

Kearny Mesa Logistics Project

Archaeological Resources Report Form

April 2020 | LTD-18

Submitted to:

City of San Diego
Planning Department
1010 Second Avenue, Suite 1200
San Diego, CA 92101

Prepared for:

Latitude 33 Engineering & Planning
9968 Hibert Street, 2nd floor
San Diego, CA 92131

Prepared by:



Stacie Wilson
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7578 El Cajon Boulevard
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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

This report documents the cultural resources study for the Lincoln Property Company's (project proponent) proposed Kearny Mesa Logistics project (project).

The approximately 20.7-acre Kearny Mesa Logistics project site is located in the community of Kearny Mesa in the City of San Diego (City), San Diego County, California (Figure 1, *Regional Location*; Attachment C). The project is within an unsectioned area of Township 15 South, Range 3 West on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' La Jolla quadrangle (Figure 2, *USGS Topography*; Attachment C). The project is situated within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 356-032-01, and -02, located at 5660-78 Kearny Mesa Road at the southwest quadrant of the State Route (SR) 52/SR 163 interchange (Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph*; Attachment C). The project site is currently developed with three industrial buildings and associated surface parking lots utilized by the Cubic Corporation. Adjacent uses include industrial buildings and open space to the west, SR 52 to the north, open space to the east, and SR 163 to the south.

The proposed project consists of the redevelopment of the current Cubic property for logistics uses. The existing buildings would be demolished, and an approximately 300,000-square foot industrial/logistics building would be constructed in the southern and western portions of the site (Figure 4, *Site Plan*; Attachment C). The project would also consist of off-site road improvements along Magnatron Boulevard located west of the site.

This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study for the project, which included a records search, a Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic maps and aerial photographs, and a field survey with a Kumeyaay Native American monitor.

II. SETTING

Natural Environment (Past and Present)

The project area is situated on the Kearny Mesa landform along the south side of the San Clemente Canyon drainage, approximately 7.5 miles east of the Pacific Ocean. The project is located south of open areas of the Miramar Landfill property, and the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar, within an area of transportation (freeways), industrial, research-and-development, and commercial development. Vegetation on the property, prehistorically, was likely a mixture of coastal sage scrub, chamise chaparral, and native grassland communities (Beauchamp 1986:19). Vegetation types in the project vicinity generally include grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, oak woodland, wetlands, and riparian habitats present within open space areas such as San Clemente Canyon, Rose Canyon, and MCAS Miramar (City of San Diego 1997). Currently, the undeveloped portions of the property contain mostly introduced grasses and weeds (non-native grassland) with patches of coastal sage scrub habitat. The elevation of the project area is approximately 425 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

Geologically, the property is underlain by sedimentary deposits of Pleistocene age (Lindavista Formation). This formation consists of near-shore marine and nonmarine sediments deposited on the 10-kilometer-wide wave-cut marine terrace platform known as Kearny Mesa (Kennedy 1975:29). To the north and northwest along San Clemente Canyon, and to the east along Murphy Canyon, Eocene-age

sedimentary formations are exposed, including the Stadium Conglomerate and Friars formations (Kennedy 1975; Kennedy and Peterson 1975). One soils association is mapped for the project area and vicinity: the Redding-Olivenhain association consisting of well-drained cobbly loams and gravelly loams that have a subsoil of gravelly clay and very cobbly clay over a hardpan or cobbly alluvium (Bowman 1973:71). The soils series at the project site is Redding gravelly loam, two to nine percent slopes. This soil is undulating to gently rolling with slopes averaging three percent. The natural topography of Kearny Mesa is hummocky, with the broad low hummocks locally known as mimamounds (Bowman 1973). Natural vegetation for this soils series is mainly chamise, flattop buckwheat, sumac, scrub oak, and annual grasses (Bowman 1973:71). Various drainages in the project vicinity, such as the adjacent San Clemente Canyon drainage, would likely have made fresh water easily accessible to native populations living in the area. This vegetation would have been used by native populations for food, medicine, tools, ceremonial, and other uses (Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978). Furthermore, the proximity of the larger San Diego River to the south would have made fresh water accessible to native populations living in and traveling through the area, and the natural marsh habitat of Mission Bay and San Diego Bay to the southwest would have provided ample marine resources within a few miles walk. Many of the animal species living within the region (such as rabbits, deer, small mammals, and birds) would have been used by native inhabitants as well.

Ethnohistory

The Ethnohistoric Period, sometimes referred to as the ethnographic present, commenced with the earliest European arrival in what is now San Diego and continued through the Spanish and Mexican periods and into the American period. Based on ethnographic data, at the time of European contact, the project site location in the southern area of San Diego County is within the traditional territory of the Hokan-based Yuman-speaking people (Kumeyaay). The Kumeyaay people have also been known as Tipai-Ipai, or as the Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcalá). Agua Hedionda Creek is often described as the division between the territories of the Luiseño to the north and the Kumeyaay people to the south (Bean and Shipek 1978; Luomala 1978), although various ethnographers (e.g., Kroeber 1925) have defined slightly different boundaries. Traditional stories and songs of the Native people also describe the extent of traditional use areas.

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 population of the Kumeyaay people in San Diego in 1770 was estimated by Kroeber (1925:883) to be 3,000, but Luomala (1978:596) believes it was likely double or triple that estimate. At the time of Spanish contact, Kumeyaay bands occupied southern San Diego and southwestern Imperial counties and northern Baja California. The Kumeyaay are a group of exogamous, patrilineal territorial bands who lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherías. Most rancherías were the seat of a clan, although it is thought that, aboriginally, some clans had more than one ranchería and some rancherías

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 1925). 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 1925; Luomala 1978).

