

## Appendix F

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### Cultural Resources Constraints and Sensitivity Analyses

# Kearny Mesa Community Plan Update

## Cultural Resources Constraints & Sensitivity Analyses

March 2019



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### **National Archaeological Database Information**

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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AMSL	above mean sea level
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
HRG	Historical Resources Guidelines
KMCPU	Kearny Mesa Community Plan Update
MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PEIR	Programmatic Environmental Impact Report
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was contracted by the City of San Diego (City) to conduct a constraints analysis and resources sensitivity analysis for archaeological resources and Tribal Cultural Resources for the community of Kearny Mesa, San Diego County, California, in support of the Kearny Mesa Community Plan Update (KMCPU) and its Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR). A cultural resources study including a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and review of existing documentation was completed for the Kearny Mesa Community Planning Area.

The records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), on file at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), indicated that 83 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted, and a total of 23 cultural resources have been previously identified, within the Kearny Mesa Community Planning Area, or study area. These include 12 prehistoric archaeological resources, one historic archaeological resource, and 10 historic buildings or structures. The prehistoric resources documented within the study area consist of six lithic scatters, a total of five isolated flakes (recorded as four resources), one site that was determined during updates to not be cultural, and a resource recorded by Malcom Rogers that was described as scattered artifacts and cobble hearths over a 20-square-mile area of Kearny Mesa. All but two of the isolated resources have been destroyed by modern residential, commercial, and infrastructure development. The historic-period archaeological resource is the remnants of an abandoned segment of Murphy Canyon Road.

A search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File indicated that sacred lands have not been identified within the study area. The NAHC provided a list of local tribal representatives and other interested parties, and a contact program was conducted in coordination with the City.

The majority of cultural sensitivity of the KMCPU area was assessed as low, based on the records search, the Sacred Lands File search, environmental factors, and the amount of modern development that has occurred within the Kearny Mesa Community Planning Area. Undeveloped areas within or near the canyons contain a moderate sensitivity for archaeological resources.

Prior to any future projects that could directly affect an archaeological resource, steps should be taken to determine (1) the presence of archaeological resources and (2) the appropriate mitigation for any significant resources that may be impacted. According to the City's Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG; City of San Diego 2001), for Purposes of Environmental Review (CEQA), cultural resource surveys are required under the following circumstances:

Archaeological surveys are required when development is proposed on previously undeveloped parcels, when a known resource is identified on site or within a one-mile radius, when a previous survey is more than five years old if the potential for resources exists, or based on a site visit by a qualified consultant or knowledgeable City staff.

In addition, participation of the local Native American community is crucial to the effective identification and protection of cultural resources, in accordance with the HRG, Native American participation is required for all levels of future investigations in the community, including those areas that have been previously developed. In areas that have been previously developed, additional ground-disturbing activities may require further evaluation and/or monitoring.

Tribal consultation in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) for the community plan update was initiated by the City of San Diego in September 2017 and October 2018; however, no requests for consultation have been received by any tribal group culturally affiliated with the Kearny Mesa community plan area. Additional notices will be sent concurrently with release of the Draft EIR and 10-days prior to the City Council hearing on the project.

Tribal consultation in accordance with Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) was initiated by the City of San Diego with Mr. Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources from the Lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel and Ms. Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) from the Jamul Indian Village, and conducted on February 1, 2019 and continued March 6, 2019. This report, as well as confidential data was provided to both representatives to assist with their review determine if the CPU area contains any Tribal Cultural Resources or areas of tribal importance which would require further evaluation or special consideration during the environmental review process. Mr. Clint Linton reviewed the materials and did not have any concerns with the program-level analysis and subsequent mitigation framework, however did provide additional feedback regarding the tribal cultural context which was incorporated into the report and the Historical, Archaeological, and Tribal Cultural Resources Section in the Environmental Impact Report. Ms. Lisa Cumper, spoke to the importance of Kearny Mesa as an area where the Kumeyaay passed through from villages in the river valley to the coastal villages north and west of Kearny Mesa and that Kumeyaay monitoring should be required for future projects. Consultation was concluded on March 6, 2019.

# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) completed a constraints analysis and resources sensitivity analysis for archaeological resources and Tribal Cultural Resources for the community of Kearny Mesa, San Diego County, California in support of the Kearny Mesa Community Plan Update (KMCPU). This report documents the existing cultural resources located within the Kearny Mesa Community Planning Area (study area) and identifies the cultural resources sensitivity for the KMCPU. Within the Kearny Mesa Community Planning Area is the Montgomery-Gibbs Executive Airport; however, the airport property is governed by a separate master plan. An update to the Montgomery-Gibbs Executive Airport Master Plan is being prepared by the City of San Diego's (City) Airports Division. Due to the location and size of the airport property in the Kearny Mesa Community Planning Area, the airport property was considered in the records search for the study area and constraints and sensitivity analysis.

## 1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

Kearny Mesa is located in the central portion of the City in San Diego County (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The study area is located within the Mission San Diego Land Grant, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' La Jolla and La Mesa quadrangles (Figure 2, *USGS Topography*). The KMCPU area is bounded by State Route 52 (SR 52) on the north and Interstate 805 (I-805) and Interstate 15 (I-15) on the west and east, respectively, and encompasses approximately 4,423 acres (Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph*). Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar is situated to the north of the study area, the community of Tierrasanta to the east, the community of Serra Mesa to the south, and the community of Clairemont Mesa to the west.

## 1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The KMCPU is a comprehensive update to the current community plan, which was adopted in 1992 and most recently amended in January 2018 (City of San Diego 2018a). The purpose of the KMCPU is to continue to guide the growth and development of Kearny Mesa.

Within the boundaries of the Kearny Mesa Community Planning Area are three locally approved planning documents: the Stonecrest Specific Plan, the New Century Center Master Plan, and the Montgomery-Gibbs Airport Master Plan (Figure 3). The Stonecrest Specific Plan was adopted by City Council in February 1988 with amendments approved in 1996 (City of San Diego 1996). The New Century Center Master Plan was approved by City Council in November 2002 (City of San Diego 2002). An update to the Montgomery-Gibbs Airport Master Plan is being prepared by the Airports Division.

## 1.3 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA served as principal investigator and is the primary author of this technical report. Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A, RPA provided senior technical review. Resumes for key project personnel are presented in Appendix A.

## 2.0 METHODS

A records search of California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) was conducted by the City in support of the KMCPU. The CHRIS records for San Diego County are on file at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and provided to the City under contract. HELIX conducted a supplemental records search and literature review at the SCIC, located at San Diego State University, and reviewed in-house records for resources on file the San Diego Museum of Man. The records search included locations and records for archaeological and historical resources, locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies, and a review of the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directory. Historic maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to assess the potential for historic archaeological resources to be present.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on May 10, 2018 for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts, which were received on May 14, 2018. Letters were sent to the tribal representatives identified by the City and the NAHC on June 11, 2018 informing them of the project and asking them of any knowledge or information about cultural resources they may have about the study area. Native American correspondence is included as Confidential Appendix B to this report.

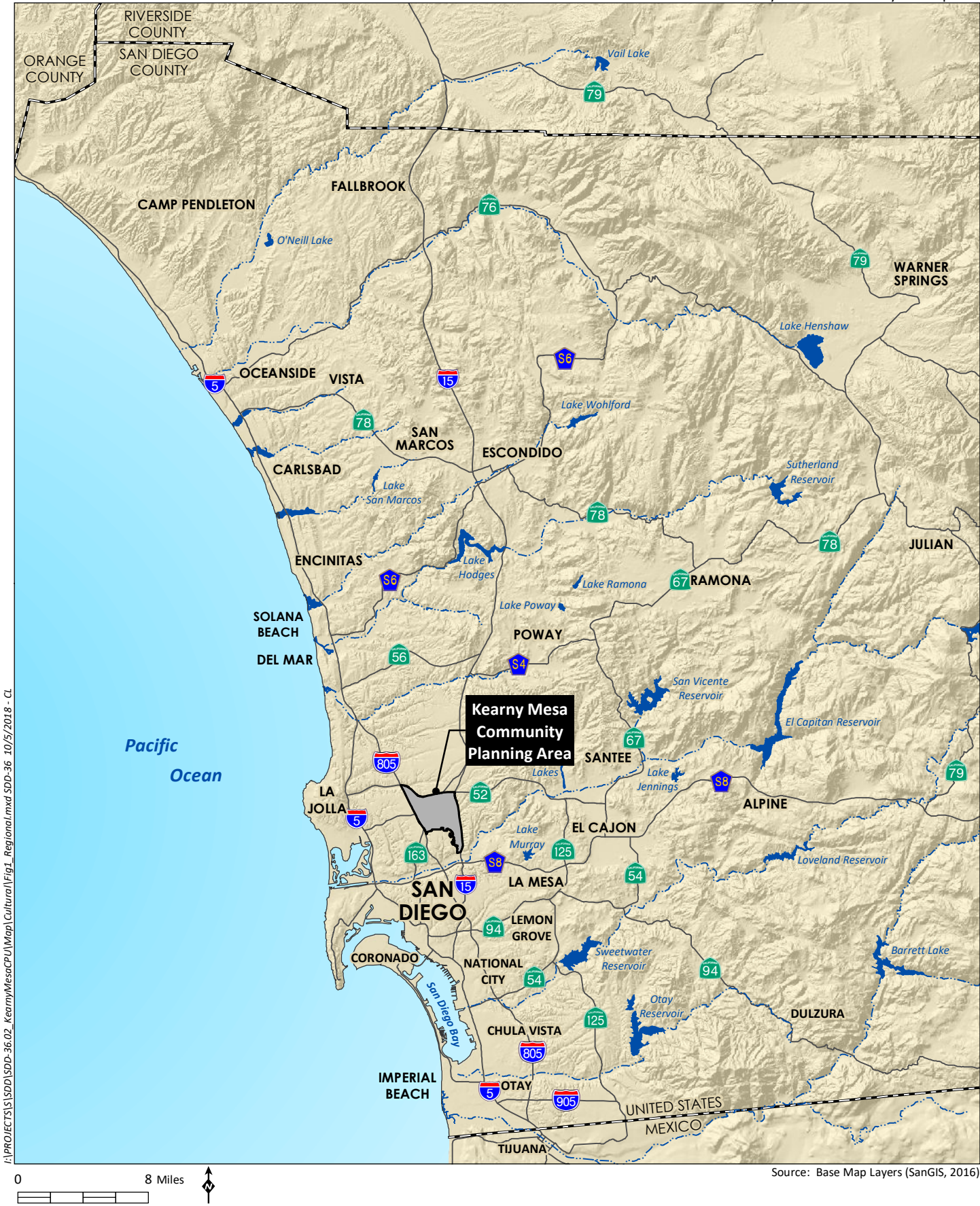
## 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

### 3.1 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The community of Kearny Mesa is situated within the coastal plain of western San Diego County, where the climate is characterized as semi-arid steppe, with warm, dry summers and cool, moist winters (Hall 2007; Pryde 2004). The study area is situated on a mesa, with Murphy Canyon forming the eastern border of the community (Figure 2). San Clemente Canyon is located to the north of the study area, Ruffin Canyon is located to the south and west of the southern portion of the community, and the San Diego River is located to the south and east. The elevation of the study area ranges from approximately 70 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) within the southern portion of Murphy Canyon to an average of 420 feet AMSL on the mesa.

