Cultural Resources Constraints and Sensitivity Analysis for the University Community Plan Update, City of San Diego, California

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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

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Report Title: Cultural Resources Constraints and Sensitivity Analyses for the University City Community Plan Update, City of San Diego, California

Type of Study: Record Search Summary and Constraints and Resources Sensitivity Analysis

New Sites: N/A

Updated Sites: N/A

USGS Quads: Del Mar and La Jolla 7.5' Quadrangles

Acreage: Approximately 8,700 acres

Key Words: San Diego, University Community Plan Update, Constraints Analyses, prehistoric archaeology, historic archaeology

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMSL	above mean sea level
APE	Area of Potential Effects
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
HRB	City of San Diego Historical Resources Board
HRG	San Diego Municipal Code: Land Development Code: Historical Resources Guidelines
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
Red Tail	Red Tail Environmental
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SDMOM	San Diego Museum of Man
State Parks	California Department of Parks and Recreation
UCPU	University Community Plan Update
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Red Tail Environmental was contracted by Dudek to conduct a cultural resources constraints analysis and sensitivity study for the University Community Plan Update (UCPU) and the associated Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of San Diego (City) is the lead agency for the UCPU and the EIR. In addition to CEQA, this report was prepared in compliance with San Diego Municipal Code: Land Development Code: Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG) (2001).

The following cultural resources constraints analysis and sensitivity study includes a review of relevant site records and reports on file with the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), the San Diego Museum of Man (SDMOM), and the California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks), a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) held by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), Native American outreach, and archival research, including a review of historic aerial photographs and maps.

The record searches of the CHRIS held at the SCIC, State Parks, and the SDMOM identified 430 previously conducted cultural resources studies that have been conducted within the UCPU project area and a 0.25-mile record search radius, 255 of them have intersected the UCPU project area and 175 address areas outside of the UCPU. Approximately 93% of the UCPU project area has been included in a previously conducted cultural resource study. Two Hundred ninety-four (294) cultural resources have been previously recorded within the UCPU project area and record search radius, of these 236 of the previously recorded cultural resources are located within the UCPU project area and 58 are located in the record search radius. The 294 previously recorded resources consist of 222 prehistoric resources, 51 historic resources, and 20 multicomponent resources. One resource was unable to be classified due to incomplete site forms on file at the SCIC. The prehistoric archaeological resources consist of prehistoric/ethnohistoric habitation remains, bed rock milling, and lithic scatters and the historic archaeological sites primarily consist of historic habitation areas and trash scatters. Fifty-two (52) of the cultural resources have been evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). Of the 52 evaluated sites thirteen have been recommended or found eligible to the NRHP, CRHR, or for Local Designation. The remaining forty resources were either recommended not eligible or require reevaluation.

The April 2023 records search data was compared to the data provided to Red Tail Environmental in 2020, with a total of 315 cultural resources recorded, of these 248 resources were documented within the UCPU area in the 2023 data. The UCPU area resources comprised 186 prehistoric resources, 46 historic resources, 16 multi-component resources, these numbers include three cultural resources that were subsumed by other resources.

A search of the SLF held by the NAHC was positive, indicating that sacred lands have been identified within the UCPU project area. The NAHC provided a list of 16 local tribal organizations and individuals. Tribal consultation in accordance with Senate Bill (SB) 18 was initiated by the City of San Diego on July 2021 for the Blueprint San Diego project which specified the proposed CPU, the City received responses from two tribes. On July 23, 2021, Ray Teran from the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians provided comments on the project. On August 13, 2021, Dennen Pelton from the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians provided a response to the notice. Additional notices will be sent 45 and 10 days prior to the City Council hearing on the project.

In order to assess the cultural resources sensitivity of the UCPU project area Red Tail combined the results of the record searches, environmental factors, impacts of modern development and archival research to identify areas of the UCPU as high, medium, and low for cultural resources sensitivity.

Prior to any future projects within the UCPU that could directly affect cultural resources, steps should be taken to determine the presence of cultural resources and the appropriate mitigation for any significant resources that may be impacted. CEQA requires that before approving discretionary projects the Lead Agency must identify and examine the significant adverse environmental impacts 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). A substantial adverse change is defined as demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration activities which would impair historical significance (Sections 15064.5(b)(1) and 5020.1). Any historical resource listed in or eligible to be listed in the CRHR, including archaeological resources, is considered to be historically or culturally significant. Resources which are listed in a local historic register or deemed significant in a historical resource survey as provided under Section 5024.1(g) are presumed historically or culturally significant unless "the preponderance of evidence" demonstrates they are not. Finally, a resource that is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historic Resources, not included in a local register of historic resources, or not deemed significant in a historical resource survey may nonetheless be historically significant, pursuant to Section 21084.1.

City of San Diego Historical Resources Board (HRB) may designate any improvement, building, structure, sign, interior element and fixture, feature, site, place, district, area or object as historic and eligible to the City of San Diego Historical Resources Register (City Register), if it meets any of the criteria, described in the HRG.

In addition, the HRG identifies the City's commitment to addressing Native American concerns regarding traditional cultural properties and stresses the importance of local Native American consultation and input on prehistoric cultural resources, Tribal Cultural Resources, and Native American Traditional Cultural Properties.

1. INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) was contracted by Dudek to conduct a cultural resources constraints analysis and sensitivity study for the University Community Plan Update (UCPU) and the associated Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of San Diego (City) is the lead agency for the UCPU and the EIR. In addition to CEQA, this report was prepared in compliance with San Diego Municipal Code: Land Development Code: Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG) (2001).

This report documents the existing cultural resources located in the UCPU project area (project area) and identifies cultural resource sensitivities within the project area. In addition, this report provides recommendations for further archaeological study and recommended mitigation measures for future specific projects within the UCPU project area.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

CEQA and California Register of Historical Resources

CEQA requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated against the potential for environmental damage, including effects to historical resources. Historical resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. The act defines historical resources as "any object, building, structure, site, area, or place that is historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (Division I, Public Resources Code, Section 5021.1[b]).

Assembly Bill No. 52 (AB 52) amends CEQA by creating a new category of cultural resources, tribal cultural resources, and new requirements for consultation with Native American Tribes. AB 52 became in effect on July 1, 2015. Lead agencies are required to offer Native American tribes with an interest in Tribal Cultural Resources located within its jurisdiction, the opportunity to consult on CEQA documents. The procedures under AB 52 offer the tribes an opportunity to take an active role in the CEQA process, in order to protect Tribal Cultural Resources. If the tribe requests consultation within 30 days upon receipt of the notice, the lead agency must consult with the tribe. A Tribal Cultural Resource is defined as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and may be considered significant if it is (1) listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources; or (2) a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1.

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate historical resources against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project's impacts to historical resources. Mitigation of adverse impacts is required if the proposed project will cause substantial adverse change. Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired. While demolition and destruction are fairly obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA Guidelines provide that a project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) is considered to materially impair the resource's significance. The CRHR is used in the consideration of historical resources relative to significance for purposes of CEQA. The CRHR includes resources listed in, or

formally determined eligible for listing in, the NRHP and some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts), or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory, may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise.

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 (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852), which consist of the following:

- Criteria 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; or
- Criteria 2: it is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
- Criteria 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
- Criteria 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.

City of San Diego Historical Resources Regulations

The City's Historical Resources Regulations (San Diego Municipal Code [SDMC] Chapter 14, Article 3, Division 2) were adopted in January 2000, providing a balance between sound historic preservation principles and the rights of private property owners. The Regulations have been developed to implement applicable local, State, and federal policies and mandates. Included in these are the General Plan, CEQA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Historical resources, in the context of the City's regulations, include site improvements, buildings, structures, historic districts, signs, features (including significant trees or other landscaping), places, place names, interior elements and fixtures designated in conjunction with a property, or other objects of historical, archaeological, scientific, educational, cultural, architectural, aesthetic, or traditional significance to the citizens of the city. These include structures, buildings, archaeological sites, objects, districts, or landscapes having physical evidence of human activities. These resources are usually over 45 years old and they may have been altered or still be in use.

Compliance with the Regulations begins with the determination of the need for a site-specific survey for a project. Pursuant to SDMC Section 143.0212(a), a historic property (built-environment) survey can be required for any parcel containing a structure that is over 45 years old and appears to have integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. SDMC Section 143.0212(b) requires that historical resource sensitivity maps be used to identify properties in the city that have a probability of containing historic or pre-historic archaeological sites. These maps are based on records of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) maintained by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University, archival research from the San Diego Museum of Man, and site-specific information in the City's files. If records show an archaeological site exists on or immediately adjacent to a subject property, the City would require a survey. In general, archaeological surveys are required when the proposed development is on a previously undeveloped parcel, if a known resource is recorded on the parcel or within a 1-mile radius, or if a qualified consultant or knowledgeable City staff member recommends it. In both cases, the determination for the need to conduct a site-specific survey must be made in 10 days for a construction permit (ministerial) or 30 days for a development permit (discretionary) pursuant to SDMC Section 143.0212(c).

SDMC Section 143.0212(d) states that if a property-specific survey is required, it shall be conducted according to the criteria included in the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. Using the survey results and other available applicable information, the City shall determine whether a historical resource exists, whether it is eligible for designation as a designated historical resource, and precisely where it is located.

City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines

Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG) (City of San Diego 2001) are incorporated in the San Diego Land Development Manual by reference. The Guidelines establish a development review process to review projects in the City. This process is composed of two aspects: the implementation of the Historical Resources Regulations and the determination of impacts and mitigation under CEQA. The HRG provide property owners, the development community, consultants and the general public with explicit guidelines for the management of historical resources located within the jurisdiction of the City of San Diego. These guidelines are designed to implement the City's Historical Resources Regulations contained in the Land Development Code (Chapter 14, Division 3, Article 2) in compliance with applicable local, state and federal policies and mandates, including, but not limited to, the City's General Plan, the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The intent of the guidelines is to ensure consistency in the management of the City's historical resources, including identification, evaluation, preservation/mitigation and development.

The City's HRG state that:

> Historical resources include all properties (historic, archaeological, landscapes, traditional, etc.) eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, as well as those that may be significant pursuant to state and local laws and registration programs such as the California Register of Historical Resources or the City of San Diego Historical Resources Register. "Historical resource" means site improvements, buildings, structures, historic districts, signs, features (including significant trees or other landscaping), places, place names, interior elements and fixtures designated in conjunction with a property, or other objects of historical, archaeological, scientific, educational, cultural, architectural, aesthetic, or traditional significance to the citizens of the City. They include buildings, structures, objects, archaeological sites, districts or landscapes possessing physical evidence of human activities that are typically over 45 years old, regardless of whether they have been altered or continue to be used. Historical resources also include traditional cultural properties. The following definitions are based, for the most part, on California's Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) Instructions for Recording Historical Resources and are used to categorize different types of historical resources when they are recorded.

The purpose and intent of the Historical Resources Regulation of the Land Development Code (City of San Diego 2018a) is outlined as follows:

> To protect, preserve and, where, damaged, restore the cultural resources of San Diego. The regulations apply to all development within the City of San Diego when cultural resources are present within the premises regardless of the requirement to obtain Neighborhood Development Permit or Site Development Permit.

The City's General Plan PEIR (City of San Diego 2008) states the following:

> The Historical Resources Regulations require that designated cultural resources and traditional cultural properties be preserved unless deviation findings can be made by the decision maker as part of a discretionary permit. Minor alterations consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards are exempt from the requirement to obtain a separate permit but must comply with the regulations and associated cultural resources guidelines. Limited development may encroach into

important archaeological sites if adequate mitigation measures are provided as a condition of approval.

Historical Resources Guidelines, located in the Land Development Manual, provide property owners, the development community, consultants and the general public explicit guidance for the management of cultural resources located within the City's jurisdiction. These guidelines are designed to implement the cultural resources regulations and guide the development review process from the need for a survey and how impacts are assessed to available mitigation strategies and report requirements and include appropriate methodologies for treating cultural resources located in the City.

In general, the City's cultural resources regulations build on federal and state cultural resources laws and guidelines in an attempt to streamline the process of considering impacts to cultural resources within the City's jurisdiction, while maintaining that some resources not significant under federal or state law may be considered historical under the City's guidelines. In order to apply the criteria and determine the significance of potential project impacts to a cultural resource, the APE of the project must be defined for both direct impacts and indirect impacts. Indirect impacts can include increased public access to an archaeological site, or visual impairment of a historically significant view shed related to a historic building or structure.

City of San Diego Historical Resources Register (City Register)

The HRG identifies the criteria under which a resource may be historically designated. It states that any improvement, building, structure, sign, interior element and fixture, site, place, district, area, or object may be designated a historical resource by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board (HRB) if it meets one or more of the following designation 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 NRHP or is listed or has been determined eligible by the SHPO for listing on the CRHR; 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.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

General Plan Context

The City of San Diego General Plan, adopted in 2008, sets out a long-range vision and policy framework for how the City should plan for projected growth and development, provide public services, and maintain the qualities that define San Diego over the next 20 to 30 years. It emphasizes sustainability, with policies addressing transit and land use coordination; climate change; healthy, walkable communities; green

buildings; clean technology; resource conservation and management; and urban forestry. In addition, the General Plan includes protections for key industrial lands; strategies for providing urban parks; "toolboxes" to implement mobility strategies; and policies designed to further the preservation of San Diego's historical and cultural resources. The Plan was structured to work in concert with the City's community plans.

The General Plan incorporates the City of Villages strategy, which was adopted as a part of the Strategic Framework Element in 2002. The City of Villages strategy focuses growth into pedestrian-friendly, mixed-use villages that are linked to the transit system. The breadth of housing types, affordability, and urban design of each village is tailored to the characteristics of its surrounding community, yet all villages are characterized by inviting, accessible, and attractive streets and public spaces. The strategy draws upon the character and strengths of San Diego's natural environment, distinctive neighborhoods, commercial centers, institutions, and employment centers that together form the city as a whole.

Purpose

The current University City Community Plan provides the detailed framework to guide development in the Project area. Originally adopted in 1987, the Plan has undergone numerous amendments to address changing conditions. The Community Play update seeks to bring the plan up-to-date by:

- Analyzing current land use, changes in demographics, demand for housing and development, and environmental characteristics;
- Factoring the extension of Blue Line Trolley service to University into Community Plan goals and policies;
- Working with community members and stakeholders to establish a vision and objectives for the Plan update;
- Evaluating the "fit" of current Community Plan policies to achieve community goals and regulatory requirements; and
- Ensuring that policies and recommendations remain in harmony with the General Plan and citywide policies, as well as regional policies.

This update process will result in a new Community Plan.

PROJECT LOCATION

The UCPU project area consists of approximately 8,700 acres (Figures 1-5). It is bounded by Los Peñasquitos Lagoon and the edge of the east-facing slopes of Sorrento Valley on the north; the tracks of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar and I-805 on the east; SR-52 on the south; and I-5, Gilman Drive, North Torrey Pines Road, La Jolla Farms, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. Neighboring communities include Torrey Pines, Mira Mesa, Clairemont Mesa, and La Jolla. The Planning Area contains two State-controlled properties, UCSD and Torrey Pines State Reserve, which lie outside the zoning jurisdiction of the City.

The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *La Jolla Quad* map within: Township 15 South Range 3 West unsectioned Pueblo of San Diego Land Grant; Township 15 South Range 4 West unsectioned Pueblo of San Diego Land Grant; and on the USGS 7.5' *Del Mar Quad* map within: Township 15 South Range 3 West unsectioned Pueblo of San Diego Land Grant, and Sections 9 and 10; Township 15 South Range 4 W unsectioned Pueblo of San Diego Land Grant; Township 14 South Range 3 West unsectioned Pueblo of San Diego Land Grant and Sections 30 and 31; Township 14 South Range 4 West unsectioned Pueblo of San Diego Land Grant and Section 23, 24, and 25 (Figures 6-9).

The Project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the UCPU Project area only, shown on Figures 2-5. As the Project consists of a community plan update there are no anticipated indirect or cumulative impacts that would necessitate a larger APE outside of the direct UCPU Project area.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Red Tail Principal Investigator Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA served as the primary author of this report, and managed the study. Red Tail Senior Archaeologist Spencer Bietz contributed to the report and prepared the report figures. Resumes of key personnel are included in Appendix A.

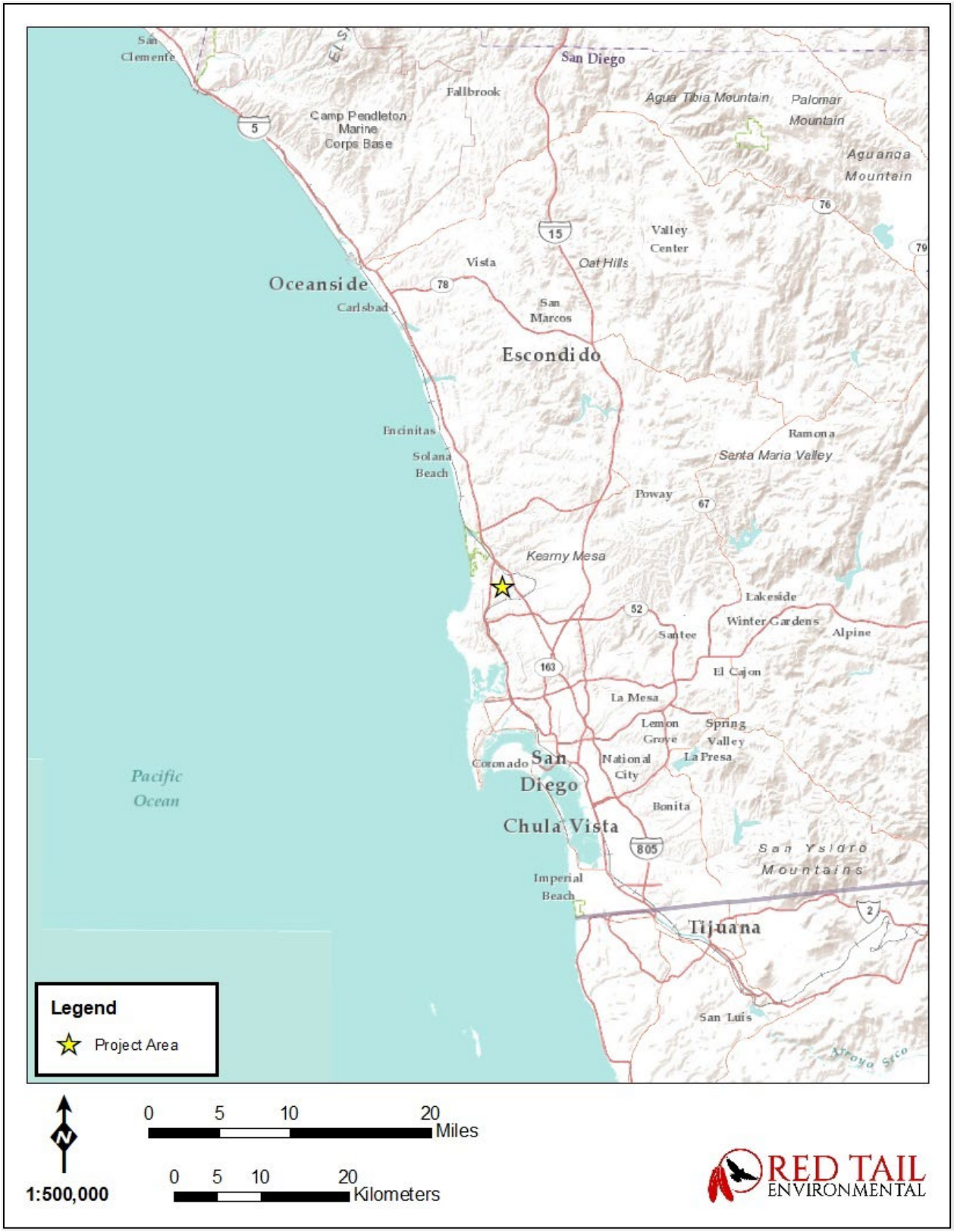

Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map.

Figure 2. Project Area shown on aerial photograph (1 of 4).

Figure 3. Project Area shown on aerial photograph (2 of 4).

Figure 4. Project Area shown on aerial photograph (3 of 4).

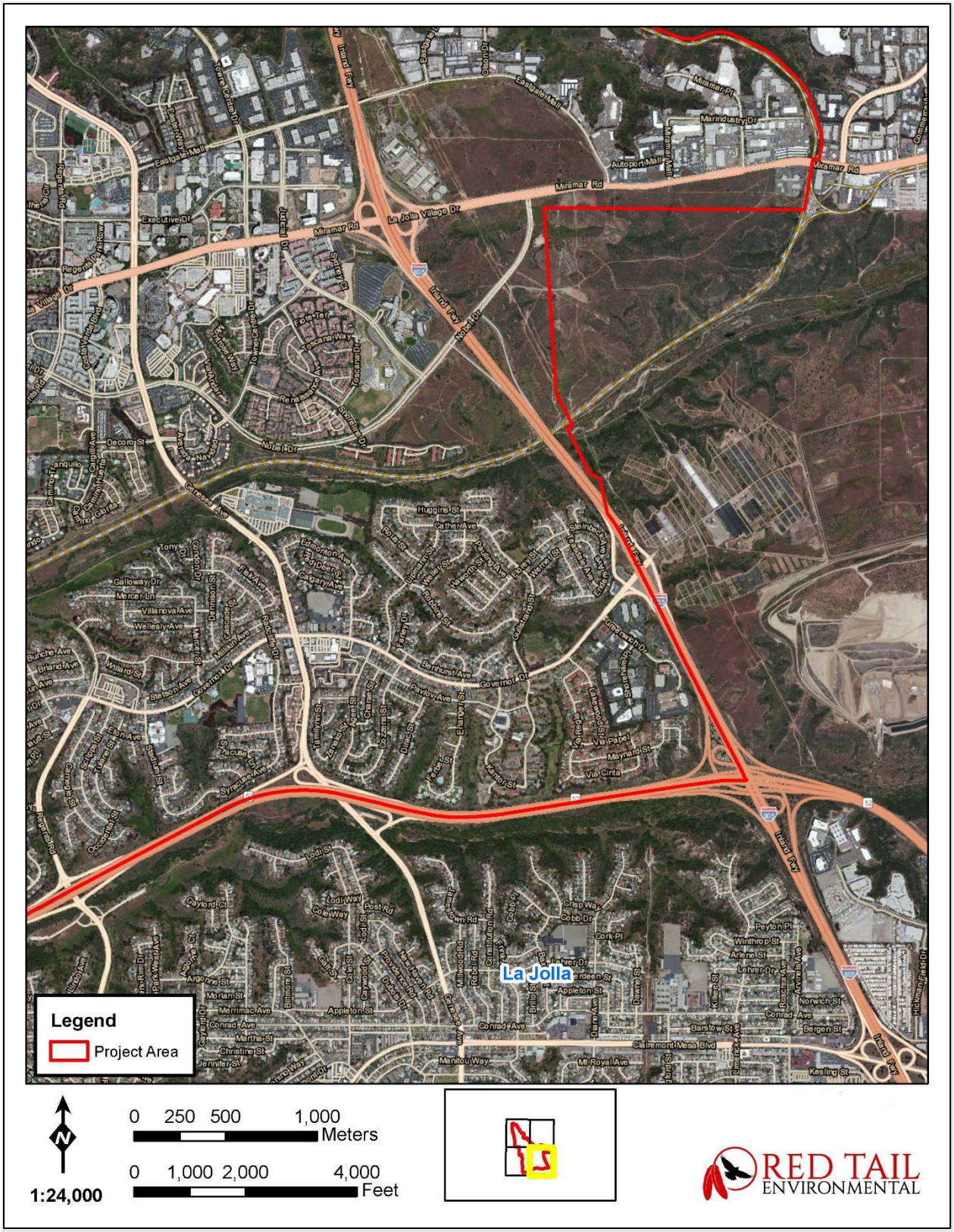

Figure 5. Project Area shown on aerial photograph (4 of 4).

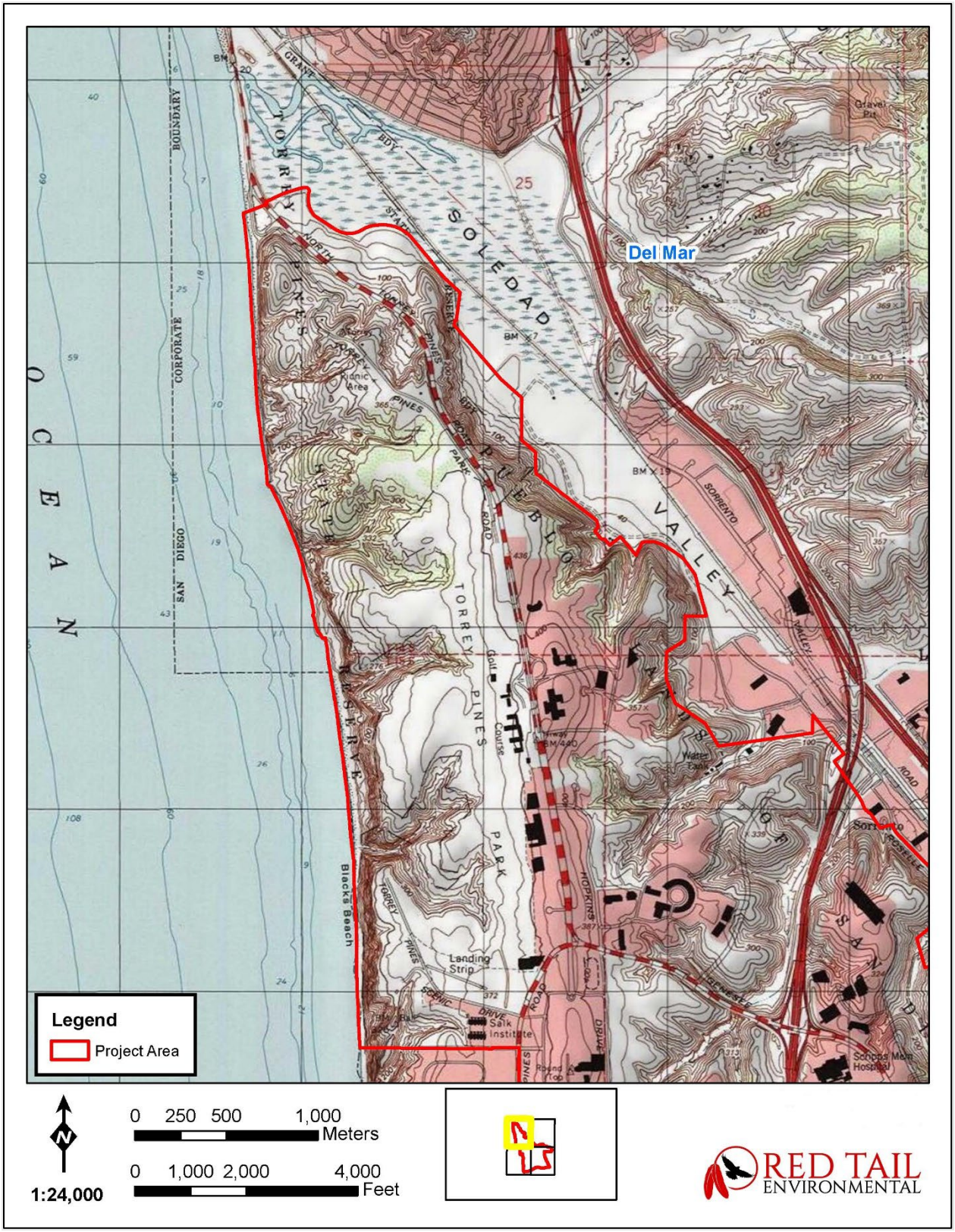

Figure 6. Project Area shown on USGS Topo Map (1 of 4).

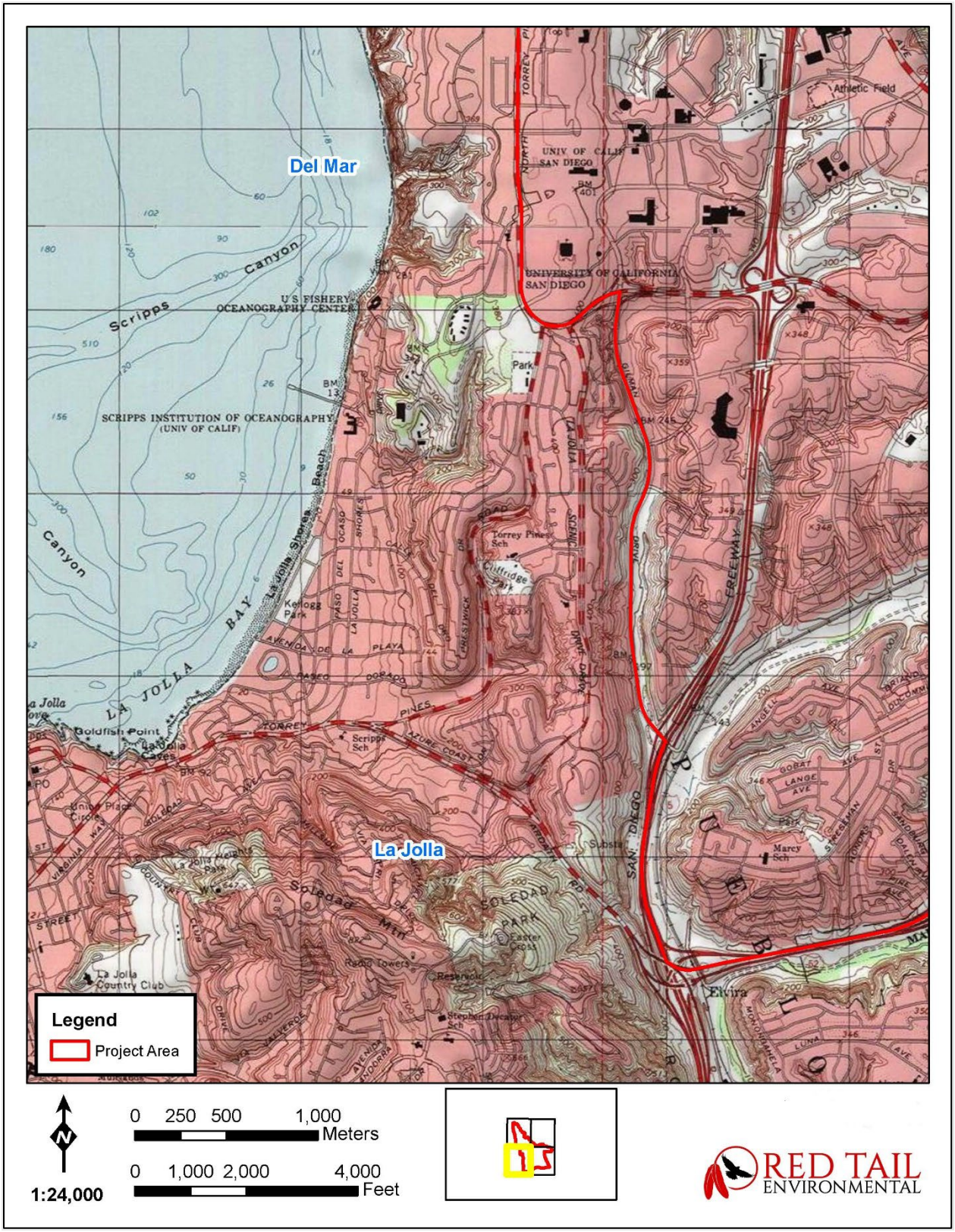

Figure 7. Project Area shown on USGS Topo Map (2 of 4).