Several major Kumeyaay villages were located along the San Diego River including the village of *Nipaguay* at the location of the San Diego Mission de Alcalá, approximately 4 miles to the southeast of the project area, and *Cosoi* located downriver, near the location of the San Diego Presidio and the original location of the Mission de Alcalá, approximately 7 miles southwest from the project area (Carrico 1998). The presence of these Kumeyaay villages at, or near, the locations of these early Spanish facilities is not accidental. The Spaniards chose these locations because there were native villages present in proximity (Carrico 1998). A third village indicated by Kroeber (1925), to be in proximity to the project area was the village of *Sinyeweche* along the river to the east of the village of *Nipaguay*. 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. 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).

History

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-eighteenth century, Spain escalated its involvement in California from exploration to colonization and in that year, established the Royal Presidio of San Diego. 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.

Although Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, Spanish patterns of culture and influence remained for a time. 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.

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.

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).

In the late 1860s, Alonzo Horton had initiated 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. 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. After the United States entered the war with Germany in 1917, the federal government sought to establish new military training camps to both prepare and mobilize troops. Realizing the potential economic benefits, San Diego jumped at the chance to secure a permanent military presence. In its petition to the federal government, San Diego offered to lease the land on what was then called the Linda Vista mesa along with the promise to develop the necessary infrastructure to support the camp, such as gas, electricity, water, and sewage, as well as telephone lines and the construction of new roads and rail lines. Construction began almost immediately upon the federal government’s acceptance of the proposal. Work then progressed rapidly, and the camp was completed by the fall of 1917. The new installation was named Camp Kearny, after Brevet Major General Stephen W. Kearny, who served as commander of the US Army of the West in 1846. On December 6, 1846, General Kearny led the American forces against Mexico in the Battle of San Pasqual, which occurred near present day Escondido. Although no information was found as to why the Army adopted General Kearny’s name for the camp, it is likely that the reason was largely due to the relative proximity of the new camp to the site of the Battle of San Pasqual. 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.

Little urban 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). The 1950s 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 2020 Manley 1997). In 1948, the Cabrillo Parkway, now 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 2019). During the 1960s, the project vicinity saw huge increases in residential, commercial, and infrastructure development, which has been reflected into the present time.

III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this study is established as the Kearny Mesa Logistics Project site, which consists of two parcels (APN 356-032-01, 356-032-02). The total acreage of the APE for the project is approximately 20.7 acres (Figure 3).

IV. STUDY METHODS

Archival Research

HELIX archaeologist Dominique Diaz de Leon conducted a records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on September 11, 2019, for the proposed project area and a one-mile radius. The records search included the identification of previously recorded cultural resources, locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies, and a review of resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historic Interest, and City of San Diego Historical Resources Register. Record search maps are included as Confidential Appendix A, bound separately. Tables summarizing the records search results are provided as Attachments D and E.

Historical maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to assess the potential for historical structural resources and historical archaeological resources. The maps and aerial photographs included the 1903 and 1930 La Jolla (1:62,500), 1943 La Jolla (1:31,680), 1953 La Jolla (1:24,000), and 1967 La Jolla (1:24,000) topographic maps, and 1953, 1964, 1966, 1972, and 1980 historic aerials (NETR Online 2019).

Native American Contact Program

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 12, 2019 to request a search of its Sacred Lands Files. Letters were sent on December 17, 2019 to Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC. Native American correspondence is included as Confidential Appendix B.

Field Survey

The project area was surveyed by HELIX archaeologist Amber Parron and Kumeyaay Native American monitor Dennis (Bobo) Linton of Red Tail Environmental, on September 11, 2019. Unpaved areas of the project site were walked in parallel transects spaced approximately 10 to 15 meters apart where feasible. Dense grasses and weeds covered a good deal of the project area, limiting both ground visibility and the ability to walk in systematic transects. Because visibility in unpaved areas was generally less than 15 percent, any areas containing less vegetation and rodent burrow extrusions were examined for evidence of potential subsurface cultural deposits.

V. RESULTS OF STUDY

Background Research

SCIC has a record of 56 reports on file within a one-mile radius of the project area. Three studies (Carrillo 1982, SD-01203; Bischoff et al. 1995, SD-11976; Davis and Gorman 2015, SD-16555) were conducted within, or within a portion of, the project property. The Carrillo study, which consisted of a Historic Property Survey Report for the proposed State Route 52 construction, encompassed all but a small area of the southernmost part of the project property. The Bischoff et al. study, which consisted of an inventory survey of the entire Naval Air Station (NAS) Miramar (now MCAS Miramar), is shown as encompassing roughly the northern half of the project property. The Davis and Gorman study consisted of a Historic Building/Structure Evaluation Supplement study of the MCAS, Miramar, and encompassed only a narrow strip along the northern edge of the property. These studies were negative for cultural resources on the property.

A total of 10 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the one-mile records search radius, none of which are located within the project site. The 10 cultural resources that have been documented within the search radius include a historic building (shed) of unknown age; a building complex (Atlas Missile Test Plant), original initial construction beginning in the 1950s; a historic segment of Murphy Canyon Road (1930-1940); five prehistoric archaeological sites consisting of one shell scatter, three artifact scatters, and one cobble quarry; and two prehistoric isolated artifacts consisting of one cobble chopper and one quartz flake.

No buildings or structures are evident on the early La Jolla topographic maps from 1903, 1930, 1943, and 1953. The only features visible on all of these maps are the U.S. 395 roadway along the east side of the property and a dirt road that runs north-south just west of the project property. U.S. 395 became the SR 163 freeway in the project area by the 1967 La Jolla (1:24,000) topographic map. The buildings that are currently present on the property are also first present on the 1967 La Jolla (1:24,000) topographic map, and on the 1964 historic aerial photograph. The SR 52 freeway, along the north side of the project property first appears on the 1996 La Jolla (1:24,000) topographic map.

