

CULTURAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE
FEDERAL BOULEVARD PROJECT,
CITY OF SAN DIEGO,
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for / Submitted to:

Groundwork San Diego-Chollas Creek
5106 Federal Blvd #203
San Diego, CA 92105

Spindrift Project No. 2020-008

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December 2020



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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BC	Before Christ
BP	Before Present
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
cmbs	centimeters below the ground surface
County	County of San Diego
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
HRG	Historical Resources Guidelines
LDC	Land Development Code
LF	Linear Feet
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Act
NFHL	National Flood Hazard Layer
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
Project	Federal Boulevard Project
PI	Principal Investigator
PRC	Public Resources Code
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SDMoM	San Diego Museum of Man
SFHA	Special Flood Hazard Area
SSURGO	Soil Survey Geographic
Spindrift	Spindrift Archaeological Consulting, LLC
UCSB	University of California Santa Barbara
USGS	United States Geological Survey

National Archaeological Database

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Report Date: March 2018

Report Title: Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Federal Boulevard Project, City of San Diego, County of San Diego, California

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Submitted to: Groundwork San Diego-Chollas Creek

Project No. 2020-008

Acreage approximately 10 acres

Keywords: Federal Blvd De-channelization and Trail, Sites P-37-014493

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2017, Groundwork San Diego-Chollas Creek retained Spindrift Archaeological Consulting, LLC (Spindrift) to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the Federal Boulevard Project (hereafter known as Project) in the County of San Diego. The entire Project Area of Potential Effects (APE) is composed of approximately 10 acres.

The study included records searches, literature review, and field site visit. The records search results indicated 91 previous cultural resources studies (Table 1 in Appendix A) were conducted within a one-quarter-mile radius of the Project APE, with one (1) cultural resource previously documented within the Project vicinity: P-37-014493.

P-37-014493 was originally recorded in 1996 by KEA Environmental, Inc. (now AECOM) as the historic-period Police Pistol Range/San Diego Police Revolver Club. The site consists of two cobblestone buildings, associated pathways, rock walls, and awnings that are part of the pistol range. Three structures appear on the 1944 National City quadrangle, suggesting that the building were greater than 45 years of age at the time of recording.

Site P-37-014493 is not in the Project impact area and no other cultural resources were identified during the field site survey. No further work was recommended for this project.

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

In 2017, Spindrift was retained by Groundwork San Diego-Chollas Creek to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the Federal Boulevard Project (Project), located in San Diego County (County), California. A records search, literature review and field site visit of the approximately 10-acre Project was required to identify potentially significant cultural resources that could be affected by the project.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project includes the Federal Blvd De-channelization and Trail, located between Federal Avenue and SR 94 on the north and south, and Home Avenue and I-805 on the west and east, and is approximately 10 acres in size. The Project APE (10 acres total) is shown on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute National City topographic quadrangle (1967; photorevised 1975) (Figure 3).

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Federal Blvd De-channelization and Trail Project focuses on two key issues in the Chollas Creek watershed: 1) de-channelization and trail development and 2) conservation easements and restoration. The de-channelization effort will remove impervious surfaces and vegetation overgrowth in the Chollas Creek channel along Federal Blvd., thereby improving surface water quality and reducing high volume surface run-off. The development of the trail segment on the project site will augment recreational spaces, and connect communities to the emerging Chollas Creek Watershed Regional Park. It will leverage additional financial resources for construction, and will provide valuable hydrologic, water quality, and greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction information to the Groundwork Chollas Creek watershed repository database funded by a previous IRWM grant (Prop 84-Round 1).

1.3 REGULATORY CONTEXT SUMMARY

To meet the regulatory requirements of this project, this cultural resources investigation was conducted pursuant to the provisions for the treatment of cultural resources in CEQA (Public Resources Code (PRC) § 21000 et seq.). The goal of CEQA is to develop and maintain a high-quality environment that serves to identify the significant environmental effects of the actions of a proposed project and to either avoid or mitigate those significant effects where feasible. CEQA pertains to all proposed projects that require state or local government agency approval, including the enactment of zoning ordinances, the issuance of conditional use permits, and the approval of project development maps.

CEQA (Title 14, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Article 5, Section 15064.5) applies to cultural resources of the historic and prehistoric periods. Any project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource, either directly or indirectly, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. As a result, such a project would require avoidance or mitigation of impacts to those affected resources. Significant cultural resources must meet at least one of four criteria that define eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (PRC § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852). Resources listed on or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR are considered Historical Resources under CEQA.

The goal of the NHPA is to develop and maintain a high-quality environment that serves to identify the significant environmental effects of the actions of the proposed Project and to either avoid or mitigate those significant effects where feasible. NHPA applies to cultural resources of the historical and prehistoric periods. Any project that may cause an adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource, either directly or indirectly, would require avoidance or mitigation of impacts to those affected resources. Significant cultural resources must meet at least one of four criteria that define eligibility for listing on the NRHP (36 CFR 60.4). Cultural resources eligible for listing on the NRHP are considered Historic Properties under 36 CFR Part 800, and are automatically eligible for inclusion in the CRHR (Historical Resources under CEQA).

1.4 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE)

The Project APE consists of the horizontal (surficial) and vertical (subterranean) limits of the project, and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Archaeological Resources (California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)) could occur as a result of the project. The Project APE, subject to environmental review under CEQA, consists of all areas where activities associated with the Project are proposed. This includes areas proposed for construction, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements described in the 10 acres in size.

The Project APE also includes the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for the project will extend. Thus, it includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected and varies across the project, depending on the type of infrastructure. Ground disturbance of up to 6 inches below the surface is assumed.

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of project features, which could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For the current project, there is no vertical APE as no above-ground structures are being constructed.

1.5 REPORT ORGANIZATION

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Attachment A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and San Diego Museum of Man (SDMOM). Appendix B contains documentation of Native American outreach efforts. Appendix C contains photos of the project area and a photo log. Appendix D includes a confidential map showing the results of the records search requests and copies of the confidential Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code §6250 *et seq.*) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code §54950 *et seq.*) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the Office of

Historic Preservation prohibit public dissemination of records search information. Appendix D was prepared as a confidential document, which is not intended for public distribution in either paper or electronic format.

SECTION 2 SETTING

The Project APE is located in the County of San Diego (Figures 1 and 2).

2.1 Existing Conditions

Chapter 2 establishes the context for the evaluation of cultural resources through an overview of the environmental setting, the prehistory, and the ethnographic identity of the Project APE, as well as the regulatory setting.

2.1.1 Natural Setting

The Project includes the streambed of Chollas Creek, and is surrounded by roadways on all sides (Home Avenue to the west, Interstate 805 to the east, Federal Blvd to the north, and State Route 94 (SR 94) to the south.

2.1.2 Soils and Geology

One (1) soil unit, or type, has been mapped within the Project: Made land (Md), which consists of smooth, level areas that have been filled with excavated and transported soil material, paving material, and soil material dredged from lagoons, bays, and harbors (NRCS 2018).

There is one (1) geologic deposit within the Project: young alluvial flood plain deposits (Qya, Holocene and late Pleistocene, low to moderate sensitivity for cultural resources) that consist of mostly poorly consolidated, poorly sorted, permeable flood plain deposits.

The Federal Blvd site is located within four flood hazard areas from north to south: the 1-percent annual chance flood (Zone AE), a regulatory floodway, 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood, and area outside 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood zone, as mapped on the National Flood Hazard Layer determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA 2018). Flood hazard areas identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) are identified as a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). The land area covered by the floodwaters of the base flood is the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) on NFIP maps (“Regulatory Floodway” and “1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard”). A Regulatory Floodway means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height, and has high to moderate sensitivity for buried cultural deposits. The 1-percent annual chance flood is also referred to as the base flood or 100-year flood. SFHAs are labeled as Zone A, Zone AO, Zone AH, Zones A1-A30, Zone AE, Zone A99, Zone AR, Zone AR/AE, Zone AR/AO, Zone AR/A1-A30, Zone AR/A, Zone V, Zone VE, and Zones V1-V30, and has moderate sensitivity for buried cultural deposits. Moderate flood hazard areas, labeled Zone B or Zone X (shaded) are also shown on the FIRM, and are the areas between the limits of the base flood and the 0.2-percent-annual-chance (or 500-year) flood, and has moderate to low sensitivity for buried cultural deposits. The areas of minimal flood hazard, which are the areas outside the SFHA and higher than the elevation of the 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood, are labeled Zone C or Zone X (un-shaded), and has low sensitivity for buried cultural deposits.

2.1.3 Cultural Setting

The following sections have been excerpted from the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guide (HRG, 2001) and serves to provide a comparative framework for the prehistory of the region and context for this testing and evaluation report. The history of San Diego can be divided into four prehistoric periods, one ethnohistoric period and three historic periods. The references cited in this section can be found in HRG (2001:Appendix A).

EARLY MAN PERIOD (BEFORE 8500 Before Christ (BC))

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

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

PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD (8500-6000 BC)

The earliest generally-accepted archaeological culture of present-day San Diego County is the Paleo-Indian culture of the San Dieguito Complex. This complex is usually assigned to the Paleo-Indian Stage and dates back to about 10,500 years ago. It would therefore appear to be contemporary with the better-known Fluted Point Tradition of the High Plains, and elsewhere, and the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition of the Desert West. The San Dieguito Complex, is believed to represent a nomadic hunting culture by some investigators of the complex (Davis et al. 1969; Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1929, 1966; Warren 1966, 1967), characterized by the use of a variety of scrapers, choppers, bifaces, large projectile points and crescentics, a scarcity or absence of milling implements, and a preference for fine-grained volcanic rock over metaquartzite.

Careful scientific investigation of San Dieguito Complex sites in the region would also be assigned a high research priority. Major research questions relating to the Paleo-Indian Period include confirmation of the presence of the Fluted Point Tradition in San Diego County (Davis and Shutler 1969); better

chronological definition of the San Dieguito Complex; determination of whether the San Dieguito assemblages do in fact reflect an early occupation, rather than the remains from a specialized activity set belonging to an Early Archaic Period culture; clarification of the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex, if it represents a separate culture, to the subsequent Early Archaic Period cultures; determination of the subsistence and settlement systems which were associated with the San Dieguito Complex; and clarification of the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex to similar remains in the Mojave Desert, in northwestern and central California, in southern Arizona and in Baja California. The San Dieguito Complex was originally defined in an area centering on the San Dieguito River valley, north of San Diego (Rogers 1929).

EARLY ARCHAIC PERIOD (6000 BC-Anno Domini (AD) 0)

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

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

LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD (AD 0-1769)

The Late Prehistoric Period in San Diego County is represented by two distinct cultural patterns, the Yuman Tradition from the Colorado Desert region and the Shoshonean Tradition from the north. These cultural patterns are represented locally by the Cuyamaca Complex from the mountains of southern San Diego County and the San Luis Rey Complex of northern San Diego County. The people of the Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes are ancestral to the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay (Diegueño) and Luiseño, respectively. Prehistorically, the Kumeyaay were a hunting and gathering culture that adapted to a wide range of ecological zones from the coast to the Peninsular Range. A shift in grinding technology reflected by the addition of the pestle and mortar to the mano and metate, signifying an increased emphasis on acorns as a primary food staple, as well as the introduction of the bow and arrow (i.e., small Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched projectile points), obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source in Imperial County and human cremation serve to differentiate Late Prehistoric populations from earlier peoples. Pottery is also characteristic of the Cuyamaca Complex, but is absent from the San Luis Rey Complex until relatively late (post AD 1500).

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

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

ETHNOHISTORIC PERIOD

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

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

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

strands of yucca. In cold weather the brush was covered with earth to help keep the heat inside. Bundles of brush were tied together to make a door just large enough to crawl through.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HISTORIC PERIODS

San Diego's history can be divided into three periods: the Spanish, Mexican and American periods.