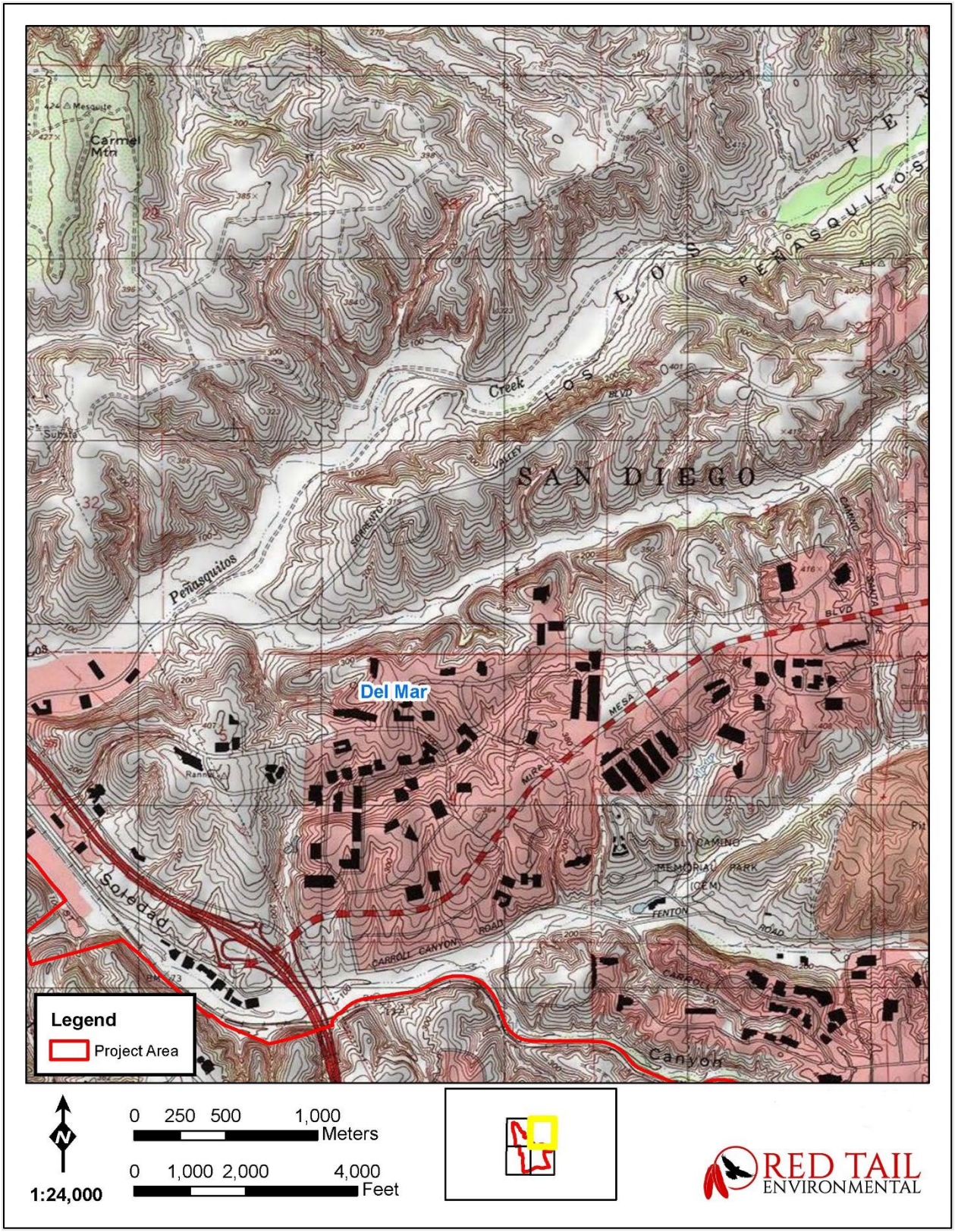

Figure 8. Project Area shown on USGS Topo Map (3 of 4).

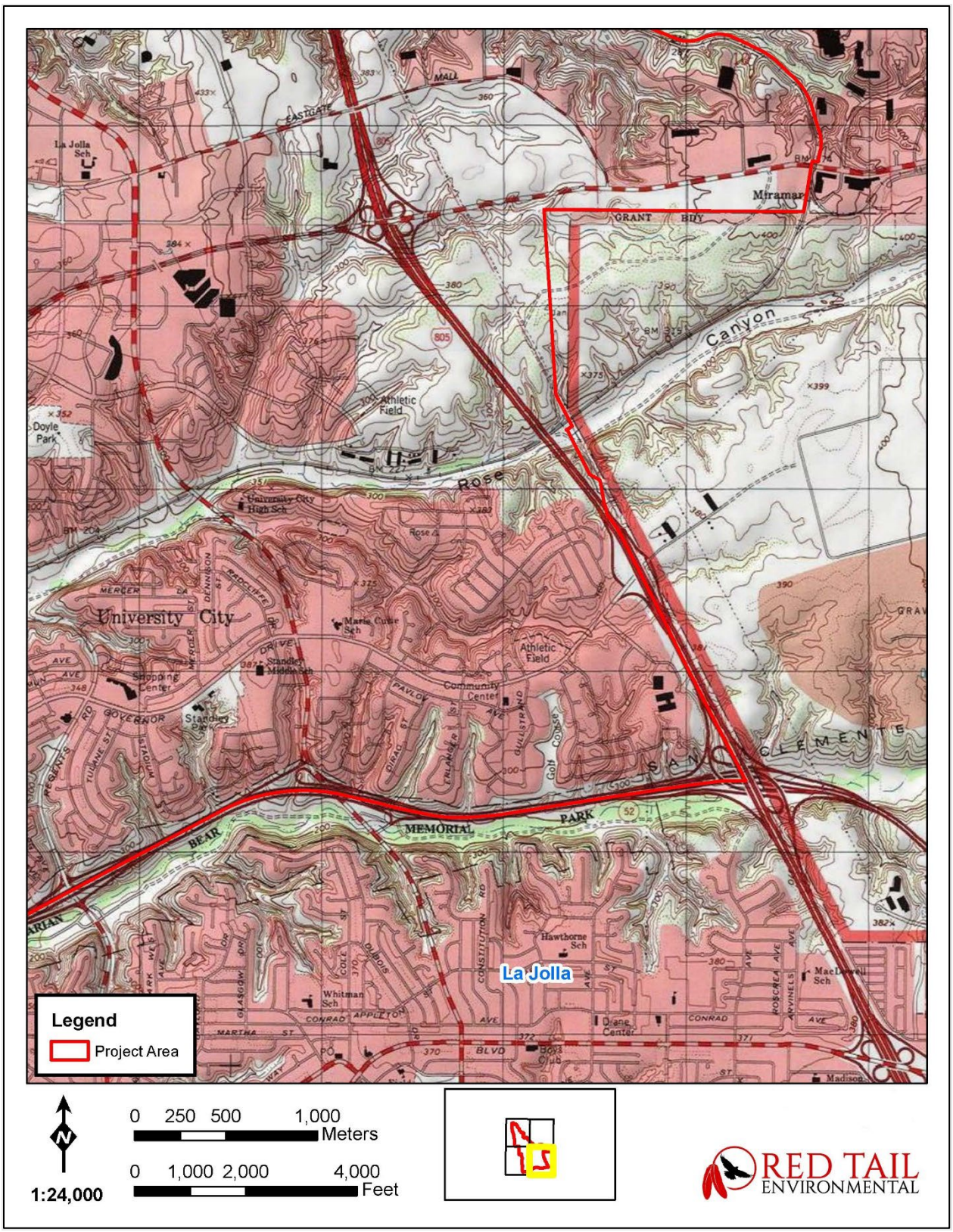

Figure 9. Project Area shown on USGS Topo Map (4 of 4).

2. SETTING

NATURAL SETTING

Geologically, the UCPU project area is located in the Coastal Plain region of San Diego County, which is characterized by a layered sequence of now-elevated marine terraces and their associated marine and non-marine sediments (Kern 1977, Kern and Rockwell 1992) deposited over the last 140 million years (Gastil and Higley 1977). Tectonic activity related to the La Nación and Rose Canyon fault zones over time has uplifted and deformed the layers into multiple distinct fault blocks in the southwestern part of the county (Artim and Pinckney 1973, Kennedy 1975). Alternatively, this sequence of layers is relatively undeformed north of La Jolla. The rock units of the Coastal Plain are composed mainly of sandstone, shale, and conglomerate beds, which is evidence of erosion of the Peninsular Ranges to the east.

A majority of the plan area is underlain by Quaternary very old lacustrine, playa, and estuarine (paralic) terrace deposits including: old paralic deposits Unit 6 (Qvop6) that rest on the 22-23 meters Nestor terrace, Unit 9 (Qvop9) that rest on the 113-115 meters Linda Vista terrace, Unit 9a (Qvop9a), Unit 10 (Qvop10) that rest on the 104-106 meters Tecolote terrace, and Unit 10a (Qvop10a). Undivided old alluvial flood-plain deposits (Qoa), undivided Quaternary landslide deposits (Qls), and late Holocene marine beach deposits (Qmb, Qb) are also mapped within the plan area. The Quaternary deposits are cut by late Quaternary, westward-flowing drainages which have formed steep-sided canyons that terminate at the coastline through extensive estuary systems. Tertiary Middle Eocene-age Ardath Shale (Ta) and middle Eocene-age Scripps Formation (Tsc) sediments are exposed in the canyons underlying the paralic deposits (Kennedy and Tan 2008).

Grading associated with the construction of various residential, commercial, and transportation development projects through the years has altered much of the original topography within the UCPU Project area. This has resulted in the placement of fill soils that range from areas with less than two feet (placed for construction of the existing Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad railway) to thicker fill zones that are several tens of feet thick (placed during mass grading of several subdivisions and the Interstate 5 highway).

Steep undeveloped slopes in the northern, central, and southern areas of the UCPU are defining features of the Project area. The predominant topographic features across the Project area are the gently rolling mesas separated by canyons and hillsides. Elevations within the UCPU Project area range from 5 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the coast to 440 feet AMSL along the mesa tops.

Approximately half of the UCPU project area contains urban development with the other half being undeveloped as a natural preserve, open spaces, and canyons. Within developed areas, isolated areas contain native vegetation, mostly within the canyons and associated riparian drainages. The majority of the undeveloped area within the Project area lies within the limits of the Torrey Pines State Nature Preserve, which contains a mix of wetland communities, riparian drainages, canyon slopes, and bluffs or cliffs. Vegetation communities within the preserve include Torrey pine woodland, chaparral, grasslands, riparian forest and scrub, and wetlands. Additional native vegetation communities are present within Rose Canyon and along the eastern boundary of the UCPU Project area consisting of grasslands, chaparral, forest/woodland, and scrub vegetation communities.

Thirteen different soil series are found within the UCPU project area. These consist of: Altamont Clay, 9-30% slopes, make up approximately 20% of the Project area; Carlsbad gravelly loamy sand, 2-15% slopes make up approximately 8%; Cherston fine sandy loam, 2-9% slopes, and Cherston urban land makes up approximately 23%; Coastal beaches make up less than 1%; Corralitos loamy sandy, 0 to 15% slopes make

up approximately 1%; Gaviota fine sandy loam, 9 to 50% slopes make up 3%; Huerhuero loam, 5 to 30% slopes make up 12%; Manmade land makes up less than 1%; Marina loamy sand makes up 1%; Olivenhain cobbly loam, 2 to 50% slopes makes up 3%; Redding cobbly loam, gravelly loam, and urban land complex, 2 to 30% slopes, makes up 15%; Riverwash makes up less than 1%; Salinas clay loam makes up 2%; and Terrace escarpments makes up 12% (USDA 2020).

The UCPU project area contains a Mediterranean climate with hot dry summers and cooler wetter winters. Mean annual precipitation ranges from 9 to 13 inches of rainfall a year, with an average of 61 to 63 degrees Fahrenheit with average highs 88 degrees Fahrenheit and lows of 42 degrees Fahrenheit (USDA 2020).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Period

Generally, archaeologists believe that human occupation within San Diego County began sometime after 20,000 years Before Present (B.P.), and likely prior to 11,200 B.C. (Fagan 2003; Gallegos 2017). However, Kumeyaay creation stories state that the Kumeyaay people have always resided in San Diego County and were created in the sea at the same time as the earth was created (Kroeber 1925). Archaeologists have developed numerous chronologies and nomenclature for the archaeological record many of which conflict with each other. Most archaeologists divide the human occupation of San Diego County during the prehistoric period into three main occupation eras: the Terminal Pleistocene / Early Holocene Period; the Middle Holocene Period; and the Late Holocene Period. While archaeological studies have taken place in San Diego County for over 100 years, portions of San Diego County, especially the coastal region within the limits of the City of San Diego, have few well dated deposits as a result of development and the destruction of sites prior to the implementation of environmental laws and systematic archaeological studies (Hale 2009).

The earliest known archaeological sites near San Diego County, with reliable dates, are from the Channel Islands. The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island dates to 13,300 years ago, and the Daisy Cave site on San Miguel Island dates to 12,300-11,120 years ago (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). Over 25 shell midden sites that date to between 12,000 and 8,000 years ago have been recorded on the Channel Islands. On the mainland a site near San Luis Obispo dates to 10,300-9,650 years ago and a several sites on Cedros Island in Baja California date to 12,000 years ago (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009).

Previously archaeologists believed that people came to North and South American through the Bering Land Bridge, however recent studies have identified that this ice-free corridor was blocked from 21,000 to possibly as late as 11,000 B.C. (Erlandson et al. 2007). Meanwhile the coast areas of the Pacific Northwest were deglaciated by approximately 14,000 B.C. Travel along the Pacific Coast in boats would have been possible during this period, and widespread kelp forest could have created a "kelp highway" with sufficient resources to sustain people entering North American during this time period (Erlandson et al. 2007; Gallegos 2017; Masters and Aiello 2007). Erlandson et al. (2007) argue that "it seems most likely that the peopling of the Americas included both coastal and interior migrations of peoples from northeastern Asia and Beringia, with an earlier migration possibly following the northern Pacific coast" (56). However, Erlandson et al. also argues that no archaeological sites have been unequivocally dated to over 15,000 years ago in California or North American.

Terminal Pleistocene / Early Holocene Period (ca. 12,000-6,000 B.C.), Paleo-Indian, San Dieguito

Paleo-Indian sites have been identified across most of North American, often referred to as the Clovis Complex. The Clovis Complex is defined by the use of large fluted projectile points and other large bifacial stone tools. Three isolated fluted points have been reported in San Diego County (Davis and Shutler 1969; Kline and Kline 2007; Rondeau et al. 2007). However, no fluted points have been found in San Diego County that are associated with radiocarbon dates or in association with Pleistocene fauna (Rondeau et al. 2007). Fluted points have been dated outside of California to 13,500 years before the present.

In San Diego County the Paleo-Indian period is generally termed San Dieguito. The San Dieguito was defined by Warren (1968) at the C.W. Harris Site (SDI-149) which was characterized by leaf shaped and large stemmed projectile points, scrapers and other stone tools that were technologically similar to the Western Stemmed Point Tradition (WSPT), also called the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT). Archaeological evidence of the WSPT has been found across the western interior of North America with small regional variations (Gallegos 2017; Sutton 2016; Warren 1968). Radiocarbon dates from the C.W. Harris Site (SDI-149) ranged from ca. 8,000 to 6,500 cal B.C. (Byrd and Raab 2007; Gallegos 2017). Outside of the isolated Clovis points found in San Diego County, this is the earliest evidence for human occupation in the County. While the earliest radiocarbon dates in San Diego County are ca. 10,000 to 11,000 years ago, Gallegos (2017) stresses that all San Diego County sites have problematic stratigraphy because of bioturbation or disturbances from modern uses. Ground stone use was infrequent in San Dieguito archaeological remains, leading to the belief that the San Dieguito were highly mobile groups and their subsistence practices focused on the hunting of large game.

It is unknown if the first people arrived in San Diego County via the sea or from the pluvial lakes within the Great Basin to the east. Gallegos reports that there are two locations that may be the earliest San Dieguito habitation areas, if they arrived in San Diego by sea, most likely in the La Jolla Archaeological Area, extending from La Jolla Bay to the University of California, San Diego Chancellor's house, or at the Remmington Hills Site SDI-11079, near the coast of Otay Mesa, east of the Tijuana Lagoon (Gallegos 2017). Masters and Aiello argue that from approximately 10,800 to 9,400 B.C. the extensive kelp beds of the coast of southern California flourished and would have provided a resource rich environment that would have made the coast area a more attractive living location than the interior (2007). The estuaries off the coast of San Diego were productive with resources such as fish nurseries, shellfish, shorebird and marine mammals (Masters and Aiello 2007).

In addition, the Windsong Shores Site, SDI-10965/W-131, is representative of the San Dieguito Period, with artifacts similar to the WSPT, and was occupied ca. 9930 to 9580 years ago. However, these archaeological sites, in addition to artifacts similar to the WSPT, also contain artifacts which show a diet of shellfish, fish, birds, small to large mammals, and plant foods. Traditionally, archaeological research on Paleo-Indians has focused on the subsistence strategy of large game hunting of Pleistocene megafauna, which was then hunted to extinction. Subsequently Paleo-Indian peoples then focused on different subsistence strategies (Erlandson et al. 2007). More recent studies along the Southern California coast have focused on the diversity of subsistence strategies during this period, acknowledging the use of smaller animals and plant foods as staples, with limited evidence for big game hunting (Byrd and Raab 2007;Erlandson et al. 2007). There is little specific information from San Diego County archaeological

sites for subsistence practices from this time period, besides the sites listed above. However, in the Daisy Cave archaeological site, only 200 miles to the north, one of the largest early Holocene archaeological deposits that has been excavated identified over 18 types of fish, multiple shellfish, marine mammals, and birds remains, showing that people relied on a wide assortment of marine resources as early as 8000 B.C., rather than subsisting on large mammal hunting (Erlandson et al. 2007). In addition, archaeological research across Southern California has shown the use of shellfish, marine mammals, and fish declined proportionately with distance from the coast. Less is known about plant use in interior sites from 8000 to 6500 B.C., besides the fact that an increase of milling tools is present suggesting that plant resources were heavily relied upon during this early period (Erlandson et al. 2007). Several sites in southwestern California from which spire removed *Olivella* beads have been recovered and dated to 9000 to 7000 B.C., which indicate a trade network between the coast and the interior people, or the movement of people between the two very different environments (Erlandson et al. 2007). Byrd and Raab argue that an environmental change from 10,000 to 8,000 cal. B.C. caused warming and drying conditions which shrunk the interior lakes and streams in Southern California's deserts and spurred the change from a reliance on large game hunting to a focus on a variety of subsistence strategies (2007).

While early dates are present in coastal San Diego County there is less information for a Late Pleistocene occupation in the inland areas of the County, including the western Colorado Desert, of which the far western portion is within San Diego County. Within the Indian Hill rock shelter site (SDI-2537) there is radiocarbon dated evidence for an occupation of the site at least 4,000 years ago, within the Middle Holocene, but no archaeological sites that have been reliably dated to the Late Pleistocene / Early Holocene Period (Gallegos 2017).

There is a large debate between the relationship of the San Dieguito and the La Jolla Complex peoples in San Diego County, and whether they represent distinct cultural changes or represent tool kits specific to the environment. The La Jolla Complex has been defined as the archaeological remains of the people inhabiting San Diego County during the Middle Holocene, discussed below. It has a focus on milling stone technology, rough percussion-flaked stone tools and a reliance on a variety of marine, plant, and small terrestrial resources (Hale 2009; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968). Sites which date to the Early Holocene in San Diego County do contain some milling tools, but at lower levels than the La Jolla period sites (Gallegos 2017). The lowest levels of the C.W. Harris Site (SDI-149), however have been identified as a Paleo-Indian Period occupation with a coastal adaption and the artifacts are primarily bifaces and scrapers without the ground stone artifacts associated with milling identified in other early sites (Gallegos 2017:21). The Remmington Hills site has four of the earliest radiocarbon dates in San Diego County, but contains cobble tools as well as milling tools, and shows a dependence on coastal and lagoon resources rather than big game hunting (Gallegos 2017). Gallegos also stresses that in choice locations in San Diego County, such as Tijuana Lagoon surrounding Otay Mesa and around La Jolla Bay, the archaeological record shows a continuous habitation through the Holocene with little evidence for cultural change until the Late Prehistoric Period (Gallegos 2017). Development and bioturbation have resulted in a lack of stratigraphy in these areas, which may have obscured the presence a traditional Paleo-Indian occupation, if one had been present.

Middle/Late Holocene Period (ca. 6000 B.C.-A.D. 500 - 800), Archaic Period, La Jolla Complex, Millingstone Horizon

The Millingstone Horizon, known as the La Jolla Complex or the Archaic Period in San Diego County, consisted of a tool kit that focused on collection and processing of small plant seeds and hunting of a variety of medium and small game animals; along with a reliance on marine resources along the coast (Byrd and

Raab 2007; Hale 2009; Rogers 1945; Warren 1968). While early milling stone assemblages show that by 9,000 years ago milling tools were in use and that seeds and nuts must have been a dominate food source (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009), the Millingstone Horizon is generally attribute to the Middle to Late Holocene Period and has been identified across much of central and southern California by ca. 6000 to 5000 cal B.C. The La Jolla Complex has been identified as remaining relatively stable for thousands of years in San Diego County with very little technological changes identified within the archaeological record (Byrd and Raab 2007; Hale 2009).

The archaeological records from this period are often found near the coastal lagoons, however inland sites are also identified during the lengthy Middle Holocene Period. La Jolla Complex sites along the coast and the lagoons contain a large number of shellfish remains. The stone tools associated with this period are often described as "crude" or "expedient" and contain choppers, scrappers, handstones, milling slabs, basin metates, discoidals, and Pinto and Elko projectile points. Flexed burials are associated with the La Jolla Complex (Moriarty 1966; Gallegos 2017; Hale 2009). A large number of small sandstone mortars or bowls have been recovered from archaeological sites in the La Jolla area, dated to the La Jolla Complex, as well as manos metates, pestles, net weights, scrapers and projectile points (Gallegos 2017).

Interior archaeological sites from this period were thought to be seasonally mobile, with small settlement based on the availability of food resources. There is little archaeological evidence for group size and type and use of habitation structures within San Diego County for the middle Holocene. The interior archaeological sites from this period contain similar archaeological collections, without the use of shellfish and other marine resources, but with a focus on milling tools, lithic choppers, and scrapers.

During this lengthy period very little technological changes are identified within the archaeological record, until approximately 5,000 years ago when there was an increase in sedimentation along the coast. This transformed the estuaries into shallow wetlands, closed several of the lagoons, transformed the coastal areas into sand and mudflats, and limited the kelp forests, causing the coastal region to have a lower level of subsistence resources than in the past (Byrd and Raab 2007; Gallegos 2007; Masters and Aiello 2007). Pismo Clams are used to identify the development of sand beaches as they require wide fine-grained sand beaches that are not lost in winter storms (Masters and Aiello 2007). While the sedimentation of the coastal lagoons and estuaries was a lengthy process, based on Pismo Clam data the San Diego County coast, was the latest area within Southern California to show lagoon closure and the creation of sand beaches, which took place approximately 5,000 years ago, approximately 3,000 B.C., (Masters and Aiello 2007). Gallegos states that during this period, in order to adapt to the changing environmental condition, people changed their settlement patterns by increasing their use of plants and terrestrial animals, which is evidence in the archaeological record through an increase in habitation areas near oak and grassland resources and away from the coastal zone (Gallegos, 2007). Gallegos shows that this is visible in the archaeological record by a near absence of archaeological sites at Agua Hedionda, Batiquitos, San Elijo and San Dieguito lagoons ca. 3500-1580 B.P., with evidence that these lagoons opened again between 1580 and 1000 BP. In contrast Peñasquitos Lagoon, Tijuana Lagoon, San Diego Bay, and La Jolla Bay did not close, and show continuous prehistoric occupation. Gallegos also argues that several of the coastal sites in the La Jolla area, on the mesa tops, appear to have been abandoned ca. 5,000 to 3,000 years ago as the rocky shore shellfish population diminished (2017).

Past archaeological studies argued that as the coastal estuaries became less productive for shellfish and other food sources there was a depopulation along the coastal zone, and settlements shifted to inland river

valleys with an intensification of terrestrial game and plant resources (Byrd and Raab 2007). However, more recent archaeological work has identified Middle Holocene period sites remaining along the coastline along San Diego Bay, Mission Bay, Peñasquitos Lagoon, San Elijo Lagoon, Santa Margarita River drainage, Las Flores Creek, and San Mateo Creek that show a continuous occupation from the Middle Holocene into the Late Holocene (Byrd and Raab 2007). Byrd and Raab argue that the larger drainage systems, such as San Elijo Lagoon, Las Flores Creek, and the Santa Margarita River Valley likely maintained more productive estuaries that provided resources for a continuous occupation through the Middle to Late Holocene (Byrd and Raab 2007).

During the La Jolla Period there is less evidence for trade networks or migrations of people than in the Late Holocene. Shell bead types found in Southern California have been identified in the western and northern Great Basin from the Middle Holocene period. However, the extent and variety of these trade networks are unknown. There is an argument that during the Middle Holocene, a migration of speakers of Uto-Aztecan languages migrated from the Great Basin into portions of Southern California, based on both archaeological and linguistic data, known as the Shoshonean Wedge, however additional research is needed (Byrd and Raab 2007). Overall, it is unknown if the people which created the La Jollan Complex archaeological sites are the same which created the San Dieguito, and the difference in the archaeological record shows different subsistence strategies based on location and availability of resources, if they represent different cultural traditions due to migration or peoples, or a combination of factors.

Besides the lessening of marine resources, approximately 5,000 years ago, archaeologists have not come to a consensus on identifying different phases within the La Jolla Complex, either due to environmental or cultural changes, and overall, the archaeological record during this lengthy time period remains very similar (Hale 2009; Laylander 2018). Little is known about the transition from the La Jolla Complex to the Late Prehistoric Period. Laylander reports that there is a relative scarcity of dates within archaeological sites from the period between 1300 B.C. to A.D. 200, but it is unknown if this represents a decline in population during the end of the Archaic Period, or a bias in research data (Laylander 2014a).

Late Holocene Period (A.D. ca. 500 – 800 to 1769), Late Prehistoric Period

It is unknown if the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period was caused by an adoption of new technologies by the same people living in San Diego during the La Jolla complex or was representative of a migration of people into San Diego County (Laylander 2014a). Regardless, the Late Prehistoric Period is defined by the introduction of the bow and arrow after approximately A.D. 500 and the use of ceramics after approximately A.D. 1000. Also, during this time mortuary practices changed from inhumations to cremations (Byrd and Raab 2007). Gallegos reports that there may have been a long period of transition between what archaeologists identify as the La Jolla Period and the Late Prehistoric Period, possibly over a thousand years, and that this transition is marked by an increase in the diversification of pressure flaked artifacts (Gallegos 2017:33). The Late Holocene Period is identified as a continuation of the cultural practices that were present during the initial Euro-American exploration of San Diego County and that were recorded during the Ethno-Historic Period (Byrd and Raab 2007).

During the Late Holocene Period subsistence strategies, as seen in the archaeological record, focused on smaller, but more plentiful resources such as hunting small marine fish, collecting smallest species of shellfish, small terrestrial mammals and seed plants. There is an increase in the use of *Donax* spp, shellfish, milling of plant seeds and nuts in inland locations, numerous hearth features along the coast in Torrey Pines

habitat, likely used to processes pint nuts, and an increase in agave roasting pits in the desert zone (Gallegos 2017).

Many of the Late Prehistoric Period archaeological sites are located inland and contain bedrock milling features, thought to relate to acorn or other seed processing. People lived in larger coastal and lower valley villages, that were located near permanent water sources. These villages acted as ceremonial and political centers, and may have been occupied, at least partially, year-round. Smaller villages and residential areas were inhabited seasonally and were located near subsistence resources or were used for specialized activities, especially in inland areas (Byrd and Raab 2007; Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). This may have led to an increase in community size, longer stays at the major residences and different societal organization. It is unknown if these changes in settlement patterns were caused by environmental factures, overuse of resources, population growth, or other reasons. It is possible that some of these changes were responses to the Medieval Climatic Anomaly between A.D. 1100 and 1300, which caused a temperature increase and drought across the area (Gallegos 2017). Evidence of formal or permanent residential or communal structures has not been identified in the archaeological record. However, early archaeological studies in the County by Rogers reported archaeological evidence of brush house structures, stone enclosures, sweathouses, hearths, roasting pits, granary bases, bedrock milling features, pictographs, and petroglyphs (Gallegos 2017). Most of the rock art in San Diego County has been attributed to the Late Prehistoric Period (Gallegos 2017).

Archaeological remains have identified over four dozen plant types used in San Diego County during this period (Byrd and Raab 2007). Within San Diego County, grass seeds had the highest frequencies or use, and there was less evidence for acorn exploitation. Hale (2009) reports that an intensive use of acorns in San Diego County did not take place until A.D. 1700 in conjunction with a greater use of ceramics at that time as well. The lower level of acorn usage in San Diego, visible in macro-botanical studies, is in contrast to a reliance on acorns as a major subsistence resource in other parts of Southern California (Byrd and Raab 2007; Hale 2009). Little is known about plant cultivation during the Late Holocene. There is evidence that a high number of plants that follow fires were used, but no major research projects have focused on proto-agriculture in San Diego County. Early Spanish accounts identify that the Native Americans were practicing cultivation of certain plants through burning and water diversion (Gallegos 2017).

Agriculture was in use along the Colorado River, east of San Diego County as early as A.D. 700 (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). However, little evidence of agricultural practices has been identified prehistorically in San Diego County. Within the Jacumba Valley region, ethno-historic evidence recorded Kumeyaay constructing small dams and ditches diverting water to terraces for agriculture, however Gifford reported this in 1930, as taking place in the first half of the nineteenth century, and it is unknown if it was practiced prior to the ethnohistoric period (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). Generally, while there is archaeological evidence for use of fire and the manipulation of grasses producing seeds, it is unknown the level of agricultural practices predating the mission period in San Diego County (Schaefer and Laylander 2007).

Ceramic use entered the San Diego region during the Late Prehistoric Period, with a wide variety of Late Prehistoric dates for the introduction of ceramics in various parts of the County (Gallegos 2017; Hale 2009;

Schaefer and Laylander 2007). Shackley reports that ceramics were not identified west of the mountains within San Diego County prior to A.D. 1300 (2004) but were present in the Lake Cahuilla region as early as A.D. 700, and there were at least five ceramic types present in the desert by A.D. 1000 (2004). Meanwhile Schaefer and Laylander believe that ceramics were in use at the cast by A. D. 800 (2007) and Gallegos reports a range of ceramic use in County (2017). There is a consensus that ceramic use spread from the eastern deserts into the center of San Diego County, Kumeyaay territory, and then spread to northern San Diego County, into the Luiseño territory, after it was in use in the Kumeyaay territory. Ceramic use within the region, especially in the area inhabited by the Tipai, was very diverse and included large food and water storage ollas, parching trays, paint pots, ceramic anvils, canteens, scoops, ceramic dance rattles, and effigy vessels (Shackley 2004). Clay sources include residual clays from the Peninsular Ranges to the coast, identified as Tizon Brownware, identified by the brown color and high inclusions of mica and angular granite. Clay sources east of the Peninsular ranges resulted in a ligher buff-colored ceramics, with less inclusions, known as Buff Ware. While more common in the territory in which they were made, both types are found across the region with a much larger variety of ceramic types found within the Colorado Desert area in eastern San Diego County (Schaefer and Laylander 2007; Shackley 2004).

Archaeological evidence shows that there was a decline in usage of large mammals and a focus on small terrestrial mammals, especially rabbits (Christenson 1990). This subsistence practice is linked to the use of bow and arrows in the Late Prehistoric Period. The earliest arrow points, small projectile points, have been dated in San Diego County is between A.D. 490 to 650 and A.D. 690 (Hale 2009). By A.D. 1000 small projectile points have been identified across San Diego County in large numbers (Hale 2009). Two main projectile point types are found within the Late Prehistoric Period, the Cottonwood Triangular and the Desert Side-Notch and some typologies have added a third category, Dos Cabezas Serrated (Laylander 2014b; McDonald 1994). Projectile points and lithic raw materials in general are consistent between the coastal and eastern areas of the County during the Late Prehistoric period, further implying that the western and eastern site of the territory were occupied by the same peoples seasonally.

Common lithic materials for formed tools, primarily projectile points include chert, jasper, agate, silicified wood, rhyolite, wonderstone, quartz, obsidian, and Santiago Peak metavolcanics (Shackley 2004; Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). The wonderstone found in San Diego County derives from the Rainbow Rock source in the Colorado Desert (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). Dietler reports that during the Late Prehistoric Period, for all lithic use, there was a preference for obsidian followed by cryptocrystalline silicates and then volcanic material. However, while statically, there was a preferred material type, it was more advantageous to use material that was readily available, rather than moving large amounts of preferred material far distances (Dietler 2000). In addition, Obsidian Butte obsidian is found across the County and access to that resources do not appear to have been controlled by one group (Dietler 2000).