Native American Contact Program

The NAHC indicated in a response dated September 24, 2019 that the search of their Sacred Lands Files was completed for the project with positive results. The NAHC indicated that the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians (Viejas) should be contacted for more information. Letters were sent on December 17, 2020 to Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC, including Viejas representatives. Two responses have been received to date. The San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians responded in a letter dated December 27, 2019 that the project is situated within the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area. While they defer to the wishes of tribes in closer proximity to the project area, they would like to reserve comment if the other deferred tribes do not respond in a timely manner. In an email dated February 25, 2020, Viejas responded that they have reviewed the proposed project and have determined that the project site has cultural significance or ties to Viejas.

They request that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on site for ground-disturbing activities and to inform them of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains. Native American correspondence is included as Confidential Appendix B.

Field Survey

The project area was surveyed by a HELIX archaeologist and a Kumeyaay Native American in September 2019. Visibility was limited during the pedestrian survey; dense grasses and weeds were present in a majority of the project APE (Site Photographs; Attachment F). The dense growths of grasses and weeds limited effective visibility along the systematic, 5-meter-interval-spaced transects walked in the unpaved or un-built-upon portions within roughly the eastern half of the project area. In this undeveloped area, the visibility was generally less than 15 percent due to the dense vegetation. Bioturbation throughout the undeveloped area, however, allowed for some subsurface visibility, and a few areas of open visibility were present, but they were frequently covered with gravel. Evidence of past disturbance was observed in the undeveloped area and included a berm along the northern edge of the undeveloped area, chunks of asphalt near the center of the undeveloped area, and a modern concrete culvert. In addition, two rail lines, both of which can be seen on the satellite photos, exist within the property; the rail lines appear to be associated with activities related to the Cubic facilities that are still present on the property. Also observed were two modern manholes, both located in the southern portion of the undeveloped area; one appeared to be related to the sewer, the other was of indeterminant function. No archaeological cultural materials were observed during the survey.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The study area is located within Kearny Mesa which has been heavily modified and developed since the 1950s (City of San Diego 2020). Historical land uses within project site itself include development of the Cubic property in the late 1950s, which continues operation of the buildings and businesses. The property underwent environmental review in 2017 and was found to not require a historic resource (built environment) study; that determination is valid for 5 years (through October 11, 2022). The Historic Resources Board has confirmed that the property does not need to go through a historic study. As such, the building within the project property, as well as the associated features, such as the rail lines, have not been documented as part of this archaeological study.

No archaeological resources were identified on the property. Therefore, based on the results of the survey, no significant historical resources will be affected by the proposed project.

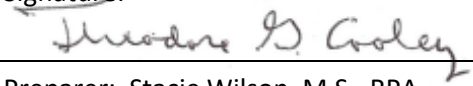
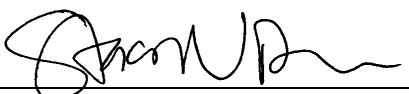
Nonetheless, a majority of the undeveloped portion of the APE was obscured by dense vegetation during the pedestrian survey, and further artifacts or features may be exposed once the brush has been cleared and initial grading occurs. Also due the positive Sacred Lands File search results and the request by Viejas that that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on site for ground disturbing activities, it is recommended that all grubbing and clearing activities and initial ground-disturbing activities within the undeveloped portion of the property be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Kumeyaay Native American monitor.

Although there is no evidence to suggest the presence of human remains, in the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, all work shall cease, and the county coroner shall be contacted, per the California Public Resources Code. Should the remains be identified as

Native American, the NAHC shall be contacted within 48 hours to provide a most-likely descendant to determine appropriate actions.

VII. SOURCES CONSULTED	DATE
National Register of Historic Places	Month and Year: September 2019
California Register of Historical Resources	Month and Year: September 2019
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register	Month and Year: September 2019
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center	Month and Year: September 2019
Other Sources Consulted: California Historical Landmarks (September 2019)	

VIII. CERTIFICATION

Preparer: Theodore Cooley, M.A., RPA	Title: Senior Archaeologist
Signature: 	Date: 4/3/2020
Preparer: Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA	Title: Senior Archaeologist
Signature: 	Date: 4/3/2020

IX. ATTACHMENTS

- A National Archaeological Database Information
- B Bibliography
- C Maps/Figures
 - Regional Location
 - USGS Topography
 - Project Vicinity (Aerial Photo)
 - Site Plan
- D Table of Previous Investigations Conducted within One Mile of the Project Area
- E Table of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project
- F Site Photographs

X. CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES (Bound Separately)

- A Records Search Results
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Attachment A

National Archaeological Database
Information

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

Authors: Theodore Cooley, M.A., RPA and Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA

Consulting Firm: HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc., 7578 El Cajon Boulevard,
La Mesa, CA 91942, (619) 462-1515

Report Date: April 2020

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Prepared for: Latitude 33 Engineering & Planning
9968 Hibert Street, 2nd Floor, San Diego, CA 92131

Contract number: HELIX Project No. LTD-18

USGS quadrangles: La Jolla (7.5' series)

Acreage: Approximately 20.7 acres

Keywords: Archaeological survey; Township 15 South, Range 3 West; City of San Diego;
Kearny Mesa; 5660-78 Kearny Mesa Road; negative results.