Geologically, a majority of the study area is underlain by the Lindavista Formation, which consists of very old paralic deposits from the middle to early Pleistocene that form the mesa surface (Kennedy and Tan 2008). The Lindavista Formation consists of reddish brown “interfingering strandline, beach, estuarine and colluvial deposits composed of siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate” (Kennedy and Tan 2008:8). The deposits within the western portion of the study area are situated on the Linda Vista terrace, which is at elevations between 370 and 377 feet AMSL. The remainder of the mesa deposits are on the Tierra Santa terrace, at elevations between 400 and 410 feet AMSL, except for a topographically high ridge that formed along a strand line along the western portion of terrace. Young alluvial flood-plain deposits (Holocene and late Pleistocene), Stadium Conglomerate (middle Eocene), Mission Valley Formation (middle Eocene), and Friars Formation (middle Eocene) are exposed in canyons, drainages, and cut or eroded slopes within the study area (Kennedy and Tan 2008; PaleoServices 2018).

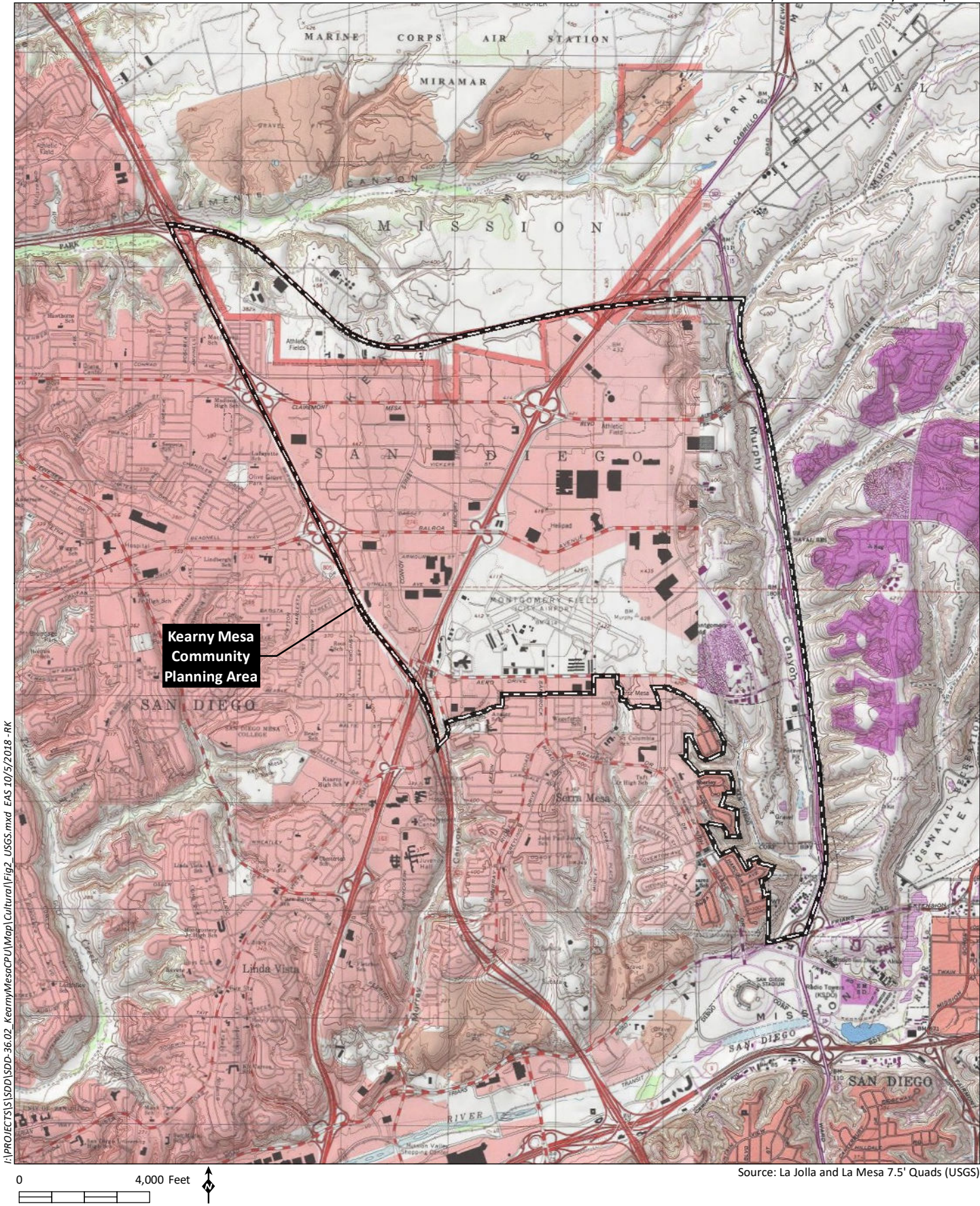
The study area is characterized predominantly by urban development. In addition to the geologic units discussed above, large portions of the community are underlain by artificial fill as a result of buildings and infrastructure development, and the soils on the mesa have been altered to create level building



# Regional Location

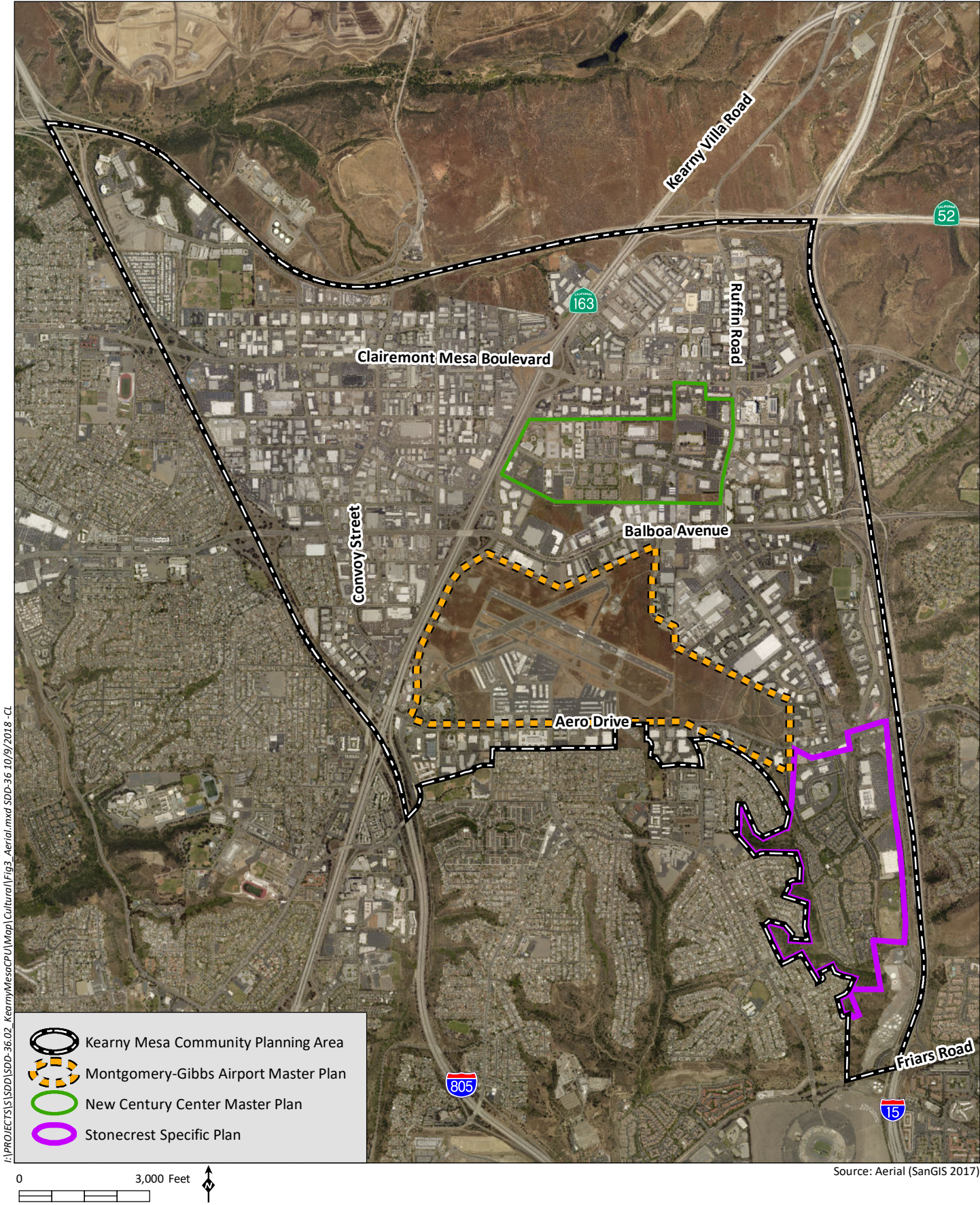
Figure 1





Source: La Jolla and La Mesa 7.5' Quads (USGS)









sites or streets (The Bodhi Group 2018). In addition, areas within and immediately surrounding the Kearny Mesa include transportation infrastructure and residential, large-scale aviation, commercial, and industrial development.

Five soil series are found within the study area: Altamont Clay, Chesterton, Gaviota, Olivenhain, and Redding (USDA 2018). River wash, Terrace escarpments, gravel, pits, and made land are also mapped within the study area. The Redding series comprises a majority of the soil found on the eastern portion of the mesa top and is composed of well-drained, undulating to steep gravelly loams that have a gravelly clay subsoil and a hardpan; this soil generally supports vegetation such as chamise, flattop buckwheat, sumac, scrub oak, and annual forbs and grasses. The Chesterton series comprises the soil found on the western portion of the mesa top and is composed of moderately well-drained fine sandy loams that formed from soft sandstone that weathered in place; this soil generally supports vegetation such as chamise, flattop buckwheat, sumac, black sage, and annual forbs and grasses. The Olivenhain series is found along the south and northern borders of the study area and consists of well-drained, moderately deep to deep cobbly loams that have a very cobbly clay subsoil; in mainly uncultivated areas, the soil supports vegetation of mainly chamise, scrub oak, flattop buckwheat, wild oats, sugarbush, soft chess, and cactus. The Altamont series encompasses a small area in the southeastern portion of the study area and is composed of well-drained clays that formed in material weathered from calcareous shale; in uncultivated areas, the soil mainly supports annual grasses and scattered shrubs. The Gaviota series encompasses a small area in the northwestern portion of the study area and is composed of well-drained, shallow fine sandy loams that formed from marine sandstone; this soil mainly supports chamise, cactus, scrub oak, sumac, flattop buckwheat, and annual forbs and grasses (Bowman 1973).