SPANISH PERIOD (AD 1769-1822)

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

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

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

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

Life for the new settlers at the San Diego Presidio was isolated and difficult. The arid desert climate and aggressive Native American population made life hard for the Spanish settlers. They raised cattle and sheep, gathered fish and seafood and did some subsistence farming in the San Diego River valley to generate enough food to keep the fledgling community of a few hundred Spaniards and hundreds of

Native American neophytes alive. The situation for Spanish Period San Diegans' was complicated by the Spanish government's insistence on making trade with foreign ships illegal. Although some smuggling of goods into San Diego was done, the amounts were likely small (Smythe 1908:81-99; Williams 1994).

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

MEXICAN PERIOD (AD 1822-1846)

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

Another change in Mexican San Diego was the decline of the presidio and the rise of the civilian Pueblo. The establishment of Pueblos in California under the Spanish government met with only moderate success and none of the missions obtained their ultimate goal, which was to convert to a Pueblo. Pueblos did, however, begin to form somewhat spontaneously, near the California Presidios. As early as 1791, presidio commandants in California were given the authority to grant small house lots and garden plots to soldiers and their families (Richman 1911:346). Sometime after 1800, soldiers from the San Diego Presidio began to move themselves and their families from the presidio buildings to the tableland down the hill near the San Diego River. Historian William Smythe noted that Don Blas Aguilar, who was born in 1811, remembered at least 15 such grants below Presidio Hill by 1821 (Smythe 1908:99). Of these 15 grants only five within the boundaries of what would become Old Town had houses in 1821. These included the retired commandant Francisco Ruiz adobe (now known as the Carrillo Adobe), another building later owned by Henry Fitch on Calhoun Street, the Ybanes and Serrano houses on Juan Street near Washington Street, and a small adobe house on the main plaza owned by Juan Jose Maria Marron (San Diego Union 6-15-1873:3). By 1827, as many as 30 homes existed around the central plaza and in 1835, Mexico granted San Diego official pueblo (town) status. At this time the town had a population of nearly 500 residents, later reaching a peak of roughly 600 (Killea 1966:9-35). By 1835 the presidio, once the center of life in Spanish San Diego, had been abandoned and lay in ruins. Mission San Diego de Alcalá fared little better. In 1842, 100 Indians lived under the care of the friars and only a few main

buildings were habitable (Pourade 1963:11-12, 17-18). The town and the ship landing area (La Playa) were now the centers of activity in Mexican San Diego.

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

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

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

AMERICAN PERIOD (AD 1846-PRESENT)

When United States military forces occupied San Diego in July 1846, the town's residents split on their course of action. Many of the town's leaders sided with the Americans, while other prominent families opposed the United States invasion. A group of Californios under Andres Pico, the brother of the Governor Pio Pico, harassed the occupying forces in Los Angeles and San Diego during 1846. In December 1846, Pico's Californios engaged U.S. Army forces under General Stephen Kearney at the Battle of San Pasqual and inflicted many casualties. However, the Californios resistance was defeated in two small battles near Los Angeles and effectively ended by January 1847 (Harlow 1982; Pourade 1963).

The Americans raised the United States flag in San Diego in 1846, and assumed formal control with the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in 1848. In the quarter of a century following 1848, they transformed the Hispanic community into a thoroughly Anglo-American one. They introduced Anglo culture and society,

American political institutions and especially American entrepreneurial commerce. By 1872, they even relocated the center of the city and community to a new location that was more accessible to the bay and to commerce (Newland 1992:8). Expansion of trade brought an increase in the availability of building materials. Wood buildings gradually replaced adobe structures. Some of the earliest buildings to be erected in the American Period were "Pre-fab" houses, which were built on the east coast of the United States and shipped in sections around Cape Horn and reassembled in San Diego.

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

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

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

ARCHITECTURE

The built environment, including structures and landscapes, is a vital source of historical evidence on past lifestyles, work, ideas, cultural values, and adaptations. The built environment is neither a product of random events, nor a static phenomenon. The rearrangement of structural features and land use are part of the way in which people organize their lives. Landscapes are lands that have been shaped and modified by human actions and conscious designs to provide housing, accommodate production systems, develop

communication and transportation networks, designate social inequalities and express aesthetics (Rubertone 1989).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Development spread to the Greater North Park and Mission Hills areas during the early 1900s. The neighborhoods were built as small lots, a single lot at a time instead of large tract housing development of those neighborhoods. It provided affordable housing away from the downtown area, and development expanded as transportation improved.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.1 Regulatory Setting

The public stewardship and management of historical resources are provided for in the local, state and federal policies and regulations that form the basis for the City of San Diego's development review process. This project has been completed in accordance with all applicable regulations, provided in the City of San Diego Municipal Code – Land Development Code (LDC; Chap 11 Art 1 Div 02; Chap 12 Art 03 Div 06; Chap 12 Art 06 Div 05; Chap 14 Art 03 Div 02), and per the cultural resources provisions of CEQA of 1970 (Public Resources Code §§ 21000–21177). Per these applicable regulations impacts to cultural resources associated with this project must be taken into consideration. These regulations are described in detail below.

2.1.1 **National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)**

The NHPA establishes the federal government policy on historic preservation and the programs – including the NRHP – through which this policy is implemented. Under the NHPA, significant cultural resources, referred to as historic properties, include any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP. Historic properties also include resources determined to be National Historic Landmarks (NHL). National Historic Landmarks are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI) because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting United States heritage. A property is considered historically significant if it meets one of the NRHP criteria and retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its significance. This act also established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), an independent agency responsible for implementing Section 106 of NHPA by developing procedures to protect cultural resources included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP. Regulations are published in 36 CFR Part 60 and 63, and 36 CFR Part 800.

2.1.1.1.1 **36 CFR Part 800, Implementing Regulations, Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act**

Section 106 requires that effects on historic properties be taken into consideration in any federal undertaking. The process contains five steps: (1) initiating Section 106 process; (2) identifying historic properties; (3) assessing adverse effects; (4) resolving adverse effects, and (5) implementing stipulations in an agreement document.

Section 106 affords the ACHP and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) a reasonable opportunity to comment on any undertaking that would adversely affect historic properties eligible for NRHP listing. State Historic Preservation Officers administer the national historic preservation program at the State level, review National Register of Historic Places nominations, maintain data on historic properties that have been identified but not yet nominated, and consult with federal agencies during Section 106 review. Section 101(d)(6)(A) of the NHPA allows properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to a Native American tribe to be determined eligible for NRHP inclusion.

Historic properties are defined as prehistoric and historic sites, buildings, structures, districts, and objects included in, or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, as well as artifacts, records, and remains related to such properties (NHPA Section 301[5]). Under 36 CFR Section Part 800.3, Section 106 of the NHPA requires

federal agencies to consult with the SHPO in a manner appropriate to the agency planning process for the undertaking and to the nature of the undertaking and its effects to historic properties. As part of the Section 106 process, agency officials apply the NRHP eligibility criterion to a potential historic property. Under 36 CFR Section Part 60.4, historic properties may be eligible for nomination to the NRHP if they “... possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association...” and if they meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

An undertaking is considered to have an adverse effect to a historic property if the undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, characteristics of a historic property that may qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish its aspects of historic integrity (36 CFR Section Part 800.5).

2.1.2 Public Resources Code and CEQA

CEQA states that:

The Legislature further finds and declares that it is the policy of the state to .. Preserve for future generations. .. Examples of the major periods of California history (Section 21001).

CEQA requires that before approving discretionary projects the Lead Agency must identify and examine the significant adverse environmental effects, which may result from that project. A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (Sections 15064.5(b) and 21084).

As it pertains to cultural resources, CEQA defines the term “historical resource” as the following:

- (1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific,

economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC §5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

- 1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- 2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- 3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
- 4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- (1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- (2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - (A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
 - (B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

(C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- (1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- (2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
- (3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- (4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report (EIR), if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) & (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides: (d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), as provided in Public Resources Code §5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

- (1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
- (2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

2.1.3 General Plan

The Historical Preservation Element of the City of San Diego's *General Plan* was adopted in 2008. The stated goals of the Historic Preservation Element are:

- Identification of the historical resources of the City.
- Preservation of the City's important historical resources.
- Integration of historic preservation planning in the larger planning process.
- Public education about the importance of historical resources.
- Provision of incentives supporting historic preservation.
- Cultural heritage tourism promoted to the tourist industry.

To achieve these goals, the Historic Preservation Element provides nine policies to guide historical resources management activities. Among these are the following:

- HP-A.1. Strengthen historic preservation planning.
- HP-A.2. Fully integrate the consideration of historical and cultural resources in the larger land use planning process.
- HP-A.3. Foster government-to-government relationships with the Kumeyaay/Diegueño tribes of San Diego.
- HP-A.4. Actively pursue a program to identify, document and evaluate the historical and cultural resources in the City of San Diego.
- HP-A.5. Designate and preserve significant historical and cultural resources for current and future generations.
- HP-B.1. Foster greater public participation and education in historical and cultural resources.
- HP-B.2. Promote the maintenance, restoration, and rehabilitation of historical resources through a variety of financial and development incentives. Continue to use existing programs and develop new approaches as needed. Encourage continued private ownership and utilization of historic structures through a variety of incentives.
- HP-B.3. Develop a historic preservation sponsorship program.
- HP-B.4. Increase opportunities for cultural heritage tourism.

2.1.4 City Commitment to Native American Community

The City of San Diego has demonstrated a commitment to addressing Native American concerns, regarding traditional cultural properties through the establishment of a Tribal Liaison. Input on City and private projects during the CEQA review process is required, as stated in the HRG.

2.1.5 Land Development Code

The purpose and intent of the City's Historical Resources Regulations of the LDC (Chapter 14, Division 3, and Article 2) is to protect, preserve and, where damaged, restore the historical resources of San Diego. The regulations apply to all proposed development within the City of San Diego when historical resources are present on the premises regardless of the requirement to obtain a Neighborhood Development Permit or Site Development Permit. When any portion of premises contains historical resources, as defined in the LDC Chapter 11, Article 3, Division 1, the regulations apply to the entire premises.

Historical resources consist of designated historical resources, historical districts, historical buildings, structures, objects, and landscapes, important archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties. Only minor alteration of a designated historical resource or of a historical building or structure within a historical district may be allowed if the alteration does not affect the special character or special historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural value of the resource. Traditional cultural properties are required to be protected and preserved as a condition of development approval. Development within an area containing an important archaeological site is permitted if necessary to achieve a reasonable development area with up to 25 percent encroachment into the site. Additional encroachment of 15 percent is allowed for essential public service projects.

Any loss of a historical resource through alteration or encroachment is required to be offset by mitigation, in accordance with Section III of these Guidelines. Mitigation measures include preservation in whole or in part or avoidance as the preferred method of mitigation with other methods such as documentation and/or salvage of the resource prior to its disturbance allowed when preservation is not feasible.

The proposed regulations include a deviation process by which project approval could occur without compliance with the historical resources regulations to afford relief from the regulations when all feasible measures to mitigate for the loss of the resource have been provided by the applicant and when denial of the development would result in economic hardship.

A Construction Permit, Neighborhood Development Permit or Site Development Permit is required for the following types of development proposals:

- a. **Process CIP Two:** An application for a Site Development Permit for a capital improvement program project determined to be in compliance with the Environmentally Sensitive Lands Regulations and Historic Resources Regulations without deviation, or a City-issued Coastal Development Permit in the non-appealable area of the Coastal Overlay Zone for a capital improvement program project, shall be acted upon in accordance with Process CIP-Two. An application for a Process CIP-Two decision may be initially approved, conditionally approved, or denied by a staff person designated by the City Manager pursuant to Section 111.0205. A public hearing will not be held. An

appeal hearing is available upon written request, in accordance with Section 112.0603. A Process CIP-Two decision shall be made in the following manner.