Besides the creation of the small projectile points, which are ubiquitous in Late Prehistoric sites, and were often carefully made, Schaefer and Laylander characterize lithic technology from this period as “expedient” (2007:252) and in general it appears that tools were created as need from available materials and discarded after use. Gallegos (2017) also supports that lithic technologies were similar through time, with a focus on a direct response to the tools needed and the quality of local lithic material. The small projectile points in abundance during the Late Prehistoric Period could utilize poorer quality material than the large projectile points within the Early and Middle Holocene, as shown with the use of poor-quality Obsidian Butte obsidian

and Piedra de Lumbre (PDL). Generally, local volcanic material was used to make scraper tools, whilelocal granitic and sandstone was used for groundstone tools (Gallegos 2017). Overall lithic technology, besides projectile points, tends to be stable over time across San Diego County, with the only clearly chronologically identifiable lithic technology as the change in projectile point type. Groundstone tools show a greater effort of manufacture, especially sandstone metates,other volcanic pestles, and metates than flaked lithic tools (Gallegos 2017).

During the Late Prehistoric Period, there is an increase in archaeological sites within the Colorado Desert, in eastern San Diego County. The Colorado Desert archaeological sites have range of radiocarbon dates from cal A.D. 135 to 645 (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). While located within Imperial County, Obsidian Butte was a major resource of lithic material in San Diego County during the Late Prehistoric Period. Obsidian Butte obsidian was available during periods of low water within Lake Cahuilla. Obsidian Butte obsidian is found across Late Prehistoric archaeological sites within San Diego County during the last 1,000 years and made up as much as 10 percent of some debitage assemblages in coastal and interior San Diego sites (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). The Colorado Desert was a major source of additional lithic material types found in San Diego County archaeological sites, including chert, chalcedony, basalt, rhyolite, quartz, and others.

After 1,300 B.P., cremation was common practice across San Diego County, and was practiced during the Ethno-Historic Period by both the Kumeyaay and the Luiseño (Gallegos 2017). It is thought that this practice came from the north or east, and it is unknown if the transition from inhumations to cremations was adopted for religious,population reasons, or to control the spread of disease (Gallegos 2017).

Late Period sites are plentiful across San Diego County,Gallegos argues that it is unknown if the Late Period sites in San Diego County are found frequently due to an increase in population during this period, especially inland, or due to the result of more recent sites not being buried by silt and sediment like Early and Middle Holocene sites, and thereby hidden from the archaeological record (Gallegos 2017).

Ethnohistoric Period

During the ethno-historic period, two Native American groups inhabited San Diego County: the Luiseño and the Kumeyaay. During this period, Native American people were generally referred to in association with the Mission system. Thus, the Native Americans living in northern San Diego County, associated with the Mission San Luis Rey, were known as the Luiseño, and the peoples in the southern portion of the County, associated with the Mission San Diego de Alcalá, were known as the Diegueño. The term Kumeyaay, or Ipai and Tipai, is modernly used instead of Diegueño.

The Kumeyaay territory ranged from between Agua Hedionda Lagoon and Batiquitos Lagoon in the northwest, east through present day Escondido to the southern end of the Salton Sea and then southeast through the Sonoran Desert into Mexico, and the southwestern boundary was around Todos Santos Bay in Baja California, Mexico, south of Ensenada (Luomala 1978). Four to six dialects were present within the Kumeyaay territory, and northernmost groups referred to themselves as Ipai, while those in the southern portions of the Kumeyaay territory refer to themselves as the Kamiai, Kamiyahi, or Tipai (Kroeber 1976). Ipai and Tipai were thought to be two distinct dialects of Kumeyaay, which was part of the Yuman Family

of the Hokan Stock (Lightfoot 2005). The Ipai were present immediately south of the Luiseño, with the southern boundary near the San Diego Bay and generally following the San Diego River Valley eastward. The Tipai were present south of the San Diego River Valley into Mexico (Gallegos 2017).

Subsistence cycles of the Kumeyaay were seasonal and generally focused on an east-west or coast-to-desert route based around the availability of vegetal foods, while hunting added a secondary food source to gathering practices (Luomala 1978; Shackley 2004). The Kumeyaay lived in the foothills on the edge of the Colorado Desert in the winter, in the mountains in the spring, and in the inland valleys in the summer, although all settlements of a clan would be occupied throughout the year (Spier 1923). A clan's seasonal movement would be based on several major staple plants and a small number of people would arrive at a campsite to begin gathering in the vicinity of the staple crop, soon to be followed by a larger number. Staples included acorns, mesquite, cactus fruits, seeds, and piñon nuts (Luomala 1978). Spier (1923) goes into detail regarding the use of acorns, which are collected in the fall, and then stored to dry until the following February when they are processed by cracking them open, crushing them using a mortar and pestle, and leaching them. Cacti and succulents were used in greater quantity in the eastern side of the Kumeyaay territory, including agaves, Barrel Cactus, chollas, prickly pears, and yuccas (Luomala 1978).

Ethnographic and archaeological sources show the Kumeyaay using the following plant sources: California Buckwheat, Blue Dicks, Canary grasses, Chia, Native Barley, Pitseed Goosefoot, Tarweeds, Wild Cucumber, Blue Elderberry, California Juniper Berries, Jojoba, Holly-leafed Cherry, Leomonadeberry, Manzanitas, Oaks, Pinyon, Yucca, Prickly-pears, and others (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). Meat sources included rodents, lizards, some snakes, insects, larvae, deer, and birds. Most hunting was performed by men, either alone or in informal parties (Luomala 1978). Rabbit was the most abundant source of meat, and was often caught in communal drives using nets, fences, or fires along with rabbit sticks or bows and arrows (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). Other food sources within coastal environments include abalones, clams, mussels, marine snails, caterpillars, nearshore fishes, and marine birds (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009; Luomala 1978). Some limited agriculture was present in the east, consisting of the planting of maize, beans, and melons. The flood plain agriculture practiced in the eastern river valleys, was used by the same groups that practiced hunting and gathering in other areas of the Kumeyaay territory (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009).

The Kumeyaay were loosely patrilineal, exogamous, and each group or clan was associated with a restricted locality, probably their summer home, called *cimul* or *gentes* (Luomala 1978; Spier 1923; Shackley 2004). Often several lineages lived together in a residential base. The number of residents, both full time or seasonally, is unknown. A hereditary male chief was present in each clan (Luomala 1978). Members of each clan had communal rights to the land and resources within their boundaries. The woman in the marriage were generally from another settlement, and if both agreed the couple would move to the man's father's house or would build a house nearby. While generally marriage was patrilocal, it was not uncommon for a couple to live with the woman's family. Both the husband or wife could leave the marriage if they wished.

Houses were made of Tule of California bulrush (Waterman 1910). In the center of villages was a circular dance ground, made of hard packed soils, where dances took place. Songs and dances were often accompanied by a turtle or tortoise shell rattle, wooden flute or whistle, or a bull-roarer, which was swung around the head to make a loud roaring sound. Tobacco was smoked from a stone pipe and was used primarily in ceremonies. Tobacco smoking is also referenced in Kumeyaay mythology (Waterman 1910).

Kumeyaay religion was a mixture of the newer Chungichnish religion and older religious practices and shared many similarities with the Luiseño (Kroeber 1976; Waterman 1910). It is believed that the Chungichnish religion formed in the north and spread south to the islands of Santa Catalina and San Clemente, then to the San Juan Capistrano region and finally into San Diego County through the Luiseño (DuBois 1908). The Chungichnish religion did not reach the southern boundary of the Kumeyaay territory

until very late in time, possibly as late as the American period, and was practiced less in the southern Kumeyaay territory (Kroeber 1976). Kroeber reports that these religious practices were not called Chungichnish by the Kumeyaay, rather they were called *awik* meaning "western". The cult centered around the boys' initiation ceremony in which toloache, *Datura meteloides,* was drunk. Shamans were present and were the principal performers in Chungichnish ceremonies (Spier 1923). All who took part of the toloache initiation ceremony received a shaman's powers, to a varying degree (DuBois 1908). Practicing the ceremonies of the cult protected the people from evils such as snake bites, and other misfortunes. The girls' ceremony, *Atanuk,* was for their physiological wellbeing in their future life, centered around motherhood.

During the girls' adolescence ceremony, a pit was dug for several girls to lie down in, it was then lined with stones and a large fire was built in it, then the fire was put out and the pit was filled with herbs and the girls were seated in the pit, and additional ceremonies took place within the pit. A crescent shaped stone was heated and placed between their legs, and the girls would wear certain items and songs and dances are performed around the pit. During the ceremony the girl's face was tattooed. The girls remained in the pit for at least one week and up to four weeks.

The boys' adolescence ceremony, unlike the girls, was an initiation ceremony. First, the boys drank *Datura meteloides*, then they were taught certain dances and songs. The boys then fell asleep and had a vision. When they awoke the next morning, they were given large amounts of water, had a bath or swam, and were then painted black with white powder blown on them. They then fasted for six days. Additional dances and songs were learned, and ceremonies were performed for the next month. The boys' ceremony ended with the creation of a ground painting. The ground painting was a circle, showing the visible limits of the earth, animals associated with the Chungichnish cult, and other features. The ground painting was then destroyed at the end of the ceremony. The ceremony ended when a human figure, but with a tail, was placed in a pit and covered specifically with stones. The boys were placed in the pit and hopped from stone to stone. Afterwards the figure was buried in the pit, and a dance was performed ending the ceremony (Waterman 1910). Spier adds that the boys only took the *Datura meteloides* once in their lives, and the old men watched out for the boys during the ceremony, which was often held during the winter.

Waterman (1910) reported that the Kumeyaay believed that the souls of people have a continued existence after death and that the spirts of the dead go to the east, and the spirits of those that died are still associated with their places and objects. After death the mourning ritual, *Keruk*, was performed in which the deceased were cremated, and the ashes were gathered and placed into a jar of pottery and either buried or placed between rocks. They body was burned so that the spirit would not return. The deceased's property was collected to use in the Mourning ceremony, which took place on the year anniversary of the death. During the ceremony the deceased's clothing and any other property was burned during a large gathering.

Other ceremonies and dances included the Feather Ceremony, the Whirling Dance (*Tapakwrip)*, Image Burning Ceremony, the Eagle Ceremony which was a ceremony held on the anniversary of the death of the leader of the dances, the War Dance (*Horloi)*, and the Fire Ceremony. East was the primary ceremonial direction, and ceremonial enclosures open to the east. East was also associated with the color white, south with green-blue, west with black, and north with red.

The Shaman was called the *Kwasiyai*, and was born a shaman. Waterman (1910) report that disease was caused by deleterious substances in the body, which must be sucked out. The Shaman cured individuals by sucking blood or the diseased object through the mouth or through a pipe, kneading and pressing and blowing tobacco smoke on the diseased person.

Kroeber (1925) reports that the Kumeyaay origin story is similar to that of other Yuman speaking people in Southern California. Mankind and all things in the world are born from mother earth, with either the sky or night as the father. The divinity Wiyot is not the creator rather the first born. However, Waterman (2010)

reports that there are two separate mythologies regarding creation and that in addition to the divinity Wiyot. DuBois (1904) recorded that the Kumeyaay came from *Wik-a-mee* or *Wikami*, which was a mountain in the Colorado River region, that all the Indians came from that place and only had one language. Shackley (2004) recorded that Tom Lucas, an ethnographic source from Laguna Mountain, told a similar story that they came from "Spirit Mountain". Additionally, the spirits of all the dead people return to the mountain to dance (Spier 1923). Shackley states that the Kumeyaay origin story parallels the archaeological evidence in that sometime after A.D. 1,000, a large number of Kumeyaay ancestors moved into the present territory and that, archaeologically, the relationship between the Kumeyaay ancestors and the populations living at the coast is not entirely known. Tom Lucas reported that the *Kwaaymii*, of the people living in the Laguna Mountains, were created by the Great Spirit, *Amaayahaa*, who put life into their bodies made of dirt, in their current location, and his people did not migrate from a different area (Cline 1984).

Waterman reported that there was a wonderful being called Chaup, and that several myths center on Chaup. Chaup named many of the plants and animals and marked them, and he also first brought storms and disease into the world. Chaup's physical manifestation is a ball of lightning or a shooting star (DuBois 1904; Miskwish 2016).

The Kumeyaay calendar was divided into six divisions, with 13 lunar months and four seasons. The calendar was used to know when to harvest plants and administer medicines. The Kumeyaay tracked the equinoxes and solstices, and both solar and lunar eclipses. The winter solstice was the most important date on the calendar, with the fall equinox being the start of the year as it also marked the acorn harvest (Miskwish 2016). Constellations were reflected in pictographs, petroglyphs, and cupules. Constellations played an important part of the puberty ceremonies, other constellations represent creation stories, and other stories, such as death relate to the solstice and equinox. Observatories could be rock cairns, rock alignments, or even a singly placed rock (Miskwish 2016).

Waterman (1910) also recorded the Kumeyaay played several gambling games, some of which may been introduced historically. One such game, peon, was still played during Waterman's research and is thought to be an ancient practice. Peon was mentioned in the Chaup myth and is played ceremonially. Peon is played on two sides of four players each and involves guessing and reading the other player's expressions.

Historic Period

San Diego history can be divided into three periods: the Spanish, Mexican, and American periods. The overview of the Historic Period is summarized below from the HRG (2001).

Spanish Period (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 Gaspar 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 Junipero Serra arrived in July of the same year to find the Presidio serving mostly as a hospital. The Spanish built a primitive mission and presidio structure on the hill near the river. The first chapel was built of wooden stakes and had a roof made of tule reeds. Brush huts and temporary shelters were also built.

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

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

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

Mexican Period (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 Alcala fared little better. In 1842, 100 Indians lived under the care of the friars and only a few main buildings were habitable (Pourade 1963:11-12, 17-18). The town and the ship landing area (La Playa) were now the centers of activity in Mexican San Diego.

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

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

American Period (1846-Present)

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

However, the Californio 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 the onset of the Civil War, 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.

University Community Plan Update Project Area History

Prehistory and Spanish Period

During the prehistoric and ethnohistoric periods a large village site was located along the western boundary of the UCPU project area. In addition, archaeological records show that the UCPU project area was heavily used not only for procurement of natural plant and animal resources, but also for the numerous small canyons and drainages which provided sources of fresh water and provided travel routes between inland and coastal settlements.

Early Spanish colonial use of the UCPU project area was focused on the western boundary of the UCPU project area, along the coastal canyons. Following initial contact and the establishment of El Presidio Reál de San Diego, a Spanish exploration party departed on July 14, 1769, on a trip north to Monterey (Carrico 1977). The expedition, led by Don Gaspár de Portolá, was started as part of a larger plan to map the coastal regions of New California and to discover new locations for missions and presidios (Carrico 1977). Father Juan Crespí, a Franciscan who had previously aided Father Junipero Serra in initializing the mission chain in New California, accompanied Portolá along his journey, recording informative notes about the newly explored areas (Carrico 1977). Crespí noted that following the departure of the base camp at the foot of Presidio Hill, the exploration party followed existing Native American trails that proceeded northward along False Bay (Mission Bay). At the mouth of Rose Canyon, the party encountered a large village which they named Rinconada (Carrico 1977), immediately to the west of the UCPU Project area (San Diego Archaeological Center 2002). Following their visit at Rinconada, the expedition continued northeast through a sheltered valley and up a portion of Rose Canyon, in which they camped for one night. The Spanish expedition continued their trek the next morning, continuing north through Rose Canyon, across the Miramar Mesa, and then west into a valley (potentially either Soledad or Sorrento Valley) which was named Valle de Santa Ysabel after the Queen of Portugal (Carrico 1977).

As the expedition neared what is now Sorrento Valley, Crespí described that the valley looked “to us to be nothing less than a cultivated cornfield or farm, on account of its mass of verdure” (Palou 1926 cited in Carrico 1977). On a small knoll next to the valley, the exploratory team saw a village containing six brush houses, and the team proceeded into the village after ascertaining that the natives were receptive (Carrico 1977). The village was named Ystagua or Estagua, after the Spanish explorers adapted the local name, but was also later called Ranchería de la Nuestra Señora de la Soledad in mission records (Merriam 1968 cited in Carrico 1977). After resting for a night at Ystagua, the exploration continued north, entering San Dieguito

Valley, which was renamed San Jacome de la Marca by Crespí (Carrico 1977). Upon arriving, Portolá made camp near a large pool of fresh water, west of present day El Camino Real. The exploration party left San Dieguito on July 16, 1769, heading up a curving canyon across Rancho Santa Fe and north on El Camino Real to Escondido Creek (Carrico 1977). From Escondido Creek, the expedition moved north and west, travelling to San Alejo (San Elijo), which was later renamed to Batiquitos, and then crossing Agua Hedionda Creek on July 17 (Carrico 1977).

The village of Ystagua is significant to the UCPU project area as it represents the closest of the documented Iipai villages during the ethnohistoric period, and is located adjacent to the eastern boundary of the UCPU project area. The village site was a large central village and home of the Captain (Kwaaypaay) band (Shipek 1976). From Ystagua the Kwaaypaay oversaw all use of Torrey Pines Bluff, adjacent beaches and the coastal lagoon, and several satellite villages from the coast inland to Poway. The Kwaaypaay maintained control of Torrey Pines, a unique regional resource, and the pines were maintained and protected from damage (Shipek 1976). Ystagua was an important center for trade and interaction throughout Southern California, and the Kwayyapaay maintained close relationships with the villages of Pamo and Mesa Grande, as well as coastal villages around San Diego, Mission Bay, and coastal locations within North San Diego County (Shipek 1976).

Following initial contact with the Spanish explorers, the inhabitants of Ystagua had repeated contact with the Spaniards over the next several years. The village was recorded in the mission records as Rancheria de Nuestra Señora del la Soledad or Rancho Santa Maria de Los Peñasquitos (Carrico and Day 1981). Between 1774 and 1800, Spanish priests baptized 142 individuals at the village, including 105 children, 27 women, and 10 men, although the exact records are incomplete as it was common practice for Spanish priests to baptize deceased individuals (Carrico and Day 1981). In 1775, 18 Kumeyaay villages joined together and stormed the Presidio and the Mission San Diego de Alcala. Ystagua and many coastal villages did not participate against the Spaniards. Following the uprising, repeated contact with Spanish missionaries continued until 1800, at which time the last baptism was recorded at the village. Although other coastal villages continued to provide neophytes to the Mission, no additional converts came from Ystagua, suggesting the village may have been abandoned (Carrico and Day 1981).

During its heyday, the village of Ystagua was a socio-economic hub for Southern California indigenous peoples. Coastal access for inland groups and access to foothill and mountain environments for coastal traders was made possible through Peñasquitos Creek, along the northern boundary of the UCPU project area. The drainage not only provided a preferential access route between coastal and inland communities but also ample natural resources for local inhabitants. As time passed, the same resources were eventually relied upon by the Spanish and, later, Mexican ranchers.

Mexican Period

Following the relinquishment of Spanish territories to the newly established Mexican government in 1821, eastern Peñasquitos Creek became the new site for the Rancho de los Peñasquitos, now the present-day site of the Johnson-Taylor Adobe, located outside of and east-northeast of the UCPU project area. The site presently consists of a historic structure which was constructed on top of a long-term Native American habitation site. The prehistoric site, originally recorded by R.H. Norwood in 1977, was explored by RECON in 1985 and was found to have been in regular use approximately between 5,800 B.C. to 1840 A.D. The habitation site was located around a natural spring which was supplemented by the seasonal flow of Los Peñasquitos Creek (Smith and Kraft 2013).

The historic adobe was constructed later during the middle of the nineteenth century. During the Mexican Period, Captain Francisco Maria Ruiz was granted the Rancho de los Peñasquitos, a private rancho that encompassed nearly 8,500 acres (Pourade 1963 cited in Smith and Kraft 2013), within which Ruiz built the Ruiz-Alvarado Adobe near the convergence of Lopez Canyon and Los Peñasquitos Canyon. A second tract

of land was petitioned for and granted to Ruiz, named El Cuervo, encompassing the western half of Peñasquitos Canyon. Portions of this second land grant are present within the UCPU. The El Cuervo Adobe was constructed within the western portion of Los Peñasquitos Canyon (P-37-021999), most likely during the 1830s (Hector 1993). Ruiz later deeded the Rancho de los Peñasquitos and the El Cuervo land grants to his friend Francisco Maria Alvarado, whose family occupied the eastern adobe dwelling. Later, around 1857, Alvarado's daughter married Captain George Alonzo Johnson, and both were given the title to Rancho de los Peñasquitos in 1862 (Smith and Kraft 2013). A small adobe structure was constructed directly south of the present-day location of the Native American occupation site.

In 1862, the Johnson Adobe (now known as the Johnson-Taylor Adobe) was constructed. Several additional structures and outbuildings were added around the original adobe through 1868. The ranch was later sold to Jacob Taylor in 1885, who remodeled the ranch house and converted it to a house-hotel and stagecoach stop for a short while, servicing areas between the hotel and the Del Mar railroad station (Hector 1991b cited in Smith and Kraft 2013). In 1913 the entire ranch burned down, however it was rebuilt and used as a bunkhouse up until 1940, when it was remodeled again to include updated lavatory and kitchen facilities (Hector 1991 cited in Smith and Kraft 2013).

During this period Rose Canyon, which was called La Cañada de las Yeguas, was used to raise horses (San Diego Archaeological Center 2002).

American Period

Camp Callan

In 1940, Camp Callan was created as part of U.S. military preparation efforts for World War II. The camp's purpose was to serve as a coastal defense position that could defend San Diego from potential attacks and to serve as a training facility for coastal defense artillery units (Jow and Cooley 2018). Seven hundred ten acres were leased from the City of San Diego by the United States Army to create the camp, with additional acreage being granted from private sources. Camp Callan was located on Torrey Pines Mesa bordering the Pacific Ocean and measured 3 miles long by a half-mile wide. Initial construction of the camp occurred between October and November 1940. The camp occupied a rectangular area of land, with the layout consisting of a functional block and grid pattern. Each block housed a different battalion or operational facility in addition to its own set of barracks and mess halls (Jow and Cooley 2018). Camp Callan opened in 1941, and at its height covered 23 blocks and trained 15,000 servicemen in each 13-week training cycle. Following the end of World War II in 1945, the City of San Diego retook possession of the camp in 1946 and deconstructed the entire facility, selling off the lumber, plumbing, and electrical fixtures (Jow and Cooley 2018). Following deconstruction, the area formerly housing Camp Callan remained undeveloped until 1956, when a special city election granted 100 acres of the former camp site to be allocated for the construction of a public golf course with the remaining acreage being donated to the State of California. The development of the golf course was given to William F. Bell Jr., whose father William F. Bell Sr. was a legendary course architect who had previously envisioned a wind- and sea-swept course design to provide golfers both rugged play and breathtaking surroundings (City of San Diego 2020).

Camp Mathews

Within the current UCSD campus the U.S. Marine Corps leased the land from the City of San Diego, and developed a rifle range, campsite, and parade ground. By 1924 additional support buildings were constructed. By 1942 the camp was called Camp Matthews and consisted of 577 acres. The area was active for training during World War II and by 1949 it contained 15 active gunnery ranges, which measured up to 1,000 yards in length. In 1962 the Navy transferred the land to UCSD and by 1964 the military had completely left the area (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2017).

Torrey Pines Reserve

The area encompassing the Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve has long been a place of interest, dating back as far as the early Spanish explorers, who referred to the areas as *Punto de Los Arboles* or "Point of Trees (Schulman n.d.(a)). As groves of trees were uncommon along the Southern California coast, Spanish explorers used the area as both a landmark and as a warning for ships that they were too close to shore in foggy weather. The first modern account of the Torrey pine occurred in 1850. Prior to 1850, these trees were referred to as Soledad Pines, meaning Solitary Pines (Schulman n.d.(a)). In 1850, the same year that California joined the United States, Dr. Charles Christopher Parry was in San Diego as a botanist for the U.S.-Mexico Boundary Survey. Parry was a medical doctor with an interest in botany, with specific interest in why plants grew where they did and how Native Americans used local species. The area encompassing the Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve was brought to his attention by Dr. John Le Conte, an entomologist. Parry studied the tree and named it for his mentor, Dr. John Torrey, who was one of the leading botanists of his time (Schulman n.d.(a)). Although Parry named the pine after his mentor, Torrey never was able to visit and examine the trees himself, although Parry did send him samples of seeds, branches, and cones (Schulman n.d.(a)). In 1883, Parry revisited the area and was surprised at the lack of protection for the groves of Torrey pines. He later composed a historical and scientific account of the pine, emphasizing the need to protect the rare species, all of which was presented to the San Diego Society of Natural History (Schulman n.d.(b)). In 1885, the San Diego County Board of Supervisors started posting signs citing a reward of $100 for the apprehension of anyone vandalizing a Torrey pine. Additional calls for protection came in 1888 by botanist J.G. Lemmon of the newly formed California State Board of Forestry, who suggested that appropriate legislation be mandated to protect the tree (Schulman n.d.(b)). However, in 1890, tracts of pueblo lands in San Diego were leased for cattle and sheep grazing, and numerous Torrey pines were cut and hauled away to be used for firewood during efforts to clear the land for grazing use.

In 1899, the City Council passed an ordinance to designate 364 acres of pueblo lands as a public park, although the ordinance contained no provisions for protecting the rare trees (Schulman n.d.(b)). Between 1908 and 1911, Ellen Browning Scripps acquired two additional pueblo lots and will them to the people of San Diego, effectively adding the North Grove and estuary areas to the park. In 1916, Guy Fleming and Ralph Sumner conducted botanical studies at the park and detailed damages caused by picnickers and campers, calling for additional measures of protection of the Torrey pines. The call was heeded by Ms. Scripps, who spearheaded a preservation movement for the park. In 1921, Ms. Scripps and the City Park Commission appointed Guy Fleming as the first custodian of the park. A year later, Ms. Smith retained Ralph Cornell, a well-known landscape architect, to determine a long-term plan for the park (Schulman n.d.(b)). Cornell's 3-part plan called for restrictions to changing the original landscape, restrictions to introducing non-native plants or features to the park, and restrictions on over-cultivating the Torrey pines (Schulman n.d.(b)).

During the early to mid-20th century, the Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve continued to expand. In 1922, Ms. Scripps financed the construction of the Torrey Pines Lodge, which was constructed using adobe bricks. The lodge was styled after the Hopi houses of the Arizona desert, and was completed in February 1923 (Schulman n.d.(c)). The Lodge was a restaurant with stumpy tables, chintz curtains, lampshades constructed of Torrey pine needles, and a jukebox. The structure is currently used as the Ranger Station and Visitor Center, with the ranger office being the former kitchen and food storage area (Schulman n.d.(c)).

In 1924, the San Diego City Council added other pueblo lands to the park at the requests for expansion by the City Park Commission and other civic groups. Following the inclusion of the additional lands, the park now comprised approximately 1,000 acres of cliffs, canyons, mesas, and beach (Schulman n.d.(d)). Between 1928 and 1930, the League to Save Torrey Pines won against a proposed cliff road above the beach. With the beginning of World War II, the United States Army leased 750 acres of Torrey Pines Mesa from the City of San Diego to be designated as Camp Callan and to be used for training purposes (Schulman n.d.(d)). The portion of Camp Callan within the park extended from the southernmost boundaries of Torrey Pines Paro towards the Muir Campus of UC San Diego. The camp opened January 1941 and closed

November 1945, with the park itself kept open to the public during this span. Following the closing of Camp Callan, the military buildings were torn down and used for lumber to build homes for veterans (Schulman n.d.(d)).

Although the park lands afforded some protection for the Torrey pines from over-cultivation, the authority of the San Diego Department of Parks & Recreation did not have legal authority to protect the trees and other endangered species. In 1956, a special city election resulted in the donation of the nearly-1,000-acre park to the State of California in order to gain a higher level of protection. Approximately 100 acres of the park were appropriated for the construction of a public golf course. In 1959, the State Park became official, and in 2007 the nomenclature was changed to Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve (Schulman n.d.(d)). In 1970, the Torrey Pines Natural Reserve Extension was acquired following efforts of local conservation groups who were concerned with the bulldozing of Torrey pines on the north side of Los Peñasquitos lagoon for residential development. The 1970 Extension added approximately 197 acres and 1,500 trees (Schulman n.d.(d)).

University of California, San Diego

Prior to the American Period, the lands which house the area that is now UC San Diego remained largely undeveloped. During the Spanish Period, this area remained unchanged due to its distance from the mission, presidio, and pueblo. This area later became part of the 48,000-acres which were designated as San Diego's publicly owned pueblo lands and was used primarily for cattle grazing (Jow and Cooley 2018). Following the end of the Mexican-American War in 1848, the United States Congress enacted the Act of 1851 which installed procedures for gaining clear titles to lands claimed by individual rancho grantees. The Act of 1851 also detailed procedures for gaining titles to pueblo lands, which had been claimed by the municipal authorities of the former Mexican pueblos (Jow and Cooley 2018). Three years later, in 1854, the Board of United States Land Commissioners confirmed San Diego's claim to its pueblo lands, but the official patent was not issued until 1874. During this time, the area housing UC San Diego remained undeveloped (Jow and Cooley 2018). Development within the area immediately to the west of the UCPU Project Area began in 1910, after several years of use for biological research. By 1925 the campus was called the Scripps Institution of Oceanography (Jow and Cooley 2018). Development on the University of California, San Diego main campus began in 1960 on what was the former Camp Matthews and the first undergraduates begin in 1964 (UC San Diego 2020)

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway

The rail line bisecting the Project Area through Rose Canyon, and immediately east of the eastern boundary of the UCPU Project Area, was originally constructed between 1882 and 1885 by the California Southern Railroad, and was known as the Surf Line (Bryant 1974). The rail line connected San Diego to Los Angeles and contributed to a population boom in San Diego County in the late 1880s. By 1895 the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway had purchased the rail line. By 1912 there was a train stop in Rose Canyon, and in the 1920s the Elvira Station was constructed, near the southwestern boundary of the UCPU Project area, the station closed in the 1950s (San Diego Archaeological Center 2002). The rail line within Rose Canyon frequently washed out, from floods in 1883, 1994, and 1916. The Surf Line, passing through Rose Canyon, was heavily utilized for decades as a passenger and freight rail, and during World War I and II (Bryant 1974).

Rose Canyon

During the American Period mail service began along the road through Rose Canyon in 1847, and passenger stage coaches traveled the route starting in 1869 (San Diego Archaeological Center 2002). Clay from Rose Canyon was used to make bricks, and Louis Rose, for whom the canyon was named, was one of the first to purchase land in the area, and he constructed a tannery along with maintaining a vineyard, garden, tobacco plants, and grazing pastures in the canyon (Harrison 2004). A portion of Rose Canyon was declared an open

space park in 1979 and was chartered by the City of San Diego Park and Recreation Department in 1992 (San Diego Archaeological Center 2002).

3. METHODS

Methods used to assess the cultural resources sensitivity of the UCPU project area include record searches from local repositories and archival research. No archaeological field survey was conducted for this study.

RECORD SEARCHES

Dudek conducted a record search of the CHRIS held by the SCIC for the UCPU project area and a one-quarter mile record search radius on March 18, 2020. The record search included all previously conducted cultural resource studies, previously recorded cultural resources and historic addresses and a review of the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directory (Appendix B).

A record search of the SLF held by the NAHC was requested on March 11, 2020. The NAHC responded on March 19, 2020 that the results were positive. The NAHC also provided a list of 16 tribal organizations and individuals to contact for additional information. Tribal consultation in accordance with Senate Bill (SB) 18 was initiated by the City of San Diego in July 2021 for the Blueprint San Diego project which specified the proposed CPU, the City received responses from two tribes. On July 23, 2021, Ray Teran from the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians provided comments on the project. The City of San Diego responded to the correspondence from the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians on July 26, 2021. On August 13, 2021, Dennen Pelton from the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians provided a response to the notice, identifying the project as being outside of the Band's specific Area of Historic Interest. Additional notices will be sent 45 and 10 days prior to the City Council hearing on the project. All correspondence pertaining to the NAHC is included in Appendix C.

A record search of the archaeological records held by the SDMOM for the UCPU Project area and a one-quarter mile record search radius was requested on March 25, 2020. The SDMOM is currently closed and the record search results are not available.

A record search of the archaeological records held by California Department of Parks and Recreation for the Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve was requested on March 12, 2020. On March 24, 2020 Nicole Turner, San Diego Coast District Archaeologist, provided record search results for the Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve within the UCPU Project area.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Historic aerial photographs and maps, provided by historicaerials.com and USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer, of the UCPU project area were examined. In addition, Red Tail conducted a search of the General Land Office (GLO) maps and records provided by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) including land patents, survey plats and field notes, land status records and other historic documents.