A biological resources report prepared by HELIX summarized existing biological resources within the study area. Developed lands, eucalyptus woodland, and disturbed habitat are identified within the majority of the study area, covering over 86 percent of the community. Of this, over 83 percent is developed lands. Upland vegetation communities found in dry landforms were identified in approximately 13 percent of the study area. Wetland vegetation communities are mapped in less than one percent of the study area (HELIX 2018).

Prior to historic and modern activities, the study area vicinity would have consisted of grassland communities and coastal sage scrub on the mesa, with stands of riparian vegetation within major drainages (Schoenherr 1992). The riparian community would have consisted of plants such as sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and willow (*Salix* sp.) (Beauchamp 1986; Munz 1974). Major wildlife species found in this environment prehistorically were coyote (*Canis latrans*); mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*); grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*); mountain lion (*Felis concolor*); rabbit (*Sylvilagus auduboni*); jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*); and various rodents, the most notable of which are the valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), California ground squirrel (*Ostospermophilus beecheyi*), and dusky footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*) (Head 1972). Acorns and grass seeds were staple food resources in the Late Prehistoric Period in Southern California (Bean and Shippek 1978). Rabbits, jackrabbits, and rodents were very important to the prehistoric diet as well; deer were somewhat less significant for food but were an important source of leather, bone, and antler. In addition, many of the plant species naturally occurring in the project area and vicinity are known to have been used by native populations for medicine, tools, ceremonial, and other uses (Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978).

## 3.2 CULTURAL SETTING

The cultural history in San Diego County presented below is based on documentation from both the archaeological and ethnographic records, and represents a continuous human occupation in the region spanning the last 10,000 years. While this information comes from the scientific reconstructions of the past, it does not necessarily represent how the Kumeyaay see themselves. While the material culture of the Kumeyaay is contained in the archaeological record, their history, beliefs and legends have persevered, and are retained in the songs and stories passed down through the generations. It is important to note that Native American aboriginal lifeways did not cease at European contact. Protohistoric refers to the chronological trend of continued Native American aboriginal lifeways at the cusp of the recorded historic period in the Americas.

### 3.2.1 Ethnohistory

The Ethnohistoric Period, sometimes referred to as the ethnographic present, commences with the earliest European arrival in what is now San Diego and continued through the Spanish and Mexican periods and into the American period. The founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769 brought about profound changes in the lives of the Kumeyaay. The coastal Kumeyaay died from introduced diseases or were brought into the mission system. Earliest accounts of Native American life in what is now San Diego were recorded as a means to salvage scientific knowledge of native lifeways. These accounts were often based on limited interviews or biased data collection techniques. Later researchers and local Native Americans began to uncover and make public significant contributions in the understanding of native culture and language. These studies have continued to the present day, and involve archaeologists and ethnographers working in conjunction with Native Americans to address the continued cultural significance of sites and landscapes across San Diego County. The Kumeyaay are the Most Likely Descendants for all Native American human remains found in the City of San Diego.

The study area is located within the traditional territory of the Kumeyaay, also known as Ipai, Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcalá). At the time of Spanish contact, Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay bands occupied southern San Diego and southwestern Imperial counties and northern Baja California. The Kumeyaay are a group of exogamous, patrilineal territorial bands that lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherias. Most rancherias were the seat of a clan, although it is thought that, aboriginally, some clans had more than one rancheria and some rancherias contained more than one clan (Bean and Shipek 1978; Luomala 1978). Several sources indicate that large Kumeyaay villages or rancherias were located in river valleys and along the shoreline of coastal estuaries (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). They subsisted on a hunting and foraging economy, exploiting San Diego's diverse ecology throughout the year; coastal bands exploited marine resources while inland bands might move from the desert, ripe with agave and small game, to the acorn and pine nut rich mountains in the fall (Cline 1984; Kroeber 1976; Luomala 1978).

At the time of Spanish colonization in the late 1700s, several major villages, or rancherias, were located along the San Diego River, including *Nipaguay* at the location of the San Diego Mission de Alcalá, located less than a half-mile to the southeast of the of the study area, on the north side of the river (Brodie 2013; Carrico 2008). Some native speakers referred to river valleys as oon-ya, meaning trail or road, describing one of the main routes linking the interior of San Diego with the coast. For example, the floodplain from the San Diego Mission de Alcalá to the ocean was hajir or qajir (Harrington 1925). It is likely that the Kumeyaay people used Murphy Canyon as a travel corridor between villages located in Mission Valley, such as *Nipaguay*, and villages to the north, including *Ystagua*, *Peñasquitos*, and *Pawai*/

*Pawaii/Paguay* (Carrico 1974). Although Kearny Mesa was undoubtedly exploited by the Kumeyaay for foraging and as a travel route, no known villages or major settlements are recorded for this area and very little ethnographic data exists for the mesa area (WESTEC Services, Inc. 1979).

### 3.2.2 Archaeological Record

The earliest well-documented sites in the San Diego area belong to the San Dieguito Tradition, dating to over 9,000 years ago (Warren 1967; Warren et al. 1998). The San Dieguito Tradition is thought by most researchers to have an emphasis on big game hunting and coastal resources (Warren 1967). Diagnostic material culture associated with the San Dieguito complex includes scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, large blades, and large projectile points (Rogers 1939; Warren 1967).

In the southern coastal region, the traditional view of San Diego prehistory has the San Dieguito Tradition followed by the Archaic Period, dating from circa 8600 Before Present (BP) to circa 1300 BP (Warren et al. 1998). Many of the archaeological site assemblages dating to this period have been identified at a range of coastal and inland sites. These assemblages, designated as the La Jolla/Pauma complexes, are considered part of Warren's (1968) "Encinitas tradition" and Wallace's (1955) "Early Milling Stone Horizon." The Encinitas tradition is generally "recognized by millingstone assemblages in shell middens, often near sloughs and lagoons" (Moratto 1984:147) and brings a shift toward a more generalized economy and an increased emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. The local cultural manifestations of the Archaic period are called the La Jollan complex along the coast and the Pauma complex inland. Pauma complex sites lack the shell that dominates many La Jollan complex site assemblages. Sites dating to the Archaic Period are numerous along the coast, near-coastal valleys, and around estuaries. In the inland areas of San Diego County, sites associated with the Archaic Period are less common relative to the Late Prehistoric complexes that follow them (Cooley and Barrie 2004; Laylander and Christenson 1988; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999; True 1970). The La Jolla/Pauma complex tool assemblage is dominated by rough cobble tools, especially choppers and scrapers (Moriarty 1966). The La Jolla/Pauma complex tool assemblage also include manos and metates; terrestrial and marine mammal remains; flexed burials; doughnut stones; discoidals; stone balls; plummets; biface points; beads; and bone tools (True 1958, 1980).

While there has been considerable debate about whether San Dieguito and La Jollan patterns might represent the same people using different environments and subsistence techniques, or whether they are separate cultural patterns (e.g., Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1987; Warren et al. 1998), abrupt shifts in subsistence and new tool technologies occur at the onset of the Late Prehistoric Period (1500 BP to AD 1769). The Late Prehistoric period is characterized by higher population densities and intensification of social, political, and technological systems. The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the San Luis Rey complex in the northern portion of San Diego County and the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion of the county. Late Prehistoric artifactual material is characterized by Tizon Brownware pottery, various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, and hammerstones), arrow shaft straighteners, pendants, manos and metates, and mortars and pestles (McDonald and Eighmey 2004). The arrow point assemblage is dominated by the Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, but the Dos Cabezas Serrated type also occurs (Wilke and McDonald 1986). Subsistence is thought to be focused on the utilization of acorns and grass seeds, with small game serving as a primary protein resource and big game as a secondary resource. Fish and shellfish were also secondary resources, except immediately adjacent to the coast, where they assumed primary importance (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908). The settlement system is characterized by seasonal villages where people used a central-based collecting subsistence strategy.

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

### **3.2.3 Historical Background**

#### **3.2.3.1 Spanish Period**

While Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo visited San Diego briefly in 1542, the beginning of the historic period in the San Diego area is generally given as 1769. In the mid-18th century, Spain had escalated its involvement in California from exploration to colonization (Weber 1992) and in that year, a Spanish expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra established the Royal Presidio of San Diego. Portolá then traveled north from San Diego seeking suitable locations to establish military presidios and religious missions in order to extend the Spanish Empire into Alta California.

Initially, both a mission and a military presidio were located on Presidio Hill overlooking the San Diego River. A small pueblo, now known as Old Town San Diego, developed below the presidio. The Mission San Diego de Alcalá was constructed in its current location five years later. The missions and presidios stood, literally and figuratively, as symbols of Spanish colonialism, importing new systems of labor, demographics, settlement, and economies to the area. Cattle ranching, animal husbandry, and agriculture were the main pursuits of the missions.

#### **3.2.3.2 Mexican Period**

Although Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, Spanish patterns of culture and influence remained for a time. The missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained in the 1820s. Following secularization of the missions in 1834, large ranchos were granted to prominent and well-connected individuals, ushering in the Rancho Era, with the society making a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. With the numerous new ranchos in private hands, cattle ranching expanded and prevailed over agricultural activities.

These ranches put new pressures on California's native populations, as grants were made for inland areas still occupied by the Kumeyaay, forcing them to acculturate or relocate farther into the back-country. In rare instances, former mission neophytes were able to organize pueblos and attempt to live within the new confines of Mexican governance and culture. The most successful of these was the Pueblo of San Pasqual, located inland along the San Dieguito River Valley, founded by Kumeyaay who were no longer able to live at the Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Carrico 2008; Farris 1994).

#### **3.2.3.3 American Period**

American governance began in 1848, when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ceding California to the United States at the conclusion of the Mexican–American War. A great influx of settlers to California and the San Diego region occurred during the American Period, resulting from several factors, including the discovery of gold in the state, the end of the Civil War, the availability of free land

through passage of the Homestead Act, and later, the importance of San Diego County as an agricultural area supported by roads, irrigation systems, and connecting railways. The increase in American and European populations quickly overwhelmed many of the Spanish and Mexican cultural traditions, and greatly increased the rate of population decline among Native American communities.

In the late 1860s, Alonzo Horton began the development of New San Diego and began the shift of commerce and government centers from Old Town (Old San Diego) to New Town (downtown). Development from downtown San Diego initially began to spread eastward, in part, by following natural transportation corridors. The following decades saw “boom and bust” cycles that brought thousands of people to the area of San Diego County. By the end of the 1880s, many of the newcomers had left, although some remained to form the foundations of small communities based on dry farming, orchards, dairies, and livestock ranching. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, rural areas of San Diego County developed small agricultural communities centered on one-room schoolhouses.

Beginning in the late 1850s, John Murphy raised cattle and horses in the Mission Valley area. In 1871, what had become known as “Murphy’s Canyon” was recognized by the San Diego County Board of Supervisors as a major traffic artery between the City of San Diego and Poway Valley and the northern areas of San Diego County. In the late 1870s, Murphy sold his land, which by that time had developed into a prosperous farm and cattle ranch (Carrico 1974).