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Attachment B

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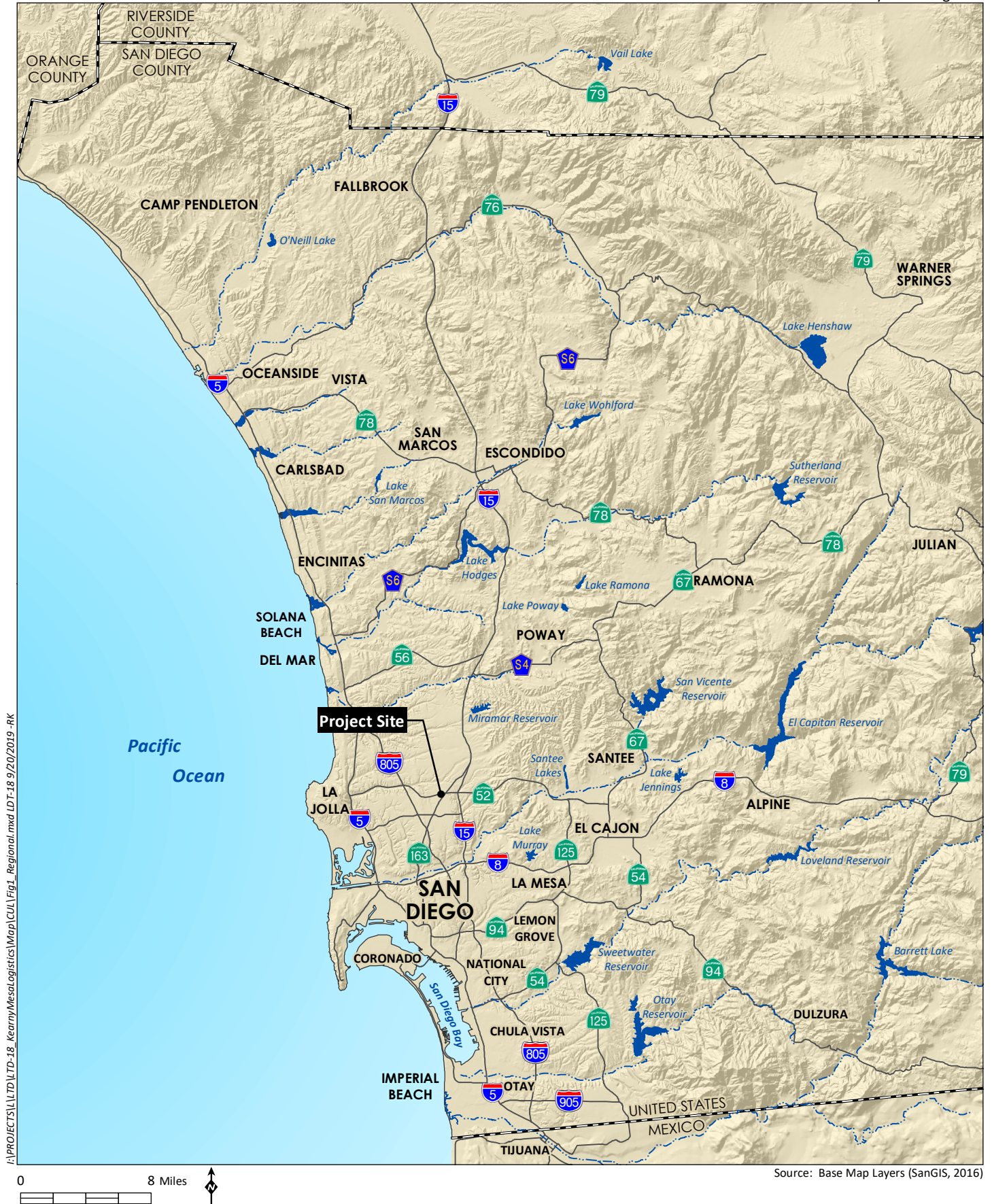
WESTEC Services, Inc.

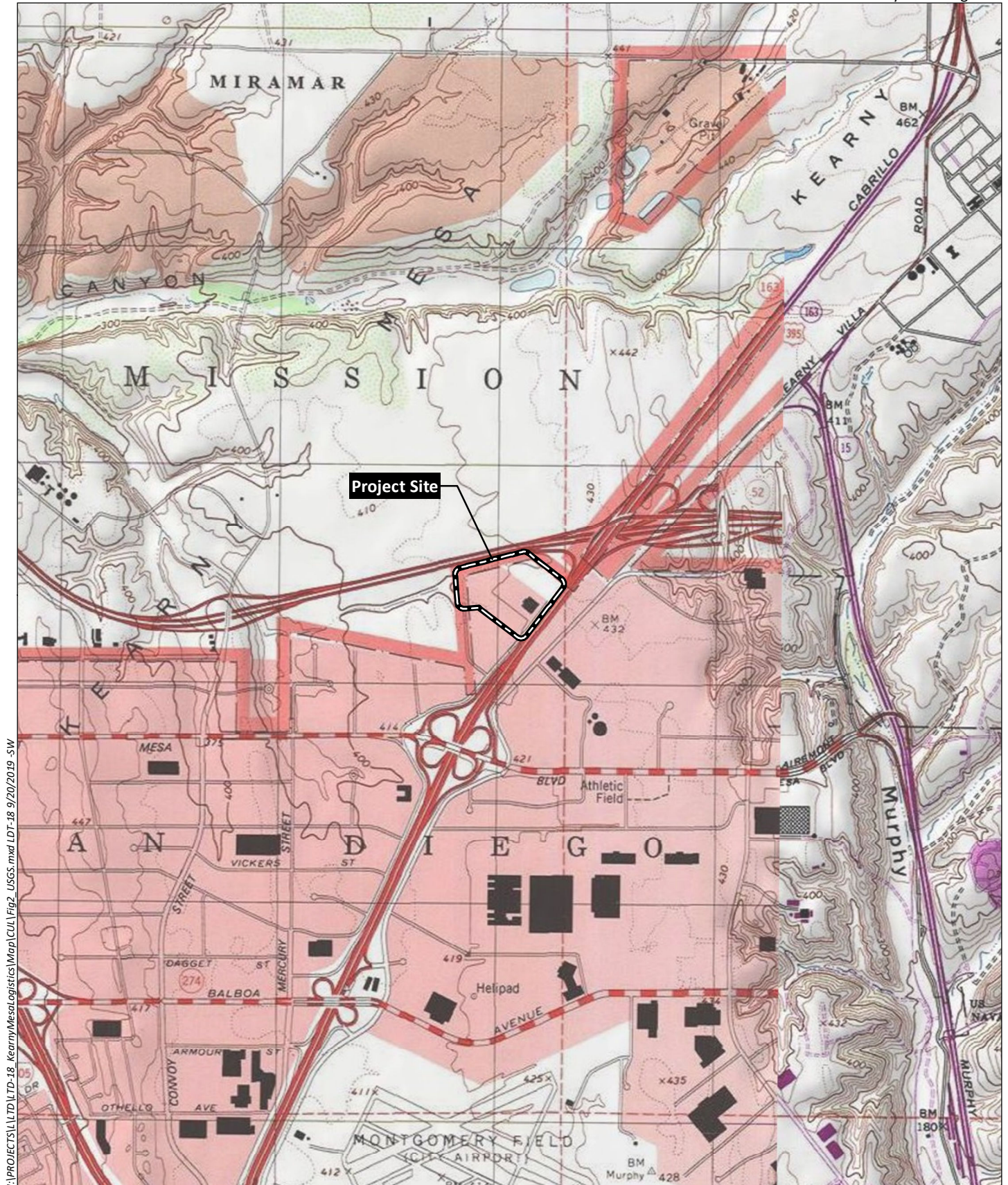
1979 *Environmental Data Statement, San Onofre to Mission 230kV Transmission Line, Addendum No. 1.* Prepared for San Diego Gas & Electric Company. On file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