4. RESULTS

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH RESULTS

SCIC Record Search Results

The SCIC record search results indicate a total of 430 cultural resources studies have been completed within the UCPU project area and one-quarter mile search radius (Table 1). Two hundred fifty-five of the previously conducted studies have intersected the UCPU project area and 93% of the UCPU project area has been previously evaluated for cultural resources. One hundred seventy-four of the previously conducted studies have addressed areas outside of the UCPU but within the one-quarter mile search radius.

The April 2023 records search data was compared to the data provided to Red Tail Environmental in 2020 an additional 30 cultural resources studies have been completed within the UCPU project area and one-quarter mile search radius. 27 of the added cultural resources studies intersect with the UCPU project area.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Studies within 0.25-Mi. of the UCPU Project Area

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the UCPU
SD-00007	1979	Day, Sandra, Franklin, Randy, and Carrico, Richard L.	Archaeological Investigation at Site W-1761: Torrey Pines Science Park Unit 3	Intersects
SD-00012	1979	Multi Systems Associates, Inc	Sorrento Valley Industrial Park Unit 8	Outside
SD-00154	1976	Berryman, Stanley R.	Archaeological Investigation of: The La Jolla University Estates Property, A Subsurface Testing Program.	Outside
SD-00182	1986	Barter, Eloise Richards	Torrey Pines State Reserves Resource Management Plan	Intersects
SD-00210	1985	Cardenas, Sean D. and Mary Robbins Wade	Cultural Resource Inventory and Significance Assessment: Eastgate Industrial Center.	Intersects
SD-00220	1977	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological/History Survey of the University City Senior High School Site.	Intersects
SD-00230	1977	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological Study of the Commercial Proposed Sorrento Valley R&D Complex.	Outside
SD-00279	1978	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological Study of the Proposed Wong Sorrento Industrial Buildings San Diego	Outside
SD-00281	1978	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological Study of the Proposed Sorrento West Industrial Complex San Diego, California.	Intersects
SD-00283	1978	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological Study of the Roselle Street/Shell Oil Project.	Intersects
SD-00292	1977	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological Study of the Sorrento Valley Road Pipeline Project.	Intersects
SD-00308	1980	Carrico, Richard and Keith Roades	Archaeological Survey of Miramar Auto Center Project.	Intersects
SD-00310	1978	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological Investigation of the University City High School Project: Archaeological Sites W-1273 and W-1274.	Intersects
SD-00328	1975	Carrico, Richard L.	Rimbach Property Archaeology Report	Outside
SD-00334	1978	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological/Historical Reconnaissance of Star Village, University City	Intersects
SD-00458	1988	Chavez, David	Archaeological Resources Evaluation for the University of California, San Diego-Scripps Institution of Oceanography Master Plan, San Diego California.	Outside
SD-00511	1974	Cupples, Sue Ann	An Archaeological Survey Report of Project: 11-SD-80515 P.M. 28.3-28.9 130.4-36.3	Outside
SD-00564	1981	Carrillo, Charles	Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Extension of State Route 52 in San Diego, CA. 11-SD-52, 3.3/5.5; 11-SD-85, 23.3/23.9; 11-SD-52, 5.5/7.4; 11-SD-52, 5.5/7.4; 11-SD-163, 9.4/9.7; 11206-047040.	Intersects

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the UCPU
SD-00565	1981	Carrillo, Charles and Karen Crotteau	Archaeological Survey of Several Highway Route Alternatives in Kearny Mesa, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-00573	1979	Carrillo, Charles and Charles Bull	Linkabit Data Recovery Archaeological Testing at SDM-W-1076 San Diego, CA	Intersects
SD-00596	1986	Cheever, Dayle and Dennis Gallegos	Cultural Resource Survey of Brown-Leary Office Site, Sorrento Valley, California.	Outside
SD-00604	1986	Dugan, Diana L.	Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration: Driving Range Relocation of Torrey Pines Golf Course	Intersects
SD-00648	1977	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological Study of the Norwich-Kaiser-Dentt Industrial Lot	Outside
SD-00652	1975	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Higgins-Sorrento Valley Project (EQD No. 75-06-31P)	Intersects
SD-00680	1986	Hector, Susan and Sue Wade	Excavation of a Portion of SDi-4513 The Rimbach Site City of San Diego, California.	Outside
SD-00682	1986	Hector, Susan	Archaeological Investigations at SDM-W-1440/SDi-5198 a Special Use Site on Mira Mesa San Diego California.	Outside
SD-00750	1980	Carrico, Richard L. and Clifford V. F. Taylor	Phase I Test Excavations of Portions of SDi-5443 Situated on Hallmark Circuits, Inc. Property ***REPORT MISSING***	Intersects
SD-00773	1986	Cheever, Dayle and Dennis Gallegos	Cultural Resource Survey and Test of SDi-5218, La Jolla, California	Intersects
SD-00809	1985	Laylander, Don	Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Widening and Ramp Construction Route I-5/Carmel Valley Road San Diego County.	Intersects
SD-00827	1989	Gallegos, Dennis, Roxana Phillips, Andrew Pigniolo, Tom Demere, and Patricia M. Masters	A Cultural and Paleontological Inventory Update for the University of California at San Diego and Scripps Institution of Oceanography	Intersects
SD-00852	1989	Kyle, Carolyn, Dennis Gallegos, and Richard Carrilo	Village of Ystagua (Rimbach SDi-4513) Testing, Significance, and Management	Outside
SD-00958	1988	Kyle, Carolyn, Dennis Gallegos, and Richard Carrico	Cultural Resource Survey and Test for the Allred-Collins Industrial Park	Intersects
SD-00966	1978	Fulmer, Scott	Archaeological Survey for Submittal to the City of San Diego	Outside
SD-00974	1986	Hector, Susan	Archaeological Survey of the Scripps Clinic Parking Structure (RECON Number R-1519)	Intersects
SD-01081	1979	Flower, Douglas, Darcy Ike, Linda Roth, and Susan Sapone Varner	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the University City Project, San Diego, California.	Intersects
SD-01119	1985	Hector, Susan M.	Excavations at SDi-4609 A Portion of the Village of Ystagua Sorrento Valley, California.	Outside
SD-01149	1986	Laylander, Don	Third Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Widening and Ramp Construction Route I-5/Carmel Valley Road San Diego County.	Intersects
SD-01180	1987	Hector, Susan	Archaeological Monitoring on Sorrento Valley Road.	Outside
SD-01247	1973	Kaldenberg, Russell L.	Archaeological Survey 11-SD-52 2.7-5.0 5.0-9.3 11208-047-71 047041.	Outside
SD-01304	1978	Norwood, Richard H.	An Archaeological Survey for Carroll Ridge Subdivision.	Outside
SD-01341	1981	Polan, H. Keith	Parcel "D": An Archaeological Assessment.	Outside
SD-01397	1979	Eidsness, Janet, Douglas Flower, Darcy Ike, and Linda Roth	Archaeological Investigation of the Sorrento Valley Road Pipeline Project Limited Linear Test, City of San Diego SDM-W-654	Intersects
SD-01491	1988	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Doyle Community Park Archaeology and Biology Surveys (Affinis Job #759)	Intersects
SD-01527	1981	Thesken, Jay and Richard L. Carrico	Archaeological Investigations of the Proposed La Jolla Colony Development (Site W-2365)	Intersects
SD-01535	1978	Sutton, Mark Q. and Paul G. Chace	An Archaeological Survey of the Rancho Sorrento Property, City of San Diego	Intersects

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the UCPU
SD-01625	1977	WESTEC Services, Inc.	Cultural Resources of the West Mira Mesa Planning Area	Intersects
SD-01628	1978	WESTEC Services, Inc.	Archaeological Reconnaissance for Torrey Pines Science Park Unit No. 3	Intersects
SD-01638	1985	Woodward, Jim and George Stammerjohan	Resource Inventory Cultural Resources San Diego Coast State Beaches	Intersects
SD-01666	1986	Wade, Sue A.	Gonzales Canyon Sewer Line	Outside
SD-01695	1981	Polan, H. Keith	Soledad Valley West: An Archaeological Assessment	Outside
SD-01794	1987	Schaefer, Jerry and Michael C. Elling	An Assessment of Cultural Resources in Los Peñasquitos Canyon Reserve San Diego, California	Outside
SD-01851	1989	Hector, Susan	Cultural Resources Survey of the San Diego Commuter Rail Project	Intersects
SD-01869	1984	Hector, Susan	Torrey Pines Science Park Archaeology	Intersects
SD-01920	1980	Hanna, David Jr.	A Cultural Resource Inventory of the University of California at San Diego	Intersects
SD-01931	1968	Maidhof, James G.	Archaeological Site Survey in San Clemente Canyon	Intersects
SD-01952	1990	Smith, Brian F.	Phase I Constraints Analysis Results of an Initial Cultural Resources Survey of the Nobel Drive/I-805 Interchange and Extension Project	Intersects
SD-02163	1974	Barbara Loughlin	An Environmental Impact Report (Archaeology) for Science Applications Incorporated for A Parcel Consisting of One Thousand Acres In La Jolla California	Intersects
SD-02188	1991	City of San Diego	Draft Environmental Impact Report Miramar Landfill General Development Plan	Intersects
SD-02217	1991	Smith, Brian F.	Results of An Archaeological Study for the San Diego Hebrew Day School Project	Intersects
SD-02311	1990	Smith, Brian F.	Archaeological Survey for the Golden Triangle Center 3.41 Acre Parcel and Related Road Improvements and The Evaluation of Archaeological Resources	Intersects
SD-02345	1991	Smith, Brian F.	Results of an Archaeological Study for the Genesee Avenue I-5 Interchange Project	Intersects
SD-02388	1991	Smith, Brian F.	An Archaeological Survey Report for The Proposed Nobel Drive / I-805 Inter-Change and Extension Project	Intersects
SD-02468	1992	Smith, Brian F. and Johnna Buysse	Appendices, Draft Environmental Impact Report for The Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer - Volume II Appendix F ***Same Report as Smith 447****	Intersects
SD-02501	1992	Gallegos, Dennis, and Ivan Strudwick	Cultural Resource Inventory for Eastgate Mall Vernal Pool Restoration Project NAS Miramar, San Diego, California.	Intersects
SD-02520	1992	Eighmey, James And Dayle Cheever	Significance Testing on a Portion of SDI-12581(SDM-W-6), a Coastal Archaic Site, San Diego	Intersects
SD-02559	1992	Wade, Sue	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the SDGE Reconductor Alignment City of San Diego	Intersects
SD-02587	1992	Cheever, Dayle M.	Cultural Resource Monitoring of the Salk Institute East Building and North Parking Lot Expansion	Intersects
SD-02615	1990	Bartel, Brad	Archaeological Survey Report: Lands of Rancho Corte Madera Vegetation Management Project, San Diego County California	Intersects
SD-02699	1992	Carrico, Richard and Et Al	Phase 1 Historic Properties Inventory of the Mid-Coast Corridor Transportation Alternatives, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-02700	1992	Alter, Ruth and Mary Robbins-Wade	Historic Properties Inventory for The North City Water Reclamation Plant Effluent Pipeline Project (North City and East Mission Bay Pipelines) Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-02722	1978	Cook, John	Archaeological Reconnaissance of The University Community Housing/Commercial Complex	Intersects
SD-02729	1978	Cook, John	Archaeological Reconnaissance of The Eastgate/Miramar Development San Diego California	Intersects
SD-02734	1993	Smith, Brian F.	A Cultural Resource Study for The Pike Project, San Diego, California	Outside

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the UCPU
SD-02889	1994	Smith, Brian F., Larry Pierson, and Dr. James Moriarty	A Cultural Resource Study for The La Jolla Farms Institute Project, San Diego, California.	Intersects
SD-02896	1994	Bissell, Ronald M.	Pre-trenching for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer	Intersects
SD-02910	1993	Strudwich, Ivan H., Dennis R. Gallegos, and Steven Vanwormer	Historical/Archaeological Survey and Test Report for Miramar Landfill General Development Plan EIS/EIR, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-02994	1994	Kyle, Carolyn and Dennis Gallegos	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Regents Road Bridge Project, City of San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-02998	1994	Strudwick, Ivan And Dennis Gallegos	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Fiesta Island Replacement Project and Northern Sludge Processing Facilities, NAS Miramar, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-03045	2004	Lohstroh, Stephanie	Historical Resources Survey and Report for the Los Peñasquitos North Wetland Creation Project – Revised	Outside
SD-03142	1996	Alter, Ruth, Mary Robbins-Wade, John Whitehouse, and Matt Waters	Results of Archaeological Survey and Testing for the Pacific Bell Mobile Rose Canyon Monopole/LDR #95-035043	Intersects
SD-03174	1998	Kyle, Carolyn, Roxana L. Phillips, and Dennis R. Gallegos	Cultural Resource Test of Site Ca-Sddi-7952/8469 for the University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California	Outside
SD-03237	1994	Monserrate, Lawrence C.	Peñasquitos Relief Truck Sewer City Council Approval	Intersects
SD-03248	1996	Cheever, Dayle	Cultural Resource Survey and Significance Assessment for A Portion of Ca-SDI-12405h, Carmel Valley Precise Plan Area	Outside
SD-03321	1996	Alter, Ruth	Results of Archaeological Survey Conducted for ADAT Yeshurun	Outside
SD-03323	1996	City of San Diego	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration: ADAT Yershurun Synagogue	Outside
SD-03340	1998	Schaefer, Jerry	Hazard Corporate Center Archaeological Study	Intersects
SD-03349	1998	City of San Diego	Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for Eastgate Acres: Vesting Tentative Parcel Map/Rezone/Planned Industrial Development Permit/Resource Protection Ordinance	Intersects
SD-03350	1997	Kirkish, Alex N. And Brian F. Smith	Archaeological Survey of the Eastgate Acres Project	Intersects
SD-03389	1998	City of San Diego	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration for 9828 La Jolla Farms Road	Outside
SD-03390	1997	Cheever, Dayle	Cultural Resource Survey of The Klipstein Estates 9829 La Jolla Farms Road	Outside
SD-03410	1991	Wade Sue	Cultural Resource Survey of The La Jolla Spectrum Property	Intersects
SD-03441	1998	Cheever, Dayle	Results of A Cultural Resource Survey and Mechanical Trenching at 9756 La Jolla Farms Road	Outside
SD-03446	1998	City of San Diego	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Blue Residence	Outside
SD-03472	1998	Pigniolo, Andrew R, And Tanya Wahoff	Cultural Resource Evaluation and Data Recovery Program Coast Apartments Renovation Project Site Ca-Sdi-525/SDM-W-9E/UCLJ-M-1 University of California, San Diego	Outside
SD-03518	1999	Pierson, Larry J and Todd Baker	An Archaeological Survey of the Cushman Project, Northwest End of Towne Center Drive, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-03589	1999	Harris, Nina M., Tracy Stropes, And Dennis R. Gallegos	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Village of Ystagua Water Main Break City of San Diego, California	Outside
SD-03611	1998	Smith, Brian F.	An Archaeological Survey of the Massarat Residence Project, 9302 La Jolla Farm Road, San Diego, California	Outside
SD-03683	1999	Alter, Ruth	Results of The Historic Building Assessment for 1128 Oliver Avenue, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-03720	1996	Schroth, Adella B, Dennis R. Gallegos, Peti Mchenry, and Nina Harris	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for the Water Re-purification Pipeline and Advanced Water Treatment Facility, City of San Diego, California	Intersects

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the UCPU
SD-03788	1999	Cheever, Dayle M and John LR Whitehouse	Cultural Resource Survey for The Sewer Pump Station 30a Alternative, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-03802	2000	Gross, G. Timothy	Archaeological Evaluation of The Hyde Residence	Outside
SD-03867	2000	City of San Diego	La Jolla Crossroads LDR No. 99-0647, Sch No. 99-101055	Intersects
SD-03869	2000	Tom Huffman	La Jolla Commons Project (LDR No. 99-0762)-Archaeology (Affinis Job No. 1472)	Intersects
SD-03908	1987	Gallegos, Dennis, Andrew Pigniolo, And Richard Carrico	Cultural Resource Survey of The Nexus I-805 Project, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-03930		Various	Mount Soledad Natural Park	Outside
SD-03953	1998	Gallegos, Dennis, Carolyn Kyle, and Roxanne Phillips	Cultural Resource Test of Site Ca-SDi-7952/8469 For the University of California, San Diego	Outside
SD-04074	1999	Pierson, Larry and R. Todd Baker	An Archaeological Survey of The Cushman Project, Northwest End of Towne Centre Drive, San Diego, Ca, 92121	Intersects
SD-04174	1999	Gallegos, Dennis R. and Nina M. Harris	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report For 11388 Sorrento Valley Road City of San Diego, California	Outside
SD-04223	1978	Polan, Keith	An Archaeological Assessment of The Ridgegate La Jolla Subdivision	Outside
SD-04311	1991	Smith, Brian F.	An Archaeological Survey Report for The Proposed Nobel Drive/Interstate 805 Interchange and Interchange and Extension Project	Intersects
SD-04322	1986	Westec Services, Inc. And Carolyn Kyle	Cultural Resource Testing Program for SDI-12(W-662) Loci L, M, N, &P Peñasquitos Creek	Outside
SD-04330	1986	Westec	Cultural Resource Survey: Test of Sdi-5218, La Jolla	Intersects
SD-04345	1977	Moriarty, Robert James	Archaeological Survey of Mira Mesa Industrial Park Soledad Canyon Area City of San Diego, Ca	Intersects
SD-04383	1989	ERC Environmental and Energy Services	A Cultural and Paleontological Inventory Update for The University of California At San Diego and Scripps Institution of Oceanography	Intersects
SD-04384	1980	Westec	Archaeological Survey of Miramar Auto Center Project	Intersects
SD-04387	1977	Westec And Richard Carrico	Archaeological Investigations of The Proposed Scripps Clinic Extension	Intersects
SD-04398	1995	Kyle, Carolyn	North Torrey Pines Bridge Over Los Peñasquitos Creek	Intersects
SD-04414	1979	ASM, Inc.	Archaeology Survey and Report Svip#8 County of San Diego (Via Sorrento Valley Industrial Park #8)	Outside
SD-04422	1959	Moriarty, James P. And George Shumway	Scripps Estates Site I (Sdi-525): A Preliminary Report on An Early Site on The San Diego Coast	Outside
SD-04436	1992	Mooney, Brian F.	Cultural Resource Survey of The Proposed U.S. Postal Service Facility Location in North University City La Jolla (Home fed Site)	Intersects
SD-04458	1995	Carrico, Richard	Historic Property Survey Report for The Bonita Road Bridge Replacement Project County of San Diego, CA	Intersects
SD-04480	1987	Rosen, Martin	2nd Supplemental Historic Property Survey - 11-SD-5, P.M. R29.51	Intersects
SD-04530	1995	White, Chris	Preliminary Finding of Effect (FOE) State Road 125-South	Outside
SD-04593	1991	City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Negative Declaration for The Patel Residence	Outside
SD-04622	2001	Wahoff, Tanya and James Cleland	Cultural Resources Survey Sorrento Valley Trunk Sewer Project San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-04740	1994	Smith, Brian F.	Historic Property Survey Report for the Nobel Drive/Interstate 805 Extension and Improvement Project	Intersects
SD-04753	1977	Day, Sandra	Archaeological Investigation at Site W-1761: Torrey Pines Science Park Unit 3	Intersects
SD-04754	1977	Carrico, Richard	Results of Surface and Subsurface Testing and Mapping of Archaeological Sites on Torrey Pines Science Park Unit No. 2	Intersects
SD-04755	1978	Rhodes, Keith	Archaeological Investigations of The University City High School Project: Archaeological Sites W-1273 and W-1274	Intersects

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the UCPU
SD-04813	1997	Mealey, Marla	Statewide Resource Management Program Project Status Report: Archaeological Site Reevaluation and Mapping at Torrey Pines State	Intersects
SD-04819	1999	Carrico, Richard	Historical Overview to Land Use and Development Within the Camp Elliott Area	Intersects
SD-04911	1985	Laylander, Don	Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Widening & Ramp Construction Route I-5/ Carmel Valley Road San Diego County	Intersects
SD-04992	2001	Gross, Timothy	Data Recovery Plan for the Simon Residence	Outside
SD-05040	1985	Caltrans	Historic Property Survey 11-SD-5 R30.0-R34.1	Intersects
SD-05086	2000	Affinis and Mary Robbins-Wade	La Jolla Commons - Polygon Southwest Property - Historical Resources Report	Intersects
SD-05147	2000	Berryman, Judy	Cultural Resources Survey of Sewer Pump Station 45, Task 19, City of San Diego	Intersects
SD-05170	1997	City of San Diego	Public Notice of Draft Environmental Impact Report the Lodge at Torrey Pines	Intersects
SD-05176	1996	Alter, Ruth	Results Od Archaeological Survey Conducted for ADAT Yeshurin - Negative Survey	Outside
SD-05226	1996	Pigniolo, Andrew	Archaeological Resource Evaluation Report: State Route 56: Between Coast & Foothill, City of San Diego, Ca	Intersects
SD-05234	1997	KIRKISH, ALEX and Brian F. Smith	An Archaeological Survey of The Eastgate Acres Project (LDR No. 96-7756)	Intersects
SD-05235	1997	Cheever, Dayle	Cultural Resource Survey of the Klipstein Estates 9828 La Jolla Farms Road City of San Diego Preliminary Review No. 95-0347	Outside
SD-05251	1979	Westec Services	Environmental Data Statement San Onofre to Encina 230 KV Transmission Line Addendum No. 3	Outside
SD-05296	1985	Hector, Susan	Excavations at SDI-4609 A Portion of the Village of Ystagua Sorrento Valley, California	Outside
SD-05297	1988	Carrico, Richard	Data Recovery Program for A Portion of Pump Station 64 Force Main Improvement Within the Southwestern Portion of SDI-4609, The Village of Ystagua, Sorrento Valley, Draft Final Report	Intersects
SD-05298		Carrico, Richard And Clifford V. F. Taylor	Phase I Test Excavations of Portions of SDI-5443 Situated on Hallmark Circuits, Inc. Property	Outside
SD-05299	1975	Westec	Rimbach Property Archaeology Report	Outside
SD-05300	1983	Carrico, Richard And Clifford V. F. Taylor	Excavation of a Portion of Ystagua: A Coastal Valley Ipai Settlement	Outside
SD-05312	1997	Debarros, Phillip	Cultural Resources Survey of One-Horse Ranch At 8096 La Jolla Scenic Drive North	Outside
SD-05324	1999	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Talavera Project	Outside
SD-05446	1978	Fulmer, Scott	Archaeological Survey and Report Eastgate Mall/Miramar Road Industrial Park	Intersects
SD-05482	1990	Gross, Timothy	Historic Properties Inventory for the San Diego Sludge Management Program--NAS Miramar North Dewatering Facility, San Diego, Ca	Intersects
SD-05485	2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No Sd.513-01 San Diego County Ca	Intersects
SD-05594	1995	City of San Diego	Mitigated Negative Declaration for Nissanoff Residence	Outside
SD-05603	1996	Alter, Ruth	Results of Archaeological Survey and Testing for the Pacific Bell Mobile Rose Canyon Monopole	Intersects
SD-05621	1998	Cheever, Dayle	Results of a Cultural Resource and Mechanical Trenching at 9756 La Jolla Farms Road (LDR No. 96-7880) (Recon No. 298119)	Outside
SD-05865	1978	Bull, Charles S.	Letter Report: Archaeological Resources on A Parcel on Roselle Street, Sorrento Valley	Outside
SD-05897	1998	City of San Diego	Negative Declaration for Holmes Residence	Outside
SD-06040	2001	Wade, Sue	3880 Quarter Mile Drive: Archaeological Information	Outside

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the UCPU
SD-06102	1998	Kea	Cultural Resource Evaluation & Data Recovery Program Coast Apartments Renovation Project Site Ca-SDI-525/Sam-US-9e/Uclj-M-1 University of California, San Diego	Outside
SD-06123	1998	Gilmer, Joanne and Dayle Cheever	Results of A Cultural Resource Survey and Archival Research for the Cooksey Property at 9826 La Jolla Farms Road (LPR #98-0409) (Recon # 3063A)	Outside
SD-06198	1986	Laylander, Don	First Supplemental Historic Property Survey 11-SD-5 P.M.R30.0-R34.5 11222-030100	Intersects
SD-06229	1997	City of San Diego	Addendum to A Negative Declaration For La Jolla Institute	Outside
SD-06316	2002	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead	Cultural Resources Testing and Evaluation Study for MWWD's Eastgate Mall Property	Intersects
SD-06405	1995	City of San Diego	Deir for Corporate Research Park	Intersects
SD-06417	1997	City of San Diego	EIR for the Lodge at Torrey Pines	Intersects
SD-06504	1998	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Holmes La Jolla Farms Property Archaeological Survey	Outside
SD-06646	1982	Hector, Susan	Archaeological Survey of Parcel 340-081-8 Sorrento Valley, San Diego	Outside
SD-06695	1986	Gallegos, Dennis And Andrew Pigniolo	Cultural Resource Survey for The Sorrento West Property	Intersects
SD-06701	2002	City of San Diego	Notice of Preparation of a Draft EIR-La Jolla Centre III & IV	Intersects
SD-06716	1978	Bull, Charles S.	An Archaeology Assessment of Lusk Industrial Park	Intersects
SD-06750	1999	City of San Diego	Historical Site Board Meeting of August 26, 1999, Item #7 The Oxley/Neutra House Development Proposal	Outside
SD-06877	1995	Widell, Cherilyn	NAS Miramar Realignment--Historic Resources	Intersects
SD-06990	2000	City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration-Hyde Residence	Outside
SD-06994	2000	City of San Diego	Public Notice of Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration Sorrento Creek Drainage Channel	Outside
SD-06997	1998	City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Addendum to A Negative Declaration-Alleyune Residence	Outside
SD-07003	1999	City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration One Horse Ranch	Outside
SD-07016	1999	City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Pines Residence	Outside
SD-07054	1998	City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration-Cooksey Residence	Outside
SD-07059	2000	City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration-Sorrento Creek Drainage Channel	Outside
SD-07085	1998	City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration-Hazard Corporate Center	Intersects
SD-07169	2000	City of San Diego	La Jolla Crossroads EIR	Intersects
SD-07175	1995	Wade, Sue	Cultural Resource Survey for The Nissanoff Residence	Outside
SD-07178	2002	Alter, Ruth C.	Letter Report: Results of The Historic Building Assessment For 12747 Via Borgia, San Diego, California 92014	Intersects
SD-07201	1999	City of San Diego	Mitigated Negative Declaration Massarat Residence	Outside
SD-07312	1988	Laylander, Don	Results of A Data Recovery Program for Corral Canyon Prehistoric Archaeological District, San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-07378	1998	Smith, Brian F.	An Archaeological Survey of The Vista Sorrento Parkway Project	Outside
SD-07383	1989	Pigniolo, Andrew	Cultural and Paleontological Resource Inventory Update for The University of California At San Diego and Scripps Institute of Oceanography	Intersects
SD-07419	2002	City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Olsen Industrial Lot	Intersects
SD-07420	2000	Smith, Brian F.	An Archaeological Survey for The Olsen Industrial Lot Project, 9905 Olsen Drive, San Diego, California	Intersects

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SD-07436	1987	Gilbert, Carlys and Gary Reinoehl	Archaeological Investigations for Parking Lot Improvements at Torrey Pines State Beach and Reserve	Intersects
SD-07530	2002	LSA	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility #10002A-03	Intersects
SD-07681	2000	Smith, Brian F.	Addendum to an Archaeological Survey of The Towne Centre Corporate Plaza; Off-Site Sewer Project	Intersects
SD-07702	2000	Smith, Brian F.	An Archaeological Survey of The Olson Industrial Lot Project	Intersects
SD-07756	1991	Wade, Sue	Cultural Resource Survey of the La Jolla Spectrum Property, La Jolla, Ca	Intersects
SD-07758	1998	Cook, John R.	Letter Report for PID Permit No. 89-0269 CRM: The La Jolla Spectrum Development Project	Intersects
SD-07759	2002	City of San Diego	Sidney Kimmel Cancer Center Site Development Permit and Coastal Development Permit	Intersects
SD-07764	2002	Duke, Curt	AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 10007A	Intersects
SD-07804	2002	Duke, Curt	AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 10006A	Intersects
SD-07871	2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 10002B San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-07896	1998	John R. Cook	La Jolla Spectrum Development Project	Intersects
SD-07965	2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SD 887-01 San Diego County, CA	Intersects
SD-07993	2000	NiGhabhlain, Sinead	Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve Restoration Program, Cultural Resource Survey	Intersects
SD-07994	2001	NiGhabhlain, Sinead	Archaeological Monitoring Report for the La Jolla Crossroads Project	Intersects
SD-08026	2002	Kyle, Carolyn F.	Cultural Resources Survey for a Parcel Located on Carmel Valley Road in the Torrey Pines Community Plan Area City of San Diego, California	Outside
SD-08095	1998	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Survey for The Eastgate Mall Widening Project MCAS Miramar, San Diego, Ca	Intersects
SD-08128	2003	City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration, Jaffe Craftsman	Outside
SD-08135	2002	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Archaeological Resources Inventory for the Sea Breeze El Camino Real Property, San Diego, Ca	Intersects
SD-08202	2002	City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration; Sorrento Valley Trunk Sewer and Pump Station 89	Intersects
SD-08233	2002	Pierson, Larry J.	Archaeological Survey of the Nicolau Residence Project At 9625 Black Gold Road, San Diego California 92037 (LDR#42-0571)	Outside
SD-08267	2002	City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for Olson Industrial Lot	Intersects
SD-08274	2002	City of San Diego	Notice OPF Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report; La Jolla Centre III & IV	Intersects
SD-08356	2003	Rosen, Martin	North Torrey Pines Bridge Bio	Outside
SD-08371	2001	City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration Talavera	Outside
SD-08407	1991	Roth, Linda	Cultural Resources Survey 1.1 Acre Spencer Project Assessor's Map #342-032-83 Black Gold Road, La Jolla Farms, San Diego	Outside
SD-08532	1976	Kaldenberg, Russell L.	An Archaeological Impact Survey for North Sorrento Valley West Industrial Park	Intersects
SD-08534	1989	Smith, Brian F.	Results of an Archaeological Data Recovery Program at Sites CA-SDI-4618A, CA-SDI-4619, and CA-SDI-10915	Intersects
SD-08548	2003	Pallette, Drew	Cultural Resource Study for The Miramar Truck Sewer Replacement Project	Intersects
SD-08648		City of San Diego	Environmental Impact Report Governor Drive Business Park	Intersects
SD-08649	1971	City of San Diego	Environmental Impact Report La Jolla Village Square Expansion	Intersects