By the 1890s, the City entered a time of steady growth and subdivisions surrounding downtown were developed. As the City continued to grow in the early twentieth century, the downtown's residential character changed. Streetcars and the introduction of the automobile allowed people to live farther from their downtown jobs, and new suburbs were developed.

The influence of military development, beginning in 1916 and 1917 during World War I, resulted in substantial development in infrastructure and industry to support the military and accommodate soldiers, sailors, and defense industry workers. In 1917, the U.S. Army established Camp Kearny on the site of what is now MCAS Miramar. Camp Kearny was named after Brigadier General Stephen W. Kearny, who was instrumental in the Mexican–American War. In 1943, Camp Kearny was commissioned as the Naval Auxiliary Air Station Camp Kearny; it continued to operate until 1946, when it was transferred to the Marines.

One of the first modern developments to occur within the study area was the Montgomery-Gibbs Executive Airport, which opened in 1937 as a private flying field owned and operated by William “Bill” Gibbs Jr. (Pourade 1977). Gibbs Field initially had one 1,200-foot runway; however, in 1939, three dirt landing strips were constructed. In 1940, the field was leased to the Ryan School of Aeronautics for Army Air Corps cadet training, and by 1946 the airport had grown to include several airplane hangars (City of San Diego 2017; Pourade 1977).

Little development occurred within the City north of the San Diego River until the 1940s, when military housing was developed in Linda Vista (City San Diego 2001). As part of the housing development, the federal government extended water and sewer pipelines to the Linda Vista area and improved public facilities. From Linda Vista, urban development spread north to the Kearny Mesa area (City of San Diego 2001). In 1947 the City acquired 1,500 acres in Kearny Mesa, including Gibbs Field, and made several improvements to the runways and facilities, including two asphalt runways and taxiways. The field was dedicated in 1950 as Montgomery Field in honor of John J. Montgomery, who in 1883 had made the first controlled wing flight in a “heavier-than-air” fixed wing aircraft in the Otay Mesa area of the City

(City of San Diego 2017; Pignuolo and Murray 2001). Gibbs maintained his responsibilities as operator of the new airport until 1954 when the City took control of the field (Pourade 1977).

The 1950s also saw the beginning of widespread industrial development within the study area. General Dynamics constructed facilities in the late 1950s to support research, development, and manufacture of the Atlas Missile for the United States Air Force and several other aerospace, electronics, and other industrial companies constructed buildings in the community (City of San Diego 2018b; Manley 1997). In 1948, the Cabrillo Parkway, now State Route 163 (SR 163), was constructed as U.S. Highway 395 and between 1953 and 1964, a new two-lane highway was constructed in the present-day location of I-15 (NETR Online 2018). Additional development within Montgomery Field occurred in the 1960s with the construction of an Air Traffic Control Tower in 1965 and a new parallel runway and administration building in 1969 (Pignuolo and Murray 2001). During the 1960s, the study area also saw huge increases in residential, commercial, and infrastructure development, which has been reflected into the present time.

## 4.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

### 4.1 RECORDS SEARCH

A record search of the CHRIS, on file at the SCIC and provided to the City under contract, was conducted by the City; supplemental search of records and reports on file at the SCIC was conducted by HELIX staff on June 1, 2018. The records search included identification of archaeological and built environment resources, locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies, and a review of the state OHP historic properties directory.

#### 4.1.1 Previous Surveys

The records search results identified that 83 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the study area (Table 1, *Previous Studies within the Study Area*). The majority of the studies include archaeological surveys and assessments; others involved record searches, reconnaissance surveys, testing/evaluation programs, construction monitoring programs, overview studies, and environmental documents. Approximately 36 percent of the study area is not covered by a previous cultural resource study. In addition, of the 64 percent of the study area that is covered by a previous study, some of the reports reflect background studies, such as records searches, or general environmental documents, and did not include a pedestrian survey. As such, it is likely that that less than 50 percent of the study area was previously surveyed for cultural resources prior to being developed.

**Table 1**  
**PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA**

<b>Report Number (SD-)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Author/Company, Report Year</b>
42	Archaeological Survey of The Sunglow Property (6254), San Diego County, California	Adams, 1978
77	A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase I, Project: 11-SD-15	Ainsworth, 1974
546	An Archaeological Survey of the San Diego River Valley	Cupples, 1974
564	Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Extension of State Route 52 in San Diego, CA. 11-SD-52, 3.3/5.5; 11-SD-85, 23.3/23.9; 11- SD-52, 5.5/7.4; 11- SD -52, 5.5/7.4; 11- SD -163, 9.4/9.7; 11206-047040	Carrillo, 1981
565	Archaeological Survey of Several Highway Route Alternatives in Kearny Mesa, San Diego, California	Carrillo and Crotteau, 1981
566	First Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Highway Construction Project on I-15 Post Miles 9.7/12.0	Carrillo, 1981
570	An Archaeological Survey Report for a Portion of Proposed Interstate 15 and Route 163/I-15 Interchange (11-SD-15/163 p.m. R12.0-R13.6/R10.4-R11.3)	Corum, 1977
578	First Addendum Survey Report for Archaeological Survey of Several Highway Route Alternatives in Kearny Mesa, San Diego, California	Carrillo, 1982
580	Report of an Extended Phase I Archaeological Study of CA-SDI-8647 11-SD-52-3.3/8.8, 11206-047070, 11206-047040, 11206-142361	Carrillo, 1982
702	Archaeological/Historical Survey of the Murphy Canyon Project	Eckhardt, 1978
705	Archaeological/Historical Survey of Daley Business Park Unit No. 4	Eckhardt, 1978
817	Proposed Sound Barrier, San Diego, California 11-SD-805 P.M. 21.4 11212-183541	Goldberg, 1979
823	Cultural Resource Survey of the Allred-Collins Business Park East, San Diego, California	Gallegos and Pigniolo, 1990
1135	An Archaeological Impact Statement for California State Highways Project 11-SD-163, 8.5-10.0	Loughlin, 1973
1137	A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase I Project: 11-SD-805-21.8 NE Quadrant of Route 805 and Balboa Avenue (Rt. 274)	Loughlin, 1974
1140	An Archaeological Survey Report for Two Park and Pool Lots 11-SD-15 P.M. R11.8/M.19.3 11208-189550	Lloyd, 1981
1203	Historical Property Survey Report for the Proposed State Route 52 11-SD-52 3.31/8.8, 11206-047070, 11206-047040, 11206-152361	Carrillo, 1982
1247	Archaeological Survey 11-SD-52 2.7-5.0 5.0-9.3 11208-047-71 047041	Kaldenberg, 1973
1656	Archaeological Survey of Montgomery Field, 30-Acre Runway Extension Area	Wade, 1987
1704	Second Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for Route 8/15 Interchange 11-SD-15 R6.0/R7.0 11-SD-08 5.1/6.3 11206-048161.	Price, 1980
2188	Draft Environmental Impact Report Miramar Landfill General Development Plan	City of San Diego, 1991
2240	Negative Archaeological Survey Report I-15 Between R7.0/R8.9	Cooley, 1991
2628	Historic Properties Inventory Report for the Mission Valley Water Reclamation Project, San Diego California	Carrico et al., 1990
2853	Cultural Resource Monitoring Results Report for the East Mission Gorge Interceptor Sewer System Force Main Construction Project	Kyle and Gallegos, 1993



**Table 1 (cont.)**  
**PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA**

<b>Report Number (SD-)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Author/Company, Report Year</b>
2910	Historical/Archaeological Survey and Test Report for Miramar Landfill General Development Plan EIS/EIR, San Diego, California.	Strudwich et al., 1993
2916	Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties, California	Peak & Associates, Inc., 1990
2991	Archaeological Resources Inventory for Stonecrest Village, San Diego, California	Robbins-Wade, 1995
3720	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for the Water Re-purification Pipeline and Advanced Water Treatment Facility, City of San Diego, California	Schroth et al., 1996
3945	Cultural Resource Constraint Study for the Montgomery Field Resource Management Plan City of San Diego, California	Gallegos et al., 1996
4181	Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego Santee Basin Water Reclamation Project Draft Environmental Report	City of San Diego, 1990
4230	A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase One, Performed SDSU Foundation for the California Department of Transportation, District 11, Project 11-SD-15	Ainsworth, 1974
4326	Archaeological/Historical Survey of Daley Business Park Unit No.4.	Eckhardt, 1978
4571	Cultural Reconnaissance of a One Acre Site for the G&M Oil Company Service Station	Brown, 1997
4581	New Century Center Draft Program Environmental Impact Report Technical Appendices Volume II	Manley and Wade, 1997
5036	Cultural Resources Survey for Serra Mesa/Kearney Mesa Branch Library Project City of San Diego, California	Pigniolo, 2000
5251	Environmental Data Statement San Onofre to Encina 230 KV Transmission Line Addendum No. 3	WESTEC Services, 1979
5442	Negative Archaeological Survey Report District II, County of San Diego Route 15 Postmile 8.5-8.8	Cheever, 1984
5482	Historic Properties Inventory for the San Diego Sludge Management Program--NAS Miramar North Dewatering Facility, San Diego, California	Gross, 1990
5770	Historic Property Survey for Route 8/15 Interchange	Goldberg, 1981
6221	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Vesta Telecommunications Inc. Fiber Optic Alignment, Riverside County to San Diego County California	McKenna, 2000
6579	Negative Archaeological Survey Stonecrest Development Project	Pigniolo, 1990
6760	IT San Diego Loop F Overbuild, in San Diego County, PL Project Number 800-38	Holson, 2002
6877	NAS Miramar Realignment--Historic Resources	Widell, 1995
7414	Cultural Resource Survey and Constraints Study for the Montgomery Field Airport Master Plan Project, City of San Diego, California	Pigniolo and Murray, 2001
7795	Historical/Archaeological Survey Test Report for the El Capitan Water Pipeline Repair and Fairmount Avenue Widening City of San Diego, California	Gallegos et al., 1995
7862	Cultural Resources Study for Nextel Site CA 6-941 MCAS Miramar, California	Pierson, 2001