(a) Notice. The designated staff person shall mail a Notice of Future Decision to the persons identified in Section 112.0302(b). Persons who wish to receive notice of the approval or denial of the application may request this information from the staff person. The request must be received no later than 10 business days after the date on which the Notice of Future Decision is mailed.

(b) Decision Process. The designated staff person may approve, conditionally approve, or deny the application without a public hearing. The decision shall be made no less than 11 business days after the date on which the Notice of Future Decision is mailed to allow for sufficient time for public comment.

This 11 business day minimum time frame for a staff decision will be extended by a period not to exceed an additional 20 business days to allow time for a recommendation by a recognized community planning group, if requested by the group's chair, or the chair's designee. Notification of the decision shall be given to the applicant and to those persons who request notification in accordance with this section, no later than 2 business days after the decision date.

- b. **Process CIP Five:** An application for a Site Development Permit for a capital improvement program project that deviates from the Environmentally Sensitive Land Regulations or Historic Resources Regulations, or a City-issued Coastal Development Permit in the appealable area of the Coastal Overlay Zone, shall be acted upon in accordance with Process CIP-Five. An application for a Process CIP-Five decision may be approved, conditionally approved, or denied by the City Council. A Process CIP-Five decision shall be made in the following manner.

(a) Notice. The City Manager shall mail a Notice of Application to the persons described in Section 112.0302(b) no later than 10 business days after the date on which an application for a permit, map, or other matter is deemed complete.

(b) Decision Process. The City Council shall hold a public hearing to consider the application. The hearing shall be noticed in accordance with Sections 112.0301(c), 112.0302, and 112.0303. The City Council may approve, conditionally approve, or deny the application at the conclusion of the hearing.

2.1.6 City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG)

The HRG, located in the City's Land Development Manual, provides property owners, the development community, consultants, and the general public, explicit guidance for the management of historical resources located within the City's jurisdiction. These guidelines are designed to implement the historical resources regulations and guide the development review process. The guidelines also address the need for a survey and how impacts are to be assessed, available mitigation strategies, and reporting requirements. They also include appropriate methodologies for treating historical resources located in the City.

2.1.7 City of San Diego Historical Resources Board

The Historical Resources Board is established by the City Council as an advisory board to identify, designate, and preserve the historical resources of the City; to review and make a recommendation to the appropriate decision making authority on applications for permits and other matters relating to the demolition, destruction, substantial alteration, removal or relocation of designated historical resources; to establish criteria and provide for a Historical Resources Inventory of properties within the boundaries of the City; and to recommend to the City Council and Planning Commission procedures to facilitate the use of the Historical Resources Inventory results in the City's planning process in accordance with Section 111.0206 of the Land Development Code.

2.1.8 City of San Diego Historical Resources Register

The City of San Diego also maintains a Historical Resources Register. Per the City, any improvement, building, structure, sign, interior element and fixture, feature, site, place, district, area or object may be designated as historic by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board, if it meets any of the following criteria:

- a. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's, a community's or a neighborhood's historical, archaeological, cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, landscaping or architectural development;
- b. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history;
- c. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
- d. Is representative of the notable work of a master builder, designer, architect, engineer, landscape architect, interior designer, artist or craftsman;
- e. Is listed or has been determined eligible by National Park Service for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or is listed or has been determined eligible by the State Historic Preservation Officer for listing on the State Register of Historical Resources; or
- f. Is a finite group of resources related to one another in a clearly distinguishable way or is a geographically definable area or neighborhood containing improvements which have a special character, historical interest or aesthetic value or which represent one or more architectural periods or styles in the history and development of the City.

2.1.9 City of San Diego CEQA Significance

As stated above, if a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, and is not included in a local register or not deemed significant in a historical resource survey, it may nonetheless be historically significant. If a proposed project has the potential to affect a historical resource, the significance of that resource must be determined. The significance of a historical resource is based on the potential for the resource to address important research questions as documented in a site specific

technical report prepared as part of the environmental review process. Research priorities for the prehistoric, ethnohistoric and historic periods of San Diego history are discussed in these Guidelines and should be used in the determination of historical significance. As a baseline, the City of San Diego has established the following criteria to be used in the determination of significance under CEQA.

An archaeological site must consist of at least three associated artifacts/ecofacts (within a 50 square meter area), or a single feature and must be at least 45 years of age. Archaeological sites containing only a surface component are generally considered not significant, unless demonstrated otherwise. Such site types may include isolated finds, bedrock milling stations, sparse lithic scatters, and shellfish processing stations. All other archaeological sites are considered potentially significant. The determination of significance is based on a number of factors specific to a particular site including site size, type and integrity; presence or absence of a subsurface deposit, soil stratigraphy, features, diagnostics, and datable material; artifact and ecofacts density; assemblage complexity; cultural affiliation; association with an important person or event; and ethnic importance.

2.1.10 Non-Significance Resource Types as defined by the Historical Resources Guidelines

The Non-Significant Resource Types, as defined in the HRG, are archaeological sites containing only a surface component and are generally considered not significant, unless demonstrated otherwise (testing is required to document the absence of a subsurface deposit). Such sites may include:

- Isolates;
- Sparse Lithic Scatters;
- Isolated Bedrock Milling Stations; and
- Shellfish Processing Stations.

Sparse Lithic Scatters are identified and evaluated, based on criteria from the State Office of Historic Preservation's California Archaeological Resource Identification and Data Acquisition Program: Sparse Lithic Scatters (February 1988). Isolated Bedrock Milling Stations are defined as having no associated site within a 50-meter radius and lacking a subsurface component. Shellfish Processing Stations are defined as containing a minimal amount of lithics and no subsurface deposit.

Resources found to be not significant, as a result of the survey and/or an assessment, require no further work beyond documentation of the resources and inclusion in the survey and assessment report.

SECTION 3 METHODS

Chapter 3 discusses the methods utilized during the cultural resources inventory survey of the Project APE.

3.1 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

All phases of the archaeological resources investigation were conducted under the supervision of Principal Investigator, Ms. Arleen Garcia-Herbst, C.Phil., RPA. Ms. Kellie Kandybowicz conducted the records search, Ms. Trisha Drennan completed the survey and wrote the report. Ms. Garcia-Herbst, provided technical report review and quality assurance. Resumes are available upon request.

Ms. Garcia-Herbst is a Secretary of the Interior-qualified Archaeologist and has been professionally involved with cultural resources management in California and Hawaii since 2006. She has extensive experience with the cultural and paleontological resources requirements of the City and County of San Diego, CEQA, Hawaii Revised Statutes and Administrative Rules, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). She is a City of San Diego, County of San Diego, and County of Riverside Qualified Archaeologist. While Ms. Garcia-Herbst's professional focus is in California and Hawaii, she also has project experience in Arizona, Nevada, Germany, Peru, and Argentina. She received her B.A. in Anthropology with a minor in Geosciences from the University of Arizona (1996), and completed her M.A. in Anthropology at the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB, 2000), is advanced to candidacy (C.Phil., 2006) and working on completing her Ph.D. thesis at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Ms. Kellie Kandybowicz, has more than 6 years in cultural resources management. She has experience conducting archaeological fieldwork including survey, testing, data recovery, excavation, and construction monitoring and artifact analysis in the laboratory.

Ms. Drennan has been working in the field of archaeology for 20 years and is a highly diverse cultural resources project manager. For the last fifteen years, her focus has been conducting and managing both terrestrial and maritime projects that involve federal, state and local protection of cultural resources (e.g., Section 106/110 of the National Historic Preservation Act [NHPA], National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA], and the California Environmental Quality Act [CEQA]). These projects have included the Department of Defense, the U.S. Forest Service, the Department of Transportation, the Federal Communications Commission, municipal governments, as well as numerous commercial clients. Her experience in cultural resource management encompasses all phases of archaeological fieldwork, including archaeological surveys, site significance and evaluation testing, data recovery mitigation and burial treatment plans, and archaeological monitoring projects.

3.2 RECORD SEARCH METHODS

A records search for the Project APE was completed by the San Diego Museum of Man on 15 March 2018, and an in-house records search was completed by Spindrift Archaeologist, Kellie Kandybowicz, at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) of the CHRIS at San Diego State University on 27 November 2017 (Appendix A; see records search request map in Figure 3). The purpose of the records

search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a one-quarter-mile (400-meter) radius of the proposed project location, and whether previously documented prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within the Project APE area.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in San Diego County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Historic Property Data File for San Diego County (Office of Historic Preservation 2013a); The National Register Information System website (National Park Service 2013); Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks website (Office of Historic Preservation 2013b); California Historical Landmarks (Office of Historic Preservation 1996 and updates); and California Points of Historical Interest (Office of Historic Preservation 1992 and updates).

3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION METHODS

Spindrift contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on 8 January 2018 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project APE. In a letter dated 9 January 2017, the NAHC said the search indicated a search of the Sacred Lands File was completed for the Project APE with negative results. The NAHC also provided a list of individuals and organizations in the Native American community that may be able to provide information about unrecorded sites in the project vicinity (Attachment B).

Spindrift contacted all persons and organizations on the NAHC contact list by email or fax on 11 January 2018 or certified mail on 19 January 2018, to request information on unrecorded cultural resources that may exist within the current Project APE, or to inquire about any concerns regarding sacred sites or traditional cultural properties in the vicinity that might be affected by the proposed action. A complete record is provided in Appendix B.

3.4 FIELD METHODS

An intensive pedestrian archaeological survey was conducted of the Project APE by Spindrift Archaeological Consulting Archaeologist Trisha Drennan, RPA, and Native American monitor, Anthony Lachappa, of Redtail Environmental Consulting. The 10-acre (4.05-hectare) survey was conducted on 30 November 2020.

The survey area boundaries were delineated by use of a handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) unit application (AP), built environment/hardscape landmarks, and topographic landmarks with the assistance of aerial photographs and USGS maps. The survey area was accessed from the culvert bridge gate and commenced at the southeast junction of Federal Blvd and the Home Ave overpass. Parallel transects spaced at no more than 4.6-meter (15-foot) intervals were walked of the Project APE.

Overall, survey accessibility and surface visibility within the project area was moderate to good, as the creek is lined with a concrete trapezoidal channel which precluded ground visibility in this portion of the survey. Dense vegetation bordering the channel also precluded visibility. Portions of the ground surface had good visibility allowing field staff to achieve reliable survey visibility; therefore, the ground surface visibility ranged from 0 to 100 percent.

SECTION 4 RESULTS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Chapter 4 analyses information about cultural resources in and around the Project APE, as a result of the records search and literature review. Management recommendations are also provided.

4.1 RECORDS SEARCH

The records search results indicated that 91 previous cultural resources studies (Table 1 in Appendix A) were conducted within a one-quarter-mile radius of the Project. One (1) cultural resource has been previously documented within the Federal Blvd site: P-37-014493.

P-37-014493 was originally recorded in 1996 by KEA Environmental, Inc. (now AECOM) as the historic-period Police Pistol Range/San Diego Police Revolver Club. The site consists of two cobblestone buildings, associated pathways, rock walls, and awnings that are part of the pistol range. Three structures appear on the 1944 National City quadrangle, suggesting that the building were greater than 45 years of age at the time of recording.

A review of California Inventory of Historic Resources (March 1976) and National Register of Historic Places (National Park Service 2013), indicated that there are no inventoried historic properties within the Federal Blvd site and a one-quarter-mile radius. Resources listed as California Historical Landmarks (CHL; Office of Historic Preservation 1996) and on the Office of Historic Preservation website (Office of Historic Preservation 2015) were reviewed. There are no inventoried CHL within the Federal Blvd site and a one-quarter-mile radius.

The Caltrans Historic Bridge Local Inventory (Caltrans 2013a) listed no (0) historic bridges within the Federal Blvd site and a one-quarter-mile radius. However, the Caltrans State Historic Bridge Inventory (Caltrans 2013b) listed eleven (11) historic bridges within the Federal Blvd site and a one-quarter-mile radius (Table A-3 in Appendix A).