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Attachment C

Maps/Figures





Source: La Jolla 7.5' Quad (USGS)



I:\PROJECTS\LTD\LTD-18 KearnyMesaLogistics\Map\CUL\Fig3 Aerial.mxd LTD-18 9/20/2019 -SW



I:\PROJECTS\LTD\LTD-18 KearnyMesaLogistics\Map\CUL\Fig4_SitePlan.mxd LDT-18 4/6/2020 -RK

Source: Aerial (SanGIS 2017)

Attachment D

Table of Previous Investigations
Conducted within One Mile of the
Project Area

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-00077	NADB-R - 1120077; Voided - AINSWORTH2	1974	Ainsworth, Peter W.	A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase I, Project: 11-SD-15	San Diego State University Foundation	
SD-00564	NADB-R - 1120564; Other - 11206- 047040; Voided - CARRILLO13	1981	Carrillo, Charles	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.	CALTRANS	37-008646, 37-008647
SD-00565	NADB-R - 1120565; Other - 11206- 047040; Voided - CARRILLO12	1981	Carrillo, Charles and Karen Crotteau	Archaeological Survey of Several Highway Route Alternatives in Kearny Mesa, San Diego, California	CALTRANS	37-001076, 37-004956, 37-004957, 37-005186, 37-005444, 37-007241, 37-008801, 37-008802, 37-008805, 37-008807, 37-008808
SD-00566	NADB-R - 1120566; Other - 11206- 152371; Voided - CARRILLO11	1981	Carrillo, Charles	First Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Highway Construction Project on I-15 Post Miles 9.7/12.0.	CALTRANS Environmental Analysis Branch	
SD-00578	NADB-R - 1120578; Other - 11206- 047070; Voided - CARRILLO15	1982	Carrillo, Charles	First Addendum Survey Report for Archaeological Survey of Several Highway Route Alternatives in Kearny Mesa, San Diego, California.	CALTRANS	
SD-00579	NADB-R - 1120579; Other - 11-SD-52- 3.3/8.8; Voided - CARRILLO17	1982	Carrillo, Charles	Report of an Archaeological Test Excavation at Site CA-SDI-8646 San Diego California. 11- SD-52 3.31/8.8 11206-047070 11206-047040 11206-152361.	CALTRANS	37-008646, 37-008647
SD-00705	NADB-R - 1120705; Voided - ECKHARDL05	1978	Eckhardt, Leslie C.	Archaeological/Historical Survey of Daley Business Park Unit No. 4	WESTEC Services, Inc.	37-005186
SD-00823	NADB-R - 1120823; Voided - GALLEGOS75	1990	Gallegos, Dennis and Andrew Pignuolo	Cultural Resource Survey of The Allred- Collins Business Park East, San Diego, California	ERC Environmental and Energy Services Company	
SD-01135	NADB-R - 1121135; Voided - LOUGHLIN10	1973	Loughlin, Barbara A.	An Archaeological Impact Statement for California State Highways Project 11-SD-163, 8.5-10.0.	San Diego State University	
SD-01140	NADB-R - 1121140; Voided - LLOYD 07	1981	Lloyd, Deborah T.	An Archaeological Survey Report for Two Park and Pool Lots 11-SD-15 P.M. R11.8/M.19.3 11208-189550.	CALTRANS	
SD-01203	NADB-R - 1121203; Voided - CARRILLO16	1982	Carrillo, Charles	Historical Property Survey Report for the Proposed State Route 52 11-SD-52 3.31/8.8, 11206-047070, 11206-047040, 11206-	CALTRANS	37-008646, 37-008647
SD-01247	NADB-R - 1121247; Voided - KALDENBE23	1973	Kaldenberg, Russell L.	Archaeological Survey 11-SD-52 2.7-5.0 5.0- 9.3 11208-047-71 047041.	San Diego State University	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-02188	NADB-R - 1122188; Voided - CITYSD 31	1991	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT MIRMAR LANDFILL GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN	CITY OF SD DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING	
SD-02847	NADB-R - 1122847; Other - 90-0458; Voided - BISSELL 16	1994	BISSELL, RONALD M	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING OF WATER PIPELINE TRENCHING, MITIGATION PROGRAM, GROUP JOB 508, SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RMW PALEO ASSOCIATES	
SD-02910	NADB-R - 1122910; Other - 910653; Voided - STRUDWIC08	1993	STRUDWICH, IVAN H., DENNIS R. GALLEGOS, and STEVEN VANWORMER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND TEST REPORT FOR MIRAMAR LANDFILL GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN EIS/EIR, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS & ASSOCIATES	37-009117, 37-011762, 37-011763, 37-011764, 37-011765, 37-011789, 37-012136, 37-012137, 37-012138, 37-012139, 37-012140, 37-012141, 37-012142, 37-012143, 37-012412, 37-012413, 37-012440, 37-012864, 37-012865
SD-02916	NADB-R - 1122916; Other - 89-90; Voided - PEAK 01	1990	PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC	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	37-000239, 37-000564, 37-000565, 37-000572, 37-000573, 37-000584, 37-000648, 37-000649, 37-000650, 37-000651, 37-000652, 37-000653, 37-000655, 37-000656, 37-000657, 37-000673, 37-000674, 37-000676, 37-000679, 37-000680, 37-000749, 37-000782, 37-001090, 37-001250, 37-001251, 37-001281, 37-004960, 37-004961, 37-004962, 37-005380, 37-005381, 37-005382, 37-005383, 37-005387, 37-005426, 37-005427, 37-005428, 37-005429, 37-005490, 37-005583, 37-005584, 37-005632, 37-005633, 37-005641, 37-005642, 37-005647, 37-006001, 37-006002, 37-006003, 37-006079, 37-006080, 37-006081, 37-006722, 37-007121, 37-007245, 37-007310, 37-007311, 37-007312, 37-007313, 37-007314, 37-007315, 37-007316, 37-008084, 37-008085, 37-008099, 37-008100, 37-008663, 37-009129, 37-009593, 37-010116, 37-010549, 37-010674, 37-010675, 37-010676, 37-010677, 37-010678, 37-010679, 37-010680, 37-010681, 37-010682, 37-010745, 37-010785, 37-010879, 37-011033, 37-011055, 37-011236

