBO channels has been subject to a great deal of disturbance from previous construction and maintenance of the drainage channels. The channels are by their nature subject to runoff and flooding, and the MBHS channel is lined with concrete. Shell was noted in the soil atop the MBHS channel at the time of the survey in 2010, some of which was possibly cultural, but no artifacts were observed (Meriwether and Robbins-Wade 2010). A small amount of shell was also noted within the surrounding area of the PBO channel but is attributed to the channel's close proximity to Mission Bay. A monitoring program was conducted for the maintenance project immediately following the survey in February 2010; no archaeological material was observed during monitoring (Meriwether and Robbins-Wade 2010).

MAINTENANCE IMPACTS

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

Cultural resources monitoring was conducted during maintenance of the MBHS and PBO channels during February 2010. No cultural material was encountered. Previous mapping of site CA-SDI-5017 indicated that the MBHS and PBO channels as outside the archaeological site. Monitoring in conjunction with a nearby utilities project found no cultural material in proximity to the MBHS and PBO channels and no intact cultural deposits south of Garnet Avenue (Garcia-Herbst 2008). Based on this, and the concrete-lined nature of the MBHS channel, the potential for archaeological resources to occur within or adjacent to the impact area is quite low.

MITIGATION

Environmental Mitigation Requirements: None

What, if any, PEIR mitigation measures are applicable? None

What, if any, other measures are required?

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

In the *Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program* (Robbins-Wade 2011) these channels were identified as having a moderate cultural sensitivity. The channels are located in proximity to a significant cultural resource where buried deposits have been found beneath development. However, the channels are outside the site, in an area that has been built up with fill soil, including dredge spoils from Mission Bay. During the survey and monitoring in conjunction with emergency maintenance of the channels in 2010, no cultural material was found. Minimal amounts of shell were observed, but it appeared to be in fill. In October 2013, Affinis conducted a testing program at a small project a short distance east of the MBHS and PBO channels, within the mapped boundaries of CA-SDI-5017. The only cultural material encountered there was in fill soils (Robbins-Wade 2013). As addressed above, extensive archaeological monitoring in proximity to the MBHS and PBO channels has not encountered any cultural material south of Garnet Avenue. Based on this information, monitoring is not recommended for the current maintenance, because the potential for impacts to historical resources is considered to be low.

Figure 1: Regional Location Map
Figure 2: Project Location (USGS Topography)
Figure 3: Project Location (Aerial Photograph)

Attachment 1: Mitigation Monitoring and Report Program
Attachment 2: Channels 36 and 37 Storm Water Maintenance Emergency Clearing Project Archaeological Monitoring results letter, dated April 6, 2010