4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION RESULTS

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC indicated the absence of traditional cultural places or Native American cultural resources within the Project APE. If any further comments are received after the submission of this report, they will be forwarded to the lead agencies for further consideration and appropriate action. A complete record is provided in Appendix B.

4.3 FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

The Project APE consists of the concrete-lined trapezoidal channel lining Chollas Creek and the proposed trail location running parallel to its southern banks. Various invasive vegetation types were observed permeating the concrete creek channel bed and walls, such as *Arundo donax*, cattail, tamarix spp. and palm. Native vegetation observed were Laurel sumac.

There was no evidence of any cultural resources within the Project APE observed during the intensive archeological survey.

The concrete channel wall on the east side of Home Avenue is spray painted with modern graffiti, as well as the culvert and east access bridge. Round stream-worn cobbles were washed into the channel from various storms. Modern trash consisting of plastic and aluminum bottles, Christmas tinsel, athletic shoes, and discarded clothing and bedding were observed throughout the concrete channel. None of the material observed is historic or prehistoric in nature.

Landscaping observed bordering the southern portion of the survey area at the proposed trail were Eucalyptus and pepper trees and iceplants. No cultural resources were observed along the survey transect for the prospective trail.

There is one (1) cultural resource has been previously documented within the Project vicinity: P-37-014493. P-37-014493 is an historic-period Police Pistol Range/San Diego Police Revolver Club. The site will not be impacted by the project.

4.4 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

4.4.1 Recommendations

The Project APE has one (1) cultural resource previously documented within the Project APE vicinity: P-37-014493.

P-37-014493 was originally recorded in 1996 by KEA Environmental, Inc. (now AECOM) as the historic-period Police Pistol Range/San Diego Police Revolver Club. The site consists of two cobblestone buildings, associated pathways, rock walls, and awnings that are part of the pistol range. Three structures appear on the 1944 National City quadrangle, suggesting that the building were greater than 45 years of age at the time of recording. The site will not be impacted by the project as it is located outside of the Project impact area.

According to the City of San Diego, the historic Police Pistol Range/San Diego Police Revolver Club buildings were already reviewed by Plan-Historic and the project is consistent with historic guidelines. There is a bridge that is over 45 years old that is proposed to be removed as part of the Project that the City determined is not historically significant. Therefore, no further photo survey was required, as the Project APE did not include any other structures over 45 years old proposed to be removed/modified.

No cultural resources were identified within the Project APE and no further work is recommended.

SECTION 5 REFERENCES

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

- 2013a Caltrans Local Bridge Survey, Structure Maintenance & Investigations website. Electronic Document, http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/hs_local.pdf, Viewed 13 March 2018.
- 2013b Caltrans State Bridge Survey, Structure Maintenance & Investigations website. Electronic Document, http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/hs_state.pdf, Viewed 13 March 2018 online and using Google Earth.

City of San Diego

- 2016 Natural Environment and Open Space. In *Map Atlas*. Electronic Document, https://www.sandiego.gov/sites/default/files/6._natural_environment_and_open_space.pdf, Viewed 13 March 2018.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- 2018 National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL). Electronic Document, <https://fema.maps.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=cbe088e7c8704464aa0fc34eb99e7f30>, Viewed 13 March 2018 using Google Earth.

Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG)

- 2001 *City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines – Appendix A: San Diego History*. Amended April 2001. Available online at: <http://www.sandiego.gov/development-services/industry/pdf/lmhistorical.pdf>.

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Kennedy, M.P.

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Kennedy, Michael P., and Siang S. Tan

- 2008 *Geologic Map of the San Diego 30' x 60' Quadrangle, California*. California Geological Survey, Map No. 3, Scale 1:100,000. Electronic Document, <http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/RGM/sandiego/sandiego.html>, Viewed 13 March 2018 using Google Earth.

National Park Service (NPS)

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- 2013 *National Register Information System Website*. Electronic document. <http://www.nr.nps.gov/nrloc1.htm>, Viewed 13 March 2018 using Google Earth.

Office of Historic Preservation.

1992 *California Points of Historical Interest*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California.

1996 *California Historical Landmarks*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California.

2017 *Office of Historic Preservation California Historical Landmarks Website*, Electronic document. http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21387, Viewed 13 March 2018.

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

2017 SoilWeb: An Online Soil Survey Browser, Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database for the United States. Available online: <http://casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/soilweb/>, Viewed 13 March 2018 using Google Earth.