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SD-08650	1992	Smith, Brian F., Johnna Buysse, Larry J. Pierson, Stephan J. Burke, Dr. James Moriaty, and Frank Lorey	A Cultural Resources Study for The Rose Canyon Trunk Server Project City of San Diego, San Diego, California Dep#89-0876	Intersects
SD-08825	2003	Guerrero, Monica and Gallegos, Dennis R.	Cultural Resource Survey for The Clairmont Regents, Cudahy Creek and Tecolote Creek Project, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-08852	1990	Wade, Sue A., Stephen R. Van Wormer, And Dayle M. Cheever	Historic Properties Inventory for North City Water Reclamation Facilities Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-08932	1987	Wade, Sue A.	Archaeological Survey of The Lake At La Jolla Village Extension	Intersects
SD-08933	1987	Cook, John R.	Archaeological Test Program & Significance Evaluation of The La Jolla Village Park and School Site	Intersects
SD-08963	1990	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY and G. TIMOTHY GROSS	Historic Properties Inventory for the San Diego Sludge Management Program-NAS Miramar North Dewatering Facility, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-09051	2002	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD605-02, City of San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-09052	2002	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD608-06, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-09060	2002	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD660-02 City of San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-09064	2002	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD688-02 City of San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-09065	2002	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD689-03, City of La Jolla, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-09099	2001	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Survey for The Biostruct Research and Development Project; City of San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-09145	1991	Gallegos, Dennis and Carolyn Kyle	Cultural Resource Survey Report San Diego Bikeways Project San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-09156	2004	Mcginnis, Patrick and Michael Baksh	Cultural Resources Survey of The Los Peñasquitos Watershed Sedimentation Basin Project, City of San Diego, California	Outside
SD-09163	2003	Clifford, James and Brian F. Smith	An Archaeological Survey for The Hillel of San Diego Project, La Jolla, City of San Diego	Outside
SD-09296	2003	Guerrero, Monica and Dennis R. Gallegos	Cultural Resource Survey for The University City North/South Transportation Corridor Study, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-09298	2004	Project Design Consultants	Environmental Impact Report for The University City North/South Transportation Corridor Study	Intersects
SD-09342	2002	Harper, Christopher And Roman F. Beck	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment: Sorrento-Miramar Curve Realignment and Second Main Track Project San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-09376	2004	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Inventory Update and Recommendations for The University of California At San Diego 2004 Long Range Development Plan	Intersects
SD-09397	2004	Hector, Susan M., Sinead Ni Ghabhlain, Mark S. Becker, And Ken Moslak	Archaeological Site Evaluations in Support for Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-09434	2004	Smith, Brian F. And K. Harley Meier	An Archaeological Survey and Testing Program for The Schroeder Residence Project, La Jolla, City of San Diego	Outside
SD-09518	2005	Mealey, Marla	Archaeological Site Condition Assessment Within Torrey Pines State Reserve for Storm Damage Following The 2004/2005 Rainfall Season	Intersects
SD-09524	2005	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Survey for The Salk Institute Master Plan, City of San Diego	Intersects
SD-09544	2005	Fulton, Terri	Cultural Resource Assessment Verizon Wireless Services Mandell Facility	Outside
SD-09558	2002	Guerrero, Monica And Gallegos, Dennis	Cultural Resource Survey for The Torrey Pines Reserve Habitat Restoration Site, San Diego, California	Outside
SD-09583	2003	Guerrero, Monica C. And Dennis R. Gallegos	Cultural Resource Survey for The Clairemont Regents, Cudahy Creek, And Tecolote Creek Project San Diego, California	Outside
SD-09646	2001	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Assessment/Evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site Sd 607-01, San Diego, California	Intersects

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SD-09647	2001	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Assessment/Evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site Sd 605-014, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-09649	2001	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Assessment/Evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site Sd519-01, San Diego, California	Outside
SD-09694	2004	Smith, Brian F. And James Clifford	An Archaeological Survey and Testing Program for The Soumekh Residence Project	Outside
SD-09711	2004	Smith, Brian F and K. Harkey Meier	An Archeological Survey for The Schroeder Residence Project	Outside
SD-09754	2005	Hector, Susan	Cultural Resource Overview of Rose Canyon and San Clemente Canyon, City of San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-09898	2005	Andrew Pigniolo	Archaeological Testing and Evaluation at Ca-SDI-2723 (SDM-W-265) For the Proposed Carroll Canyon Road Extension Project, City of San Diego, California (EA11-955976 L, Project Number 16138)	Outside
SD-10139	2006	Case, Robert And K. Ross Way	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Olson Industrial Park Project (LDR No. 40-0495), University Area, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-10327	2006	Guerrero, Monica And Dennis Gallegos	Draft Environmental Impact Report for The Proposed Monte Verde Project No. 6563 And Appendix I.1 And Appendix I.2	Intersects
SD-10353	1995	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Woodmont Corporation La Jolla Village Drive Property - Archaeology (Affinis Job #1100)	Intersects
SD-10356	2006	Page & Turnbull, Inc.	Salk Institute for Biological Studies, La Jolla, California, Historic Resources Technical Report	Intersects
SD-10388	2006	Mealey, Marla M.	Data Recovery at Storm-Damaged Sites In Torrey Pines State Preserve, Southern Service Center	Intersects
SD-10399	2006	Robbins-Wade, Mary And Matt Sivba	Archaeological Monitoring: Nexus University Science Center, La Jolla, San Diego, California Project No. 5906	Intersects
SD-10506	2006	Smith, David M.	MCAS Miramar Tank Site Cultural Resources Records Search Report	Outside
SD-10627	2007	Losee, Carolyn	Cultural Resources Analysis for Verizon Wireless Site # 61070112: 10350 North Torrey Pines Road, San Diego, Ca 92037	Intersects
SD-10631	2007	Helix Environmental Planning, Inc.	Salk Institute Master Plan, San Diego, California, Draft Environmental Impact Report, Sch No. 2004111049, Project No. 44675	Intersects
SD-10664	2006	Pierson, Larry J.	Mitigation Monitoring of The Torrey Pines Golf Course Improvements Project	Intersects
SD-10675	2006	Smith, Brian F. And Richard Greene	Phase I Archaeological Survey of The Eberlin Residence, APN 342-072-07	Outside
SD-10680	2006	Pierson, Larry J.	Archaeological Resource Report for Mitigation Monitoring of the Beth El Sanctuary Project	Outside
SD-10693	2006	Pierson, Larry J.	Mitigation Monitoring at The Schroeder Residence	Outside
SD-10704	1981	Flower, Douglas and Linda Roth	NAS Miramar, Initial Cultural Resources Study Archaeology/History/Architecture	Outside
SD-10751	1990	Smith, Brian F.	The Results of An Archaeological Study for the Golden Triangle Business Center	Intersects
SD-10758	1988	Cook, John R.	Cultural Resources Survey and Significance Evaluation of The La Jolla Pines Technology Center Project	Intersects
SD-10793	2007	Underwood, Jackson and Carmen Zepeda	Levi Residence Archaeological Survey (Recon Number 4439A)	Outside
SD-10813		Various	Guy L. & Margaret Fleming House	Intersects
SD-10885	2007	Mattingly, Scott A.	Archaeological and Geospatial Investigations of Fire-Altered Rock Features at Torrey Pines State Reserve, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-11103	2007	Robbins-Wade, Mary and Andrew Giletti	Archaeological Monitoring: 10996 Torrey Ana, La Jolla, San Diego, California Project No. 5844	Intersects
SD-11142	2007	Hector, Susan	Update - Cultural Resource Overview of Rose Canyon and San Clemente Canyon, City of San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-11258	2006	May, Vonn May and Jeffrey Shorn	National Register of Historic Places - Salk Institute for Biological Studies, La Jolla, California	Intersects
SD-11287		Various	Sorrento Valley Site, 10415 Sorrento Valley Road, San Diego, California	Outside

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SD-11318		Various	Torrey Pines Gliderport	Intersects
SD-11319	1998	Bevil, Alexander	National Register of Historic Places Registration Form of the Torrey Pines Lodge, 12201 Torrey Pines Park Road, San Diego, California 92037	Intersects
SD-11414	2007	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Archaeological Survey Report, I-5 / Genesee Avenue Interchange Project, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-11460	2007	Reddy, Seetha N.	A Programmatic Approach for National Register Eligibility Determinations of Prehistoric Sites Within the Southern Coast Archaeological Region, California	Intersects
SD-11483	2007	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Historic Property Survey Report - I-5 / Genesee Avenue Interchange Project	Intersects
SD-11499	2005	Gross, G. Timothy	Test Excavations at Ca-Sdi-9588 And Ca-SDI-14447, Two Sites on Torrey Pines State Reserve	Intersects
SD-11543	2008	Smith, Brian F. and Cara Clowery-Moreno	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Archaeological Survey of The Kornfeld Residence Project	Outside
SD-11577	2007	La Jolla Historical Society	National Register of Historic Places Nomination for William Harmon Black - William Lumpkins House / SDM-W-12 Locus A (SDI-4669)	Outside
SD-11608	2007	Bonner, Wayne H. and James M. Keasling	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cricket Facility Candidate San-545C (UCSD Thornton Hospital), 9300 Campus Point Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-11640	2006	Harris, Nina	Results of A Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey for The Nancy Ridge Business Park Project, City of San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-11689	2008	Pierson, Larry J.	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of The Torrey Pines Golf Course Clubhouse Replacement - Phase I Improvements - Parking Lot	Intersects
SD-11720	2008	City of San Diego	Salk Institute Master Plan Final EIR Refined Project Design	Intersects
SD-11727	2006	Pigniolo, Andrew R. and Heather L. Kwiatkowski	Cultural Resource Survey Of 9872 La Jolla Farms Road, City of San Diego, California (APN 342-031-23-00)	Outside
SD-11728	2008	Pigniolo, Andrew R. and Heather L. Kwiatkowski	Cultural Resource Survey Of 9862 La Jolla Farms Road, City of San Diego, California (APN 342-031-22-00)	Outside
SD-11751	2008	Clifford, James and Brian F. Smith	A Cultural Resources Study for The Hillel of San Diego Student Center - La Jolla Project	Outside
SD-11761	2007	Dominici, Deb	Historic Property Survey Report, I-5 North Coast Widening Project	Intersects
SD-11803	2008	Dominici, Deb	Historic Property Survey Report for Interstate 805 North Corridor Project	Intersects
SD-11823	2007	Kick, Maureen S.	Cultural Resources Technical Report for the San Diego Vegetation Management Project	Intersects
SD-11825	2008	Rosen, Martin D.	Historic Property Survey Report for the I-805 Direct Access Ramp and Carroll Canyon Road Extension Project, City of San Diego, California	Outside
SD-11826	2008	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Archaeological Resources Analysis for The Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California Project. No. 42891	Intersects
SD-11840	2007	Hector, Susan	Archaeological Investigation Treatment Plan for Ca-SDI-4669 (SDM-W-12A), University House Meeting Center and Chancellor Residence, University of California At San Diego, La Jolla, California	Outside
SD-11853	2008	Potter, Elizabeth	Cultural Resources Report for The Proposed San Diego Consortium for Regenerative Medicine (SDCRM), University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California	Intersects
SD-11854	2005	Cook, John	Historical Resources Survey for Rose Canyon Open Space Park Upland and Wetland Mitigation Project	Intersects
SD-11856	2008	Iversen, Dave, Sinead Ni Ghabhlain, Sarah Stringer-Bowsher, and Mark S. Becker	Archaeological Evaluation of 17 Sites on Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-11878	2008	Bonner, Wayne H., Marnie Aislin-Kay, and Kathleen Crawford	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Facility Candidate Sd0942 (Torrey Pines Lodge), 11480 North Torrey Pines Road, La Jolla, San Diego County, California	Intersects

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SD-11888	2008	Bonner, Wayne H. and Sarah Williams	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Telecommunications Candidate SD06648 (Torey Pines Road Row) Located at North Torrey Pines Road at Expedition, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-11913	2008	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results For AT&T Mobility, LLC Facility Candidate SS-082-01 (Limberg Residence), 5514-3/4 Lodi Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-11938		Hector, Susan	Same as Report Hector197 1131840	Outside
SD-11949	2008	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen Crawford	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for AT&T Mobility, LLC Facility Candidate SS-082-01 (Limberg Residence), 5513-3/4 Lodi Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-11976	1995	Bischoff, Matt, William Manley, and Martin Rosen	Draft Cultural Resources Inventory Survey Naval Air Station Miramar, California	Intersects
SD-12071	2008	Burke Lia, Marie	Historical Assessment of 3344 Industrial Court	Outside
SD-12130	2007	Hector, Susan	Archaeological Investigations at University House Meeting Center and Chancellor Residence, Ca-SDi-4669 (SDM-W-12), University of California At San Diego, La Jolla, California	Outside
SD-12139	2009	Pigniolo, Andrew R. And Jose Pepe Aguilar	Cultural Resource Testing and Evaluation at 9410 La Jolla Shores Drive, La Jolla, California	Outside
SD-12140	2008	Underwood, Jackson and Harry J. Price	Historical Resources Survey of the Dickens/Johnston Property, Project No. 149344	Outside
SD-12141	2008	Crawford, Kathleen A.	Historical/Architectural Assessment of the Property Located At 9410 La Jolla Shores Drive, La Jolla, Ca 92037	Outside
SD-12165	2009	Rosen, Martin	First Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report for The Zamudio Biological Mitigation Parcel for The Interstate 805 Direct Access Ramp and Carroll Canyon Road Extension Project City of San Diego, California	Outside
SD-12200	2009	-	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MSWMP)	Intersects
SD-12229	2009	Gardner, Jill	Cultural Resources Monitoring for the SDG&E Gas Shutoff Project at 9460 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-12297	2009	Gross, G. Timothy	Archaeological Resources on a Lot on Roselle Street, San Diego, California	Outside
SD-12390	2008	Pierson, Larry J.	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of The Soumekh Residence At 9566 La Jolla Farms Road	Outside
SD-12422	2001	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead and Drew Pallette	A Cultural Resources Inventory for The Route Realignment of the Proposed Pf. Net / AT&T Fiber Optics Conduit Oceanside To San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-12542	2009	Bonner, Wayne And Sarah Williams	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate 'AT&T UCSD Node 03', IPAPS Urey Hall, 9500 Gilman Drive, Building 113, La Jolla, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-12548	2008	Bonner, Wayne, Marnie Aislin-Kay, and Kathleen Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate "Scripps Green," North Torrey Pines Road, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-12561	2009	Bonner, Wayne and Arabesque Said	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate "Benhurst" 4155 Governor Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-12564	2008	Bonner, Wayne and Sarah Williams	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate "805 & Nobel Drive", Nobel Drive (Row), San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-12642	2008	Laylander, Don and Linda Akyuz	Archaeological Survey and Extended Phase I Investigations for The Caltrans I-805 North Corridor Project, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-12669	2009	Moomjian, Scott	Historical Resource Technical Report for the 8551 Sugarman Drive Residence La Jolla, California 92038	Outside
SD-12681	2009	Mason, Roger	Phase I Archaeological Survey Spinal Cord Injury and Seismic Deficiency Phase I Design Project Veterans Affairs Medical Center, San Diego, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-12760	2010	Stropes, Tracy A. and Brian F Smith	A Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for The Kornfeld Residence Project	Outside

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SD-12822	2010	Rosen, Martin D.	Second Supplemental Historic Property Survey (HPSR-S2) for the Interstate 805 Direct Access Ramp (DAR) And Carroll Canyon Road Extension Project; Completion of Section 106 Compliance in Accordance with the Statewide Programmatic Agreement	Intersects
SD-13006	2011	-	Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program - Draft Recirculated Program Environmental Impact Report	Intersects
SD-13144	2010	Smith, Brian F.	A Cultural Resources Study for The Hillel of San Diego Student Center - La Jolla Project	Outside
SD-13283	2011	Ruston, Rachel S.	Cultural Resources Review and Records Searches for Line 3010 Operations & Maintenance Potholing and Phase I & 2 Pipeline Integrity/ Retrofit Activities	Intersects
SD-13290	2011	Loftus, Shannon	AT&T Site SD0023 Gilman Drive LTE Optimal 7660 Gilman Court San Diego, San Diego County, California 92037	Outside
SD-13308	2011	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SD07042 (Doyle Community Park), 8175 Regents Road, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-13368	2011	Stropes, Tracy A. and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for The Kralik Residence Project La Jolla, California	Outside
SD-13387	2011	Whitaker, James E.	ETS #21750, Cultural Resources Survey for The Pole Brush, P95616, Sorrento Valley Project, San Diego County, California (HDR #167849)	Intersects
SD-13427	2012	City of San Diego	Water and Sewer Group 930	Intersects
SD-13462	2012	Daniels Jr., James T. And Micah J. Hale	Archaeological Testing and Evaluation for Sites CA-SDI-4624 And Ca-SDi-20664, Torrey Pines City Park General Development Plan, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-13474	2010	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead, Mark Becker, Dave Iverson, Sherri Andrews, and Scott Wolf	Cultural and Historical Inventory and Impacts Assessment Report for San Diego Association of Governments Sorrento-To-Miramar Double Track Project, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-13475	2010	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead	Historic Property Treatment Plan for Ca-SDi-4609/SDM-W-654, Sorrento-To-Miramar Double Track Project, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-13488	2011	York, Andrew L. and John Hildebrand	Cultural Resources Investigation in Support of Consultation for The Regional Beach Sand II Project San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-13490	2011	Lehman, Jane	Section 106 Consultation for Leased Construction for New FBI Building, 10000 Block of Vista Sorrento Parkway, San Diego Ca	Outside
SD-13491	2011	U.S. Department of Transportation	Section 106 Consultation for The Mid Coast Corridor Transit Project, San Diego County, Ca	Intersects
SD-13503	2011	Stropes, Tracy A. and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 11099 North Torrey Pines Road Project San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-13533	2011	Robbins-Wade, Mary and Andrew Giletti	Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment, Clinical and Translational Research Institute and East Campus Recreation Area University of California San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-13580	2012	Smith, Brian F.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for The Contreras Residence At 9554 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California	Outside
SD-13619	2012	Crawford, Kathleen	9438 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, Ca, 92037	Outside
SD-13801	2012	Stropes, Tracy A. and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for The Encrore Trust Project La Jolla, California	Outside
SD-13811	1999	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Talavera Project (LDR No. 99-0020) Archaeology (Affinis Job No. 1404)	Outside
SD-13824	2011	Stropes, Tracy A. and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for The Keating Residence Project, La Jolla, California	Outside
SD-13916	2012	Caltrans	Interstate 5 North Coast Corridor Project Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Report/ Environmental Impact Statement	Intersects
SD-13975	2003	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Archaeological Evaluation of Ca-SDi-10,781 for The Nobel Athletic Fields and Library, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-14065	2012	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead	Negative Cultural Resource Survey for the Sorrento Valley Double Track Project Mitigation Area, San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-14066	2012	Gunderman, Shelby, Sarah Stringer-Bowsher, and Sinead Ni Ghabhlain	Cultural and Historical Resources Report for the Sorrento Valley Double Track Project	Outside

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SD-14086	2012	Pham, Angela N. and Sinead Ni Ghabhlain	Cultural and Historical Resources Constraints Report for The San Dieguito Bridge Replacement and Second Track Project; Del Mar Tunnel Alternatives Analysis	Outside
SD-14088	2012	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead	Task Order 33, Amendment 5: Cultural Resource Study for The Sorrento to Miramar Double Track- Phase 1 Task 2- Environmental Clearance and Permitting, Pines Maintenance Spur Track Cultural Resource Testing	Outside
SD-14089	2012	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead, Sarah Stringer Bowsher, and Scott Wolf	Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for Alternatives 1C and 6, Sorrento to Miramar Curves Straightening and Double Track Project, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-14090	2010	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead, Mark Becker, Dave Iversen, Sherri Andrews, and Scott Wolf	Cultural and Historical Inventory and Evaluation Report for San Diego Association of Governments Sorrento-To-Miramar Double Track Project, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-14091	2010	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead and Scott Wolf	Cultural and Historical Resource Existing Conditions Report for The Sorrento To Miramar Curve Straightening and Double Track Project, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-14095	2011	ASM Affiliates, Inc.	Final Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update for Marine Corps Air Station Miramar	Intersects
SD-14102	2008	Iversen, David R., Sinead Ni Ghabhlain, Sarah Stinger-Bowsher, and Mark S. Becker	Final Archaeological Evaluation Of 17 Sites on Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-14104	2009	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead and Sarah Stinger-Bowsher	Cultural and Historical Resources Existing Conditions Report for The North County Transit District Bridge Replacement Project	Outside
SD-14109	2013	Tsunoda, Koji	Interstate 5/ Gilman Bridge Project Historic Resources Compliance Report	Intersects
SD-14118	2012	Smith, Brian F. and Clarence Hoff	A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Roberts Residence At 9438 La Jolla Farms Road La Jolla, California	Outside
SD-14142	2002	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Archaeological Resources Inventory for the Nexus La Jolla Village Drive Project, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-14232	2013	May, Vonn Marie	9805 Blackgold Road, La Jolla, Ca 92037	Outside
SD-14416	2012	Loftus, Shannon	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site Ss0074 Hilton Torrey Pines 10950 Torrey Pines Road San Diego, San Diego County, California 92037	Intersects
SD-14495	2013	Caltrans	Interstate 5 North Coast Corridor Project Final Environmental Impact Report/ Environmental Impact Statement and Section 4(F) Evaluation	Intersects
SD-14500	2012	Stropes, Tracy A. and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for The Encore Trust Project, La Jolla, California	Outside
SD-14506	2013	Bietz, Spencer	Letter Report: ETS 25436- Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for Replacement Activities for P63458 Anchor Replacement, Sorrento Valley, City of San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-14615	2013	Caltrans	I-5 North Corridor Project Supplementals	Intersects
SD-14679	2012	Smith, Robert R.	Section 106 Consultation For: SPL-2011-01091-RRS La Jolla Centre III Project	Intersects
SD-14720	2013	Moomjian, Scott A.	Historical Nomination Research Report for The Dr. Hans And Ruth Suess/ Dale Naegle House 2680 Greentree Lane La Jolla, California 92037	Outside
SD-14818	2014	Maniery, Mary, Monica Nolte, Joshua Allen, And John Berg	National Register Evaluation of 12 Sites at Marine Corps Air Station, Miramar, San Diego County, California Final Report	Outside
SD-14897	2013	Jeung, Barbara	New Bank of the West Branch Proposed to Be Established at 4180 La Jolla Village Drive, La Jolla, Ca 92037	Intersects
SD-14976	2014	Smith, Brian F.	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for The Contreras Residence Project	Outside
SD-15028	2014	Pigniolo, Andrew R. and Carol Serr	Cultural Resource Survey and Testing Results for the Amitai Residence Project at 2514 Ellentown Road, La Jolla, City of San Diego, California	Outside
SD-15064	2013	Elder, J. Tait and Timothy A. Yates	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Archaeological Resources Extended Phase I Investigation Results and Effects Assessment	Intersects

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SD-15065	2012	Denardo, Carole, Rachael Greenlee, and Caprice Harper	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Archaeological Survey Report, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-15066	2013	Sandag	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Historic Property Effects Report	Intersects
SD-15520	2015	Stropes, Tracy A., Brian F. Smith, and Jennifer R. Kraft	Results of The Mitigation Monitoring Program for The Keating Residence Project, La Jolla, California	Outside
SD-15566	2013	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06659A (SD659 9341 Regent) 9341 Regents Road, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-15567	2013	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06659A (SD659 9341 Regent) 9341 Regents Road, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-15590	2013	Perez, Don C.	Cultural Resources Survey, Torrey Merge / Ensite #16066 (116733), 10999 Sorrento Valley Road, San Diego, San Diego County, California 92121	Outside
SD-15598	2014	Wolf, Scott and Susan M. Hector	Phase I Investigation for the Verizon Wireless Gilman Tower Installation Project, San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-15681	2014	Price, Harry J.	Results of Historical Resources Survey of the Spectrum, 3013 Science Park Road Project	Intersects
SD-15708	2014	Scharlotta, Ian	Archaeological Survey, Testing and Evaluation for Sites Ca-SDi-200 and Ca-SDi-9594, Torrey Pines North Golf Course General Development Plan, San Diego, California Project No. 346889	Intersects
SD-15908	2013	Zepeda-Herman, Carmen	Draft Results of Historical Resources Survey of Campus Pointe Project	Intersects
SD-15914	2015	Zepeda-Herman, Carmen and Harry Price	Draft Environmental Impact Report for The Campus Pointe Project, San Diego, California Project No. 336364, Sch No. 2014091073	Intersects
SD-15996	2014	Stringer-Bowsher, Sarah and Shannon Davis	Historical Resources Technical Report for Torrey Pines Golf Course, 11480 North Torrey Pines Road, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-16091	2014	Loftus, Shannon L.	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site Ss0074 Hilton Torrey Pines 10950 Torrey Pines Road San Diego, San Diego County, California 92037	Intersects
SD-16104	2014	Perez, Don C.	Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment Science Park / Ensite #18294 (276768) 10905 Road to The Cure San Diego, San Diego County, California 92121 EBI Project #61142543	Intersects
SD-16127	2008	Dominici, Deb and Don Laylander	2007 Cultural Resources Treatment Plan North Coast Interstate 5 Corridor	Intersects
SD-16128	2014	-	NCTD Positive Train Control Project - NCTD Base Radio Site Name: Miramar Remote, (Latitude 32.877489, Longitude -117.174278) San Diego, San Diego County, Ca 92121	Outside
SD-16131	2013	Michelle Blake	Sixth Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR): Revised Area of Potential Effects (APE) I-5 North Coast Corridor	Intersects
SD-16133	2014	-	NCTD Positive Train Control Project - NCTD Base Radio Site Name: IS 254, (Latitude 32.862686, Longitude -117.201628) San Diego, San Diego County, Ca 92122	Intersects
SD-16172	2015	Brian Williams	Archaeological Survey for San Diego Gas & Electric's Proposed P60971 Removal from Service and P60953 Anchor Installation Project, Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve, San Diego County, California (SDG&E ETS #30611, ASM Project# 2001.64, State Parks 412 A Permit #28-15)	Outside
SD-16256	2016	Castells, Shelby G., Jennifer Krintz, and Sinead Ni Ghabhlain	Elvira to Morena Double Track Project Cultural and Historical Resources Technical Report	Intersects
SD-16270	2014	Fulton, Phil	Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory Verizon Wireless Services Mandell Facility City of San Diego, San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-16330	2015	Roy, Julie	Letter Report: ETS 30453 - Cultural Resources Survey for Pole Brushing Project, Various Locations, San Diego County, California - IO 6013464	Intersects
SD-16397	2015	Gunderman Castells, Shelby	North County Transit District (NCTD) Elvira To Morena Double Track Positive Train Control Antenna at Mile Post 254.5 Project, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects

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SD-16398	2015	Gunderman Castells, Shelby	North County Transit District (NCTD) Elvira To Morena Double Track Positive Train Control Antenna at Mile Post 257.2 Project, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-16399	2015	Gunderman Castells, Shelby	North County Transit District (NCTD) Elvira to Morena Double Track Advanced Train Control System Antenna at Mile Post 256.1 Project, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-16555	2015	Davis, Shannon And Gorman, Jennifer	Historic Building/Structure Evaluation Supplement, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-16725	2015	Villalobos, Mary M.	ETS 31056 - Cultural Resources Survey for Installation of Two New Anchors at Pole Z96522 and High Sign at Pole Z96523, Sorrento Valley, San Diego County, California - Io 7074265	Intersects
SD-16726	2015	Villalobos, Mary M.	ETS 31082 - Cultural Resources Survey for Anchor Installation, Pole Z96527, Sorrento Valley, San Diego County, California - IO 7074265	Intersects
SD-16728	2015	Villalobos, Mary M.	ETS 31221 - Cultural Resources Survey for Down Guys Install Fiberglass Guy Strain Insulator, Pole Z96524, Sorrento Valley, San Diego County, California - IO 7074265	Intersects
SD-16775	2014	Gunderman Castells, Shelby, Becker, Mark, Scharlotta, Ian, Quach, Tony, and Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead	Data Recovery Excavations at Ca-SDI-4609/SDM-W-654, Ethnohistoric Village of Ystagua, for the San Diego Association of Governments Sorrento-To-Miramar Double Track Phase One Project, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-16801	2015	Price, Harry J.	Archaeological Resources Report for the Spectrum 3 And 4, 3115 and 3215 Merryfield Row Project San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-17008	1989	Hector, Susan and Cheever, Dayle E.	Results of an Archaeological Monitoring Project in Sorrento Valley, City of San Diego	Outside
SD-17050	2017	Mealey, Marla and Rosario, A. Del	Archaeological Survey Report TPSNR Utility Modernization Survey	Outside
SD-17051	2016	Lower, Kelly and Brown, Kaitlin	Archaeological Monitoring Report for Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Trails and Overlooks Accessibility Project 2008-2015	Outside
SD-17103	2017	Foglia, Shannon E., Theodore G. Cooley, Monica Mello, Brian Spells, Rachel Droessler, Tim Wolfe, and Earl Morales	Cultural Resources Survey Report for The Proposed San Diego Gas & Electric TI674A Reconfiguration & TI666d Removal Project, San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-17201	2016	Castells, Shelby Gunderman	Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Bridge 257.2 Replacement Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-17202	2016	Castells, Shelby Gunderman	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Elvira To Morena Double Track Project, City of San Diego, California	Outside
SD-17231	2017	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resource Assessment of the MTSA San Diego Fiber Trench Project, San Diego, California (BCR Consulting Project No. Syn1613)	Outside
SD-17232	2017	Brunzell, David	San Diego 55 Fiber Project, San Diego County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. Syn1628)	Outside
SD-17233	2017	Brunzell, David	San Diego 129 Project, San Diego County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. Syn1622)	Outside
SD-17249	2015	Kraft, Jennifer R. and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer Joint Repair Project, City of San Diego, California	Outside
SD-17335	2016	Robbins-Wade, Mary And Kristina Davison	UCSD Fire Station - Cultural Resources Survey	Outside
SD-17483	2018	Foglia, Alberto B.	Archaeological Monitoring for Gas Leak Repair At 8560 Villa La Jolla Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California (SDG&E ETS # 37997, Pangis Project # 1401.84)	Outside
SD-17586	2017	Pigniolo, Andrew	Cultural Resource Survey of The Fedex Ground Package System Parking Lot Expansion Project 9905 Olson Drive, City of San Diego, California	Outside
SD-17653	2018	Willhite, Brenton E.	Archaeological Monitoring for August 2018 Gas Leaks, La Jolla, San Diego County (SDG&E ETS # 38754, Pangis Project # 1401.97)	Outside
SD-17864	2018	Beers, James D. and Carrie D. Wills	Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment for SD90XS329C, 3266 1/3 La Jolla Village Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California 92037 (EBI Project No. 6118002820)	Outside

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SD-17867	2018	Beers, James D. and Carrie D. Wills	Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment for SD90XS330A, 3081 1/3 La Village Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California 92092 (EBI Project No. 6118002821)	Outside
SD-17872	2018	Beers, James D. and Carrie D. Wills	Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment for SD90xs322c, 2926 1/3 La Jolla Village Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California 92093 (EBI Project No. 6118002819)	Outside
SD-17911	2016	Wills, Carrie D. and Bonnie Bruce	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cellco Partnership and Their Controlled Affiliates Doing Business as Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Nobel Athletic', 8810 Judicial Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-17965	2017	Bruce, Bonnie and Carrie D. Wills	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC, Candidate SD06061a (Rose Canyon-Tom Turner), 7660 Gilman Court, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-18015	2017	Wills, Carrie D. and Bonnie Bruce	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cellco Partnership and Their Controlled Affiliates Doing Business as Verizon Wireless Candidate 'South Doyle', 8175 Regents Road, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-18119	2019	Nayyar, Margo	Confidential: Cultural Resources Identification Report for APNs 345-200-04 and -05, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-18155	2017	Cisneros, Charles	Cultural Resources Records Search for the La Jolla Parkway/Mt. Soledad Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-18156	2019	Cisneros, Charles and Kassie Sugimoto	Phase I Cultural Resource Technical Study for the La Jolla Parkway/Mt. Soledad Erosion Control Project	Outside
SD-18164	2019	Knabb, Kyle	ETS 39396: Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the CMP, Pole Replacement, TI6905, Z96523 & P207023, San Diego Project	Outside
SD-18195	2019	Downs, Lauren W. and Theodore G. Cooley	Supplemental Cultural Resources Letter Report: Minor Project Refinement 8/Proposed Project Modification, Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230-KV Transmission Line, San Diego, California – Confidential	Outside
SD-18196	2019	Garrison, Andrew and Brian F. Smith	A Cultural Resources Study for 2677 Brookmead Lane, City of San Diego, PTS No. 630967	Outside
SD-18390	2019	ASM Affiliates	Archaeological Survey for an SDG&E Pole Replacement Project, 3 Poles Torrey Pines, San Diego County, California (SDG&E eTS# 23296, ASM Project# 23007.25)	Intersects
SD-18472	2016	U.S. Department of Transportation	Section 106 Consultation for the Bridge 257.2 Replacement Project, San Diego, CA	Intersects
SD-18484	2012	U.S. Department of Transportation	Determination of Eligibility of Historic Properties for the Mid Coast Corridor Transit Project, San Diego County, CA	Intersects
SD-18485	2012	SANDAG	Mid-coast Corridor Transit Project Historic Property Survey and Eligibility Determination Report	Intersects
SD-18758	2020	AECOM	Letter Report: eTS 43463 - Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the CMP, Pole Replc, Z96051, San Diego, San Diego County, California - Io 7074265	Intersects
SD-18812	2018	ICF	Letter Report: eTS 43463 - Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the CMP, Pole Replc, Z96051, San Diego, San Diego County, California - Io 7074265	Intersects
SD-18838	2021	ASM Affiliates	Archaeological Monitoring for TCM Access Roads, Annual Report 2020, San Diego County, California (ASM #23005.67)	Intersects
SD-18839	2012	LSA Associates, Inc.	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Archaeological Resources Supplemental Research Report	Intersects
SD-18840	2014	SANDAG	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Historic Property Effects Report	Intersects
SD-18841	2017	ICF	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Cultural Resources Discovery Plan	Intersects
SD-18842	2013	SANDAG	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Historic Property Survey and Eligibility Determination Report	Intersects
SD-18843	2016	ICF	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Suplemental Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report	Intersects
SD-18844	2014	ICF	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Cultural Resources Construction Monitoring Report: Geotechnical Borings	Intersects
SD-18847	2019	ICF	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Supplemental Cultural Resources Inventory And Evaluation Report	Intersects

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SD-18848	2012	Garcia and Associates	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Archaeological Resources Survey Report	Intersects
SD-18861	2020	CA Department of Parks and Recreation	Archaeological Survey Report for the Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve	Intersects
SD-19020	2015	NWB Environmental Services LLC	Archaeological Monitoring for the Stub Pole Replacement Hole Excavation, P225633, Marian Bear, San Diego County, California (SDG&E eTS #31403)	Intersects
SD-19278	2020	NWB Environmental Services LLC	Archaeological Monitoring for the SDG&E PRP Shuttles Illumina, San Diego, San Diego County, California (SDG&E eTS #43155)	Intersects
SD-19312	2016	RECON Environmental, Inc.	Archaeological Resources Report for the 10290 Campus Point Drive Addition of the Campus Point Project, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-19324	2016	RECON Environmental, Inc.	Archaeological Resources Report for the Illumina Campus Project, City of San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-19361	2014	RECON Environmental, Inc.	Results of Cultural Resource Monitoring Services for Grading at Scripps Memorial Hospital La Jolla, Project No. 217934, Sch. No. 2011031040 (RECON Number 7283)	Intersects
SD-19367	2021	Zepeda-Herman, Carmen and Harry J. Price	Results of a Cultural Resources Survey for the Spectrum Pedestrian Bridge Project, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-19541	2021	Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.	Cultural Resource Survey for the UTC Hotel and Apartments Project, 4825 La Jolla Village Drive, City of San Diego, California PTS 667592	Intersects
SD-19585	2021	Robbins-Wade, Mary and Theodore G. Cooley	One Alexandria Square Project, Cultural Resources Study	Intersects
SD-19599	2020	RECON Environmental, Inc.	Historical Resources Monitoring Program for the Programmatic Water Transmission Pipelines Condition Assessment Program, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-19602	2020	RECON Environmental, Inc.	Historical Resources Survey for the Flying Tee Sorrento Valley Golf Entertainment Center Project, San Diego, California	Intersects
SD-19711	2018	AECOM	Letter Report: eTS 36844 - Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for Ug Reloc, Sorrento Valley Rd, City of San Diego, California - Io 7074264	Intersects
SD-19786	2022	AECOM	Letter Report: eTS 3816105 - Cultural Resources Monitoring for the L-48-128 Relocation and Ed-20, North City Pure Water Eastgate Mall Project on United States Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-19898	2020	ICF	Letter Report: eTS 37216 - Negative Archaeological Monitoring Results for the TL 23001/04 Wood to Steel Conversion Project, San Diego County, California - Io 200440358	Outside

The record search indicated that 294 previously recorded cultural resources are located within the UCPU project area and record search radius (Table 2). The previously recorded resources include archaeological sites, historic addresses and isolates. Two hundred thirty-six of the cultural resources are located within the UCPU project area, and 58 cultural resources have been recorded within the one-quarter mile record search radius surrounding the UCPU.