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-02998	NADB-R - 1122998; Voided - STRUDWIC17	1994	STRUDWICK, IVAN and DENNIS GALLEGOS	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED FIESTA ISLAND REPLACEMENT PROJECT AND NORTHERN SLUDGE PROCESSING FACILITIES, NAS MIRAMAR, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS & ASSOCIATES	37-000476, 37-000477, 37-000478, 37-000479, 37-009117, 37-011762, 37-011763, 37-011764, 37-011765, 37-011789, 37-012136, 37-012137, 37-012138, 37-012139, 37-012141, 37-012142, 37-012413, 37-012414, 37-012439, 37-012441
SD-03550	NADB-R - 1123550; Other - WSA JOB NO. #-9685; Voided - SELF 01	1997	SELF ASSOCIATES, WILLIAM	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF SANTA FE PACIFIC PIPELINE PARTNERS 16" PIPELINE EXTENSION PROJECT, NAS MIRAMAR SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	DAVE CORNMAN SANTA FE PACIFIC PIPELINE PARTNERS, L.P.	37-012138, 37-012139, 37-012642, 37-012864
SD-03720	NADB-R - 1123720; Voided - SCHROTH17	1996	SCHROTH, ADELLA B, DENNIS R. GALLEGOS, PETI MCHENRY, and NINA HARRIS	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE WATER REPURIFICATION PIPELINE AND ADVANCED WATER TREATMENT FACILITY, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	TETRA TECH, INC	
SD-04181	NADB-R - 1124181; Voided - CITYSD 22	1990	City of San Diego	Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego Santee Basin Water Reclamation Project Draft Environemntal Report	City of San Diego	37-000205, 37-004355, 37-004505, 37-008594, 37-009242, 37-009243, 37-010026, 37-010148, 37-011057, 37-011606, 37-011612, 37-011760
SD-04230	NADB-R - 1124230; Voided - AINSWORTH3	1974	AINSWORTH, PETER	A REPORT OF CULTURAL IMPACT SURVEY PHASE ONE, PERFORMED SDSU FOUNDATION FOR THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, DISTRICT 11, PROJECT 11-SD-15	PETER AINSWORTH	
SD-04326	NADB-R - 1124326; Voided - ECKHARDL15	1978	ECKHARDT, LESLEY C.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL SURVEY OF DALEY BUSINESS PARK UNIT NO.4	WESTEC SERVICES, INC	
SD-04581	NADB-R - 1124581; Voided - MANLEY10	1997	MANLEY, WILLIAM R. and SUE WADE	NEW CENTURY CENTER DRAFT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT TECHNICAL APPENDICES VOLUME II	WILLIAM MANLEY CONSULTING	
SD-04819	NADB-R - 1124819; Voided - CARRICO225	1999	CARRICO, RICHARD	HISTORICAL OVERVIEW TO LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE CAMP ELLIOTT AREA	MOONEY AND ASSOCIATES	
SD-05482	NADB-R - 1125482; Other - AFFRIAS NO.812MIR; Voided - GROSS57	1990	GROSS TIMOTHY	HISTORIC PROPERTIES INVENTORY FOR THE SAN DIEGO SLUDGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM--NAS MIRAMAR NORTH DEWATERING FACILITY, SAN DIEGO, CA	BUTLER/ ROACH GROUP	
SD-05675	NADB-R - 1125675; Voided - KELSAY 08	1987	KELSAY, RICHALENE	NEGATIVE AREA SURVEY REPORT DISTRICT II COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO	RICHALENE KELSAY	
SD-06221	NADB-R - 1126221; Voided - MCKENNAJ06	2000	MCKENNA JEANETTE A	A PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF THE VESTA TELECOMMUNICATIONS INC FIBER OPTIC ALIGNMENT, RIVER COUNTY TO SAN DIEGO COUNTY CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ETAL	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-06526	NADB-R - 1126526; Voided - DONOVAN 02	1985	DONOVAN, MARY	NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT 8-FAIRMOUNT AVE.- WESTBOUND AUXILIARY LANE	MARY DONOVAN	
SD-06760	NADB-R - 1126760; Voided - HOLSON 01	2002	HOLSON, JOHN	IT SAN DIEGO LOOP F OVERBUILD, IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY, PL PROJECT NUMBER 800-38	PACIFIC LEGACY INC.	37-015823, 37-017136
SD-06877	NADB-R - 1126877; Voided - WIDELL04	1995	Widell, Cheryl	NAS Miramar Realignment--Historic Resources	Office of Historic Preservation	37-000655, 37-013814
SD-07351	NADB-R - 1127351; Voided - GETCHELL01	2001	GETCHELL, BARBIE S.	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE UPPER AIR FACILITY AT SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	PACIFIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCES TEAM	
SD-07795	NADB-R - 1127795; Voided - GALLEG0255	1995	GALLEGOS, DENNIS R., CAROLYN KYLE, and IVAN STRUDWICK	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY TEST REPORT FOR THE EL CAPITAN WATER PIPELINE REPAIR AND FAIRMOUNT AVENUE WIDENING CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS & ASSOC.	37-019016
SD-08963	NADB-R - 1128963; Other - AFFINIS NO. 812MIR; Voided - ROBBINS115	1990	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY and G. TIMOTHY GROSS	HISTORIC PROPERTIES INVENTORY FOR THE SAN DIEGO SLUDGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM- NAS MIRAMAR NORTH DEWATERING FACILITY, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	BUTLER/ROACH GROUP	
SD-09067	NADB-R - 1129067; Voided - KYLE239	2002	KYLE, CAROLYN	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR CINGULAR WIRELESS FACILITY SD693-01, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	KYLE CONSULTING	
SD-09214	NADB-R - 1129214; Other - AFFINIS JOB NO. 1194; Voided - ROBBINS125	1998	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING FOR THE EAST MISSION GORGE TRUNK SEWER REHABILITATION PROJECT, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA (DEP NO. 94-0077; SCH NO. 95-061026)	AFFINIS (SHADOW VALLEY CENTER)	37-006660, 37-012088, 37-014062, 37-015947
SD-09397	NADB-R - 1129397; Voided - HECTOR124	2004	HECTOR, SUSAN M., SINEAD NI GHABHLAIN, MARK S. BECKER, and KEN MOSLAK	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE EVALUATIONS IN SUPPORT FOR MARINE CORPS AIR STATION MIRIMAR, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ASM AFFILIATES, INC.	37-009126, 37-009128, 37-009129, 37-012441, 37-012603, 37-012605, 37-013751, 37-013752, 37-013754, 37-013807, 37-014276, 37-014277, 37-014278, 37-014279, 37-014280, 37-014281, 37-018873, 37-018874, 37-019206