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

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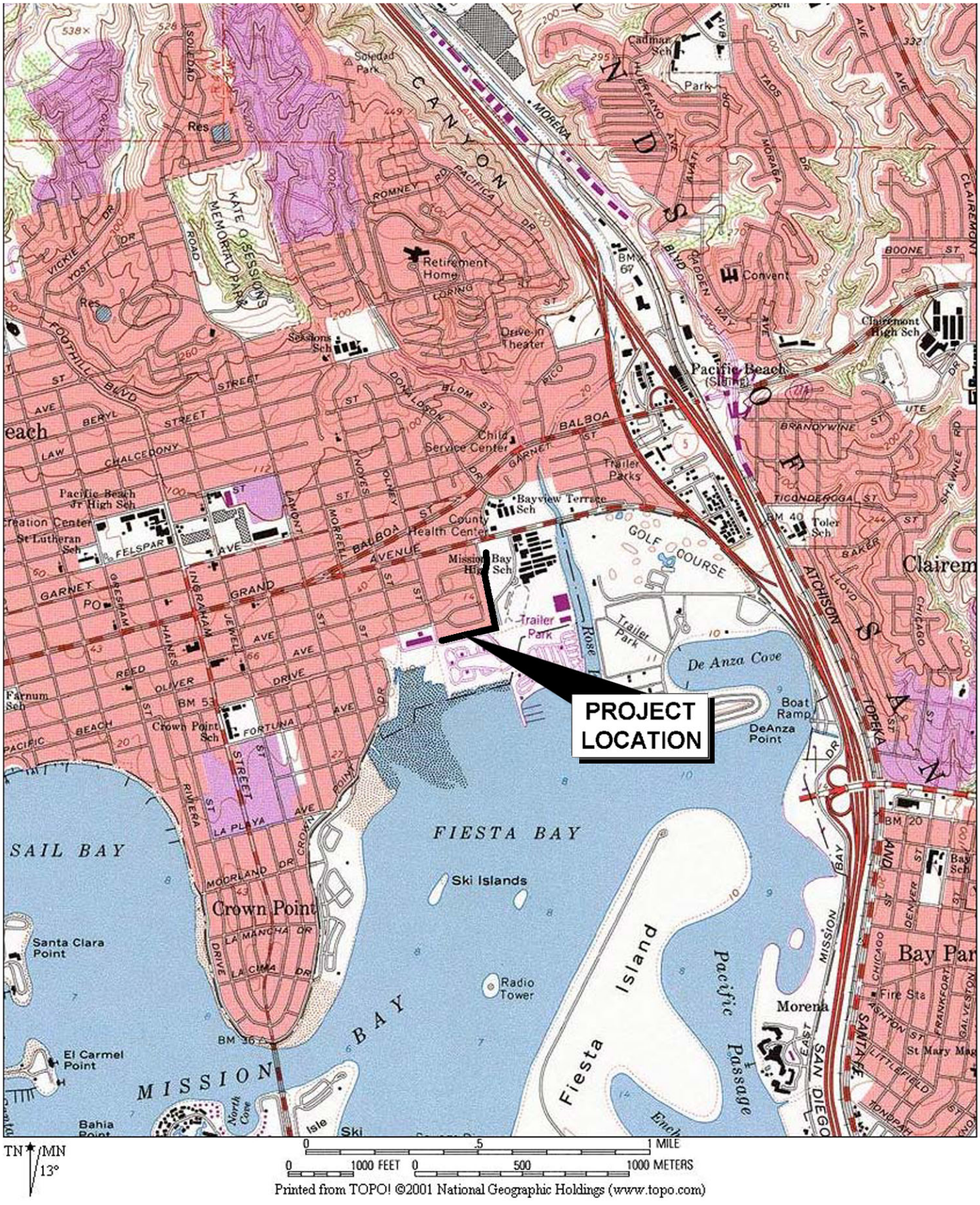
Affinis 810 Jamacha Road Suite 206 El Cajon, CA 92019	Regional location in San Diego County	Figure 1



Affinis 810 Jamacha Road Suite 206 El Cajon, CA 92019	Project location on USGS 7.5' La Jolla quadrangle	Figure 2

HELIX Environmental Planning

Affinis 810 Jamacha Road Suite 206 El Cajon, CA 92019	Aerial Photograph	Figure 3

ATTACHMENT 1

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

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

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

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

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

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.4.3.1 Prior to Permit Issuance or Bid Opening/Bid Award

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

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

4.4.3.2 Prior to Start of Maintenance

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

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

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

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

4.4.3.3 During Maintenance

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

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

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

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

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

4.4.3.4 Discovery of Human Remains

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.4.3.5 Night and/or Weekend Work

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

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

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

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

4.4.3.6 Post Maintenance

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

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

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

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

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

LAND USE

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

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

ATTACHMENT 2

CHANNELS 36 AND 37 STORM WATER MAINTENANCE EMERGENCY CLEARING PROJECT – ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING LETTER REPORT (APRIL 6, 2010)

Affinis
environmental
services

847 Jamacha Road, El Cajon, California 92019-3206
tel: (619) 441-0144 fax: (619) 441-6421

April 6, 2010

Ms. Anne B. Jarque
Senior Planner
Storm Water Department
Operations and Maintenance Division
2781 Caminito Chollas, MS 44
San Diego, CA 92105

Reference: Channels 36 and 37 Storm Water Maintenance Emergency Clearing Project – Archaeological Monitoring (Affinis Job No. 2382)

Ms. Jarque:

As part of the City of San Diego's Master Storm Water Maintenance program, Affinis was contracted to conduct an archaeological monitoring program for the emergency maintenance project at Channels 36 and 37 in the Mission Bay/ Pacific Beach area of the City of San Diego. In February 2010, City crews removed thick vegetation growth and built-up sediments from a concrete-lined channel adjacent to a rear parking lot of Mission Bay High School (Channel 36) and along an unlined channel adjacent to Pacific Beach Drive (Channel 37). Affinis provided archaeological monitoring, and Red Tail Monitoring and Research provided Native American monitoring. This letter report summarizes the methods and results of the monitoring program.