The 294 previously recorded resources consist of 222 prehistoric resources, 51 historic resources, and 20 multicomponent resources. One resource was unable to be classified due to incomplete site form on file at the SCIC. Two hundred thirty-six resources are located within the UCPU project area and 58 resources are located within the 0.25 mile record search radius. The 236 previously recorded resources within the UCPU include 179 prehistoric resources, 39 historic resources, and 18 multicomponent resources, with 1 resource having incomplete information. The 58 cultural resources identified within the one-quarter mile record search radius include 43 prehistoric resources, 12 historic resources, and 2 multicomponent resources.

Of the 294 previously recorded cultural resources, 52 have been evaluated to the NRHP, CRHR, or the Local Register. These 52 evaluated resources include 44 resources located within the UCPU project area and 8 resources located within 0.25 miles of the project area. The 52 evaluated resources consist of 35 prehistoric resources, 14 historic resources, and 3 multicomponent resources. The majority of the evaluated resources (40) are currently listed as 6Z: Found Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation through Survey Evaluation. The remaining thirteen resources have been evaluated as either eligible for listing in the

NRHP, CRHR, or Local Designation or are already listed within any of the three historic registers. From these 13 resources, 9 are found within the University Community Plan boundaries and 3 are found within the 0.25-mile buffer. These thirteen resources are described below.

Resources within the University Community

P-37-004609/CA-SDI-4609 was initially recorded by Krase (1972) as E:4:18, a midden 2 to 8 feet deep. San Diego State University updated the site record as SDI-4609, recording it slightly southeast of its original location. Subsequent surveys confirmed approximately 2.5 meters of prehistoric cultural deposits visible in eroded stream banks (Carrico 1978; Eckhardt 1978). In 1983, portions of the site between Roselle Street and the railroad Right-of-Way were tested with excavation of 12 1-x-1-meter units (Carrico and Taylor 1983). Excavations yielded over 3,000 pottery fragments, 6,000 pieces of flaked stone, 6,000 pieces of shell, 13,000 bone fragments, 68 beads, and a wide variety of other artifacts deposited over approximately the past 1,500 years at this portion of the site. In 1985, Hector excavated 10 2-x-2-meters units and a series of backhoe trenches immediately west of Carrico and Taylor's 1983 excavations. Although artifact densities were generally lower, the excavations revealed a deep and diverse cultural deposit with distinct strata (Hector 1985). The village of Ystagua is associated with 4 separate resource numbers, P-37-004513/CA-SDI-4513, P-37-004609/CA-SDI-4609, P-37-005443/CA-SDI-5443, and P-37-010438/CA-SDI-10438.

ERCE conducted a data recovery program within SDI-4609 in advance of the construction and expansion of Pump Station 64 and associated sewer lines (Carrico and Gallegos 1989). The data recovery program focused on midden soils directly below Roselle Street and included the excavation of four 2-x-2-meter units, monitoring of construction, and data recovery of 29 features located during monitoring. The units were placed in a linear fashion in the ADI for sewer line construction. Excavation for each unit exceeded 3 meters in depth.

> The excavation program yielded a large and varied quantity of cultural material including faunal remains, a human burial and fragments of other human bone, a large projectile point assemblage, bone and shell ornaments, evidence of stone tool manufacture and tool maintenance, and other indications that the area excavated was a portion of the prehistoric/contact era village of Ystagua. Radiometric dates from the lower level of the site date to circa 3,000 years B.P. and verified the presence of an Early Period component, previously suggested by Moriarty and Smith (1983) [Carrico and Gallegos 1989:i].

Construction monitoring was recommended because of the high probability of encountering undisturbed features and concentrations of material in unexcavated areas. Monitoring led to the discovery of a lower site component and an additional 29 features within the pipeline alignment project, including fire hearths, shell lenses, and burnt soil lenses.

In 1999, Gallegos & Associates conducted archaeological monitoring of emergency water pipeline repairs and tree removal following a water main break on a vacant lot between the North County Transit District (NCTD) ROW and Roselle Street, within the boundaries of SDI-4609 (Harris et al. 1999). Archaeological monitoring included surface collection of artifacts, inspection of sidewall profiles, and recovery of cultural materials from stockpiled soil in the vicinity of the water main break. Artifacts recovered included arrow points and other bifaces, beads, pendants, cores, drills, hand stones, worked shell, ceramics, debitage, and historic artifacts. In total, 2,872 artifacts and 227 gram of bone were recovered. In addition, a quantity of human bone was recovered and later reburied by Native American monitor Clarence Brown.

In 2009, Affinis monitored the excavation of postholes for the construction of a fence surrounding the vacant parcel adjacent to Roselle Street where the water main break had occurred in 1999. As part of this project, and in recognition of the significance of the intact cultural deposits within the parcel, Affinis

submitted a summary of cultural resources on the property to the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board for consideration of this parcel as a designated historic property:

> Archaeological investigations at the site have documented the presence of stratified deposits, abundant artifacts, and a variety of ecofacts. The artifact assemblage, which includes flaked lithic tools, manufacturing debris, and groundstone, has the potential to answer a number of important questions about San Diego prehistory and history. While sites with similar assemblages are relatively common in coastal San Diego, sites with well-preserved stratification is quite rare. The portion of the site on the subject property clearly holds future research potential as an archaeological resource. Additionally, the larger site of Ystagua is clearly important, as evidenced by its inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The fact that sensitive cultural material is reported, both from the subject property and nearby properties increases the importance of the site. Therefore, a data recovery, preservation and monitoring program has been recommended to reduce or minimize project impacts to the resource. The mitigation program was designed to specifically address issues of cultural significance and the potential discovery of human remains [Gross 2009].

The City of San Diego Historical Resources Board designated the Village of Ystagua, Area #1 as historical landmark (#924) in July 2009. The designation was made under Criteria A, as the site "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". The resource is currently listed as 5S1: Individual Property that is Listed or Designated Locally.

In 2010, S. Castells and S. Ghabhain documented a data recovery program within a portion of the site, including six hand trenches, 16 control units, and 29 mechanical trenches, producing 21,808 artifacts, 7,000 grams of ecofacts and over 1,000,000 grams of FAR from the Late Prehistoric context. The entire assemblage was collected and repatriated by the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee (KCRC). In 2018, R. Droessler and P. McGinnis documented the excavation of two additional STPs, no cultural material was recovered during the testing or subsequent monitoring.

P-37-010437/CA-SDI-10437 was originally recorded by J. Hildebrand as a dense deposit of lithic flakes and tools exposed by two bulldozer cuts along a stream bank. The resource was originally recorded in 1986 during cultural resource monitoring of construction associated with the extension of Regents Road across Rose Canyon. Hildebrand noted that the southern portion of the site may have been impacted by erosion stemming from the adjacent creek, and that the construction of the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad may have disturbed the northern portions of the site.

The resource was later revisited and tested for significance by B. Smith in 1992. The testing endeavor included a collection of surface artifacts and the excavation of 38 STPs and 10 test units. Artifacts collected from the surface included lithic flakes and debitage, choppers, manos, metates, hammerstones, retouched flakes, scrapers, scraper planes, utilized flakes, and Tizon Brown Ware pottery. The testing effort resulted in the collection of lithic flakes and debitage, Tizon Brown Ware sherds, manos, cores, hammerstones, retouched flakes, and scrapers. Smith interpreted the resource as a food collection and processing location, and recommended the site as potentially eligible to the NRHP and CRHR. The resource was visited by D. Gallegos, R. Phillips, and C. Kyle in 1995 and similar recommendations as to resource eligibility were made in the site update.

The resource was revisited and updated in 1996 by R. Bissell, who noted that in addition to the potential impacts incurred from the adjacent creek and the railroad, only minor disturbances to the site were incurred from the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer project. Specifically, Bissell notes that the installation of the Rose

Canyon Trunk Sewer was through a peripheral area of the site, and that all ground disturbing activities during the trenching had been archaeologically monitored.

The resource was last updated by S. Castells in 2013 and 2015 as part of a subsurface testing and evaluation effort for the Elvira to Morena Double Track Project. The testing effort consisted of the excavation of 17 STPs partially within the northern boundary of the site, adjacent to the existing railroad. Only one STP contained a prehistoric cultural resource, a single volcanic secondary flake. Castells noted that the testing effort did not identify any substantial subsurface deposits. The site was not relocated within the right-of-way due to dense vegetation. The resource was recommended as being ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D as it lacked further research potential. The resource currently is listed as 3: Appears Eligible for Listing in the NRHP or CRHR through Survey Evaluation.

P-37-012556/CA-SDI-12556 was originally recorded as a seasonal processing camp representing both Late Prehistoric Period and the La Jolla complex. The original recordation was performed by Brian F. Smith in 1992, who also performed subsurface testing on the resource. Smith's testing protocol consisted of the excavation of test units and STPs although exact numbers of each type of excavation are not detailed on the site form. Smith lists the artifacts recovered from the testing effort included flakes, debitage, hammerstones, scraper planes, choppers, manos, a shell bead, lithic cores, utilized flakes, Tizon Brown Ware sherds, a perforator, retouched flakes, and a knife fragment. Other non-artifactual elements that were collected included bone, shell, and charcoal. The resource was updated by R.M. Bissell in 1996, who described the site as a dispersed artifact scatter with a possible midden deposit, located on the north side of Rose Creek between the creek and railroad tracks. The site update was performed as a result of cultural resource monitoring for the installation of the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer, which encompassed a portion of the site's periphery but resulted in only minor impacts to the resource. Bissell noted that the site contained numerous manos, cores, choppers, hammerstones, scrapers, utilized flakes, debitage, ceramic sherds, and marine shell remains, many of which were collected. The resource has not been revisited or updated since 1996. The site was evaluated and categorized under NR Status Code 2: Properties determined eligible for listing in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR).

P-37-012557/CA-SDI-12557 was originally recorded in 1992 by B. F. Smith as a seasonal extraction camp situated in the southwestern portion of Rose Canyon near Interstate 5. At the time of original recordation, Smith noted that the site contained lithic flakes and debitage, hammerstones, scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, manos, cores, utilized flakes, Tizon Brown Ware sherds, metates, and a projectile point. Bissell updated the site record in 1996, when performing a testing program of 176 1 x 1-meter units, recovering a larger assemblage but with similar characteristics as previously recovered from this site. The site was evaluated and categorized under NR Status Code 2: Properties determined eligible for listing in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR).

In 2010, Williams and Mengers revisited the site, but were unable to relocate any artifacts or features. In 2011 Greenlee et al. identified a rock alignment and a Tizon Brown Ware sherd, leading to the extension of the site boundary. Castells visits the site in 2013, unable to relocate any archaeological material, but discusses that the site was previously combined with P-37-012560/CA-SDI-12560, also known as Fischer Ranch. Portions of this site have been tested and recommended ineligible for listing by Elder and Yates (2013) and Castells (2015). SHPO clarified that the portion of the site recommended ineligible in 2013 did not contribute to the eligibility of the historic property (Roland-Nawi 2014).

P-37-012581/CA-SDI-12581 was originally recorded by Malcolm Rogers in 1930s. Records indicate that this was the location of an Experimental Agricultural Station from 1920s to 1960s. In 1961, Moriarty excavated the site as part of the Scripps Institute project, uncovering as many as six inhumations, along with groundstones, cobble based tools, debitage, and marine shell.

In 1982, Carter recorded this site as an extensive intermittent occupation site. The cultural material identified was mostly associated with La Jolla complex, with bifacially made knives associated with the San Duieguito complex and arrowpoints associated with the Diegueno. The site was impacted by moderate erosion and was overall largely destroyed by the expansion of the university. The site was visited again in 1992, a chalcedony broken blade was located, along with shell midden. Excavation was documented on the north end of the site, where 12 metates and 1 mortar was recovered.

In 1991, RECON conducted additional excavations, indicating "sporadic buried presence" of the site. The material recovered included debitage, lithic tools, groundstones, bone, and shell. Historic material was also present on-site including planting, road beds, trails, cement footings, dug-out areas, and building debris.

In 2022, the City of San Diego listed site P-37-012581 (CA-SDI-12581/SDM-W6) in the Register of Designated Historical Resources as Site No. 1450.

P-37-017177 is a residential garage associated with the Guy L. and Margaret E. Fleming house within Torrey Pines State Reserve. The structure was recorded and evaluated by A. Bevil in 1999. The structure is a 2-car garage that was originally constructed in 1927 as an associated structure with the Fleming residence. The garage has a Vernacular style with minimal Pueblo Revival. As of the 1999 recordation, the garage had been restored, with repairs including front door hanging tract repairs, a new roof, refinished and repainted exterior stucco, as well as the replacement of individual ceiling beams and wall planking. The structure is associated with the Fleming residence, which was also the first official park administration building for what would eventually become Torrey Pines State Reserve. The residence and associated structures were constructed by Fleming, who also built all of the dining tables as well as numerous outdoor picnic tables and benches at the nearby Torrey Pines Lodge. The garage is currently listed as 1S: Individual Property that is Listed in the NRHP by the Keeper and is Listed in the CRHR. The National Register of Historic Places reference number is 98000700.

P-37-024739/CA-SDI-16385 is the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, and portions of the railroad were originally recorded by D. Ballester and T. Woodard in 2002. The resource consists of single- and double-track railroad alignments and associated elements that traverses south along the Pacific Coast from Orange County, ending at the Santa Fe Depot in downtown San Diego. The resource is also associated as a portion of the California Southern Railroad line to San Diego, completed in 1882, which played a crucial role in the economic development of the city and county of San Diego between 1882 and 1920. Since original recordation in 2002, multiple segments of the railway line and its associated elements, including bridges and ancillary structures, have been recorded and evaluated for significance by B. Stiefel and S. Gunderman (2012), R. McLean (2010), E. Schultz and K. Harper (2011), S. Castells (2013, 2015), S. Castells and J. Krintz (2013), S. Castells and T. Quach (2014), P. Daly (2015), L. Tift and J. Lennen (2016), M. Courtney (2017), and S. Foglia (2017). The resource is currently listed as 2: Properties Determined Eligible for Listing in the NRHP or the CRHR.

P-37-033597 consists of the Torrey Pines Municipal Golf Course North Course District and was originally recorded by S. Stringer-Bowsher and S. Davis in 2014. The North Course is an 18-hole golf course encompassing nearly 92 acres of the Torrey Pines Golf Course designed in 1957 by architects William P. Bell and William F. Bell. The North Course includes a clubhouse, lodge, and ancillary supporting buildings including restroom buildings, a pump/lift station, a driving range, and several maintenance sheds. The resource was recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A and the CRHR under Criterion 1 in 2014. The resource was also recommended eligible for the City of San Diego Local Register under Criterion A. The course reflects how California and San Diego became a recognized leader for golf as a recreational pastime prior to and following the Golden Age of Golf. During the post-World War II economic boom, golf courses grew significantly in popularity, and Torrey Pines Golf Course North Course was one of a select

group of courses constructed in San Diego. The North Course's construction on the Pacific Coast made it an unusual by natural design. The North Course was also recommended eligible for the NRHP and the CRHR under Criterion C/3 and within the City of San Diego Register Criterion C and D as the course was the work of a master architect who designed a multitude of courses throughout the West.

The resource was updated in 2016 following the results of cultural resource monitoring of construction and ground-disturbing activities for the implementation of course upgrades. B. Linton, F. Dittmer, and J. Meling updated the resource in 2016, noting that the monitoring effort discovered previously unrecorded prehistoric and historic artifacts, including lithic materials, ground stone artifacts, and midden soils. Due to the close proximity of the newly discovered prehistoric elements to resource P-37-017079/CA-SDI-15112, the site boundary for P-33-033597 was expanded to include P-37-017079/CA-SDI-15112. The resource is currently listed as 3D: Appears Eligible for NR as a Contributor to a NR Eligible District through Survey Evaluation.

Additional archaeological lithic material, including groundstones and debitage, was identified by Davidson et al in 2021, these items were mapped in association with existing Locus F.

P-37-035685 is the Torrey Pines Lodge, which is located along the eastern alignment of the historic Torrey Pines Grade Road. The structure was originally recorded by E. Minnaugh in 2016, and the resource designation includes the structure, two associated retaining walls, associated outdoor patios and walkways, and the surrounding vegetation including several Torrey pines. The Lodge was constructed between 1922 and 1923 and consists of a single one-story structure with a U-shaped floorplan. The structure was initially constructed from adobe blocks joined with concrete mortar and finished in smooth plaster. Overall, the form is symmetrical and features two chimneys, an elevated central mass (lounge), and three tiered wings on the east and west wings. These wings originally contained two bedrooms, a living room, public bathroom on the west side and a public bathroom, kitchen, laundry, and garage on the east side. The main entrance is centrally located on the south façade. The structure's design represents the Pueblo Revival style of American architecture, focusing upon a variant sub-style known as Territorial Revival which combines Southwestern Native American, Spanish Colonial, and Anglo-American construction techniques and architectural details. The structure and its associated features and vegetation are listed in both the NRHP and the CRHR as an individual property. Excavations in 2013/2014 in nearby site CA-SDI-9602 identified butchered bone, likely associated with the Torrey Pines Lodge due to its historic context. Due to the previous interpretation of the find, this site was subsumed by P-37-00962/CA-SDI-9602. Revised information on the butchered bone was provided in 2021. The resource was categorized in the NR under Status Code 1S: Individual Property Listed in the NR by the Keeper and listed in the CR as Status Code 1CS: Listed in the CR as Individual Property by the SHRC. The National Register of Historic Places reference number is 98000699.

P-37-036624 consists of Torrey Pines Park Road and was initially recorded by A. Bevil, M. Mealey, and E. Minnaugh in 2016/2017 and has not been updated since original recordation. Torrey Pines Park Road encompasses a nearly 2-mile-long portion of the historic Coast Highway/US 101 within Torrey Pines Natural Reserve between the base of Torrey Pines Grade to a point at the southern boundary of the Reserve. The road is currently divided by use into two sections: a northern, asphalt macadam-covered public access route, and a concrete-paved southern limited-access/service road. Historical maps studied by Bevil et al. indicate that the parking strip and the north entrance to Torrey Pines Park Road were once connected as part of the original two-lane Coast Highway between 1915 and 1933. The resource is currently listed as 1S: Individual Property Listed in the NRHP by the Keeper and Listed in the CRHR, and as 1CS: Listed in the CRHR as an Individual Property by the SRHC. The National Register of Historic Places reference number is 98001248.

Resources 0.25 miles from the University Community

P-37-000525/CA-SDI-525 was originally recorded by C.N. Warren and C.R. Falk in 1959 as a prehistoric village site containing a scatter of prehistoric lithic tools, ground stone artifacts, shell beads, a steatite doughnut stone, and several stone discs. Human remains were observed during the initial recording, and Warren and Falk noted that the interred individuals were in flexed positions and were sometimes covered with metates. Warren and Falk also detailed that many of the shell beads, composed of *Olivella* sp. remains, were observed in association with the remains. Carbon-14 (C14) dating performed by Scripps Institute on marine shell remains produced a date of approximately 6,700 years B.P. The resource was revisited in 1977 by Hatley and Loomis, who described the site as a large scatter or artifacts upon a sizable, gently rolling grassy area that slopes west towards a cliff edge. Hatley and Loomins noted the presence of lithic artifacts and debitage, portable metate fragments, mano fragments, large amounts of thermally-fractured rocks, a scatter of marine shell remains, charcoal/ash, and human remains. Amino Acid Racemization was performed on a small sample of human bone, producing a date of approximately 5,900 years B.P. In 1980, D. Hanna, Jr., summarized the results of archival research and a subsurface testing and evaluation study on the resource. Hanna noted that only the southern portion of the site was present during the 1979 testing effort as the northern portion was largely destroyed during construction of the surrounding residential neighborhoods. Hanna also noted that the eastern portion of the resource was similarly impacted from the construction of student housing facilities. The resource contained shell midden, which was able to be observed within the sidewalls of two borrow pits that were within the site boundary. A total of seven pothole test units were excavated with each pothole placed at a specific location in order to obtain as much structural and spatial information possible. No details as to the recovered cultural elements were described in the DPR site form. On October 28, 1999, the Historical Site Board for the City of San Diego adopted Resolution Number R-991028-05, designating the resource as Site No. 396 within the Register of Historic Landmarks. The site was visited and updated in 2014 by A. Pigniolo, who tested a portion of the site for significance. The testing effort consisted of five shovel test pits (STPs) and four 0.5 x 1-meter test units. Pigniolo recovered one projectile point, 5 flaked lithic tools, 3 hammerstones, 335 fragments of debitage, 3 groundstone tools, 1 Tizon Brown Ware sherd, 1 bone awl, and 7,545.3 grams of fire-affected rock. Pigniolo also recovered two shell beads, 63.1 grams of faunal bone, and 2,121.0 grams of marine shell remains. Following the end of the testing and recovery effort, Pigniolo described the site's condition as being moderately impacted due to surrounding residential development. In 2014, the resource was updated by I. Cordova and A. Cox, who noted additional lithic artifacts were visible on the ground surface. The site was last updated in November 2016 by J.R.K. Stropes, who documented impacts to the resource from the Amitai Residence Project, which involved the construction of a new single-family residence. Due to the impacts sustained by the site, an Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP) was instituted in order to mitigate direct impacts to the resource. Fourteen data recovery units were excavated within the proposed grading footprint. Midden soils were identified during the testing effort, with midden depths up to 60 centimeters below surface (b.s.). Artifacts recovered from the testing effort included adzes, angular hammers, cores, debitage, ground stone artifacts, knapping hammers, manos, metates, pestles, projectile points, Tizon Brown Ware ceramics, shell and stone beads, lithic tools, bone tools, and fire-affected rock. A single fragment of human bone was recovered within one of the test units. The resource has not been revisited since the 2016 update.

P-37-005204/CA-SDI-5204 was originally recorded by L. McCoy in 1977 as a standing adobe structure within Carrol Canyon. The resource was revisited in 1978 by M.J. Hatley, who described the structure as containing at least two rooms. Hatley noted that the structure was situated on a south-facing slope at the confluence of two drainages. In the 1978 update, Hatley notes that the structure is in "ruinous condition" with only two walls reaching original height. Hatley also notes that archival research of historic ownership records indicated that the structure belonged to Pierre Don Pedro Bovet. The structure was revisited and updated in 2012 by S. Wolf, A. Pham, S. Bigney, and G. Kitchen. The 2012 update notes that the majority of the original adobe walls had disintegrated considerably, with the tallest walls measuring approximately 1 meter above ground surface. Hewn wood fragments and plaster were observed across the site area. The 2012 update also included the excavation of three subsurface exploratory trenches and eighteen STPs. The

testing effort resulted in the identification of cobble wall foundations along the base of the adobe walls and a surficial rock feature located along the southern perimeter of the structure that appeared to represent a historic or modern hearth. The three trenches excavated within the structure footprint were able to identify the locations of the western and northern walls of the former structure. The 18 STPs recovered a mix of historic and prehistoric-era artifacts including 5 multidirectional cores, 1 hematite manuport, 1 volcanic manuport, 16 fragments of debitage and shatter, 1 historic-era ceramic sherd, 69 fragments of glass, 1 shell casing, 10 square nails, 1 metal fragment, 1 plastic fragment, 1 leather strap with a metal rivet, and 1 shell button. Samples of adobe and plaster fragments, wood fragments, marine shell remains, and faunal remains were also collected.

Archival research performed for the 2012 update noted that Pierre Don Pedro Bovet emigrated to northern California in 1850 and had moved to southern California by 1954. He married Maria Lorenza de la Providencia Lopez, daughter of Bonifacio and Maria de los Dolores Rosas Lopez. Bovet, with the help of a neighbor, constructed the adobe structure at its present location in Soledad Valley for his family. The adobe structure was part of a farm, also containing a corral, two wells with a pump, a vineyard, and fruit trees. The adobe structure may have had up to five rooms, each with their own separate entryway. Bovet, who had had seven children by 1880, also raised sheep during the early years and later switched to raising cattle and horses as a primary source of income. With the farm being situated between San Diego and Oceanside, travelers would often stop to buy Wine and socialize with the Bovet family. In 1901, Pierre Bovet passed away, and within the same year the family sold the property to Adolph Levi, who transferred it that same day to Max Detrich. The Detrichs had been neighbors of the Bovets since 1885.

The resource was evaluated for significance following the conclusion of the testing effort and site update, and was recommended eligible for inclusion to the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and D, and to the CRHR under Criterion 1, 2, and 4. The resource is listed as 3S: Appears Eligible for NR as an Induvial Property through Survey Evaluation, 3CS: Appears Eligible for CR as an Induvial Property through Survey Evaluation, and 5S3: Appears to be Individual Eligible for Local Listing of Designation through Survey Evaluation.

P-37-010438/CA-SDI-10438 was recorded originally by D. Cheever in December 1985. It was recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP following site evaluation in 1985. Subsequent to the site's initial recording in 1985, the majority of the area where the site was once recorded has become a paved parking lot for a business park. While very few surface artifacts were noted in the NCTD ROW during the survey, this site does have a subsurface component noted by STP excavations for the NCTDs Bridge Replacement Project in 2007. The resource is associated with the ethnographic village of Ystagua and has been subsumed within P-37-004609/CA-SDI-4609, along with P-37-004513/CA-SDI-4513 and P-37-005543/CA-SDI-5443. P-37-010438/CA-SDI-10438 is currently listed as 5S1: Individual Property that is Listed or Designated Locally.

The City of San Diego Historical Resources Board designated the Village of Ystagua, Area #1 as historical landmark (#924) in July 2009. The designation was made under Criteria A, as the site "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".