SD-10506	NADB-R - 1130506; Voided - SMITHD 01	2006	SMITH, DAVID M.	MCAS MIRAMAR TANK SITE CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH REPORT	TRC Solutions, Inc.	
SD-10551	NADB-R - 1130551; Voided - ARRINGT01	2006	ARRINGTON, CINDY	CULTURAL RESOURCES FINAL REPORT OF MONITORING AND FINDINGS FOR THE QWEST NETWORK CONSTRUCTION PROJECT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA	SWCA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS	
SD-10704	NADB-R - 1130704; Voided - FLOWER09	1981	FLOWER, DOUGLAS and LINDA ROTH	NAS MIRAMAR, INITIAL CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY ARCHAEOLOGY/HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE	Environmental Consultants	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-11460	NADB-R - 1131460; Other - PROJECT 05-251; Voided - REDDY19	2007	REDDY, SEETHA N.	A PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH FOR NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATIONS OF PREHISTORIC SITES WITHIN THE SOUTHERN COAST ARCHAEOLOGICAL REGION, CALIFORNIA	STATISTICAL RESEARCH, INC.	
SD-11826	NADB-R - 1131826; Other - AFFINIS JOB NO. 2215; Voided - ROBBINS255	2008	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ANALYSIS FOR THE MASTER STORMWATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA PROJECT. NO. 42891	AFFINIS	
SD-11856	NADB-R - 1131856; Voided - IVERSEN07	2008	IVERSEN, DAVE, SINEAD NI GHABHLAIN, SARAH STRINGER-BOWSER, and MARK S. BECKER	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF 17 SITES ON MARINE CORPS AIR STATION MIRAMAR, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ASM AFFILIATES	37-009914, 37-012411, 37-012642, 37-012927, 37-013083, 37-013227, 37-013808, 37-014653, 37-014662, 37-014663, 37-019207, 37-025558, 37-025560, 37-025567, 37-025579, 37-025580
SD-11976	NADB-R - 1131976; Voided - BISCHM01	1995	BISCHOFF, MATT, WILLIAM MANLEY, and MARTIN ROSEN	DRAFT CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY SURVEY NAVAL AIR STATION MIRAMAR, CALIFORNIA	WILLIAM MANLEY CONSULTING	
SD-12167	NADB-R - 1132167; Voided - ROSEN132	2009	ROSEN, MARTIN	BRIDGE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES ON 22 STRUCTURES ON ROUTES 5, 125, 163, AND 274 IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT	CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
SD-12200	NADB-R - 1132200; Other - Project No. 42891 SCH No. 200101032; Voided - CITYSD1081	2009		DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE MASTER STORM WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM (MSWSMP)	CITY OF SAN DIEGO DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT	
SD-13915	NADB-R - 1133915; Voided - AMEC01	2009	AMEC	FINAL CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY SAN DIEGO AIR NATIONAL GUARD STATION, SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AMEC	37-008646, 37-008647, 37-012138, 37-012139, 37-012865, 37-014662
SD-14095	NADB-R - 1134095; Voided - ASM38	2011	ASM AFFILIATES, INC.	FINAL INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE FOR MARINE CORPS AIR STATION MIRAMAR	ASM AFFILIATES, INC.	37-008339, 37-009130
SD-14102	NADB-R - 1134102; Voided - IVERSEN13	2008	IVERSEN, DAVID R., SINEAD NI GHABHLAIN, SARAH STINGER-BOWSER, and MARK S. BECKER	FINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF 17 SITES ON MARINE CORPS AIR STATION MIRAMAR, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ASM AFFILIATES, INC.	37-009914, 37-012411, 37-012642, 37-012927, 37-013083, 37-013227, 37-013808, 37-014653, 37-014662, 37-014663, 37-019207, 37-025558, 37-025560, 37-025567, 37-025579, 37-025580
SD-14434	NADB-R - 1134434; Voided - PEREZD22	2012	PEREZ, DON C.	SHOGUN KOBE/ #11965 (253274) 9181 KEARNEY VILLA COURT, SAN DIEGO, COLLOCATION	EBI CONSULTING, INC.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-15151	NADB-R - 1135151	2015	DAVID BRUNZELL	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE CROWN CASTLE/ VERIZON FIBER PUC PROJECT, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA (BCR CONSULTING PROJECT NO. SYN1404)	BCR CONSULTING LLC	
SD-15464	NADB-R - 1135464	2013	Mary Robbins-Wade	Cultural Resources Survey Report: Kearny Mesa Gateway Project San Diego, California	HELIX Environmental Planning	
SD-16555	NADB-R - 1136555	2015	DAVIS, SHANNON and GORMAN, JENNIFER	HISTORIC BUILDING/STRUCTURE EVALUATION SUPPLEMENT, MARINE CORPS AIR STATION MIRAMAR, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ASM Affiliates	37-036110, 37-036111, 37-036112, 37-036113, 37-036114, 37-036115, 37-036116, 37-036117, 37-036118, 37-036119, 37-036120, 37-036121, 37-036122, 37-036123, 37-036124, 37-036125, 37-036126, 37-036127, 37-036128, 37-036129, 37-036130, 37-036131, 37-036132, 37-036133, 37-036134, 37-036135, 37-036136, 37-036137, 37-036138, 37-036139
SD-17157	NADB-R - 1137157; Submitter - Dudek Project No. 7372	2012	GIACINTO, ADAM and Micah Hale	NEGATIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR THE KAISER PERMANENTE SAN DIEGO CENTRAL MEDICAL CENTER PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Dudek	
SD-17231	NADB-R - 1137231; Submitter - BCR Project No. SYN1613	2017	BRUNZELL, DAVID	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE MTSA SAN DIEGO FIBER TRENCH PROJECT, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA (BCR CONSULTING PROJECT NO. SYN1613)	BCR Consulting LLC	
SD-17232	NADB-R - 1137232; Submitter - BCR Project No. SYN1628	2017	BRUNZELL, DAVID	SAN DIEGO 55 FIBER PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (BCR CONSULTING PROJECT NO. SYN1628)	BCR Consulting LLC	
SD-17233	NADB-R - 1137233; Submitter - BCR Project No. SYN1622	2017	BRUNZELL, DAVID	SAN DIEGO 129 PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (BCR CONSULTING PROJECT NO. SYN1622)	BCR Consulting LLC	