**Table 1 (cont.)**  
**PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA**

<b>Report Number (SD-)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Author/Company, Report Year</b>
8957	Draft: Historic Properties Background Study for the City of San Diego Clean Water Program	Brian F. Mooney Associates, 1993
8963	Historic Properties Inventory for the San Diego Sludge Management Program - NAS Miramar North Dewatering Facility, San Diego, California	Robbins-Wade and Gross, 1990
9067	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD 693-01, City of San Diego, California.	Kyle, 2002
9397	Archaeological Site Evaluations in Support for Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego County, California	Hector et al., 2004
9514	Archaeological Resources Inventory for the Park View - Aero Court Project, San Diego, California	Robbins-Wade, 2005
9638	Cultural Resource Assessment/Evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site SD 422-01, San Diego, California	Kyle, 2001
9651	Cultural Resource Assessment/Evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site SD 517-01, San Diego, California	Kyle, 2001
9754	Cultural Resource Overview of Rose Canyon and San Clemente Canyon, City of San Diego, California	Hector, 2005
10406	Biological and Cultural Resources Surveys for the Montgomery Field Runway Expansion Project	McGinnis and Nordby, 2006
10551	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	Arrington, 2006
11101	Draft Montgomery Field Cultural Constraints Survey	Zepeda-Herman, 2007
11142	Update - Cultural Resource Overview of Rose Canyon and San Clemente Canyon, City of San Diego, California	Hector, 2007
11460	A Programmatic Approach for National Register Eligibility Determinations of Prehistoric Sites Within the Southern Coast Archaeological Region, California	Reddy, 2007
11588	Cultural Resource Records Search Results for Verizon Facility Candidate 61074166 (Kyocera), 8611 Balboa Avenue, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner et al., 2008
11803	Historic Property Survey Report for Interstate 805 North Corridor Project	Dominici, 2008
11826	Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California Project. No. 42891	Robbins-Wade, 2008
11856	Archaeological Evaluation Of 17 Sites on Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego County, California	Iversen et al., 2008
11976	Draft Cultural Resources Inventory Survey Naval Air Station Miramar, California	Stringer-Bowsher and Becker, 1995
12167	Bridge Maintenance Activities On 22 Structures on Routes 5, 125, 163, and 274 In San Diego County Historic Property Survey Report	Rosen, 2009
12200	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program	City of San Diego, 2009
12642	Archaeological Survey and Extended Phase I Investigations for the Caltrans I-805 North Corridor Project, San Diego County, California	Laylander and Akyuz, 2008
13006	Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program	Robbins-Wade, 2011

**Table 1 (cont.)**  
**PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA**

<b>Report Number (SD-)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Author/Company, Report Year</b>
13901	AT&T Site SD 0736 LTE Optimal Land Mark Centre 4550 Kearny Villa Road San Diego, San Diego County, California 92123	Loftus, 2012
13915	Final Cultural Resources Survey San Diego Air National Guard Station, San Diego, San Diego County, California	AMEC, 2009
14095	Final Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update for Marine Corps Air Station Miramar	ASM Affiliates, Inc., 2011
14102	Final Archaeological Evaluation of 17 Sites on Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego County, California	Iverson et al., 2008
14434	Shogun Kobe/ #11965 (253274) 9181 Kearney Villa Court, San Diego, Collocation	Perez, 2012
14695	Office Relocation, 4493 Ruffin Road, San Diego, California	Tate, 2012
15151	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Crown Castle/Verizon Fiber PUC Project, San Diego, California (BCR Consulting Project No. SYN1404)	Brunzell, 2015
15464	Cultural Resources Survey Report: Kearny Mesa Gateway Project San Diego, California	Robbins-Wade, 2013
15856	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results For AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate SD 0281 (Korean Methodist Church), 6701 Convoy Court, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Williams, 2013
16060	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site SD0836 Kearny Villa Road & Century Park 4550 Kearny Villa Road San Diego, San Diego County, California 92123	Loftus, 2014
16357	Letter Report: ETS 28531 - Cultural Resources Assessment for Proposed TL671 Compliance Maintenance at Admiral Baker Field, San Diego County, California	Wilson, 2014
16431	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey Qualcomm Stadium Verizon Antenna Add VZW ODAS Final Design ATT ASG SG RF 9449 Friars Road, San Diego, San Diego County, California 92108	Loftus, 2015
16555	Historic Building/Structure Evaluation Supplement, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego, California	Davis and Gorman, 2015
17102	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Proposed San Diego Gas & Electric T1676 Mission to Mesa Reconnector Project, San Diego County, California	Foglia et al., 2017
17157	Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Kaiser Permanente San Diego Central Medical Center Project, San Diego County, California	Giacinto and Hale, 2012

#### 4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

Twenty-three cultural resources have been identified within the study area (Table 2, *Previously Recorded Resources within the Study Area*). One additional resource, P-37-019277 is drawn at the SCIC as extending into the study area; however, according to the sketch map provided with the site record form, the resource was recorded entirely south of Aero Drive and does not extend north into the study area. As such, P-37-019277 is not included in the results here. The resources identified within the study area are described in further detail below.

**Table 2**  
**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA**

Primary Number (P-37-#)	Trinomial (CA-SDI -#)	Description	Recorder(s), Date
<b>Archaeological Sites (Prehistoric)</b>			
008646	8646	Originally recorded as a lithic scatter. Site was revisited in 1995 but could not be observed; was destroyed by construction of SR 52.	Bischoff and Manley, 1995; Price, 1981
008647	8647	Originally recorded as a lithic scatter. Site was revisited in 1995 but could not be observed; was destroyed by the construction of SR 52.	Bischoff and Manley, 1995; Price, 1981
010971	10971	Lithic scatter.	Kyle, 1988
011032	11032	Originally recorded as a lithic scatter. Site was revisited in 1996 but could not be observed; site was likely impacted by the construction of a parking lot and associated embankment.	Harris et al., 1996; Smith, 1988
011033	11033	Originally recorded as a lithic scatter. Site was revisited in 1995 but could not be observed; was destroyed by the construction of SR 52 off-ramp.	Harris et al., 1996; Smith, 1988
013929	13905	Sparse lithic scatter.	Alter and Westlund, 1995
014662	14275	Originally recorded as a quarry site/sparse lithic scatter. Current site location sits on a heavily graded level landform of Linda Vista Formation cobbles. Site was tested in 1997 and revisited in 2007; was determined to not be cultural in nature and does not represent an archaeological site.	ASM, 2007; Case, 1997; Harris et al., 1996
--	--	SDM-W-155; recorded by Malcom Rogers as the entirety of the Kearny Mesa region; dispersed highland winter camps with scattered artifacts and cobble hearths.	n.d.
<b>Archaeological Sites (Historic)</b>			
028135	--	Abandoned segment of Murphy Canyon Road, which was part of the historic U.S. Highway 395 route in the 1930s and 1940s.	Wilson, 2016
<b>Archaeological Isolates (Prehistoric)</b>			
013954		Isolated quartzite core.	Alter and Westlund, 1995
014961	--	Isolated volcanic flake.	Clevenger, 1990
023983	--	Two secondary quartzite flakes.	Murray et al., 2001
033337		Isolated quartz flake.	Davison and Kitchen, 2013

**Table 2 (cont.)**  
**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA**

Primary Number (P-37-#)	Primary Number (P-37-#)	Primary Number (P-37-#)	Primary Number (P-37-#)
<b>Built Environment</b>			
015823	--	Industrial Complex constructed in the late 1950s to support research, development, and manufacture of the Atlas Missile for the United States Air Force; General Dynamics Kearny Mesa Astronautics Division.	Manley, 1997
023980	--	Corrugated, metal hangar with a gable roof and no windows. Likely constructed between 1940 and 1946.	Murray et al., 2001
023981	--	Off-white, airplane hangar with the name "Spiders Aircraft" over the hangar door. Likely constructed between 1940 and 1946.	Murray et al., 2001
023982	--	Large, off-white, quonset hut/airplane hangar with a rectangular façade on the west side. Likely constructed between 1940 and 1946.	Murray et al., 2001
032939	--	Military property; Reserve Forces Communication-Electronics Training Facility constructed in 1988.	Scherer and Moore, 2007
032940	--	Military property; Vehicle Maintenance Shop constructed in 1988.	Scherer and Moore, 2007
035932	--	Historic building; CP Kelco Lab building constructed in 1957.	Price, 2016
036317	--	Three-part Contemporary-style industrial business park constructed in 1968.	Mello, 2017
036319	--	San Diego Gas & Electric transmission line constructed to transmit power distribution to communities in San Diego County. Constructed in 1917; 1940-1974.	Mello, 2017
--	--	Historic address; 3750 John J Montgomery Drive; building has not been formally documented or recorded.	--

### 4.1.3 Prehistoric Archaeological Resources

The prehistoric resources documented within the boundaries of the study area consist of six lithic scatters, a total of five isolated flakes (recorded as four resources), one site that was determined during updates to not be cultural material, and a 'resource' recorded by Malcom Rogers in the 1920s that includes an over 20-square-mile area of Kearny Mesa (Figure 4, *Archaeological Resources within the Study Area*, Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

The site that was consequently determined to not be cultural in origin, P-37-014662, was initially recorded as three tested cobbles and a possible core. The site was tested, and it was concluded that the artifacts were the result of natural breakage or modern grading activities (Case 2007). Of the six documented lithic scatters, four were updated as having been destroyed by the construction of SR 52 or modern development (P-37-008646, P-37-008647, P-37-011032, and P-37-011033). The remaining two lithic scatters, P-37-010971 and P-37-013929, were documented in 1988 and 1995, respectively, and no updates for the sites are on file. Site P-37-010971 is located on the mesa edge directly south of San Clemente Canyon; the site area was graded sometime between 1989 and 1994 (NETR Online 2018)

and is currently occupied by commercial and medical buildings. Site P-37-014662 was documented during the survey for Stonecrest Village (Alter and Westlund 1995). The site was recorded at the edge of proposed residential development; an examination of the sketch map provided with the site form and historic aerial imagery indicates that although the location of the site has not been built upon, it was heavily impacted by grading during the construction of the development (NETR Online 2018). Based on aerial imagery, isolate P-37-013954 appears to have been destroyed by the development of apartment buildings within the Stonecrest Specific Plan, and isolate P-37-014961 appears to likely have been destroyed by the construction of Copley Drive (NETR Online 2018). Isolate P-37-023983 was recorded as two flakes within the boundaries of the Montgomery-Gibbs Executive Airport. The flakes most likely represent a small lithic procurement area (Pignuolo and Murray 2001) and likely still exist as originally recorded. Isolate P-37-033337 is a small tertiary quartz flake recorded during a survey for a proposed commercial development. While the parcel still appears to be undeveloped, it was disturbed at the time of the 2013 survey.

SDM-W-155 is on file at the Museum of Man. This “site” was recorded by Rogers as the entirety of the Kearny Mesa, including the Linda Vista, Clairemont, University City, Kearny Mesa, and Miramar community areas and was described as dispersed highland winter camps with scattered artifacts and cobble hearths. No trinomial or primary number has been assigned to the resource by the SCIC; however, some of the individual loci have subsequently been documented as separate sites.