Channels 36 and 37 are located in the Pacific Beach neighborhood of the City of San Diego in Western San Diego County (Figure 1). The channels are just west of Interstate 5, east of Ingraham Street, south of Grand Avenue, and north of the Fiesta Bay segment of Mission Bay. Channel 36 is a concrete-lined channel adjacent to a rear parking lot of Mission Bay High School, and Channel 37 is an unlined channel adjacent to Pacific Beach Drive. The project area is in an unsectioned area of Township 16 South, Range 3 West, on the USGS 7.5' La Jolla quadrangle (Figure 2).

In the *Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program* (Robbins-Wade 2009) these channels were identified as having a moderate cultural sensitivity. An archaeological record search of the surrounding area identified CA-SDI-5017 (SDM-W-150), the ethnohistoric village of Rinconada de Jamo in the immediate area of the project. Although this site is in a very disturbed and developed context, it includes areas of midden deposits to at least 2 m (see Winterrowd and Cárdenas 1985). "SDI-5017 meets eligibility Criterion (d) of the National Register of Historic Places because previous research has demonstrated that the site has yielded and has the potential to yield important and significant information about the region's history and prehistory. The site also contains important California Indian values, as it was occupied for approximately 3,000 years up to the time of Spanish settlement in the area" (Garcia-Herbst 2009:1). "This site offers an important glimpse into Archaic and Late Prehistoric lifeways along the coast of southern California, much of which urban development has destroyed" (Garcia-Herbst 2009:1).

On February 4, 2010, Affinis archaeologist Andrew Giletti and Larry Sutton, Jr. of Red Tail Monitoring and Research conducted an archaeological survey of Channel 36 prior to the removal of any debris. Although the channel itself is concrete-lined, there is exposed soil at the top of the channel, which would be affected by the channel clearing. Shell was noted in this soil, some of which appeared to be cultural in nature, but no artifacts were observed. At the time of the field survey it was thought that no clearing work would be conducted at Channel 37. So, that channel was not surveyed until the clearing work began.

Monitors from Affinis and Red Tail Monitoring and Research were on-hand to monitor the clearing and removal of vegetation, soil, and modern debris at Channels 36 and 37 between February 6 and February 12, 2010. Affinis staff archaeologist John Meriwether provided archaeological monitoring, and Larry Sutton, Jr. of Red Tail Monitoring and Research provided Native American monitoring. During that time, a small amount of shell fragments were noted in the surrounding area, including scattered around the school parking lot and roadside. This is likely due to the proximity of Mission Bay; no other cultural resources were noted.

One area of concern occurred during the monitoring program. On the first day of monitoring (Saturday, February 6) the monitors were unintentionally misinformed by the work crew that work was finished for the day at noon, and the monitors left the jobsite. When the City of San Diego's project manager realized this mistake, he immediately contacted Mr. Meriwether and requested him to return to continue monitoring for the remainder of the day, which he did. However, after contacting Clint Linton of Red Tail, it was determined that no Native monitor was available to attend the remainder of the work for that day. The work crew did not remove any soil until Mr. Meriwether arrived, and very little was done during the remainder of the day due to logistical issues. A Native American representative therefore did not monitor a small area at the juncture of the concrete-lined channel with the unlined channel. This area was later examined by Mr. Sutton and deemed acceptable.

The project area has been subject to a great deal of disturbance from previous construction and maintenance of the drainage channels. The channels are by their nature subject to runoff and flooding, and half of the project area has been lined with concrete. No archaeological material was found during the maintenance program; the project had no effects on cultural resources.

If you have any questions, please call John Meriwether or Mary Robbins-Wade at (619) 441-0144, or e-mail at mary@affinis.net.

John Meriwether
Archaeologist

Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A., RPA
Director of Cultural Resources

References

Garcia-Herbst, Arleen

2009 Conservation of a Signficant Porehistoric Archaeological Site in Urban San Diego. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology Volume 22*. Electronic document, http://www.scahome.org/publications/proceedings/Proceedings.22Garcia.pdf.