Attachment E

Table of Previously Recorded Cultural
Resources within One Mile of the
Project Area

Table of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the Project

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age and Resources Present	Description	Recorder, Date
P-37-008646	CA-SDI-8646	Prehistoric Site	Lithic and ground stone scatter consisting of flakes, manos, cores, a metate fragment and possible tools. Site has been destroyed due to the construction of SR 52.	Price, 1981; Bischoff and Manley, 1995
P-37-011032	CA-SDI-11032	Prehistoric Site	Lithic and ground stone scatter consisting of scrapers, flakes, one core, one mano, one chopper, and one hammerstone. The site was not relocated during the 1996 update.	Smith, 1988; Harris, Tift, and Perry, 1996
P-37-011033	CA-SDI-11033	Prehistoric Site	Lithic and ground stone scatter consisting of one scraper, one mano, flakes, and debitage. Site has been destroyed due to the construction of SR 52.	Smith, 1988; Harris, Tift, and Perry, 1996
P-37-012865	CA-SDI-12865	Historic Structure	Frame shed covered with corrugated sheet metal. Concrete ramps are within the shed suggesting its possible use as a military vehicle repair site.	Van Wormer and Strudwick, 1992; Bischoff and Manley, 1995
P-37-014662	CA-SDI-14275	Prehistoric Site	Quarry comprised of basalt tested cobbles and a possible quartzite core. Site was tested in 1997 documenting "problematic" lithic artifacts most likely derived from natural processes or modern grading activity and was described as not constituting a site. As such, this location does not represent an archaeological site despite it fitting the definition of a sparse lithic scatter.	Harris, 1996; Case, 1997; ASM Affiliates, Inc., 2007
P-37-014962	--	Prehistoric Isolate	Chopper (volcanic).	Clevenger, 1990
P-37-015823	--	Historic Site	Complex constructed in the late 1950s to support research, development, and manufacture of the Atlas Missile for the United States Air Force. Site retains little or no historic and architectural integrity.	Manley, 1997
P-37-028135	--	Historic Site	Murphy Canyon Road - 0.4-mile segment which formed a part of the historic U.S. Highway 395 route in the 1930s and 1940s.	Gregory and Bowden-Renna, 2006; Wilson, 2016
P-37-033337	--	Prehistoric Isolate	Flake (quartz, tertiary).	Davison and Kitchen, 2013
P-37-034144	CA-SDI-21354	Prehistoric Site	Marine shell scatter.	Hennessey, 2013

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Attachment F

Site Photographs

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Overview of the vegetation in the undeveloped area of the project site; view to the north.



Overview of vegetation in the undeveloped area of the project site; view to the southwest



Asphalt debris in center area of the undeveloped area of the project property