#### **4.1.4 Historic-Era Resources**

The historic cultural resources documented within the study area consist of one archaeological resource and 10 buildings or structures. The single historic archaeological site, P-37-028135, is a 0.4-mile segment of Murphy Canyon Road, which was part of the historic U.S. Highway 395 route in the 1930s and 1940s. In 1948, the Cabrillo Parkway (now SR 163), was constructed and superseded this inland route through Murphy Canyon as U.S. Highway 395. Between 1953 and 1964, a new two-lane highway was constructed in the present-day location of I-15, with Murphy Canyon Road being discontinued north of this 0.4-mile segment (NETR Online 2018). In the 1980s, when I-15 was constructed through Murphy Canyon, this segment of Murphy Canyon Road from Clairemont Mesa Boulevard to the I-15 on-ramp to the north was abandoned. A 2016 survey identified remnants of asphalt road within the canyon directly west of I-15 (Wilson 2016).

The built environment resources that have been documented within the study area were constructed between 1940 and 1988. One documented structure, a San Diego Gas & Electric transmission line, was originally constructed in 1917 and expanded between 1940 and 1974. A built environment study is being conducted for the KMCPU (ISA 2018); as such, these resources will not be addressed further within this report.

## **4.2 OTHER ARCHIVAL RESEARCH**

Various additional archival sources were consulted, including historic topographic maps and aerial imagery. These include historic aeriels from 1953, 1964, 1966, and 1972 (NETR Online 2018) and several historic USGS topographic maps, including the 1903 and 1930 La Jolla (1:62,500), the 1942 La Mesa and 1943 La Jolla (1:31,680), and the 1947, 1953, 1967, and 1975 La Mesa and the 1953, 1967, and 1975 La Jolla (1:24,000) topographic maps. The purpose of this research was to identify historic land use in the study area.

On the 1903 map, a series of roads generally travelling north-south are indicated within the study area. A community of “Rosedale” is labeled along the eastern boundary of the current Montgomery-Gibbs Executive Airport boundary, with three buildings or residences shown. Similar roads are shown on the 1943 La Jolla map; however, Rosedale is no longer on the map and a “Landing Field” is indicated in the west-central portion of what is now the airport boundary. On the 1947 La Mesa map, the road traveling through Murphy Canyon is signed as Highway 395. On the 1953 maps, only a few roads are still present, but they are more linear (both north-south and east-west) than on the earlier maps. Highway 395 (now SR 163) is shown as a two-lane highway, and the road through Murphy Canyon is no longer signed. The runways at “Montgomery Field (City Airport)” are shown and a circular “Race Track (abdn’d)” is depicted north of the airport. The highway, runways, and the abandoned race track can all be observed on the 1953 aerial photograph as well (NETR Online 2018). While approximately fewer than 20 buildings or residences are shown on the 1953 La Jolla map, by 1967 the La Jolla map shows a substantially larger degree of industrial development, structures, and roads, including Clairemont Mesa Boulevard and Balboa Avenue, as well as several other named streets. This acceleration of development within the study area is also reflected on the 1964 and 1966 aerials photographs (NETR Online 2018). By the 1975 revised version of the 1967 topographic map, the amount of modern development has substantially increased, and a small portion of the community along the western border is indicated as a generalized urban area.

### 4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

The NAHC was contacted on May 10, 2018 for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts for the study area. The NAHC indicated in a response dated May 14, 2018 that no known sacred lands or Native American cultural resources are within the study area. Letters were sent on June 11, 2018 to the Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC and the City. One response has been received to date (Table 3, *Native American Contact Program Responses*). Native American correspondence is included as Appendix B (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

**Table 3**  
**NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES**

Affiliation	Name/Title	Date	Outreach/Response
Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)	--	5/10/2018	Sacred Lands File search request sent via email
		5/14/2017	Received results of Sacred Lands search (negative) and Native American contact list via email
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande	Edwin Romero, Chairperson	6/11/2018	Letter sent
Campo Band of Mission Indians	Ralph Goff, Chairperson	6/11/2018	Letter sent
Campo Band of Mission Indians	Marcus Cuero, Treasurer	6/11/2018	Letter sent
Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office	Robert Pinto, Sr., Chairperson	6/11/2018	Letter sent
Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office	Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson	6/11/2018	Letter sent

**Table 3 (cont.)**  
**NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES**

<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Name/Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Outreach/Response</b>
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Virgil Perez, Chairperson	6/11/2018	Letter sent
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources	6/11/2018	Letter sent
Inaja Band of Mission Indians	Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson	6/11/2018	Letter sent
Jamul Indian Village	Erica Pinto, Chairperson	6/11/2018  Email dated 7/23/2018	Letter sent  Lisa K. Cumper, Tribal historic Preservation Officer, requests a copy of the archaeological report, CHRIS file, and the geotechnical report for the project.
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians	Carmen Lucas	6/11/2018	Letter sent
La Posta Band of Mission Indians	Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson	6/11/2018	Letter sent
La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians	Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator	6/11/2018	Letter sent
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation	Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson	6/11/2018	Letter sent
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians	Virgil Oyos, Chairperson	6/11/2018	Letter sent
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians	Mario Morales, Cultural Resources Representative	6/11/2018	Letter sent
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	John Flores, Environmental Coordinator	6/11/2018	Letter sent
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson	6/11/2018	Letter sent
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources Manager	6/11/2018	Letter sent
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Robert Welch, Chairperson	6/11/2018	Letter sent
Viejas Band of of Kumeyaay Indians	Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic Office	6/11/2018  Letter dated 6/18/2018	Letter sent  Responded that the project area may contain sacred sites to the Kumeyaay people and request that sacred sites be avoided with adequate buffer zones. Additionally, they request that all federal and state laws be followed, and that Viejas is immediately contacted on any changes or inadvertent discoveries.



Tribal consultation in accordance with Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) was initiated by the City of San Diego with representatives from the Lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel and the Jamul Indian Village, and conducted on February 1, 2019. This report, as well as confidential data was provided to both representatives to assist with their review determine if the CPU area contains any Tribal Cultural Resources or areas of tribal importance which would require further evaluation or special consideration during the environmental review process. Mr. Clint Linton from the Lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel reviewed the materials and did not have any concerns with the program-level analysis and subsequent mitigation framework. Ms. Lisa Cumper, representing the Jamul Indian Village spoke to the importance of Kearny Mesa as an area where the Kumeyaay passed through from villages in the river valley to the coastal villages north and west of Kearny Mesa and that Kumeyaay monitoring should be required for future projects and consultation was concluded.

## 5.0 CULTURAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The study area has been categorized into three cultural resource sensitivity levels rated low, moderate, or high based on the results of the archival research, the NAHC Sacred Lands File check, regional environmental factors, and the amount of modern development that has occurred. Resource sensitivity and mitigation framework for cultural resources within these areas are specified within the individual planning documents and are excluded from this current sensitivity analysis.

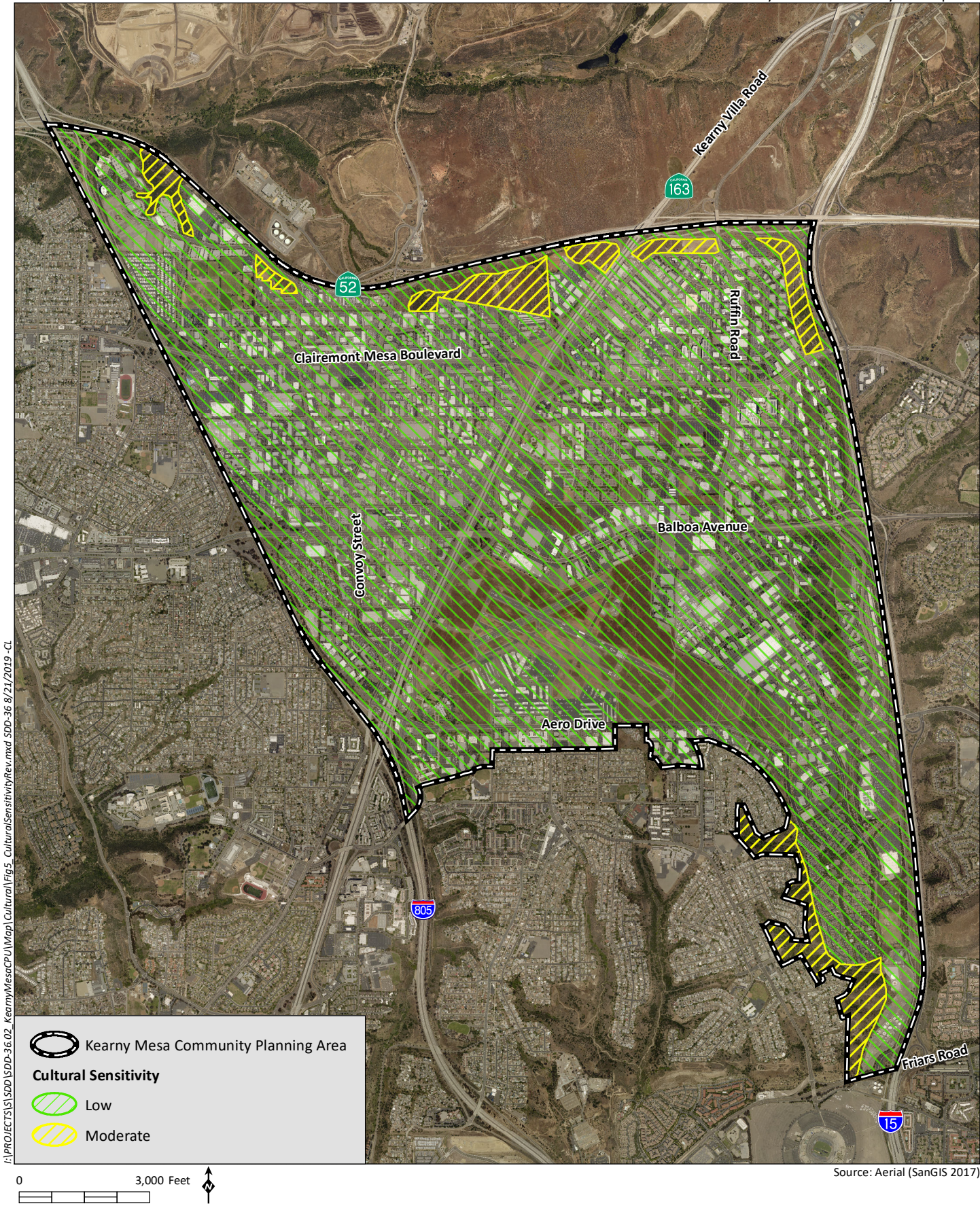
A low sensitivity rating indicates areas where there is a high level of disturbance or development and few or no previously recorded resources have been documented. Within these areas, the potential for additional resources to be identified is low. A moderate sensitivity indicates that some previously recorded resources have been identified, and/or the potential for resources to be present would be moderate. Areas identified as high sensitivity would indicate areas where significant resources have been documented or would have the potential to be identified.

The majority of the study area is characterized by urban development, and large portions of the community are underlain by artificial fill as a result of buildings and infrastructure development (The Bodhi Group 2018). As such, the cultural sensitivity of the developed areas within the KMCPU area would be considered low. The Montgomery-Gibbs Executive Airport property contains large areas of undeveloped land; however, the airport property has been surveyed for cultural resources and the probability of unrecorded archaeological resources to be present in the remaining undeveloped areas of the airport property is minimal (Pigniolo and Murray 2001; Zepeda-Herman 2008). As such, the cultural sensitivity within the Montgomery-Gibbs Executive Airport property is also low (HELIX 2017).