FIGURES

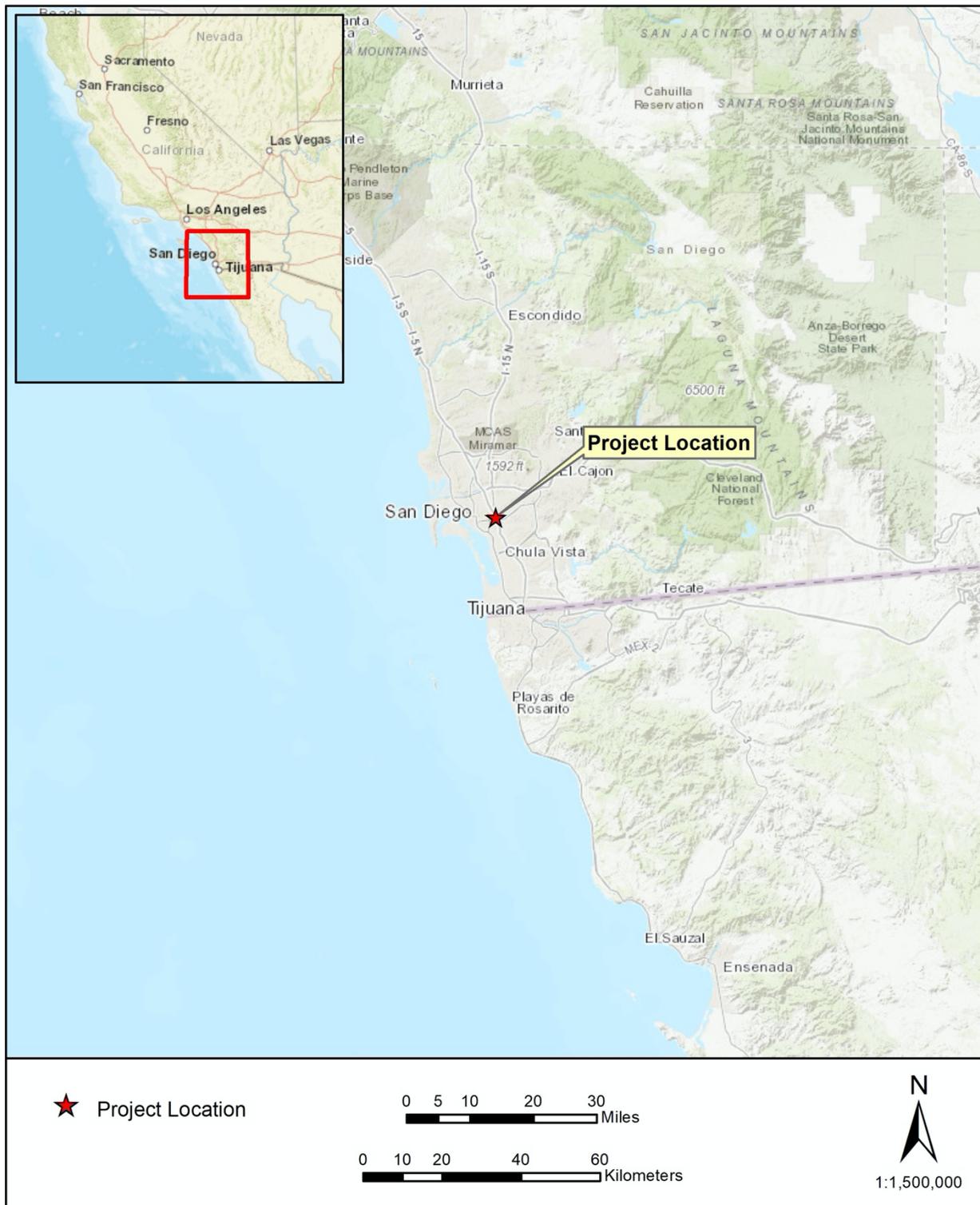


Figure 1. Federal Boulevard Project Location Map

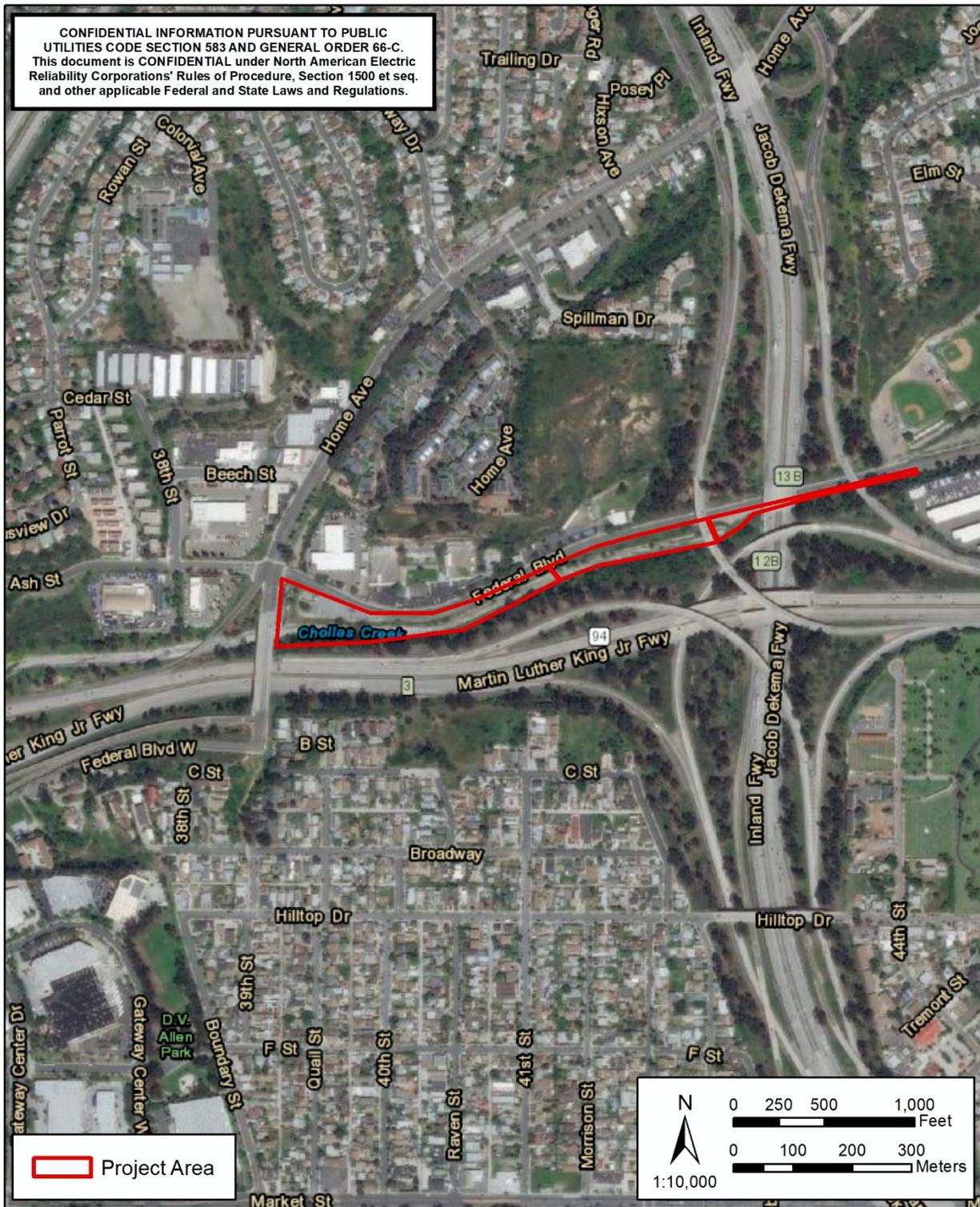


Figure 2. Federal Boulevard Project Area Map

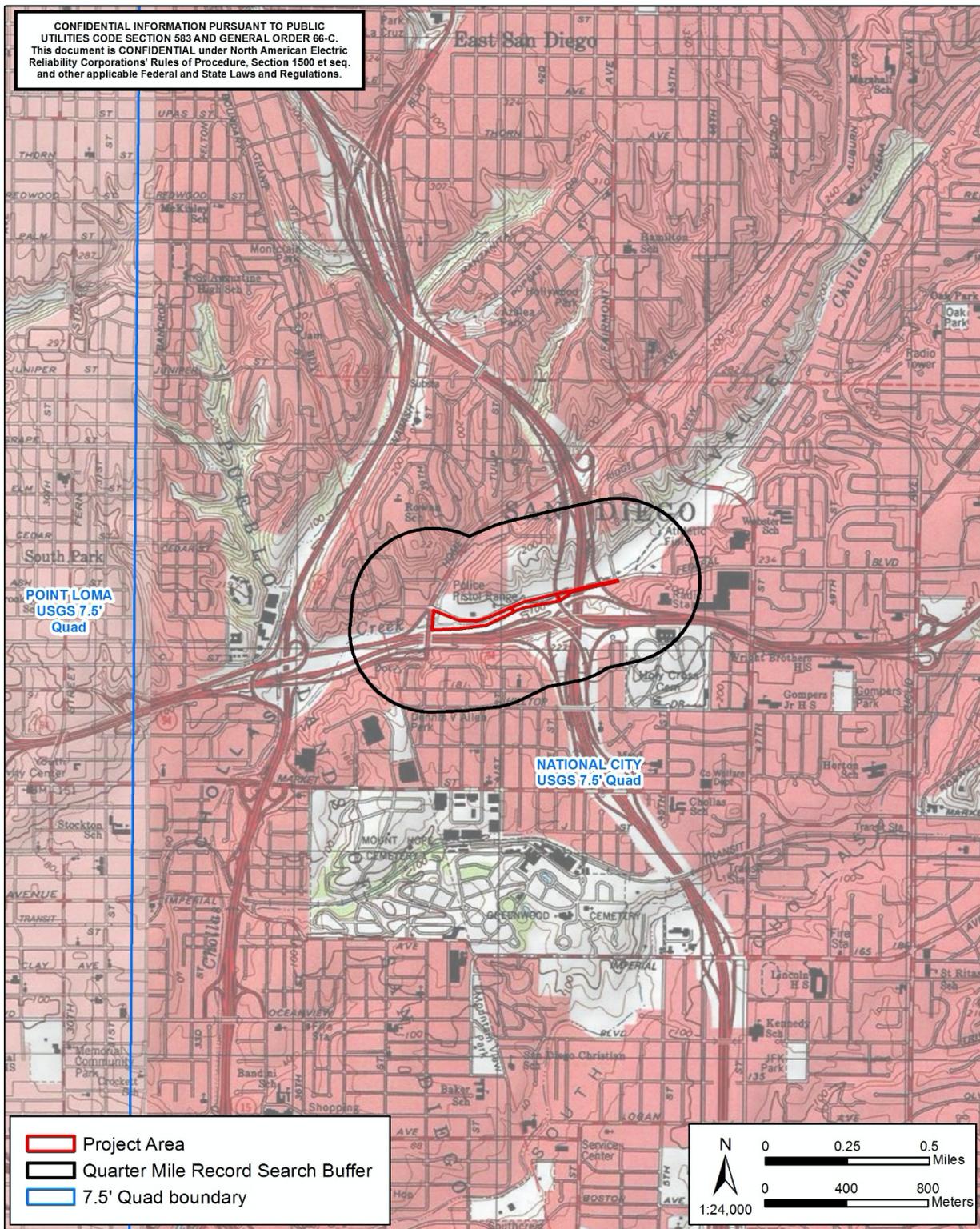


Figure 3. Federal Boulevard Records Search Boundary Map



Figure 4. Federal Boulevard Survey Coverage Map

APPENDIX A

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A ONE-QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-00029	DOMINICI, DEBRA A. AND MARY DONOVAN	1985	NEGATIVE ARCAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: PROPOSAL TO IMPROVE BRANCH CONNECTIONS ON HIGHWAY 94 BETWEEN ROUTE 15 AND ROUTE 805	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-00135	BERRYMAN, STANLEY R.	1975	BRIGHTSIDES ESTATES EQD FILE # 75-06-10P	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-00244	BULL, CHARLES S.	1977	A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPERIAL VALLEY IMPROVEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-00317	CARRICO, RICHRD	1978	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE CEDAR RIDGE SUBDIVISION SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-00540	CUPPLES, SUE ANN	1973	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT STATEMENT CONCERNING ROUTE 15 BETWEEN INTERSTATE 5 AND INTERSTATE 805 PROJECTS: 11-SD-15 RTE.5 TO RTE.805 11201-093031; 093041; 048131	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-00781	CORUM, JOYCE	1987	NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: FIRST AND SECOND ADDENDUM FOR 11-SD-15 P.M. RO.6/2.2 11207-048040	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-00820	GERMESHAUSEN, EDWARD JR.	1973	CULTURAL SURVEY REPORTS FOR: 11-SD-805, 11-SD-15	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A ONE-QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-01100	LLOYD, DEBORAH T.	1981	ARCHAEOLOGICAL /HISTORICAL STUDY OF TWO ALTERNATE PROJECT LOCATIONS FOR THE SAN DIEGO ENERGY RECOVERY (SANDER) PROJECT.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, FIELD STUDY
SD-01200	EASLAND, PHYLLIS	1974	AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT OF A PARCEL IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-01218	CROTTEAU, KAREN	1983	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED MTDB URBAN TRANSIR CORRIDOR (11812-634517-6T11232B).	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-01269	PETTUS, ROY E.	1979	A CULTURAL SURVEY OF PORTIONS OF THE LAS CHOLLAS, SOUTH LAS CHOLLAS, LOS COCHES FORESTER, AND LOMA ALTA STREAM BASINS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-01581	WADE, SUE A., STEPHEN R. VAN WORMER, AND SUSAN M. HECTOR PH.D.	1986	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE HOME AVENUE DUMP SITE TERRACE VIEW VILLAS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-01956	SMITH, BRIAN F.	1990	RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE HOME AVENUE TRUNK SEWER PROJECT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, EXCAVATION, FIELD STUDY
SD-02231	SMITH, BRIAN F.	1991	RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY FOR THE HOLY CROSS CEMETERY PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A ONE-QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-02232	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1992	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR HOLY CROSS CEMETERY	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-03300	VAN WORMER, STEPHEN	1991	EVEN THE KITCHEN SINK: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF SDI-10258 THE 1908 TO 1913 SAN DIEGO CITY DUMP	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, EXCAVATION
SD-03402	SMITH, BRIAN	1991	RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL-HISTORICAL STUDY FOR THE CITY HEIGHTS REDEVELOPMENT PLAN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-03604	PIGNIOLO, ANDREW R. AND MICHAEL BAKSH	1999	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF THE MAY PROPERTY AT FAIRMONT AVENUE AND 47TH STREET, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA APN NO. 541-190-16-00	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-04213	WESTEC	1988	INTERIM DATA RECOVERY PROGRAM FOR PORTION OF SDI-8654	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EXCAVATION
SD-04385	OGDEN ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY SERVICES	1993	HISTORIC PROPERTIES INVENTORY FOR THE PROPOSED MONTCLAIR CANYON SEWER PROJECT	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-04419	WESTEC, RICHARD L. CARRICO, AND CLIFFORD V.F. TAYLOR	1982	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF HELIX HEIGHTS NAVAL HOSPITAL ALTERNATIVE PROJECT SITE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A ONE-QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-04461	DOMINICI, DEBRA	1995	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF INTERSTATE 15 (CLOSING OF IMPERIAL AVENUE INTERCHANGE AND RE-ALIGNMENT OF 36TH STREET) SAN DIEGO, COUNTY, CA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, FIELD STUDY
SD-04594	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1991	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION HOME AVENUE TRUNK SEWER	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05072	VAN WORMER, STEPHEN R.	1996	CULTURAL RESOURCE MITIGATION FOR THE HOME AVENUE TRUNK SEWER: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY OF A PORTION OF SDI-10528H THE 1908 TO 1913 CITY OF SAN DIEGO DUMP	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-05308	BROWN, JOAN C.	1997	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF EXCAVATION DURING CONSTRUCTION OF THE HOME AVENUE TRUNK SEWER, DEP NO. 88-0234, LOCATED IN THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-05506	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	1991	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY AND SIGNIFICANT ASSESSMENT OF CA-SDI-11959 FOR THE ENCANTO TRUNK SEWER PROJECT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-05777	CORUM, JOYCE	1987	NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT 11-SD-15 P.M. 60.6/2.2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-05778	COOK, JOHN	1987	FAIRMOUNT AVENUE REALIGNMENT HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT	OTHER RESEARCH

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A ONE-QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-05854	DOMINICI, DEBRA	1995	FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL HISTORIC PROPERTY REPORT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF INTERSTATE 15 ALONG 40TH STREET, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (11-SD-15 (40TH STREET) P.M. M3.5/R5.6 11288-048661)	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05864	BULL, CHARLES S.	1977	A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPERIAL AVENUE IMPROVEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-05874	ECKHARDT, WILLIAM T.	1978	ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL SURVEY OF THE DIVISION STREET WIDENING PROJECT NATIONAL CITY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-05889	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2002	PUBLIC NOTICE OF A DRAFT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION WATER AND SEWER GROUP JOB 640	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05984	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2000	MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR SEWER GROUP JOB 652	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06221	MCKENNA JEANETTE A	2000	A PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF THE VESTA TELECOMMUNICATIONS INC FIBER OPTIC ALIGNMENT, RIVER COUNTY TO SAN DIEGO COUNTY CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-06320	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1998	MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION: HOLY CROSS MAUSOLEUM: A CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT AMENDMENT AND A SOUTHEAST SAN DIEGO DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AMENDMENT # 96-7710	OTHER RESEARCH