Robbins-Wade, Mary

2009 *Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California. Project No. 42891*. Affinis, El Cajon. Report submitted to City of San Diego, Storm Water Department. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

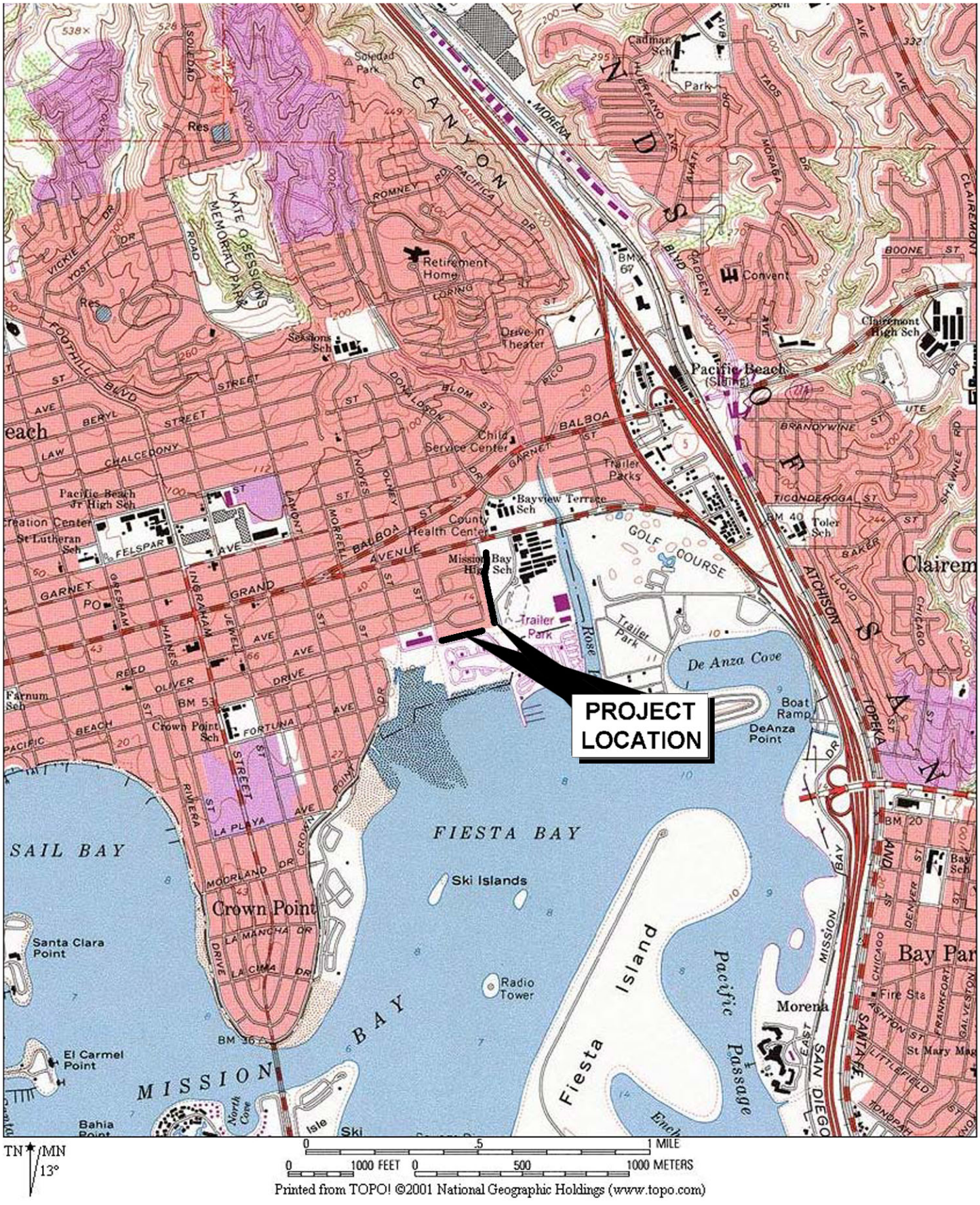
Winterrowd, Cathy L., and D. Seán Cárdenas

1987 *An Archaeological Indexing of a Portion of the Village of La Rinconada de Jamo SDI-5017 (SDM-W-150)*. RBR & Associates, Inc., San Diego. Report submitted to City of San Diego, Planning Department. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

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

Regional location in San Diego County

Figure 1



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