Undeveloped areas within or near the canyons contain a moderate cultural sensitivity for archaeological resources; within or near the canyons are where the majority of the archaeological sites have been documented in the study area, and the canyon bottoms are where young alluvial flood-plain deposits are present that would contain the potential for buried cultural material. However, the steep slopes of these areas would be considered low sensitivity for archaeological resources.

No significant archaeological resources have been documented within the study area, and the Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC was returned with negative results; as such, no areas of high sensitivity for archaeological resources or Tribal Cultural Resources are present within the study area. Figure 5, *Kearny Mesa Cultural Sensitivity Areas: Archaeological Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources*, illustrates the archaeological sensitivity of the study area.





# Kearny Mesa Cultural Sensitivity: Archaeological Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources

Figure 5

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## 6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Future discretionary projects or City operations located in the areas identified with a moderate sensitivity should be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist following the mitigation framework detailed below to determine the potential for the presence of, or absence of, buried, archaeological resources. If it is determined that a resource is a historical resource, it should be referred to the City's Historical Resources Board for possible designation. Mitigation measures should be initiated for all significant sites, either through avoidance or data recovery.

### 6.1 MITIGATION FRAMEWORK

Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, and/or scientific importance (Office of Historic Preservation 1995). Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the region in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Archaeological resources include prehistoric and historic locations or sites where human actions have resulted in detectable changes to the area. This can include changes in the soil, as well as the presence of physical cultural remains. Archaeological resources can have a surface component, a subsurface component, or both. Historic archaeological resources are those originating after European contact. These resources may include subsurface features such as wells, cisterns, or privies. Other historic archaeological remains include artifact concentrations, building foundations, or remnants of structures.

Historical resources are defined as archaeological sites and built environment resources determined as significant under CEQA. Several criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in the CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. Historical resources are physical features, both natural and constructed, that reflect past human existence and are of historical, archaeological, scientific, educational, cultural, architectural, aesthetic, or traditional significance. Historical resources in the San Diego region span a timeframe of at least the last 10,000 years and include both the prehistoric and historic periods.

Tribal Cultural Resources are addressed in Public Resources Code Section 21074. A Tribal Cultural Resource is defined as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and may be considered significant if it is (1) listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources; or (2) a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1.

The City's HRG are contained in the Land Development Code (Chapter 14, Division 3, Article 2) and provide guidance for addressing cultural resources. The purpose of the HRG is to provide property owners, the development community, consultants and the general public with explicit guidelines for the management of historical resources located within the jurisdiction of the City. These guidelines are designed to implement the City's Historical Resources Regulations in compliance with applicable local, state, and federal policies and mandates, including, but not limited to, the City's General Plan, CEQA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The intent of the

guidelines is to ensure consistency in the management of the City's historical resources, including identification, evaluation, preservation/mitigation and development.

The following mitigation framework is from the City's HRG (City of San Diego 2001) and adapted for the CPU.

**HIST-1:** Prior to issuance of any permit for a future development project implemented in accordance with the Community Plan Update that could directly affect an archaeological resource, the City shall require the following steps be taken to determine (1) the presence of archaeological resources and (2) the appropriate mitigation for any significant resources that may be impacted by a development activity. Sites may include residential and commercial properties, privies, trash pits, building foundations, and industrial features representing the contributions of people from diverse socioeconomic and ethnic backgrounds. Sites may also include resources associated with prehistoric Native American activities.

## Initial Determination

The environmental analyst will determine the likelihood for the project site to contain historical resources by reviewing site photographs and existing historic information (e.g., archaeological sensitivity maps, the Archaeological Map Book, and the City's Historical Inventory of Important Architects, Structures, and People in San Diego) and may conduct a site visit. A cultural resources sensitivity map was created from the record search data as a management tool to aid in the review of future projects within the CPU area which depicts three levels of sensitivity (Figure 5). Review of this map shall be done at the initial planning stage of a specific project to ensure that cultural resources are avoided and/or impacts are minimized in accordance with the Historical Resources Guidelines. These levels, which are described below, are not part of any federal or State law.

- **High Sensitivity:** These areas contain known significant cultural resources and have a potential to yield information to address a number of research questions. These areas may have buried deposits, good stratigraphic integrity, and preserved surface and subsurface features. If a project were to impact these areas, a survey and testing program is required to further define resource boundaries subsurface pressure or absence and determine level of significance. Mitigation measures such as a Research Design and Archaeological Data Recovery Plan (ADRP) and construction monitoring shall also be required.
- **Medium Sensitivity:** These areas contain recorded cultural resources or have a potential for resources to be encountered. The significance of the cultural resources within these areas is not known. If a project impacts these areas, a survey and significance evaluation is required if cultural resources were identified during the survey. Mitigation measures may also be required.
- **Low Sensitivity:** These are described as areas where there is a high level of disturbance or development and few or no previously recorded resources have been documented or considered during tribal consultation. These areas also have slopes greater than 25 degrees. Steep slopes have a low potential for archaeological deposits because they were not occupied by prehistoric peoples but rather used for gathering and other resource procurement activities. Many of these activities do not leave an archaeological signature. If a project impacts these areas, a survey is needed to confirm the lack of cultural resources. Should cultural resources be identified, a significance evaluation is required followed by mitigation measures.

Review of this map shall be done at the initial planning stage of a project to ensure that cultural resources are avoided and/or impacts are minimized in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. If there is any evidence that the project area contains archaeological or tribal cultural resources, then an archaeological evaluation consistent with the City's Guidelines shall be required. All individuals conducting any phase of the archaeological evaluation program shall meet professional qualifications in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines.

### **Step 1**

Based on the results of the Initial Determination, if there is evidence that the site contains potential historical resources, preparation of a historic evaluation is required. The evaluation report would generally include background research, field survey, archaeological testing, and analysis. Before actual field reconnaissance would occur, background research is required that includes a records search at the SCIC at San Diego State University. A review of the Sacred Lands File maintained by the NAHC must also be conducted at this time. Information about existing archaeological collections should also be obtained from the San Diego Archaeological Center and any tribal repositories or museums.

In addition to the records searches mentioned above, background information may include, but is not limited to, examining primary sources of historical information (e.g., deeds and wills), secondary sources (e.g., local histories and genealogies), Sanborn Fire Maps, and historic cartographic and aerial photograph sources; reviewing previous archaeological research in similar areas, models that predict site distribution, and archaeological, architectural, and historical site inventory files; and conducting informant interviews, including consultation with descendant communities. The results of the background information would be included in the evaluation report.

Once the background research is complete, a field reconnaissance shall be conducted by individuals whose qualifications meet the standards outlined in the Historical Resources Guidelines. Consultants shall employ innovative survey techniques when conducting enhanced reconnaissance, including remote sensing, ground penetrating radar, human remains detection canines, LiDAR, and other soil resistivity techniques as determined on a case-by-case basis by the tribal representative during the project-specific AB 52 consultation process. Native American participation is required for field surveys when there is likelihood that the project site contains prehistoric archaeological resources or tribal cultural resources. If, through background research and field surveys, resources are identified, then an evaluation of significance based on the City's Guidelines must be performed by a qualified archaeologist.

### **Step 2**

Where a recorded archaeological site or tribal cultural resource (as defined in the PRC) is identified, the City shall initiate consultation with identified California Indian tribes pursuant to the provisions in PRC sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2, in accordance with AB 52. It should be noted that during the consultation process, tribal representative(s) will be involved in making recommendations regarding the significance of a tribal cultural resource which also could be a prehistoric archaeological site. A testing program may be recommended which requires reevaluation of the proposed project in consultation with the Native American representative, which could result in a combination of project redesign to avoid and/or preserve significant resources, as well as mitigation in the form of data recovery and monitoring (as recommended by the qualified archaeologist and Native American representative). The archaeological testing program, if required shall include evaluating the horizontal and vertical dimensions of a site, the chronological placement, site function, artifact/ecofact density and variability, presence/absence of subsurface features, and research potential. A thorough discussion of testing

methodologies, including surface and subsurface investigations, can be found in the City of San Diego's Historical Resources Guidelines. Results of the consultation process will determine the nature and extent of any additional archaeological evaluation or changes to the proposed project. Results of the consultation process will determine the nature and extent of any additional archaeological evaluation or changes to the proposed project.

The results from the testing program shall be evaluated against the Significance Thresholds found in the Historical Resources Guidelines. If significant historical resources are identified within the area of potential effects, the site may be eligible for local designation. However, this process will not proceed until such time that the tribal consultation has been concluded and an agreement is reached (or not reached) regarding significance of the resource and appropriate mitigation measures are identified. The final testing report shall be submitted to Historical Resources Board (HRB) staff for designation. The final testing report and supporting documentation will be used by HRB staff in consultation with qualified City staff to ensure that adequate information is available to demonstrate eligibility for designation under the applicable criteria. This process shall be completed prior to distribution of any draft environmental document.

An agreement with each consulting tribe on the appropriate form of mitigation is required prior to distribution of a draft environmental document. If no significant resources are found, and site conditions are such that there is no potential for further discoveries, then no further action is required. Resources found to be non-significant as a result of a survey and/or assessment will require no further work beyond documentation of the resources on the appropriate State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site forms and inclusion of results in the survey and/or assessment report. If no significant resources are found, but results of the initial evaluation and testing phase indicate there is still a potential for resources to be present in portions of the property that could not be tested, then mitigation monitoring is required.

### **Step 3**

Preferred mitigation for archaeological resources is to avoid the resource through project redesign. If the resource cannot be entirely avoided, all prudent and feasible measures to minimize harm shall be taken. For archaeological resources where preservation is not an option, a Research Design and Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP) is required, which includes a Collections Management Plan for review and approval. When tribal cultural resources are present and also cannot be avoided, appropriate and feasible mitigation will be determined through the tribal consultation process and incorporated into the overall data recovery program, where applicable, or project-specific mitigation measures incorporated into the project. The data recovery program shall be based on a written research design and is subject to the provisions as outlined in CEQA Section 21083.2. The data recovery program shall be reviewed and approved by the City's Environmental Analyst prior to distribution of any draft environmental document and shall include the results of the tribal consultation process. Archaeological monitoring may be required during building demolition and/or construction grading when significant resources are known or suspected to be present on a site, but cannot be recovered prior to grading due to obstructions such as existing development or dense vegetation.

A Native American observer must be retained for all subsurface investigations on public or private property, including geotechnical testing and other ground-disturbing activities, whenever a Native American Traditional Cultural Property or any archaeological site would be impacted. In the event that human remains are encountered during data recovery and/or a monitoring program, the provisions of

California Public Resources Code Section 5097 shall be followed. In the event that human remains are discovered during project grading, work shall halt in that area and the procedures set forth in the California Public Resources Code (Section 5097.98) and State Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5), and in the federal, State, and local regulations described above shall be undertaken. These provisions shall be outlined in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) included in the subsequent project-specific environmental document. The Native American monitor shall be consulted during the preparation of the written report, at which time he/she may express concerns about the treatment of sensitive resources. If the Native American community requests participation of an observer for subsurface investigations on private property, the request shall be honored.