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A ONE-QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-06525	DOMINICI, DEBRA	1985	NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE BRANCH CONNECTIONS ON HIGHWAY 94 BETWEEN ROUTE 15 AND ROUTE 805	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07384	PIGNIOLO, ANDREW	1999	CULTURAL RESOURCE EVALUATION REPORT FOR THE IMPERIAL CREEK PROJECT CITY OF SAN DIEGO	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-07445	DUKE, CURT	2000	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT PACIFIC BELL WIRELESS FACILITY NO. 377-04 SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07551	DUKE, CURT	2002	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT CINGULAR WIRELESS FACILITY NO. SD 821-01 SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07954	DUKE, CURT	2002	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT CINGULAR WIRELESS FACILITY NO. SD 859-02 SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07998	MAY, RONALD V.	2002	HISTORICAL NOMINATION OF THE SOUTH PARK COMMERCIAL TRANSIT HISTORIC DISTRICT	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-08013	PIERSON, LARRY J.	2002	RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AT SEWER & WATER GROUP JOB 686,, K01053C, CIP NO. 44-215 20/73-8 2.6, LDR NO. 40-0470, WO 174731/184091	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A ONE-QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-08041	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2003	PUBLIC NOTICE OF A PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR CENTRAL POLICE FACILITY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-08087	KYLE, CAROLYN	1998	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE PARCEL LOCATED AT THE INTERSECTION OF 40TH AND BROADWAY STREETS, A HABITAT FOR HUMANITY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-08272	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2002	PUBLIC NOTICE OF A DRAFT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR WATER AND SEWER GROUP JOB 640	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-08777	CASE, ROBERT AND ANDREA M. CRAFT	2003	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE SAN DIEGO CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT BROOKLYN/KIMBROUGH AREA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PROJECT GOLDEN HILL, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-09032	KYLE, CAROLYN	2002	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR CINGULAR WIRELESS FACILITY SD821-02, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-09034	KYLE, CAROLYN	2002	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR CINGULAR WIRELESS FACILITY SD823-01, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-09072	KYLE, CAROLYN	2002	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR CINGULAR WIRELESS FACILITY SD705-02 CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A ONE-QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-09502	GROSS, G. TIMOTHY	2003	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY, CATANA STREET RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-09516	CATERINO, DAVID	2005	THE CEMETERIES AND GRAVESTONES OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-09971	BRANDES, RAY DR. AND SCOTT A. MOOMJIAN	2005	HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL REPORT FOR THE COLONEL ED AND MARY FLETCHER/BENJAMIN HARRISON TAYLOR/ CATHERINE FLETCHER TAYLOR "SPEC" HOUSE, 3174 B STREET, SD CA. 92102	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10033	BONNER, WAYNE AND MERNIE AISLIN-KAY	2005	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR CINGULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE SS-051-01 (JACOBS COMMUNITY CENTER) 5160 FEDERAL BOULEVARD, SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-10068	CASE, ROBERT P.	1996	CULTURAL RESOURCES MITIGATION MONITORING REPORT FOR THE SEWER GROEP JOB 749 AND JOB 746 (MND PROJECT NOS. 12556 & 12552) SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10248	BONNER, WAYNE H. AND MARNIE AISLIN-KAY	2006	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR CRICKET TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE SAN-631 (KGTV NEWS), 4600 AIR WAY, SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10757	COOK, JOHN R.	1988	WABASH TRUNK SEWER ARCHAEOLOGY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A ONE-QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-10852	BIGNELL, DON	1998	CHAPEL OF CHIMES: AN EXAMPLE OF SPANISH-COLONIAL REVIVAL ARCHITECTURE DURING THE CREMATION MOVEMENT, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11182	PIERSON, LARRY J.	2007	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE REPORT FORM: THE MOUNT PISGAH BAPTIST CHURCH PROJECT, PTS 114172	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11809	PRICE, HARRY J. AND JACKSON UNDERWOOD	2008	RESULTS OF THE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE SUNSHINE BERADINI FIELDS PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11826	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	2008	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ANALYSIS FOR THE MASTER STORMWATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA PROJECT. NO. 42891	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11848	HALE, MICAH	2008	CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDY FOR THE CHOLLAS CREEK PROJECT, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11931	YATSKO, ANDREW AND CATHERINE WRIGHT	2007	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE REPORT FORM FOR THE KENNEDY PROPERTY - 2540 HIGHLAND AVENUE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12124	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	2009	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY: 4744 MARKET STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A ONE-QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-12200	HERRMANN, MYRA	2009	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE MASTER STORM WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM (MSWSMP)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12429	ZEPEDA-HERMAN, CARMEN	2009	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND TEST EXCAVATION FOR THE SEWER GROUP 698, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12514	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2007	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF 2140 33RD STREET	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12520	NI GHABHLAIN, SINEAD	2006	HISTORIC BUILDING EVALUATIONS FOR THE CENTRAL IMPERIAL REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12639	ALTER, RUTH	2009	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE GASOLINE STATION PUMP BAYS, 4689 MARKET STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92102	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13006	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	2011	MASTER STORM WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13028	WILLIAMS, SARAH AND WAYNE H. BONNER	2010	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR T-MOBILE USA CANDIDATE SD06015 (FIRST CHURCH OF BRETHREN), 3850 WESTGATE PLACE, SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A ONE-QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-13189	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2011	DRAFT MITIGATION NEGATIVE DECLARATION SEWER GROUP 787	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13224	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2012	JUNIPER STREET SIDEWALK	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13380	HUNT, KEVIN AND ROBERT RAMIREZ	2011	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE JUNIPER GARDENS APARTMENTS PROJECT, COMMUNITY OF CITY HEIGHTS, SAN DIEGO SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13435	STROPES, TRACY A. AND BRIAN F. SMITH	2012	MITIGATION MONITORING REPORT FOR THE SEWER AND WATER GROUP 768 PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13454	WEATHERFORD, GINGER	2011	SUBMISSION PACKET, FCC FORM 620, FOR PROPOSED NEW TOWER PROJECT 3220 COMMERCIAL STREET, SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 32ND AND COMMERCIAL/ 10660	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13758	CASE, ROBERT P.	2011	CULTURAL RESOURCE TESTING AND EVALUATION REPORT FOR THE DIAMOND NEIGHBORHOODS FAMILY HEALTH CENTER PROJECT 545 47TH STREET SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13825	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2012	SEWER AND WATER GROUP 949 AND 946	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A ONE-QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-13955	GROSS, G. TIMOTHY	2003	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY, CASTANA STREET RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14244	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2013	SEWER AND WATER GROUP 694	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14339	WILSON, STACIE	2013	LETTER REPORT: ETS 25237- CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR POLE REPLACEMENT ACTIVITIES FOR POLES P1969173167S AND P1969173167, COMMUNITY OF CHOLLAS CREEK, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA- IO 7011102	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14363	KRAFT, JENNIFER R. AND BRIAN F. SMITH	2012	MITIGATION MONITORING OF THE 47TH STREET WAREHOUSE PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14437	LOFTUS, SHANNON	2012	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE SURVEY AT&T SITE SS0040 FIRST CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN 3850 WESTGATE PLACE SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 92105	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14730	DAVISON, KRISTINA AND MARY ROBBINS-WADE	2013	LAKE MORENA'S OAK SHORES MUTUAL WATER COMPANY WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT PHASE 2- ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14853	BRODIE, NATALIE	2013	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE CITY HEIGHTS CANYONS LOOP TRAIL AND URBAN GREENING PROJECT, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A ONE-QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
EIS-144	BULL, CHARLES	1977	A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPERIAL AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-226	CARRICO, RICHARD	1978	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CEDAR RIDGE SUBDIVISION, SAN DIEGO, CA.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-709	WADE SUE, AND SUSAN HECTOR	1986	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE HOME AVENUE DUMP SITE, TERRACE VIEW VILLAS.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1096	SMITH, BRIAN F.	1991	RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE HOME AVENUE TRUNK SEWER PROJECT.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1108	SMITH, BRIAN F.	1991	RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY FOR THE HOLY CROSS CEMETERY PROJECT.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1395	CHEEVER, DAYLE M.	1993	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF 110 ACRES WITHIN THE CARMEL HIGHLANDS PRECISE PLAN NEIGHBORHOOD 8A AND SIGNIFICANCE TESTING OF SDI-10,219, LOCUS A, SDI-10,219, AND SDI-4905.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1595	BROWN, JOAN C.	1997	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF EXCAVATION DURING CONSTRUCTION OF THE HOME AVENUE TRUNK SEWER, DEP #88-0234, SAN DIEGO, CA.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT

TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES WITHIN A ONE-QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

SITE IDENTIFIER	PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC	REPORT REFERENCE	WITHIN PROJECT APE
P-37-10528 W-3686	HISTORIC PRIVY PIT/SCATTER/DUMP	SD-01956, SD-02670, SD-04385, SD-05072, SD-05308, SD-13010, SD-13028, SD-13825	NO
P-37-14493	HISTORIC POLICE PISTOL RANGE/SAN DIEGO POLICE REVOLVER CLUB	SD-08858	YES
P-37-035943	HISTORIC MINIMAL TRADITIONAL SINGLE_STORY DWELLING CA. 1950	N/A	NO
P-37-035944	HISTORIC HOLY CROSS CEMETARY CA. 1919	N/A	NO

TABLE 3. CALTRANS BRIDGES WITHIN THE PROJECT APE AND A ONE-QUARTER-MILE RADIUS

BRIDGE NAME AND NUMBER	LOCATION	DATE BUILT/WIDENED	CALTRANS ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION
CHOLLAS CREEK (HOME AVE- W94 ONRAMP) 11913	11-SD-094-3.54-SD	1957	5. BRIDGE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP
HOME AVENUE OC 11888	11-SD-094-3.62-SD	1990	N/A
W94-S805 CONNECTOR UC 12280 & 12281	11-SD-094-4.00-SD	1974	N/A

TABLE 3. CALTRANS BRIDGES WITHIN THE PROJECT APE AND A ONE-QUARTER-MILE RADIUS

BRIDGE NAME AND NUMBER	LOCATION	DATE BUILT/WIDENED	CALTRANS ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION
ROUTE 94/805 SEPARATION 12283 & 12284	11-SD-094-4.06-SD	1974	N/A
W94-N805/S805 CONNECTOR OC 12285 & 12286	11-SD-094-4.15-SD & 11-SD-094-4.07-SD	1974	N/A
FEDERAL BLVD UC 12287	11-SD-805-13.59-SD	1974	N/A
S805-E94 CONNECTOR OC 12282	11-SD-805-13.50-SD	1974	N/A
N805-W94 CONNECTOR OC 12279	11-SD-805-13.44-SD	1974	N/A

APPENDIX B

**Native American Contacts
IRWN Grant Projects (Spindrift Project No. 2017-012), San Diego County**

Name	Affiliation	Date Contacted			Response Received?	Comments
		1. Letter	2. Phone	3. Phone		
Native American Heritage Commission 1550 Harbor Blvd Sacramento, CA 95814	N/A	01/08/2018 Email	N/A	N/A	Yes	01/09/2018 Rec'd response letter from NAHIC, No Tribal Cultural Resources have been recorded in Project Area
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande Edwin Romero, Chairperson 1095 Barona Road Lakeside, CA, 92040 Phone: (619)443-6612 Fax: (619)443-0681 cloyd@barona-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	01/11/2018 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Campo Band of Mission Indians Ralph Goff, Chairperson 36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA, 91906 Phone: (619)478-9046 Fax: (619)478-5818 rgoff@campo-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	01/11/2018 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Ewilaapaayp Tribal Office Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson 4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA, 91901 Phone: (619)445-6315 Fax: (619)445-9126 michaalg@leaningrock.net	Kumeyaay	01/11/2018 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Ewilaapaayp Tribal Office Robert Pinto, Chairperson 4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA, 91901 Phone: (619)445-6315 Fax: (619)445-9126	Kumeyaay	01/11/2018 Fax 01/19/2018 Certified Mail	N/A	N/A	No	01/11/2018: AGH received message that fax was not successfully received. Reason: No Answer.