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.25-Mile of the UCPU Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMOM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-000196	CA-SDI-000196 CA-SDI-00196B	W-3810, Locus B	Prehistoric	AP11 Hearth/ Pits, AP16: Shell Scatter	M. Mealey, S. Farmer (2002) M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (1996) M. Mealey, T. Muranaka, R. Heimgaertner (1996) E. Barter, P. Hines, R. Schwaderer (1986) Treganza, Bull, Gross (n.d.) Treganza (n.d.)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-000198	CA-SDI-000198	W-3811	Prehistoric	AP15: Habitation Debris, AP16: Shell Scatter	M. Mealey, S. Farmer (2005 M. Mealey, T. Muranaka, R. Heimgaertner (1996) E. Barter, P. hines, R. Schwaderer (1986) Treganza (n.d.)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-000199	CA-SDI-000199 CA-SDI-199C	W-3812	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/ Pits	M. Mealey, S. Farmer, K. Tsunoda (2005) M. Mealey, K. Shabeel, S. Jenkins (2002) M. Mealey, T. Muranaka, R. Heimgaertner (1996) P. Hines (1985) Treganza (n.d.)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-000200	CA-SDI-000200	W-3813 W-14, Locus B	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter; AP16: Shell Scatter	M. Mealey, T. Muranaka, R. Heimgaertner (1996) P. Hines, E. Barter, R. Schwaderer (1985) Treganza (n.d.)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-000525	CA-SDI-000525	W-9N	Prehistoric	AP15: Habitation Debris	J.R.K. Stropes (2016) I. Cordova, N. Cox (2014) A. Pigniolo (2014) D.C. Hanna, Jr. (1980) N. Hatley, A. Loomis (1977) C.N. Warren, C.R. Falk (1964) C.N. Warren, C.R. Falk (1959)	5S1: Individual Property that is Listed or Designated Locally (Local Site #396)	Outside
P-37-001010	CA-SDI-001010	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	D. Pallette (2005) F. Kidder (1979) B.C. McCown (1952) Rogers (n.d.)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-002723	CA-SDI-002723	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP3: Ceramic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/ Pits AP15: Habitation Debris	L. Akyuz, D. Laylander (2008) A. Pigniolo (2002) S. Ashkar, S. Hilton (2002) Rogers (n.d.)	Not evaluated	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMOM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-004513	CA-SDI-004513	-	Prehistoric	AP15: Habitation Debris	D. Pallette (2002) R.V. May (1975)	5S1: Individual Property that is Listed or Designated Locally (Local Site #924)	Outside
P-37-004609	CA-SDI-004609	W-654	Prehistoric	AP15: Habitation Debris - (Village Site of Ytsagua)	S.Gunderman Castells (2014) D. Iversen (2010) D. Cheever (1985) J. Krase (1972)	5S1: Individual Property that is Listed or Designated Locally (Local Site #924)	Within
P-37-004623	CA-SDI-004623	-	-	Site Record Missing	-	-	Outside
P-37-004624	CA-SDI-004624	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	J. Daniels (2012) J. Tansey (2009) M. Stein (1981) G. Harris, E. Dittmar (1980)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-004625	CA-SDI-004625	W-6853, Locus A	Prehistoric	AP16: Shell Midden	G. Lucidi, A. Del Rosario (2016) Mealey, Lucero, Del Rosario, Lucidi, Anderson, Collier, Allen (2016) E. Minnaugh, M. Mealey, J. Callahan, B. Rolland (2015) MM, NT, REP, KD (2014) M. Mealey, J. Roland (2014) M. Mealey, K. Shabel, R. Ruston, C. Lucas (2010) M. Mealey, P. McFarland, S. Farmer (2005) M. Mealey, K. Shabel (2002) M. Mealey, R. Heimgaertner, T. Muranaka (1996) C. Bull, T. Gross (n.d.)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-004626	CA-SDI-004626	W-3815, W-3814, W-4626A, W-10	Prehistoric	AP16: Shell Scatter	M. Mealey, S. Farmer (2005) M. Mealey, R. Heimgaertner, T. Muranaka (1996) W. Wallace, E. Wallace (1986) C. Bull, T. Gross (n.d.)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-004669	CA-SDI-004669	W-12	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic scatter, AP4: Bedrock Milling Feature, AP9: Burials	D. Ike, D. Flower, L. Roth, R. Karvash (1976) R. Karvash (1976)	Not evaluated	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMOM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-004670	CA-SDI-004670	W-5	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter; AP9: Burials, AP15: Habitation Debris	R. Korvash (1976)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-004956	CA-SDI-004956	-	Prehistoric	AP12: Quarry	R. Carrico (1977) C. Bull (1977)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-004957	CA-SDI-004957	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	R. Carrico (1977)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005203	CA-SDI-005203	W-1445A	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	D. Gallegos, R. Phillips, C. Kyle (1995) L. McCoy (1977)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-005204	CA-SDI-005204	W-1446	Multicomponent	AH2: Foundations/Structure Pads, AP2: Lithic Scatter; HP44: Adobe Building/Structure	S. Wolf, A. Pham, S. Bigney, G. Kitchen (2012) M.J. Hatley (1978) L. McCoy (1977)	3S- Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation, 3CS- Appears eligible for CR as an individual property through survey evaluation, 5S3 -Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.	Outside
P-37-005218	CA-SDI-005218	W-1462	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP15: Habitation Debris	R.H. Norwood (1977)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005443	CA-SDI-005443	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP15: Habitation Debris	C. Taylor (1977)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-005456	CA-SDI-005456	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter; AP4: Bedrock Milling Feature	R. Kardash, R. Norwood (1978)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-005605	CA-SDI-005605	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	C.S. Bull (1978)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-005606	CA-SDI-005606	W-1666	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	C.S> Bull (1978)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-005608	CA-SDI-005608	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	P. Howard (2017) D. Gallegos, R. Phillips, C. Kyle (1995) C.S. Bull (1978)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-005609	CA-SDI-005609	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	P. Howard (2017) D. Gallegos, R. Phillips, C. Kyle (1995) C.S. Bull (1978)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-005610	CA-SDI-005610	W-1666	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	C.S. Bull (1978)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-005613	CA-SDI-005613	W-1668, Locus A	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP15: Habitation Debris	C. Bull, D. Hanna (1978)	Not evaluated	Within

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMOM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-007223	CA-SDI-007223	W-1760, W-8	Prehistoric	AP15: Habitation Debris	M. Mealey, T. Muranaka, R. Heimgaertner (1996) P. Ainsworth (n.d.)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-007224	CA-SDI-007224	W-1761	Prehistoric	AP15: Habitation Debris	P. Ainsworth (n.d.)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-007225	CA-SDI-007225	W-1762	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP15: Habitation Debris	P. Ainsworth (n.d.)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-007952	CA-SDI-007952	W-2611	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/ Pits	M. Huett, S. Berryman (1980) J. Krase (1981)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-008087	CA-SDI-008087	W-2233	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	K. Easland (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008207	CA-SDI-008207	W-2365A, W-2565B, W-2365C	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	D. Gallegos, R. Phillips, C. Kyle (1995) B. Hunter (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008211	CA-SDI-008211	W-2560	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP15: Habitation Debris	D. Gallegos, R. Phillips, C. Kyle (1995) D.Hanna, P. Talley (1979) D. Hanna (1979)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-008212	CA-SDI-008212	W-2561	Prehistoric	AP16: Groundstone Isolate	D. Hanna (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008213	CA-SDI-008213	W-2562	Prehistoric	AP16: Groundstone Isolate	D. Hanna (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008214	CA-SDI-008214	W-2563	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	D. Gallegos, R. Phillips, C. Kyle (1995) D. Hanna (1979)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-008215	CA-SDI-008215	W-2564	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	D. Gallegos, R. Phillips, C. Kyle (1995) D. Hanna (1979)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-008229	CA-SDI-008229	-	Prehistoric	AP11: Hearths/ Pits	E. Dittmar, G. Harris (1980)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008466	CA-SDI-008466	W-2345	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	Mitchell, Russell, Hanna, Seneca, Kupel (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008467	CA-SDI-008467	W-2346	Historic	AH5: Wells/ Cisterns	J.J. Mitchel (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008468	CA-SDI-008468	W-2347	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	D. Chavez, J. Miller (1988) T. Seneca (1979)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-008469	CA-SDI-008469	W-2348	Prehistoric	AP15: Habitation Debris	C. Kyle (1977) D. Hanna (1979)	Not evaluated	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMOM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-008470	CA-SDI-008470	W-2349	Multicomponent	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP15: Habitation Debris, HP34: Military Property	D. Gallegos, R. Phillips, C. Kyle (1995) D. Hanna, J. Mitchell (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008471	CA-SDI-008471	W-2338	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	D. Chavez (1988) D. Hanna (1979)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-008472	CA-SDI-008472	W-2337	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	D. Gallegos, R. Phillips, C. Kyle (1995) D. Hanna (1979) D. Kupel, T. Seneca (1979) J.J. Mitchell (1979) C. Russell (1979) T. Seneca, C. Russell (1979)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008721	CA-SDI-008721	W-2956	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	D. Gallegos, R. Phillips, C. Kyle (1995) S. Cardenas (1981)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-008801	CA-SDI-008801	W-2465	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	S. Day, T. Jacques (1981) Rogers (n.d.)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008802	CA-SDI-008802	W-2971	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	D. Gallegos, R. Phillips, C. Kyle (1995) S. Day, T. Jacques (1981) Rogers (n.d.)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-008803	CA-SDI-008803	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	S. Day, T. Jacques (1981)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008804	CA-SDI-008804	W-2463	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	S. Day, T. Jacques (1981) Rogers (n.d.)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008805	CA-SDI-008805	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Lithic Isolate	S. Day, T. Jacques (1981)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008806	CA-SDI-008806	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Lithic Isolate	S. Day, T. Jacques (1981)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008807	CA-SDI-008807	W-2975	Prehistoric	AP16: Lithic Isolate	D. Gallegos, R. Phillips, C. Kyle (1995) S. Day, T. Jacques (1981)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-008808	CA-SDI-008808	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Lithic Isolate	S. Day, T. Jacques (1981)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-009287	CA-SDI-009287	W-2336	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	T. Muranaka (1980)	Not evaluated	Within

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMOM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-009288	CA-SDI-009288	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	R. Greenlee, C. Letter (2011) M. Robbins-Wade, A. Giletti, S. Everhart, E. Figueroa, G. Kitchen, D. Linton (2011) D. Hanna (1980)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-009586	CA-SDI-009586	-	Historic	AP14: Rock Shelter/ Cave	J. Woodward (1982)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-009587	CA-SDI-009587	W-3828	Historic	AH4: Trash Scatter, AH16: Charcoal Deposit	M. Mealey (2014) M. Mealey, T. Muranaka, R. Heimgaertner (1996) J. Woodward (1982)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-009588	CA-SDI-009588	W-10, Locus B	Multicomponent	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP16: Shell Isolate, AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatter	M. Mealey (2014) T. Gross (2005) M. Mealey, S. Farmer (2005) M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002) M. Mealey, T. Muranaka, R. Heimgaertner (1996) E. Barter, J. Foster, P. Hines (1986) E. Parkman, R. Cerutti (1982) J. Woodward (n.d.) Rogers (n.d.)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-009594	CA-SDI-009594	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	I. Scharlotta, T. Quach (2014) M. Newman, R. Cerutti, B. Parkman (1982)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-009598	CA-SDI-009598	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter; AP15 Habitation Debris; AP16: Shell Scatter	M. Mealey (2014) M. Mealey, T. Muranaka, R. Heimgaertner (1996) B. Parkman, R. Cerutti, S. Coles, MacIntosh (1982)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-009599	CA-SDI-009599	W-17	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP9: Burials; AP11: Hearths/ Pits, AP15: Habitation Debris	M. Mealey (2014) M. Mealey, S. Farmer (2005) M. Mealey, T. Muranaka, R. Heimgaertner (1996) P. Hines, E. Barter, R. Schwaderer (1985) Parkman, Vivian (1982)	Not evaluated	Within

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMOM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-009600	CA-SDI-009600	W-3820	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearth/ Pits	M. Mealey, S. Grosso, A. DelRosario, C. Phelps (2016) M. Mealey, S. Farmer (2005) M. Mealey, T. Muranaka, R. Heimgaertner (1996) Parkman, Coles, MacIntosh, Vivian (1982)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-009602	CA-SDI-009602	W-3822	Multicomponent	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP16: Shell Midden, AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatter	M. Garrett, E. Pawloski, M. Mealey (2015) M. Mealey, R. Ruston (2010) M. Mealey, S. Farmer (2005) M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002) M. Mealey, T. Muranaka, R. Heimgaertner (1996) E. Parker (1982)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-009603	CA-SDI-009603	W-3823	Multicomponent	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/Pits, AP16: Shell Scatter, AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatter	M. Mealey, S. Farmer (2005) M. Mealey, K. Shabel (2002) B. Parkman, S. Coles, B. Davis (1982)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-009604	CA-SDI-009604	W-3824	Multicomponent	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/ Pits, AP12: Quarry, AP16: Shell Scatter, AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatter	M. Mealey, N. Turner (2017) M. Mealey, P. McFarland, J. Collier, B. Lucero, A. Del Rosario, G. Lucidi, C. Anderson, S. Grosso, B. Rolland, C. Phelps (2016) J. Meling, M. Mealey, B. Weisberg (2016) M. Mealey, K. Knabb, S. Mustain, N. Minovi (2006) M. Mealey, S. Farmer, K. Tsunoda (2005) M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002) M. Mealey, R. Heimgaertner, T. Muranaka (1996) B. Parkman, B. Davis, S. Coles (1982)	Not evaluated	Within

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMOM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-009605	CA-SDI-009605	W-15	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/Pits, AP16: Shell Midden	California Department of Parks and Recreation (2005) M. Mealey, S. Farmer, K. Tsunoda (2005) M. Mealey, T. Muranaka, R. Heimgaertner (1996) E. Barter, P. Hines, R. Schwaderer (1986) B. Davis, B. Parkman (1982)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-009606	CA-SDI-009606	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/ Pits, AP15: Habitation Debris	M. Mealey (2015) M. Newman, R. Cerutti, B. Parkman (1982)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-009863	CA-SDI-009863	-	Prehistoric	AP15: Habitation Debris	S. Hector (1983)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-009920	CA-SDI-009920	-	Prehistoric	AP15: Habitation Debris	D. Gallegos, R. Phillips, C. Kyle (1995) J. Thesken (1984)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-010249	CA-SDI-010249	-	Prehistoric	AP15: Habitation Debris	K. Ross Way (2003) M. Robbins-Wade (1985)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-010250	CA-SDI-010250	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	L. Downs, T. Cooley (2019) K. Ports, A. Griffin (2017) H. Murphy (2019) J. Roy (2015)B. Williams, D. Mengers (2010) D. Pallette (2002) J. Perry, L. Tift (1996) M. Robbins-Wade (1985)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-010251	CA-SDI-010251	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Robbins-Wade (1985)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-010437	CA-SDI-010437	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	S. Castells (2013, 2015) D. Gallegos, R. Phillips, C. Kyle (1995) R.M. Bissell (1996) J. Hildebrand (1986)	3: Appears Eligible for NR or CR through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-010438	CA-SDI-010438	-	Prehistoric	AP15: Habitation Debris - (Village Site of Ytsagua)	S.Gunderman Castells (2014) D. Iversen (2010) D. Cheever (1985) J. Krase (1972)	5S1: Individual Property that is Listed or Designated Locally (Local Site #924)	Within

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMOM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-010636	CA-SDI-010636	W-28	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Mealey, B. Weisberg, J. Meling (2016) M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002) M. Mealey, T. Muranaka, R. Heimgaertner (1996) P. Hines, E. Barter, R. Schwaderer (1986)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-010637	CA-SDI-010637	W-28	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/Pits, AP15: Habitation Debris, AP16: Shell Scatter	M. Mealey, B. Weisberg, J. Meling (2016) M. Mealey, S. Farmer (2006) M. Mealey, P. McFarland, S. Farmer (2005) M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002) M. Mealey, T. Muranaka, R. Heimgaertner (1996) P. Hines, E. Barter, R. Schwaderer (1986)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-010781	CA-SDI-010781	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Robbins-Wade, M. Murray, M. Sivba, C. Lucas (2003) M. Robbins-Wade, A. Giletti, M. Murray (2002) B.F. Smith (1991) S.Wade, S.R. Van Wormer (1987)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-010815	CA-SDI-010815	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Shell Scatter, AP16: Lithic Isolate	C.H. Benn (1987)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-011223	CA-SDI-011223	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	D. Gallegos, R. Phillips, C. Kyle (1995)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-011224	CA-SDI-011224	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	J.R. Cook (1988)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-011225	CA-SDI-011225	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	J.R. Cook (1988)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-011226	CA-SDI-011226	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	D. Gallegos, R. Phillips, C. Kyle (1995) J.R. Cook (1988)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-011227	CA-SDI-011227	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	J.R. Cook (1988)	Not evaluated	Within

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMOM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-011762	CA-SDI-011762	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	L. Akyuz, D. Laylander (2008) J. Clevenger, E. Baker (1990)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-011763	CA-SDI-011763	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	J. Clevenger, E. Baker (1990)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-011764	CA-SDI-011764	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	J. Clevenger, E. Baker (1990)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-011765	CA-SDI-011765	-	Historic	AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatter	M. Bischoff, W. Manley (1995) J. Clevenger, E. Baker (1990)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-011783	CA-SDI-011783	-	Multicomponent	AH3: Landscaping/ Structure Pads, AP15: Habitation Debris	B. Williams, D. Mengers (2010) D. Iversen (2005) R.Collett (1990)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-011788	CA-SDI-011788	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/Pits	B.F. Smith (1995) B.F. Smith (1991) M. Robbins-Wade, L. Jacobson, V. Gentile, E. Smith (1990)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-011789	CA-SDI-011789	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Robbins-Wade, L. Jacobson, V. Gentile, E. Smith (1990)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-011908	CA-SDI-011908	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	B.F. Smith (1990)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-012408	CA-SDI-012408	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Bischoff, W. Manley (1995) B.F. Smith (1995)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-012409	CA-SDI-012409	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	C. Bowden-Renna, A. Philburn (2006) M. Bischoff, W. Manley (1995) B.F. Smith (1991)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-012410	CA-SDI-012410	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Bischoff, W. Manley (1995) B.F. Smith (1995) B.F. Smith (1991)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-012411	CA-SDI-012411	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter; AP16: Other	ASM Affiliates (2007) B.F. Smith (1991)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-012412	CA-SDI-012412	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	B.F. Smith & Associates (1995) B.F. Smith (1991)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMOM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-012413	CA-SDI-012413	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	Brian F. Smith & Associates (1995) B.F. Smith (1991)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-012414	CA-SDI-012414	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Bischoff, W. Manley (1995) B.F. Smith (1991)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-012416	CA-SDI-012416	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	T. Quach (2014) Brian F. Smith & Associates (1995) B.F. Smith (1991)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-012417	CA-SDI-012417	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	T. Quach (2014) B.F. Smith & Associates (1995) B.F. Smith (1991)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-012418	CA-SDI-012418	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	L. Akyuz, D. Laylander (2008) B.F. Smith (1991)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-012419	CA-SDI-012419	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	B.F. Smith (1991)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-012420	CA-SDI-012420	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	B.F. Smith (1991)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-012421	CA-SDI-012421	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	B.F. Smith (1991)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-012422	CA-SDI-012422	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	B.F. Smith & Associates (1995) B.F. Smith (1991)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-012423	CA-SDI-012423	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	C. Bowden-Renna (2000) B.F. Smith (1995) B.F. Smith (1991)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-012424	CA-SDI-012424	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	L. Akyuz, D. Laylander (2008) B.F. Smith (1991)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-012425	CA-SDI-012425	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	L. Akyuz, D. Laylander (2008) B.F. Smith (1991)	Not evaluated	Within

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMOM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-012426	CA-SDI-012426	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	Brian F. Smith & Associates (1995) B.F. Smith (1991)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-012427	CA-SDI-012427	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	C. Bowden-Renna (2000) Brian F. Smith & Associates (1995) B.F. Smith (1991)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-012428	CA-SDI-012428	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	B. F. Smith (1991)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-012429	CA-SDI-012429	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	Brian F. Smith & Associates (1995) B. F. Smith (1991)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-012430	CA-SDI-012430	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	Brian F. Smith & Associates (1995) B. F. Smith (1991)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-012431	CA-SDI-012431	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	Brian F. Smith & Associates (1995) B.F. Smith (1991)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-012432	CA-SDI-012432	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	Brian F. Smith & Associates (1995) B.F. Smith (1991)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-012433	CA-SDI-012433	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	B.F. Smith (1991)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-012434	CA-SDI-012434	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	B.F. Smith (1991)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-012435	CA-SDI-012435	-	Multicomponent	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatter	N. Harris (2000) Brian F. Smith & Associates (1995) B.F. Smith (1991)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-012436	CA-SDI-012436	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	B.F. Smith (1991)	Not evaluated	Within

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMOM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-012437	CA-SDI-012437	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Robbins-Wade, M. Murray, M. Sivba (2002) B.F. Smith (1991)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-012438	CA-SDI-012438	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	C. Bowden-Renna, A. Philburn, R. Arellano, I. Perez (2006) B.F. Smith (1991)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-012440	CA-SDI-012440	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Bischoff, W. Manley (1995) B.F. Smith (1991)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-012441	CA-SDI-012441	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Bischoff, W. Manley (1995) B.F. Smith (1991)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-012556	CA-SDI-012556	-	Prehistoric	AP15: Habitation Debris	R.Bissell (1996)B.F. Smith (1992)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-012557	CA-SDI-012557	-	Prehistoric	AP15: Habitation Debris	S. Castells (2015) S. Castells (2013) R. Greenlee, C. Letter, M. Steinkamp (2011) B. Williams, D. Mengers (2010) R. Bissell (1996) B.F. Smith (1992)	2: Determined Eligible for Listing in the NR or the CR	Within
P-37-012559	CA-SDI-012559	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	B. Williams, D. Mengers (2010) B.F. Smith (1992)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-012560	CA-SDI-012560	-	Historic	HP33: Farm/ Ranch	B.F. Smith (1992)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-012581	CA-SDI-012581/H	W-6	Multicomponent	AP2 Lithic Scatter, AP9: Burials, AP11: Hearths/ Pits; AP15: Habitation Debris, AP16: Shell Midden, HP13: Farm/ ranch	J. Eighmey, D. Cheever (1991) G. Carter (1982) Rogers (n.d.)	Designated HRB #1450	Within
P-37-012927	CA-SDI-012927	W-5237A; W-5237B	Multicomponent	AH4: Privies/ Dumps/Trash Scatter, AP2; Lithic Scatter	ASM Affiliates (2007) I. Strudwick (1992)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-013241	CA-SDI-013241	W-1076; W-1075	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter AP16: Shell Scatter	P. Aisnworth, R. Carrico (1976)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-013710	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	R. Bissell (1994)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-013711	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	R. Bissell (1994)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-013712	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	R. Bissell (1994)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-013713	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	R. Bissell (1994)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-013714	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	R. Bissell (1994)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-013715	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Ceramic Isolate	R. Bissell (1994)	Not evaluated	Within

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMOM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-013716	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	R. Bissell (1994)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-013717	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	R. Bissell (1994)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-013718	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	R. Bissell (1994)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-013719	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	R. Bissell (1994)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-013720	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	R. Bissell (1994)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-013721	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	R. Bissell (1994)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014500	CA-SDI-014168	W-15	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/ Pits	M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002) M. Mealey, T. Muranaka, R. Heimgaertner (1996) A. Willis, L. Therrien (1995)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014501	CA-SDI-014169	W-6849	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002) M. Mealey, T. Muranaka, R. Heimgaertner (1996) A. Willis (1995)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014804	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	Robbins-Wade, Sinkovec (1985)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014805	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	Robbins-Wade, Sinkovec (1985)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014806	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	Robbins-Wade, Sinkovec (1985)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014807	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	Robbins-Wade, Sinkovec (1985)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014808	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	Robbins-Wade, Sinkovec (1985)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014809	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	Robbins-Wade, Haynal (1985)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014863	-	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	Cardenas, Robbins-Wade (1987)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-014971	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	L. Jacobson, V. Gentile, E. Smith (1990)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014972	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	L. Jacobson, V. Gentile, E. Smith (1990)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014973	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	M. Robbins-Wade, L. Jacobson, V. Gentile, E. Smith (1990)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014974	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	M. Robbins-Wade, L. Jacobson, V. Gentile, E. Smith (1990)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014975	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	M. Robbins-Wade, L. Jacobson, V. Gentile, E. Smith (1990)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014976	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	M. Robbins-Wade, L. Jacobson, V. Gentile, E. Smith (1990)	Not evaluated	Within

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMOM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-014977	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	M. Robbins-Wade, L. Jacobson, V. Gentile, E. Smith (1990)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014978	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	M. Robbins-Wade, L. Jacobson, V. Gentile, E. Smith (1990)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014979	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	M. Robbins-Wade, L. Jacobson, V. Gentile, E. Smith (1990)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014980	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	M. Robbins-Wade, L. Jacobson, V. Gentile, E. Smith (1990)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-014981	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	M. Robbins-Wade, L. Jacobson, V. Gentile, E. Smith (1990)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-015215	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	I. Strudwick (1992)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-015814	CA-SDI-014431	-	Prehistoric	AP15: Habitation Debris	A. Willis (1997)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-015815	CA-SDI-014432	-	Multicomponent	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/ Pits, AP16: Shell Scatter, AH4: Privies/Dumps, Trash Scatters	M. Mealey, M. Graham (2015) K. Brown, M. Mandich, P. MacFarland, M. Mealey, R. Ruston (2008) A. Willis (1997)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-015849	CA-SDI-014445 and CA-SDI-200	-	Prehistoric	AP12: Quarry	M. Mealey, R. Heimgaertner, T. Muranaka (1996)	7-Not evaluated for National Register (NR), or California Register (CR) or Needs Revaluation	Within
P-37-015850	CA-SDI-014446	-	Prehistoric	AP11: Hearths/ Pits	M. Mealey, R. Heimgaertner, T. Muranaka (1996)	7-Not evaluated for National Register (NR), or California Register (CR) or Needs Revaluation	Within
P-37-015851	CA-SDI-014447	W-6846 W-6847	Multicomponent	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/ Pits, AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatter	M. Mealey, B. Lucero, A. Del Rosario, G. Lucidi, C. Anderson, S. Grosso (2016) M. Mealey, E. Minnaugh, B. Rolland, J. Callahan, M. Graham (2015) T. Gross (2005) M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002) M. Mealey, R. Heimgaertner, T. Muranaka (1996)	Not evaluated	Within

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMOM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-015852	CA-SDI-014448	W-3824	Multicomponent	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/ Pits, AP12: Quarry, AP16: Shell Scatter, AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatter	M. Mealey, N. Turner (2017) M. Mealey, P. McFarland, J. Collier, B. Lucero, A. Del Rosario, G. Lucidi, C. Anderson, S. Grosso, B. Rolland, C. Phelps (2016) J. Meling, M. Mealey, B. Weisberg (2016) M. Mealey, K. Knabb, S. Mustain, N. Minovi (2006) M. Mealey, S. Farmer, K. Tsunoda (2005) M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002) M. Mealey, R. Heimgaertner, T. Muranaka (1996) B. Parkman, B. Davis, S. Coles (1982)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-015853	CA-SDI-014449	W-66938	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Mealey, M. Sampson (1997)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-015854	CA-SDI-014450	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	K. Shabel, M. Mealey, S. Jenkins (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-015858	CA-SDI-014453	W-6855	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Mealey, J. Parker (2001) M. Mealey, T. Muranaka, R. Heimgaertner (1996)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-015860	CA-SDI-014455	W-6852	Multicomponent	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatter, AH7: Roads/ Trails/ Railroad Grades	J. Meling (2016) M. Mealey, B. Rolland, E. Minnaugh, J. Callahan (2015) M. Mealey, J. Roland (2014) M. Mealey, K. Shabel, R. Ruston (2010) M. Mealey, M. Sampson, R. Heimgaertner, P. McFarland, S. Farmer, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2009)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-015864	CA-SDI-014459	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP16: Shell Scatter	M. Mealey, S. Farmer, K. Tsunoda (2005) M. Mealey, R. Heimgaertner, T. Muranaka (1996)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-015866	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Shell Scatter	M. Mealey, R. Heimgaertner, T. Muranaka (1996)	Not evaluated	Within

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMOM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-016179	-	-	Historic	HP11: Engineering Structure, HP19: Bridge	D. Iversen (2005) R. Bissell (1996)	7-Not evaluated for National Register (NR), or California Register (CR) or Needs Revaluation	Within
P-37-017079	CA-SDI-015112	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Shell Midden	L. Pierson (1999)	7-Not evaluated for National Register (NR), or California Register (CR) or Needs Revaluation	Within
P-37-017177	-	-	Historic	HP4: Ancillary Building	A. Bevil (1999)	1S: Individual Property Listed in NR by the Keeper and Listed in the CR. Ref. # 98000700.	Within
P-37-017178	-	-	Historic	HP2: Single Family Property	A. Bevil (1999)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-017179	-	-	Historic	HP4: Ancillary Building	A. Bevil (1999)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-017276	-	-	Historic	HP2: Single Family Property	S. Moomjian (1998)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Outside
P-37-019219	CA-SDI-015890	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter; AP11: Hearth/ Pits	M. Mealey, P. MacFarland (2000)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024542	-	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/ Pits	M. Mealey (2014) M. Mealey, T. Muranaka (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024543	CA-SDI-016260	-	Multicomponent	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/ Pits, AP16: Shell Scatter, AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatter	M. Mealey (2014) M. Mealey, T. Muranaka (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024544	CA-SDI-016261	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/ Pits	M. Mealey, E. Arrowsmith (2015) K. Shabel, M. Mealey, S. Jenkins (2002) M. Mealey (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024545	CA-SDI-016262	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Mealey, T. Muranaka (2002)	Not evaluated	Within

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMOM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-024619	CA-SDI-016302	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Shell Scatter	J. Parker (2002)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-024692	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Lithic Isolate	M. Robbins-Wade, A. Giletti, M. Murray (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024739	CA-SDI-016385H	-	Historic	AH7: Roads/ Trails/ Railroad Grades, HP19: Bridge, HP37: Highway/ Trail	S. Foglia (2017) M. Courtney (2017) L. Tift, J. Lennen (2016) P. Daly (2015) S. Castells (2015) S. Castells, T. Quach (2014) S. Castells, J. Krintz (2013) S. Castells (2013) E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011) R. McLean (2010) B. Stiefel, S. Gunderman (2009) D. Ballester, T. Woodard (2002)	2: Determined Eligible for Listing in the NR or the CR	Within
P-37-024761	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Shell Scatter	M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024762	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Shell Scatter	M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-024763	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Shell Scatter	M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024764	-	-	Historic	AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatters	M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024765	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Shell Scatter	M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024766	-	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/ Pits	M. Mealey, E. Arrowsmith (2015) M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024767	-	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024768	CA-SDI-14455	-	Historic	AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatters	M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024769	CA-SDI-016403	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP16: Shell Scatter	M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024770	CA-SDI-016404	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/ Pits	P. MacFarland (2013) M. Mealey, K. Knabb, S. Mustain (2006) M. Mealey, S. Farmer (2005) M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024771	CA-SDI-016405	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/ Pits	M. Mealey, K. Shabel (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024772	CA-SDI-016406	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Mealey, S. Farmer, K. Tsunoda (2005) M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002)	Not evaluated	Within

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P-37-024773	CA-SDI-016407	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/ Pits: AP16: Shell Scatter	M. Caprio, J. Meling (2015) M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024774	CA-SDI-016408	-	Historic	AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatters	M. Mealey, E. Arrowsmith (2015) M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024775	CA-SDI-016409	-	Prehistoric	AP11: Hearths/ Pits	J. Meling, M. Caprio (2015) M. Mealey, S. Farmer, K. Knabb, S. Mustain (2006) M. Mealey, S. Farmer (2005) M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024776	CA-SDI-016410	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/ Pits	M. Mealey, J. Meling (2015) M. Mealey, R. Ruston (2010) M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024777	CA-SDI-016411	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/ Pits, AP16: Shell Scatter	M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024778	CA-SDI-016412	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/ Pits, AP16: Shell Scatter	M. Mealey, J. Melilng (2015) M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024779	CA-SDI-016413	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024780	CA-SDI-016414	-	Multicomponent	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP16: Groundstone Isolate, AP11: Hearths/ Pits, AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatter, AH11: Walls/ Fences	P. MacFarland (2013) M. Mealey, K. Shabel, R. Ruston (2010) M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024781	CA-SDI-016415	-	Historic	AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatter	M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024782	CA-SDI-016416	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-024783	CA-SDI-016417	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Lithic Isolate	J. Rolad (2014) M. Mealey, R. Ruston, K. Shabel, C. Lucas (2010) M. Mealey, A. Dahlstedt (2009) M. Mealey, K. Shabel, S. Jenkins (2002)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-025845	CA-SDI-017199	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Hale (2004)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-025846	-	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Hale (2004)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-025847	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Lithic Isolate	M. Hale (2004)	Not evaluated	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMOM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-026489	CA-SDI-017385	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/Pits, AP15: Habitation Debris	M. Mealey, S. Farmer (2005) M. Mealey, T. Muranaka, R. Heimgaertner (1996) Rogers (n.d.)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-026490	CA-SDI-017386	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	Rogers (n.d.)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-026495	CA-SDI-017391	W-340	Prehistoric	Unknown	E. Davis (1968)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-026583	CA-SDI-017424	W-17	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/Pits	Rogers (n.d.)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-030526	CA-SDI-019399	-	Historic	AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatters	Par Environmental Services (2013) K. Moslak, J. Tansey, T. Taylor, A. Lown (2008)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-030720	CA-SDI-019503	-	Prehistoric	AP11: Hearths/ Pits, AP16 Shell Scatter	K. Brown, M. Mandich, R. Ruston (2008)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-030890	CA-SDI-019605	-	Prehistoric	AP15: Habitation Debris	T. Stropes (2009)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-031479	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Lithic Isolate	M. Mealey, R. Ruston (2010)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-032261	CA-SDI-020446	-	Historic	HP46: Walls/ Gates/ Fences	J. Underwood, H. Price, C. Zepeda-Herman (2010)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-032491	-	-	Historic	AH2: Foundations/ Structure Pads	R. Greenlee, C. Letter (2011)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-032492	CA-SDI-020616	-	Historic	AH6: Water Conveyance System	R. Greenlee, C. Letter (2011)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-032493	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Lithic Isolate	R. Greenlee, C. Letter (2011)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-032541	CA-SDI-020664	-	Prehistoric	AP15: Habitation Debris	J. Daniels (2012) J. Tansey (2009)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-033594	-	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	A. Pigniolo (2014)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-033597	CA-SDI-022051	-	Multicomponent	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/ Pits, AP15: Habitation Debris, AP16: Shell Midden, AH2: Foundations/ structure pads, AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatter	B. Linton, F. Dittmer, J. Meling (2016) S. Stringer-Bowsher, S. Davis (2014)	3D: Appears Eligible for NR as a Contributor to a NR Eligible District through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-033783	CA-SDI-021221	-	Historic	AH2: Foundations/ Structure Pads, AH3: Landscaping, AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatters, AH5: Wells/ Cisterns, AH6: Water Conveyance System, AH7: Roads/ Trails/ Railroad Grades	M. Mealey, J. Callahan, N. Turner, C. Allen (2016) M. DeCarlo (2014) B. Williams (2015)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-033784	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Lithic Isolate	M. DeCarlo (2014)	Not evaluated	Within