#### **Step 4**

Archaeological Resource Management reports shall be prepared by qualified professionals as determined by the criteria set forth in Appendix B of the Historical Resources Guidelines. The discipline shall be tailored to the resource under evaluation. In cases involving complex resources, such as traditional cultural properties, rural landscape districts, sites involving a combination of prehistoric and historic archaeology, or historic districts, a team of experts will be necessary for a complete evaluation.

Specific types of historical resource reports are required to document the methods (see Section III of the Historical Resources Guidelines) used to determine the presence or absence of historical resources; to identify the potential impacts from proposed development and evaluate the significance of any identified historical resources; to document the appropriate curation of archaeological collections (e.g., collected materials and the associated records); in the case of potentially significant impacts to historical resources, to recommend appropriate mitigation measures that would reduce the impacts to below a level of significance; and to document the results of mitigation and monitoring programs, if required.

Archaeological Resource Management reports shall be prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format (see Appendix C of the Historical Resources Guidelines), which will be used by Environmental staff in the review of archaeological resource reports. Consultants must ensure that archaeological resource reports are prepared consistent with this checklist. A confidential appendix must be submitted (under separate cover), along with historical resources reports for archaeological sites and tribal cultural resources containing the confidential resource maps and records search information gathered during the background study. In addition, a Collections Management Plan shall be prepared for projects that result in a substantial collection of artifacts, and must address the management and research goals of the project and the types of materials to be collected and curated based on a sampling strategy that is acceptable to the City of San Diego. Appendix D (Historical Resources Report Form) may be used when no archaeological resources were identified within the project boundaries.

#### **Step 5**

For Archaeological Resources: All cultural materials, including original maps, field notes, non-burial related artifacts, catalog information, and final reports recovered during public and/or private development projects, must be permanently curated with an appropriate institution, one that has the proper facilities and staffing for ensuring research access to the collections consistent with State and federal standards, unless otherwise determined during the tribal consultation process. In the event that a prehistoric and/or historic deposit is encountered during construction monitoring, a Collections



Management Plan shall be required in accordance with the project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. The disposition of human remains and burial-related artifacts that cannot be avoided or are inadvertently discovered is governed by State (i.e., Assembly Bill 2641 [Coto] and California Native American Graves Protection [NAGPRA] and Repatriation Act of 2001 [Health and Safety Code 8010-8011]) and federal (i.e., federal NAGPRA [USC 3001-3013]) law, and must be treated in a dignified and culturally appropriate manner with respect for the deceased individual(s) and their descendants. Any human bones and associated grave goods of Native American origin shall be turned over to the appropriate Native American group for repatriation.

Arrangements for long-term curation of all recovered artifacts must be established between the applicant/property owner and the consultant prior to the initiation of the field reconnaissance. When tribal cultural resources are present, or non-burial-related artifacts associated with tribal cultural resources are suspected to be recovered, the treatment and disposition of such resources will be determined during the tribal consultation process. This information must then be included in the archaeological survey, testing, and/or data recovery report submitted to the City for review and approval. Curation must be accomplished in accordance with the California State Historic Resources Commission's Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collection (dated May 7, 1993) and, if federal funding is involved, Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 79. Additional information regarding curation is provided in Section II of the Historical Resources Guidelines.

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# Appendix A

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## Resumes



### Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Wilson has been professionally involved in cultural resources management for 15 years and has more than 17 years of unique experience in both archaeology and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). She has served as principal investigator on numerous cultural resources management projects, and regularly coordinates with local, state, and federal agencies and Native American tribal representatives. She is skilled in project management, archaeological inventories and excavation, and report documentation and has broad experience on private, municipal, federal, utility, and renewable energy projects. Her years of experience also encompass an understanding of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance regulations. She is proficient at creating, organizing, and analyzing GIS data; technical skills include ArcGIS 10.4, Spatial Analyst, Geostatistical Analyst, and working with datasets in Microsoft Word and Excel. Ms. Wilson is detail oriented and has strong organizational and coordination capabilities.

### Selected Project Experience

#### **Brown Field and Montgomery Field Airport Master Plans (2017 - 2017).**

Preparation of environmental baseline study for cultural resources within City of San Diego's Brown Field Municipal Airport and Montgomery-Gibbs executive airports. Activities included a literature review and summarizing existing archival data to document baseline cultural resources conditions at each airport. Prepared documentation for inclusion in the Baseline Study Report for the proposed Airport Master Plan study. Work performed as a subconsultant to C&S Companies, with the City of San Diego as the lead agency.

#### **El Cuervo Del Sur Phase II Mitigation Support, July 2016 - June 30, 2017 (2016 - 2017).**

Principal Investigator for a cultural resources study for the El Cuervo Del Sur restoration site. Conducted as part of an as-needed contract with the City of San Diego, Transportation & Storm Water Department, the project proposed the creation of approximately 1.42 acres of wetland habitat. Duties included conducting background research, reviewing previous cultural resource surveys, Native American outreach, and report preparation. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

**Emerald Drive PRD Project (P16-0232) (2016 - 2016).** Principal Investigator for a cultural resources study for a proposed residential development. Conducted as part of an as-needed contract with the City of Vista, the project proposed the subdivision of a 6.89-acre parcel into 27 single family detached lots. Duties included conducting background research, overseeing field survey and recording of cultural resources, Native American outreach and coordination, and report preparation. Work performed for the City of Vista.

### Education

Master of Science,  
Applied Geographical  
Information Science,  
Northern Arizona  
University, 2008

Bachelor of Arts,  
Anthropology,  
University of  
California, San Diego,  
2001

Bachelor of Science,  
Biological  
Psychology,  
University of  
California, San Diego,  
2001

### Registrations/ Certifications

Register of  
Professional  
Archaeologists, The  
Register of  
Professional  
Archaeologists  
#16436, 2008

Riverside County  
Approved Cultural  
Resources  
Consultant, 2017

### Professional Affiliations

Society for California  
Archaeology  
Society for American  
Archaeology

# Stacie Wilson, RPA

## Senior Archaeologist

**City of San Diego Long-term Mitigation Strategy Development, July 2016 - June 30, 2017** (2016 - 2016). Principal Investigator for a cultural resources study of the Kearny Mesa East Mitigation Site, a 7.57-acre City of San Diego owned parcel located in Murphy Canyon. Conducted as part of an as-needed contract with the City of San Diego, Transportation & Storm Water Department, the project evaluated the potential mitigation opportunities for the parcel. Duties included conducting background research, a field survey and recording of cultural resources, Native American outreach and coordination, and report preparation. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

**The Lakes - Unit 4B & Unit 6 Bio Consulting** (2017 - 2017). Senior Archaeologist for an approximately 130-acre construction monitoring project in Rancho Santa Fe. Provided cultural resources consultation support, arranged for archaeological and Native American monitors, and provided project status updates to the County. Work performed for Lennar Homes of California, with County of San Diego as the lead agency.

**Coastal Reliability Project** (2016). Project archaeologist and field director for a cultural resource survey of 8 linear miles of transmission line located within the cities of San Diego and Del Mar. The project involved the reconfiguration, removal, and conversion of transmission lines. Duties included the oversight of pedestrian archaeological and historic architecture surveys and documentation of 45 cultural resources. Work performed for SDG&E, with CPUC as the lead agency.

**San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) As-Needed Services** (2011 - 2016). Project Manager and Principal Investigator for cultural resources as-needed services for SDG&E pole replacement, operation and maintenance, transmission line planning, and other projects in San Diego and Imperial counties on private, local agency, and federal lands. Activities included task coordination and management of field survey, monitoring, and archaeological documentation for project task orders.

**County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation As-Needed Consulting Services** (2012 - 2016). Cultural Resources Task Lead and Principal Investigator for as-needed CEQA and NEPA support. Duties included coordination of archaeological monitors, site assessments, survey, DPR documentation, and reporting efforts.

**Mesa Trail and Restoration and Dairy Mart Pond Overlook Projects** (2014). Principle investigator for a cultural resources survey of 61 acres within the Tijuana River Valley Regional Park located less than 1 mile north of the international border with Mexico. In support of a Land and Water Conservation Fund application, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, was required for the projects. Duties included agency and fieldwork coordination and providing Section 106 consultation support to the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation.

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**Otay Truck Route** (2013 - 2014). Task Lead for a cultural resources study for the Otay Truck Route (OTR) project. The OTR fronts a portion of the U.S./Mexico border in the Otay Mesa community of the City of San Diego. Duties included conducting an archaeological survey of approximately 18.4 acres, recording prehistoric and archaeological sites, and reporting efforts that included a Historic Property Survey Report, Archaeological Survey Report, and City of San Diego Archaeological Resource Report Form. The project proponent was the City of San Diego, with local assistance funding from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The City of San Diego was the lead agency for CEQA compliance and Caltrans was the lead agency for NEPA.

**Antelope Valley Solar Project** (2011 - 2012). Field Director, GIS Specialist, and report author for solar electric-generating facilities proposed on an approximately 5,000-acre site in Kern and Los Angeles counties. The project included the organization of a records search, Native American contact program, archaeological and built environment surveys, the recordation of cultural resources, and the preparation of cultural resources reports. Work performed for Renewable Resources Group, Inc., with the County of Kern as the lead agency.

**Bureau of Land Management National Historic Trails Inventory, AZ, CA, CO, NM, NV, UT, WY** (2010 - 2012). GIS Task Lead for a multi-state initiative that focused on identifying, field inventorying, and assessing the cultural and visual resources of six National Historic Trails located on land owned by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The inventory included examining high potential route segments and high potential historic sites of the Old Spanish, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, California, Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express National Historic Trails. Task lead duties included technical guidance; development of methodology; establishment of protocols and standards for field work; and reviewing of technical work for the GIS-related tasks.

**Mojave Solar Project and Lockhart Substation Connection & Communication Facilities** (2010 - 2011). Project Manager, Field Director, and Class III report author for a cultural resources survey of the Lockhart Substation Connection & Communication Facilities for the proposed Mojave Solar Project. The project was located on private, BLM, and Edwards Air Force Base (EAFB) lands in San Bernardino County and included surveying 85 linear miles in the Mojave Desert region of California. Work performed for Mojave Solar, LLC, with the BLM as the lead agency.

**State Route 94** (2006-2008). Archeologist for the cultural resources survey and inventory of an 18-mile-long segment of State Route 94 in southern San Diego County. Project responsibilities included assisting in the organization of field survey, intensive pedestrian survey, conducting GIS-based cultural resource data management, and recording or updating of more than 100 archaeological resources on site forms. Work performed for Caltrans.