**Native American Contacts
IRWN Grant Projects (Spindrift Project No. 2017-012), San Diego County**

Name	Affiliation	Date Contacted			Response Received?	Comments
		1. Letter	2. Phone	3. Phone		
Jipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Virgil Perez, Chairperson P.O. Box 130 Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070 Phone: (760)765-0845 Fax: (760)765-0320	Kumeyaay	01/11/2018 Fax 01/19/2018 Certified Mail	N/A	N/A	No	01/11/2018: AGH received message that fax was not successfully received. Reason: No Answer.
Jipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources P.O. Box 507 Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070 Phone: (760) 803 - 5694 clinton73@aol.com	Kumeyaay	01/11/2018 Email	N/A	N/A	Yes	
Inaja Band of Mission Indians Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson 2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Escondido, CA, 92025 Phone: (760)737-7628 Fax: (760)747-8568	Kumeyaay	01/11/2018 Fax	N/A	N/A	No	01/11/2018: AGH received message that fax was successfully received.
Jamul Indian Village Erica Pinto, Chairperson P.O. Box 812 Jamul, CA, 91935 Phone: (619)669-4785 Fax: (619)669-4817	Kumeyaay	01/11/2018 Fax	N/A	N/A	No	01/11/2018: AGH received message that fax was successfully received.
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians Carmen Lucas P.O. Box 775 Pine Valley, CA, 91962 Phone: (619)709-4207	Kumeyaay	01/19/2018 Certified mail	N/A	N/A	No	

**Native American Contacts
IRWV Grant Projects (Spindrift Project No. 2017-012), San Diego County**

Name	Affiliation	Date Contacted			Response Received?	Comments
		1. Letter	2. Phone	3. Phone		
La Posta Band of Mission Indians Javaghn Miller, Tribal Administrator 8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA, 91905 Phone: (619)478-2113 Fax: (619)478-2125 jmliller@lapostatribc.net	Kumeyaay	01/11/2018 Email 01/11/2018 Fax 01/19/2018 Certified Mail	N/A	N/A	No	01/11/2018: AGH received message "Delivery to the following recipient failed permanently: following recipient failed permanently: jmliller@lapostatribc.net . Technical details of permanent failure:DNS Error: 27170669 DNS type 'mx' lookup of lapostatribc.net responded with code NXDOMAIN. Domain name not found: lapostatribc.net". Sent by fax instead. 01/11/2018: AGH received message that fax was not successfully received. Reason: No Answer.
La Posta Band of Mission Indians Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson 8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA, 91905 Phone: (619)478-2113 Fax: (619)478-2125 LP13boots@aol.com	Kumeyaay	01/11/2018 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA, 91905 Phone: (619) 766-4930 Fax: (619) 766-4957	Kumeyaay	01/11/2018 Fax	N/A	N/A	No	01/11/2018: AGH received message that fax was successfully received.
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians Virgil Oyos, Chairperson P.O Box 270 Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070 Phone: (760)782-3818 Fax: (760)782-9092 mesagrandband@msn.com	Kumeyaay	01/11/2018 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians Mario Morales, Cultural Resources Representative PMB 366 35008 Pala Teneucua Rd Pala, CA, 92059 Phone: (760)622-1336	Kumeyaay	01/19/2018 Certified Mail	N/A	N/A	No	

**Native American Contacts
IRWN Grant Projects (Spindrift Project No. 2017-012), San Diego County**

Name	Affiliation	Date Contacted			Response Received?	Comments
		1. Letter	2. Phone	3. Phone		
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson P.O. Box 365 Valley Center, CA, 92082 Phone: (760)749-3200 Fax: (760)749-3876 allen@sanpasqualtribe.org	Kumeyaay	01/11/2018 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians John Flores, Environmental Coordinator P. O. Box 365 Valley Center, CA, 92082 Phone: (760) 749 - 3200 Fax: (760) 749-3876 johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org	Kumeyaay	01/11/2018 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources Manager 1 Kwaayaapaay Court Kumeyaay El Cajon, CA, 92019 Phone: (619) 445 – 4564 lhaws@sycuan-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	01/11/2018 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson 1 Kwaayaapaay Court El Cajon, CA, 92019 Phone: (619)445-2613 Fax: (619)445-1927 silva@sycuan-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	01/11/2018 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians Robert J. Welch, Chairperson 1 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA, 91901 Phone: (619)445-3810 Fax: (619)445-5337 jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	01/11/2018 Email	N/A	N/A	No	

**Native American Contacts
IRWN Grant Projects (Spindrift Project No. 2017-012), San Diego County**

Name	Affiliation	Date Contacted			Response Received?	Comments
		1. Letter	2. Phone	3. Phone		
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians Julie Hagen, 1 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA, 91901 Phone: (619) 445 - 3810 Fax: (619) 445-5337 jhagen@viejas-hsn.gov	Kumeyaay	01/11/2018 Email	N/A	N/A	No	

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



January 9, 2018

Arleen Garcia-Herbst
Spindrift Archaeological Consulting

Sent by E-mail: arleen@spindriftarchaeology.com

RE: Proposed Groundwork IWRM Grant Project, City of San Diego; National City USGS
Quadrangle, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Garcia-Herbst:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gayle Totton".

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
(916) 373-3714

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
1/9/2018**

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Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians

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Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office

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Kumeyaay

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation

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Kumeyaay

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Groundwork IWRM Grant Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
1/9/2018**

**Mesa Grande Band of Mission
Indians**

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**Mesa Grande Band of Mission
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**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
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Kumeyaay

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Groundwork IWRM Grant Project, San Diego County.

APPENDIX C

Photo Log, Spindrift Archaeological Consulting

Project Name: Federal Blvd Project - Survey Addendum				Photographer: Trisha Drennan, RPA
Number	Date	Direction	Location/Subject	Description
0673	11-30-20	3°N	Federal Blvd Chollas Creek Channel	Survey transect view to NW corner of APE, junction of Federal Blvd and Home Ave. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
0674	11-30-20	N	Federal Blvd Chollas Creek Channel	Survey transect view to culvert at Federal Blvd overpass
0675	11-30-20	SW	Federal Blvd Chollas Creek Channel	View looking SW towards Home Ave overpass and creek channel
0676	11-30-20	219°SW	Federal Blvd Chollas Creek Channel	View looking SW towards Home Ave overpass and creek channel. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
0677	11-30-20	S	Federal Blvd Chollas Creek Channel	View of storm-washed cobbles and bedding in creek channel
0679	11-30-20	S	Federal Blvd Chollas Creek Channel	View of Invasive ornamental vegetation along Home Ave overpass embankment
0681	11-30-20	S	Federal Blvd Chollas Creek Channel	View to Home Ave overpass, SW corner of Project APE
0683	11-30-20	E	Federal Blvd Chollas Creek Channel	View of south boundary of survey area along the Hwy 94 embankment
0686	11-30-20	59°NE	Federal Blvd Chollas Creek Channel	Survey transect view to parking lot adjacent to the Police pistol range on Federal Blvd. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
0687	11-30-20	84°E	Federal Blvd Chollas Creek Channel	Survey transect view along proposed trail. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
0688	11-30-20	275°W	Federal Blvd Chollas Creek Channel	Survey transect view along proposed trail. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
0689	11-30-20	62°NE	Federal Blvd Chollas Creek Channel	Survey transect view along proposed trail. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
0693	11-30-20	NE	Federal Blvd Chollas Creek Channel	Survey transect view looking east towards Hwy 94 onramp from within concrete channel
0696	11-30-20	NE	Federal Blvd Chollas Creek Channel	Close up of invasive plants within concrete channel
699	11-30-20	NE	Federal Blvd Chollas Creek Channel	Survey transect view looking east towards Hwy 94 onramp from within concrete channel
701	11-30-20	257°W	Federal Blvd	View to the concrete channel looking west

			Chollas Creek Channel	from the East access bridge. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
707	11-30-20	W	Federal Blvd Chollas Creek Channel	Survey transect view looking west along Federal Blvd
708	11-30-20	W	Federal Blvd Chollas Creek Channel	Survey transect view looking west along Federal Blvd and to parking/staging area



IMG_0673.jpg



IMG_0674.JPG



IMG_0675.jpg



IMG_0676.PNG



IMG_0677.JPG



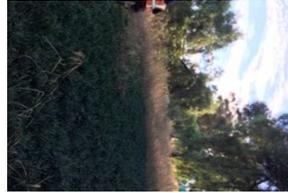
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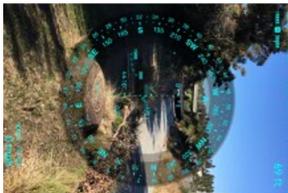
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IMG_0688.jpg



IMG_0689.jpg



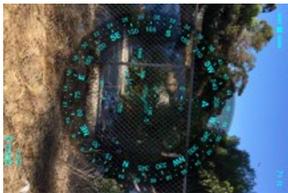
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IMG_0701.jpg



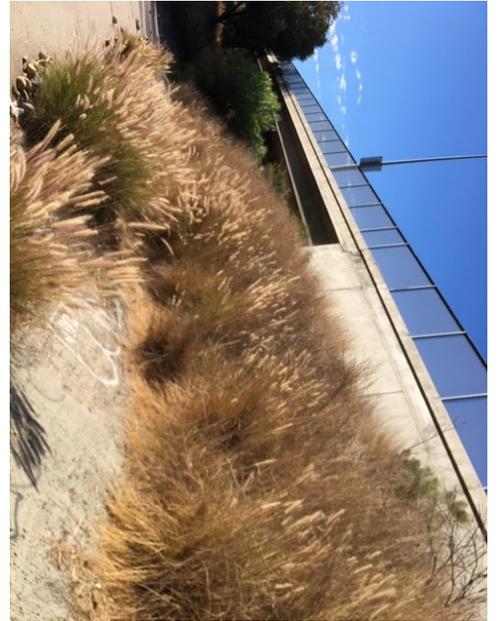
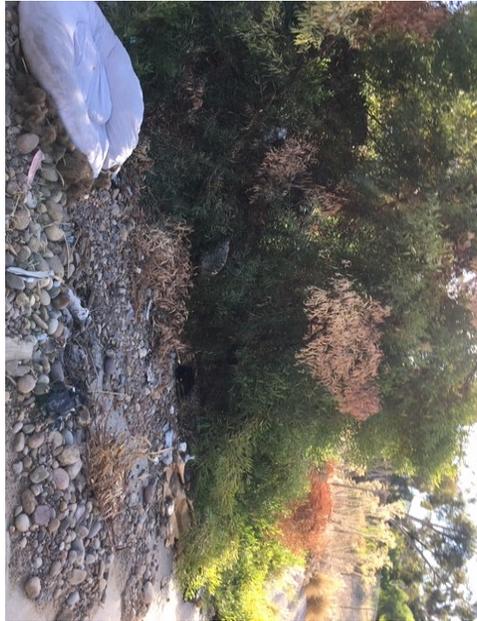
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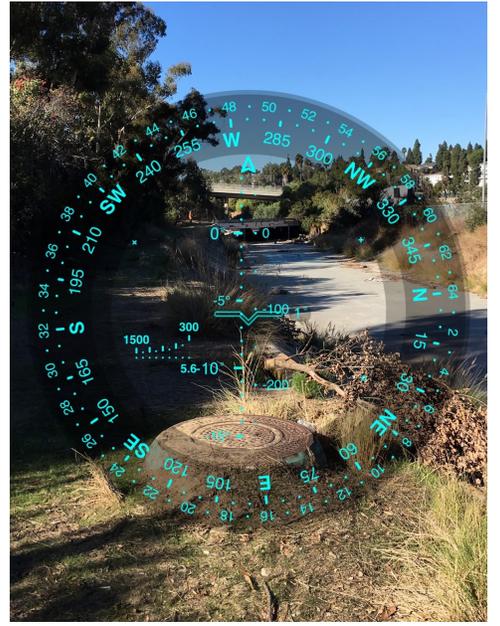
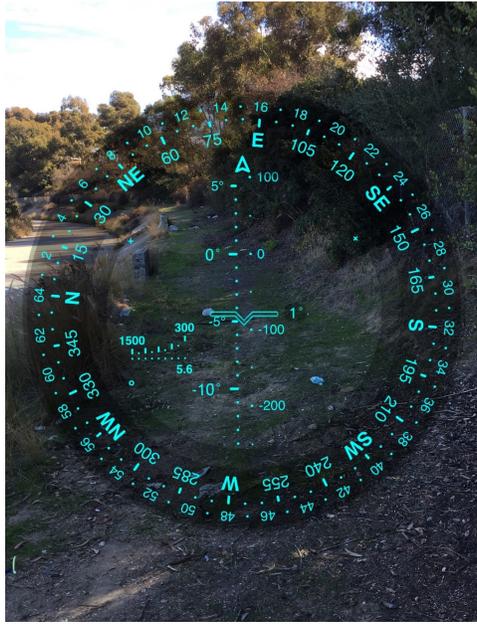


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IMG_0708.JPG







APPENDIX D
CONFIDENTIAL

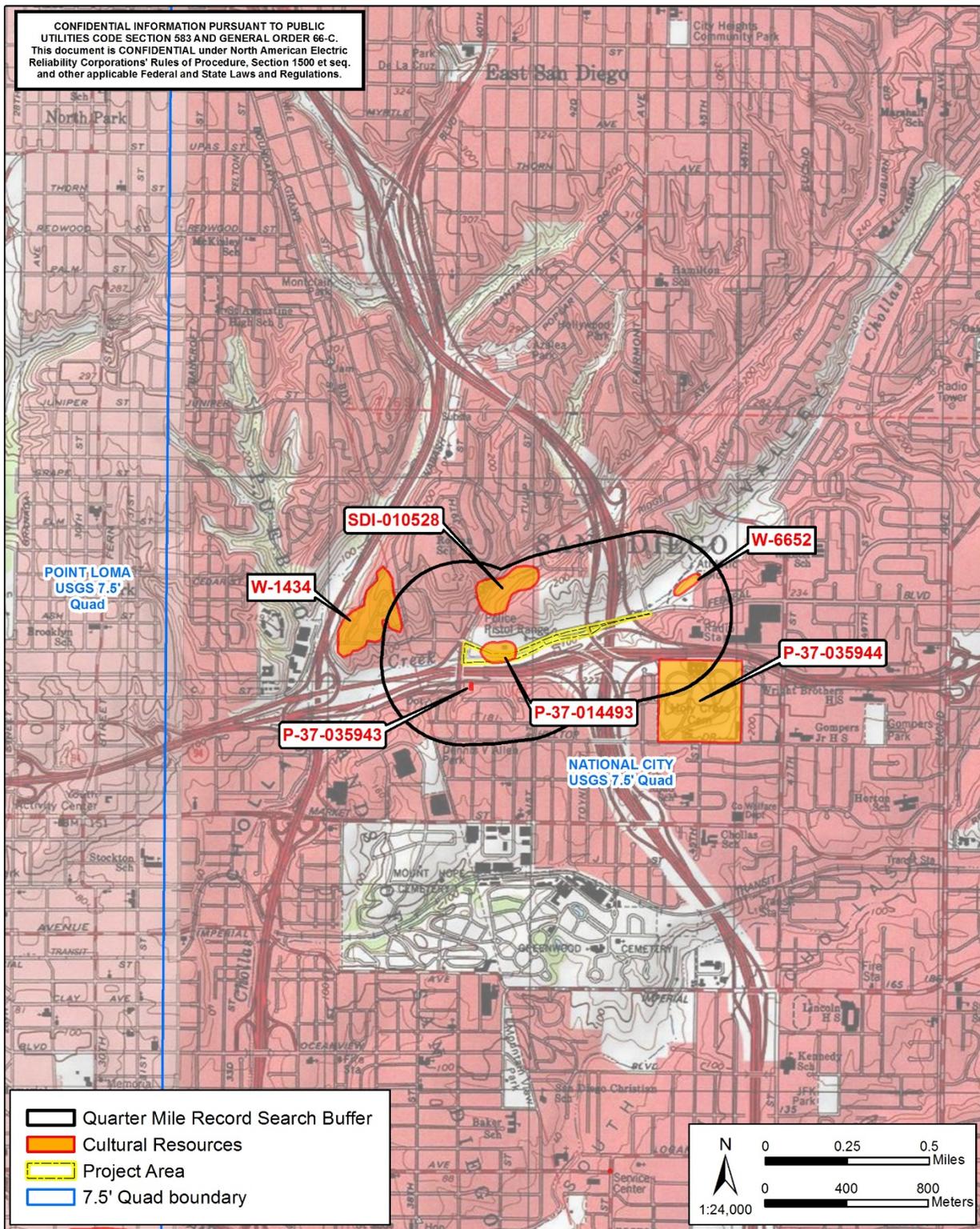


Figure 5. Federal Boulevard Confidential Records Search Results

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

Primary # P-37 014493
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) CC-S-7H

P1. Other Identifier: Police Pistol Range/San Diego Police Revolver Club

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Diego
and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad National City Date 1967 T 17S; R 2S: 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec unsectioned; SB B.M.

c. Address 4008 Federal Boulevard City San Diego Zip 92105

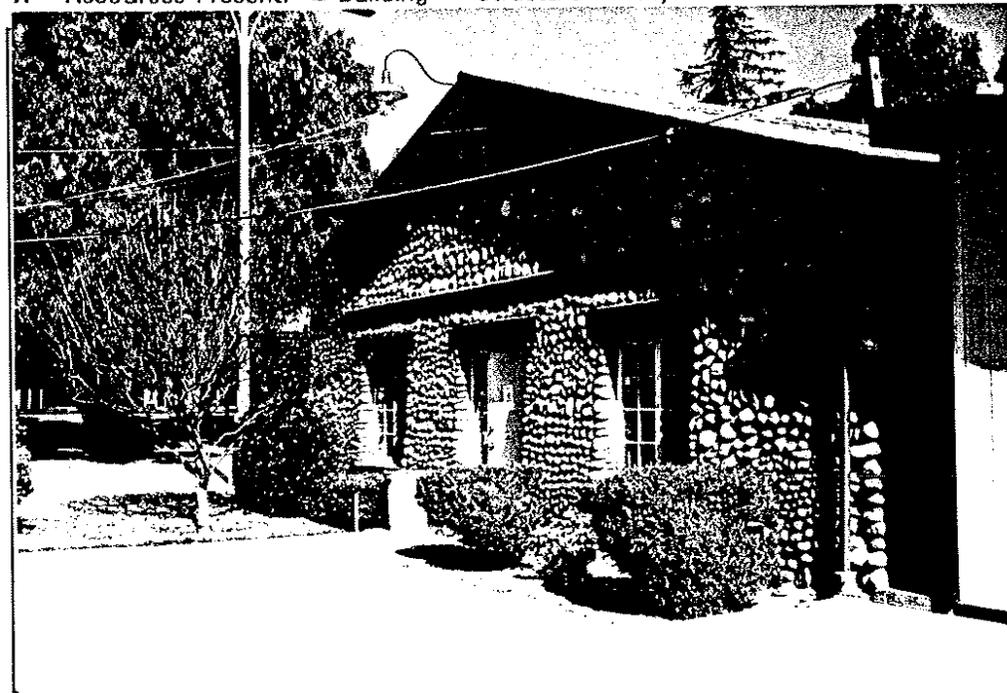
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: 11; 490950 mE / 3620435 mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)
3619980
The site is located in the southern portion of the City of San Diego, west of Highway 94 and I-805 crossing. The site is on the north side of Chollas Creek, north of Federal Blvd and east of Home Ave.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
The site consists of two cobblestone buildings, associated pathways, rock walls, and awnings that are part of the pistol range. Three structures appear on the 1944 National City quadrangle, suggesting that the buildings are greater than 45 years of age.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) AH2; AH15

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



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____
CC-AP-96-1; Exp 17
Northeast

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
City of San Diego

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) A. Pignuolo/
R. Beck
KEA Environmental, Inc
1420 Kettner Blvd, Ste
620, San Diego, CA 92101

*P9. Date Recorded: 1/20/96

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Pignuolo, Andrew R. 1996
Cultural Resource Inventory of the Chollas Canyon Park Improvement Project, City of San
Diego, California.

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

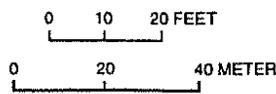
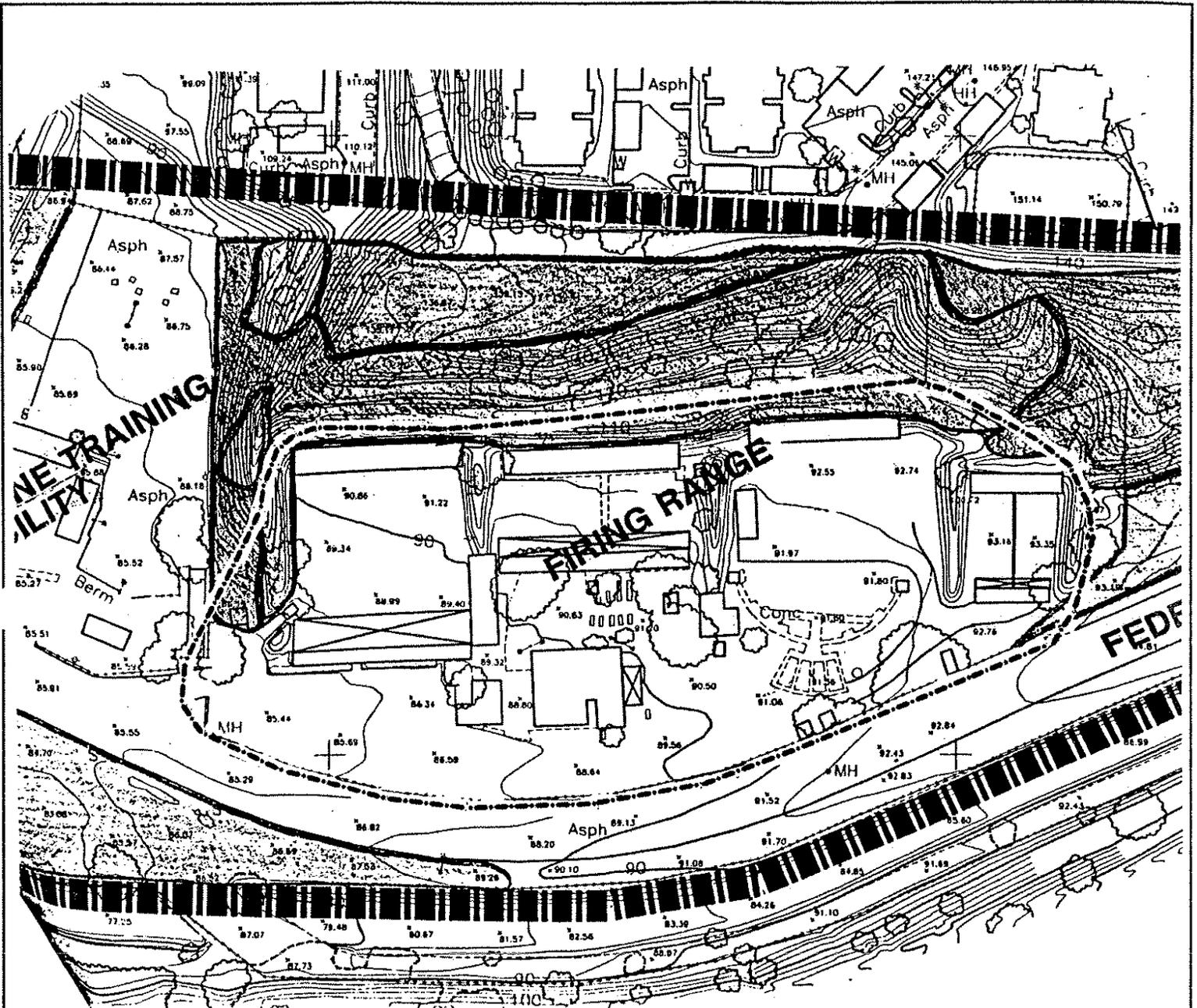
*Required Information

Page 2 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CC-S-7H

*Recorded by: A. Pigniolo/R. Beck *Date: 1/17/96 X Continuation Update

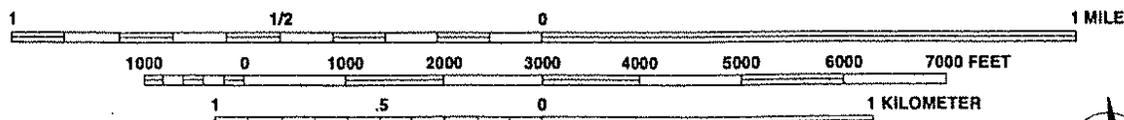
CC-AP-96-1, Exp 14
View Northeast
Overview of Police Range





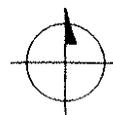
LEGEND

--- SITE BOUNDARY



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET

SOURCE: U.S.G.S. 7.5 QUADRANGLE - NATIONAL CITY, CA. (1967; PHOTOREVISED 1975)



QUADRANGLE LOCATION