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMOM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-034429	-	-	Historic	HP19: Bridge	E. Schultz, K. Harper, R. Greenlee (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-034430	-	-	Historic	HP19: Bridge	E. Schultz, K. Harper, R. Greenlee (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-034431	-	-	Historic	HP19: Bridge	E. Schultz, K. Harper, R. Greenlee (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-034432	-	-	Historic	HP19: Bridge	E. Schultz, K. Harper, R. Greenlee (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-034433	-	-	Historic	HP34: Military Property, HP4: Ancillary building	E. Schuktz, K. Harper, R. Greenlee (2011)	3S: Appears Eligible for NR as an Individual Property through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-034434	-	-	Historic	HP11: Engineering Structure	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-034435	-	-	Historic	HP15: Educational Building	E. Schultz, K. Harper (2011)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-034706	CA-SDI-021592	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	J. Roland (2014)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-034754	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Groundstone Isolate	L. Tift (2014)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-034755	CA-SDI-021619	-	Multicomponent	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatters	L. Tift, C. Dickerson (2014)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-034757	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Groundstone Isolate	L. Tift (2014)	Not evaluated	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMOM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-034758	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Lithic Isolate	L. Tift (2014)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-034759	CA-SDI-021621	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP8: Cairns/ Rock Feature	L. Tift (2014)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-034760	CA-SDI-021622	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	L. Tift (2014)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-035124	-	-	Historic	AH2: Foundations/ Structure Pads	H. Price, C. Zepeda-Herman (2014)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-035159	-	-	Historic	HP9: Public Utility Building	Crawford, K. A. November 20, 2013	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-035212	-	-	Historic	HP2: Single Family Property	May, Vonn Marie January 2013	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-035477	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 – Other	Davison, Mary February 11, 2016	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-035478	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Lithic Isolate	Cox, Nara February 11, 2016	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-035499	-	-	Historic	HP2: Single Family Property	Moomijian, Scott A. August 2013	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-035638	CA-SDI-021812	-	Historic	AH2: Foundations/ structure pads, AH3: Landscaping, AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatters, AH5: Wells/ cisterns, AH6: Water conveyance system, AH7: Roads/ trails/ railroad grades	M. Mealey, J. Callahan, N. Turner, C. Allen (2016) M. DeCarlo (2014) B. Williams (2015)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-035661	-	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Mealey (2014)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-035662	-	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Mealey, B. Rolland, J. Callahan (2015)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-035663	-	-	Historic	AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatters	M. Mealey, B. Weisberg, J. Meling (2016)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-035664	-	-	Historic	AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatters	M. Mealey (2014)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-035665	CA-SDI-021813	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/ Pits	M. Mealey, J. Melilng, M. Graham (2015)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-035666	CA-SDI-021814	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP11: Hearths/ Pits	M. Mealey, J. Meling, M. Graham (2015)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-035668	-	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Mealey (2015)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-035669	CA-SDI-021815	-	Multicomponent	AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatters, AP11: Hearths/ Pits	M. Mealey (2015)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-035671	CA-SDI-021817	-	Historic	AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatters	M. Mealey (2014)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-035677	-	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Mealey, B. Weisberg, J. Meling (2016)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-035678	-	-	Prehistoric	AP11: Hearths/ Pits	M. Mealey, M. Graham (2015)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-035679	CA-SDI-021818	-	Historic	AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatters	M. Mealey, B. Weisberg, J. Meling (2016)	Not evaluated	Within

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMOM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-035680	CA-SDI-021819	-	Historic	AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatters	M. Mealey, E. Arrowsmith (2015)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-035682	CA-SDI-021821	-	Multicomponent	AH16: Other, AP15: Habitation Debris	M. Mealey (2014)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-035683	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Shell Scatter	M. Mealey (2014)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-035684	CA-SDI-4626	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Shell Scatter	M. Mealey (2014)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-035685	-	-	Historic	HP6: 1-3 story Commercial Building, HP45: Unreinforced Masonry Building, HP44: Adobe Building/ Structure, HP46: Walls/Gates/ Fences, HP30: Trees/ Vegetation	E. Minnaugh (2016)	1S -Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the Cr, 1CS – Listed in the CR as individual property by the SHRC. Ref. # 98000699	Within
P-37-035686	CA-SDI-021822	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	M. Mealey (2015)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-035687		-	Historic	AH4: Privies/Dumps/ Trash Scatter	M. Mealey (2014)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-035837	CA-SDI-021865	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter AP16: Shell Scatter	K. Kandybowicz (2019) N. Turner, N. Minovi (2016)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-036068	CA-SDI-021943	-	Historic	AH6: Water Conveyance System, AH11: Walls/ Fences	C. Allen, N. Minovi (2016)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-036274	CA-SDI-021993	-	Historic	AH4: Privies/Dumps/ Trash Scatters	M. Mealey, B. Weisberg, J. Meling, C. Allen (2016)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-036275	CA-SDI-021994	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Other	J. Meling (2015)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-036276	-	-	Historic	AH2: Foundations/ Structure Pads	M. Mealey, B. Lucero, A. Del Rosario, G. Lucidi, C. Anderson, C. Allen, J. Collier (2016)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-036277	CA-SDI-021995	-	Historic	H28: Street Furniture – (Concrete Marker)	M. Mealey, B. Lucero, A. Del Rosario, G. Lucidi, C. Anderson, C. Allen, J. Collier (2016)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-036278	-	-	Historic	AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatters	M. Mealey, M. Callahan, J. Turner, N. Allen (2016)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-036280	-	-	Historic	AH16: Refuse Isolate	M. Mealey, B. Lucero, A. Del Rosario, G. Lucidi, C. Anderson, C. Allen, J. Collier (2016)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-036393	-	-	Historic	AH16: Refuse Isolate	M. Mealey, A. Del Rosario, S. Grosso (2016)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-036394	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Tool Isolate	M. Mealey (2016)	Not evaluated	Within

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMOM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-036395	-	-	Historic	AH11: Walls/ Fences	M. Mealey, A. Del Rosario, S. Grosso (2017)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-036396	CA-SDI-022037	-	Prehistoric	AP11: Hearths/ Pits	M. Mealey, A. Del Rosario, S. Grosso, C. Phelps (2016)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-036397	CA-SDI-022038	-	Historic	AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatters	M. Mealey, S. Grosso, A. Del Rosario, C. Phelps (2016)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-036624	-	-	Historic	HP37: Highway/ Trail	A. Bevil, M. Mealey, E. Minnaugh (2017)	1S -Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the Cr, 1CS – Listed in the CR as individual property by the SHRC. Ref. # 98001248.	Outside
P-37-036625	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Lithic Isolate	P. MacFarland, G. Tietzer (2017)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-037740	CA-SDI-022483	-	Historic	AH4: Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatters	M. Mealey, A. Del Rosario, S. Grosso, C. Phelps (2016)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-037745	-	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	L. Downs, T. Cooley (2019) K. Ports, A. Griffin (2017) H. Murphy (2019) J. Roy (2015)B. Williams, D. Mengers (2010) D. Pallette (2002) J. Perry, L. Tift (1996) M. Robbins-Wade (1985)	6Z: Determined Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Designation Through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-37-037746	-	-	Historic	AH16: Refuse Isolate	J. Shelmire (2017)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-038784	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Groundstone Isolate	K. Kandybowicz (2018)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-038990	-	-	Historic	AH4: Trash Scatter	K. Brown (2009)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-038991	-	-	Multicomponent	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP16: Midden	G. Lucidi and C. Anderson (2018)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-038992	-	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	C. Anderson and N. Burnett (2018)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-038993	-	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	J. Meling and G. Tietzer (2018)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-038994	-	-	Historic	AH4: Trash Scatter	G. Lucidi and C. Anderson (2018)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-039321	CA-SDI-23033	-	Multicomponent	AH4: Trash Scatter, AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP15: Habitation Debris	E. Pawloski, J. Roland, B. Weisberg and K. Kandybowics (2014)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-039322	CA-SDI-23034	-	Multicomponent	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AH4: Trash Scatter	J. Meling, R. Shultz, E. Harvey and S. Atwood (2015)	Not evaluated	Within

Primary Number	Trinomial	SDMOM W-#	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-039323	CA-SDI-23035	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter, AP12: Quarry	J. Melin, R. Shultz, E. Harvey and S. Atwood (2015)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-039324	-	-	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	J. Meling, R. Shultz, E. Harvey and S. Atwood (2015)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-039585	CA-SDI-23141	-	Historic	AH4: Historic Refuse Scatters/Privies/Dumps	T. Stanley (2021)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-039586	CA-SDI-23142	-	Historic	AH4: Historic Refuse Scatters/Privies/Dumps	T. Stanley (2021)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-039587	CA-SDI-23143	-	Historic	AH4: Historic Refuse Scatters/Privies/Dumps	T. Stanley (2021)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-039810	-	-	Historic	AH6: Water Conveyance	B. Rolland (2020)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-040188	CA-SDI-23327	W-1075	Prehistoric	AP2: Lithic Scatter	J. Turner and C. Taylor (2022)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-040306	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Isolate	K. Montifolca (2022)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-040307	-	-	Prehistoric	AP16: Isolate	K. Montifolca (2022)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-040361	-	-	Historic	HP39: Other	J. Collins, B. Comeau and M. Hale (2022)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-040362	-	-	Historic	HP39: Other	R. Silberberger (2019)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-040364	-	-	Historic	HP39: Other	Y. Garcia (2017)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-040368	-	-	Historic	HP39: Other	R. Silberberger (2019)	Not evaluated	Within
P-37-040393	-	-	Historic	AH4: Historic Refuse Scatters/Privies/Dumps	C. Boyd (2021)	Not evaluated	Within

The record search also indicated that 16 historic addresses have been previously recorded within the one-quarter mile record search radius and within the UCPU (Table 3). Of the 16, 7 are located within the UCPU, and 9 are outside of the UCPU.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Historic Addresses within 0.25-Mi. of the UCPU Project Area

Primary Number	Address	Name	Property Type	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
-	2800 Torrey Pines Scenic Drive	Torrey Pines Gliderport: Historic District	HP39: Other – (Gliderport)	-	NRHP Status Code: 1 - Properties listed in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR). Ref. # 93000578. NRHP Status Code: 5S1 – Individually listed or designated locally. HRB # 315	Within

Primary Number	Address	Name	Property Type	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-017276	9302 La Jolla Farms Rd	Oxley House	HP2: Single family property	Moomjian, Scott A. September 1998	NRHP Status Code: 6Z - found ineligible for NR, CR, or Local designation through survey evaluation. NRHP Status Code: 5S1 – Individually listed or designated locally. HRB # 368	Outside
-	10010 N Torrey Pines Road	Salk Institute for Biological Studies, 1965	HP15: Educational building (1965)	-	NRHP Status Code: 5S1 – Individually listed or designated locally. HRB # 304	Within
-	12201 Torrey Pines Park Road	Torrey Pines Lodge	HP13: Community center/ social hall – (Architecture; Conservation 1923 Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals / Pueblo Revival)	-	NRHP Status Code:1: -Properties listed in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR).	Within
P-37-017177	12279 Torrey Pines Park Road	Guy Fleming House Garage	HP4: Ancillary building – (Detached garage, 1927)	Bevil, Alexander D. January 20, 1999	NRHP Status Code: 1 - Properties listed in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR). Ref. # 98000700.	Within
-	0 Torrey Pines Park Road 7	Roosevelt Memorial Drive Historic District: Park Kiosk, Torrey Pines Park Road, Roosevelt Memorial Drive	H3: Multiple family property	-	NRHP Status Code:1 - Properties listed in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR).	Within
-	0 Torrey Pines Scenic Drive 6	Torrey Pines Area	-	-	-	Within
-	0 Street 52 Soledad		-	-	-	Outside
P-37-004513	0 Sorrento Valley Rd	Sorrento Valley Site	-	-	NRHP Status Code:1D – Contributor to a multi-component resource like a district listed in the NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR. Ref. # 75000466. NRHP Status Code: 5S1 – Individually listed or designated locally. HRB # 924.	Outside

Primary Number	Address	Name	Property Type	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-004669	9630 La Jolla Farms Road	William Harmon Black-William Lunmpkins House	HP2: Single family property – (Mr. Blacks House, UCSD Chancellor's House, University House, Black's Site. 1952 Late 19th); HP44: Adobe building/ structure – (Early 20th Century Pueblo Revival/ Midcentury Adobe)	Kardash, Richard November 8, 1976	Ethnic Heritage/Native American Archaeology/Prehistoric, Late Prehistoric, Architecture and Landscape. NRHP Status Code: 1 - Properties listed in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR). Ref. # 8000343.	Outside
-	10801 Sorrento Valley Road	Sorrento Valley Pet Cemetery	HP40: Cemetery – (1956)	-	-	Outside
-	9410 La Jolla Shores Drive	Frederick Tudor Scripps Rental Property	HP2: Single Family Property - (Craftsman Architecture, 1914)	-	NRHP Status Code: 6Z - found ineligible for NR, CR, or Local designation through survey evaluation.	Outside
-	8551 Sugarman Drive	-	HP2: Single Family Property, (1927)	-	-	Outside
-	9438 La Jolla Farms Road	Jacob and Rita Bronowski Residence	HP2: Single Family Property- (Jacob Bronowski/ 20th Century Modern International Architecture, 1963)	-	NRHP Status Code: 5S1 – Individually listed or designated locally. HRB # 1054.	Outside
P-37-035212	9805 Blackgold Road		HP2: Single Family Property - (Atoll House Architecture and Master Architect, 1978)	Pourteymour, Ramin January 2013	NRHP Status Code: 3S - Appears eligible for NR as an Individual property through survey evaluation.	Outside
P-37-035499	2680 Greentree Lane	Dr. Hans and Ruth Suess/ Dale Naegle House	HP2: Single Family Residential - (Historic Person/ Architecture/ Master Builder, 1965)	Moomjian, Scott A. August 2013	NRHP Status Code: 5S2 – Individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation.	Outside

Primary Number	Address	Name	Property Type	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the UCPU
P-37-033597	11480 North Torrey Pines Road	Torrey Pines Municipal Golf Course - North Course	HP29: Landscape; HP31: Urban open space – (Golf Course); HP4: Ancillary building - (Recreation, 1957)	Stringer-Bowsher and Davis March 2014, Loveless, Rebekah, Brandon Linton, Frank Dittmer, and Juliette Meling February 19, 2016	NRHP Status Code: 3D – Appears eligible for NR as a contributor toa NR eligible multi-component resource through survey evaluation.	Within

State Parks Record Search Results

A record search of archaeological records held by State Parks for Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve was conducted by the San Diego Coast District Archaeologist and Tribal Liaison. State Parks reported that 73 cultural resources had been previously recorded in Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve. The record search results were compared to the SCIC record search results and almost all resources were previously addressed in the SCIC record search results. The State Parks record search results contained five additional sites that were not included in the SCIC record search results. These sites consisted of: the "S" Site (glass scatter); Site 032815-RDS-02 (lithic scatter); Site 032815-RDS-03 (lithic scatter); the "Recent/historic Trash Dump" site (contains refuse from 1960s and later and includes amethyst glass); the "Trash Dump Site" (glass, ceramics, metal, and shell scatter). At this time no additional information regarding these five sites is available.

San Diego Museum of Man Record Search Results

A record search of the archaeological records held at the SDMOM was requested on March 25, 2020. The SDMOM is currently closed and unable to access the archaeological records. If additional information is available it will be added to a subsequent draft of the report.

NAHC Record Search Results

A record search of the SLF held by the NAHC was requested on March 11, 2020. On March 19, 2020 the NAHC responded that the record search of the SLF was positive. The NAHC provided a list of 16 Native American tribal organizations and individuals that might have additional knowledge of cultural resources in the Project area. On April 1, 2020 Red Tail Environmental sent letters to the 16 Native American tribal organizations and individuals requesting any information they may have on cultural resources in the UCPU Project area. To date no response have been received. All correspondence pertaining to the NAHC, is included in Appendix C.

Archival Research Results

The GLO maps and records provided by the BLM show historic use of the UCPU project area starting in the late 19th century. The UCPU project area encompasses portions of three plat maps: Township 15 South Range 3 West, Township 14 South Range 4 West, and Township 14 South Range 3 West (Figures 10 and 11).

Township 15 South Range 3 West was mapped in 1883, and the corresponding plat figure depicts a single unnamed house present in the northwest ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section 9. No additional residences or other

structures were depicted. Several unnamed roads are also depicted; however, most are unconnected and fragmentary. Several areas are plotted upon the 1883 map, including F. Boretes Vineyard, (in the southeast ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 4), Soledad Valley (in the north ½ of Section 9), Soledad Creek (in the north ½ of Section 9, southeast ¼ of Section 4, the south ¼ of Section 3, the northeast ¼ of Section 10, the northwest ¼ of Section 11, the south ½ of Section 2, and within Section 1).

Township 14 South Range 3 West was mapped in 1876 and depicts four houses: Eaton's house (in the southwest ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 11), Brady's house (in the east ½ of the northeast ¼ of Section 25), W.M. Foster's house (in the southwest ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section 12), and J.T. Fosters house (in the southeast ¼ of the northeast ¼ of Section 12). Only one other structure, the ruins of a house, is depicted, present east of Section 25 and southeast of Brady's house. Two roads are depicted on the 1876 map, consisting of a beach access road (present in Sections 23, 24, and 25), and a road that proceeds north-south through Sections 24 and 25 and passing to the east of Brady's House. Other designated places depicted on the map include a hedge fence (in the southeast ¼ of the northeast ¼ of Section 25), a ditch fence (depicted within Sections 1 and 12), Post P.S.D. No.2 (present within a mound in the northeast ¼ of the southeast ¼ of Section 23), San Digito (San Dieguito) River (present within Sections 1, 2, 11, and 12), Swamp Land (depicted within Sections 11 and 12, with a slough being present in Sections 12, 13, and 14), a "Stratum having the Appearance of a Coal Deposit" present in the northeast ¼ of the northeast ¼ of Section 3, and Lot No. 37 being labeled as "Part of Pueblo Lands of San Diego" (present within Sections 25 and 26).

Township 14 South Range 3 West was also mapped in 1876. The survey map depicts ten houses, consisting of Captain Johnson's house (in the northeast ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 24), Diego Alvarado's house (in the northwest ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 32), John McGonagal's house (in the southwest ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 21), Brownson's house (in the northwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 9), McGonagal's house (in the southeast ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 16), Felix McGonagal's cabin (in the northwest ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section 21), Ewing's house (in the northeast ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 6), Cranwell's house (in the northwest ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 6), Jose Delores' house (in the southwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 7), and Rodriguez's house (in the northeast ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section 7). Other structures and places depicted in the 1876 map include Pietro Lugardi's Sheep Camp (in the northwest ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 2), Brownson's sheep fold (in the northwest ¼ of Section 9), McGonagal's field (in the northwest ¼ of the northwest ¼ of Section 21), McGonagal's fence (in the northwest ¼ of the northwest ¼ of Section 21 and the southwest ¼ of the southwest ¼ of Section 160, Johnson's racetrack (in the southeast ¼ of the southwest ¼ of Section 32), Ewing's fence (in the southeast ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 6), and an unnamed schoolhouse (in the southwest ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section 7). Several roads are also depicted, including Soledad Road (starting in the northwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 1, proceeding southwest through Sections 2 and 3, and then proceeding west through the northwest ¼ of Section 10 and the north ½ of Section 9, ending at Brownson's House and Brownson's Sheep Fold), San Diego Road (starting in the northwest ¼ of Section 19, heading north through Sections 7 and 18, and continuing off from intersections with other roads heading north and then northeast through Section 6 into an unsectioned portion of Section 5), County Road (starting in the northwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 30 and the south ½ of Section 19, proceeding northeast through Sections 20, 16, 9, and 10, connecting with Soledad Road in Section 2), Julian Road (heading east-southwest within Sections 23 and 24), Peñasquitos Road, (heading southwest-northeast through portions of Sections 327, 32, and 33), and several unnamed roads connecting Cranwell's House, Sales House, Rodriguez's House, and Ewing's house in Sections 5, 6, and 7. Other designated places on the 1884 map include running water/creek (located in southwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 1 and the east ½ of Section 2), the San Dieguito River (starting in unsectioned portions of Section 5, heading southwest through Section 5, crossing into the northwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 8, then heading west-southwest through the north ½ of Section 7), Cordero Canyon (depicted within Sections 20, 21, 16, 15, 14, and 22), a spring (located within the northwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 16), wild cherry trees (located in the north ½ of northeast ¼ of Section 28). Other noted places include Lot No. 37 being labeled as "Part of Pueblo Lands of San Diego", present within Sections 30, 31, and 32; Lot No. 39 being depicted as "Part of Rancho

de Los Dieguito", present within Sections 3, 4, 5, and 6; and Canada del Cuerbo listed in Sections 33, 34, 35, and 26.

Within the 1884 survey map for Township 14 South Range 3 West, fourteen houses are plotted. These consist of Ewing's house (in east ½ of southwest ¼ of Section 6), Cranwell's house (in north ½ of southeast ¼ of Section 6), Sales house(in southwest ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 5), Rodriguez house (in northeast ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section 7), Dolores's house (in southwest ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 7), Blue's house (in southwest ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 18), Serrano's house (in southeast ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 19), McGonagal's house (in southeast ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 16), McGonagal's cabin (in northwest ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section 21), J.M. McGonagal's house (in southeast ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 20), S.J.M. McGonagal's house (in north ½ of southwest ¼ of Section 20), McGonagal's field (in south ½ of northwest ¼ of Section 21), John McGonagal's house (in the south ½ of southwest ¼ of Section 21), and Alvarado's house (in the northwest ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 32). Other structures plotted on the 1884 map include an old wooden cross and stake (in the southeast ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 5), a "mound" (in the southwest ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section 4), a school house (in southwest ¼ of southwest ¼ of Section 7), and a set of former house ruins (located in the west ½ of northwest ¼ of Section 30). Several roads are also depicted, including Soledad Road (starting in the northwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 1, proceeding southwest through Sections 2 and 3, and then proceeding west through the northwest ¼ of Section 10 and the north ½ of Section 9, ending at Brownson's House and Brownson's Sheep Fold), San Diego Road (starting in the northwest ¼ of Section 19, heading north through Sections 7 and 18, and continuing off from intersections with other roads heading north and then northeast through Section 6 into an unsectioned portion of Section 5), County Road (starting in the northwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 30 and the south ½ of Section 19, proceeding northeast through Sections 20, 16, 9, and 10, connecting with Soledad Road in Section 2), Julian Road (heading east-southwest within Sections 23 and 24), Peñasquitos Road, (heading southwest-northeast through portions of Sections 327, 32, and 33), and several unnamed roads connecting Cranwell's House, Sales House, Rodriguez's House, and Ewing's house in Sections 5, 6, and 7. Other designated places on the 1884 map include running water/creek (located in southwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 1 and the east ½ of Section 2), the San Dieguito River (starting in unsectioned portions of Section 5, heading southwest through Section 5, crossing into the northwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 8, then heading west-southwest through the north ½ of Section 7), Cordero Canyon (depicted within Sections 20, 21, 16, 15, 14, and 22), a spring (located within the northwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 16), wild cherry trees (located in the north ½ of northeast ¼ of Section 28). Other noted places include Lot No. 37 being labeled as "Part of Pueblo Lands of San Diego", present within Sections 30, 31, and 32; Lot No. 39 being depicted as "Part of Rancho de Los Dieguito", present within Sections 3, 4, 5, and 6; and Canada del Cuerbo listed in Sections 33, 34, 35, and 26.

USGS Topographic maps from 1903, 1909, 1913, 1920, 1929 show little development within project area. The Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad is visible passing through Rose Canyon and Soledad Canyon, labeled as "Surf Line". Several roads are present throughout the area, including Torrey Pines Road proceeding north to south along west side of study area. No structures or developments are visible within the study area.

The 1934, 1940, and 1942 also little development within project. The railroad is still visible passing through Rose Canyon and Soledad Canyon. Several new roads passing east-west through the project area are visible. Several structures are plotted, located mainly adjacent to the intersections of the depicted roads, suggesting that the developments may be a mix of residential and/or commercial use.

The 1943 topographic map shows several areas of new development. New roads through the UCPU project area are prevalent, including Highway 101 proceeding north through Rose Canyon, Torrey Pines Road, Voight Drive, and portions of Genesee Avenue. Several structures are depicted as a cluster within what is presently the UC San Diego Campus, with several roads present within modern-day alignments including

Lyman Road and Artists Road. Majority of study area is still undeveloped, although neighboring areas west of the study area within La Jolla show substantial residential developments present.

The 1954, 1955, 1959, 1960, and 1966 maps show additional development visible within the central and northern portions of the project area. Numerous new roads are present, primarily along the western portion of Torrey Pines Road. Several new structures are also present near the cluster of structures identified in 1943 topo and are labeled Camp Matthews Naval Reservation. Much of the area north of Voight Drive and east of Highway 101 is still largely undeveloped. Torrey Pines School is visible on 1955 topo. Torrey Pines State Beach is labeled along west end of study area.

The 1970 topographic map shows substantial amounts of development visible, especially within southern portion of Project area. Canyon terrace between San Clemente Canyon and Rose Canyon to the north has been developed for residential use and labeled University City. Camp Matthews Naval Reservation is not labeled, however structures within same location are now labeled as UC San Diego. The west edge of the study area is labeled Torrey Pines State Reserve, with Torrey Pines Golf Course also being labeled. Nearly all major roads and streets are within modern day alignments. Interstate 5 is now visible and replaces the former Highway 101 alignment. Portions of State Route 52 within San Clemente Canyon are now paved although are not labeled as a highway. Scripps Memorial Hospital is visible as well as several structures in the present-day location of the General Atomics group.

The 1976 and 1978 topographic maps show additional residential and commercial developments are visible, most notably east of UC San Diego. Interstate 805 is now visible, and SR 52 now connects from I-805 west to I-5. The entire canyon terrace between Rose Canyon and San Clemente Canyon between I-5 and I-805 has been developed into a mix of residential and commercial uses. Additional development north of Rose Canyon to the I-5/I-805 merge is limited but additional commercial developments are visible along canyon rims. Majority of streets and roads lie within modern-era alignments.

The 2000, 2012, 2015, and 2018 topographic maps show all developments correspond with modern-day alignments. Canyon terraces north of Rose Canyon and the I-5/I-805 merge have been fully developed upon the plateaus for mixed commercial and residential use. SR52 now extends east beyond I-805.

The historic aerial photographs show a similar pattern of development within the UCPU project area. The 1953 aerial photograph shows the majority of the study area is undeveloped. Structures within the location of Camp Matthews Naval Reservation are visible, and numerous streets and structures are visible along the west side of Torrey Pines Road, including an oval sports track. Highway 101 is visible, although most roads east of the highway are largely unpaved. The ranger station and front parking area for Torrey Pines Park is also visible.

The 1964 aerial photograph shows the project area as largely unchanged from 1953. Additional development most likely associated with Camp Matthews is visible, extending the Naval Reservation's footprint to the east. Voight Drive is also visible and appears to have been developed as Camp Matthews expanded east. The circular structure and associated buildings present within the modern-era location of General Atomics are visible, and additional paved parking areas have been added for the Torrey Pines State Park Ranger Station.

The 1966 aerial photograph shows few additional residential or commercial developments compared to the 1953 and 1964 imagery. Interstate 5 is visible, and several main roads in the study area appear to have been more fully developed to their modern-era alignments.

The 1972 aerial photograph only displays the southeastern portion of project area. Interstate 805 is visible, and State Route 52 connects from I-805 to I-5. SR 52 alignment east of I-805 has not been developed as

well as several turnabouts/freeway onramps from SR52 to I-805. The canyon plateaus west of I-805 have been mostly developed into a mix of commercial and residential use. Plateau areas north of Rose Canyon and east of I-805 have not yet been developed.

The 1980 and 1981 aerial photographs show most of the project area outside of the Torrey Pines State Reserve has been developed for residential and commercial use, and developments match modern-day alignments. State Route 52 east of Interstate 805 still has not been developed. Scripps Hospital is visible, and most undeveloped areas lie along canyon plateaus and rims on either side of the I-5 corridor. Grading activities for future developments along the east side of the I-5 corridor are visible, however no structures are present.

The 1989, 1990, and 1994 aerial photographs show development of canyon plateaus north of Rose Canyon east of Interstate 805 occurs. State Route 52 alignment east of Interstate 805 is now complete with all associated onramps and offramps. The 1996, 1997, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 aerial photographs show all of the UCPU project area has been developed to existing modern-day alignments. Additional parking areas and college structures are present within limits of UC San Diego.

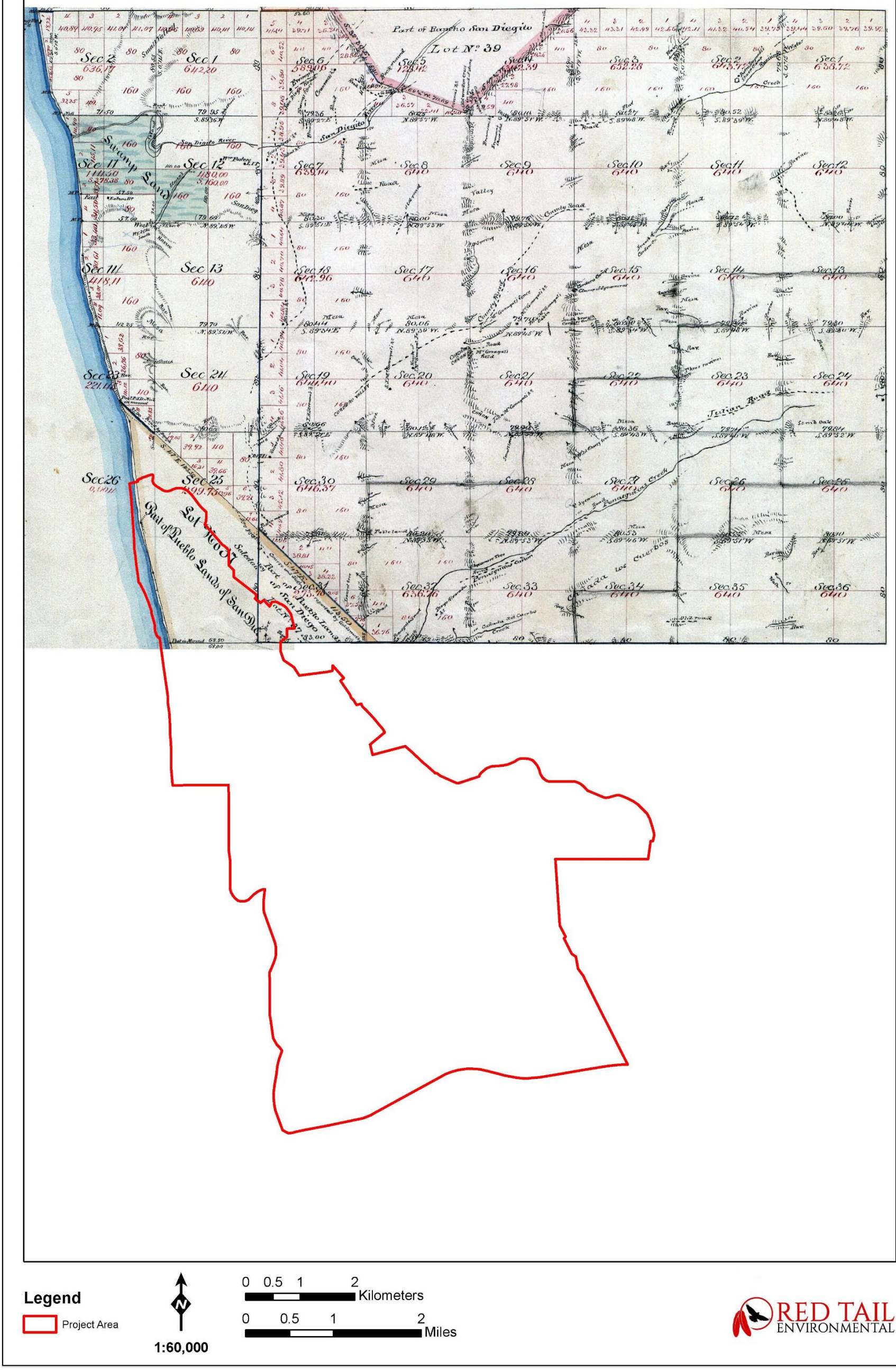

Figure 10. GLO Plat Maps 1876.

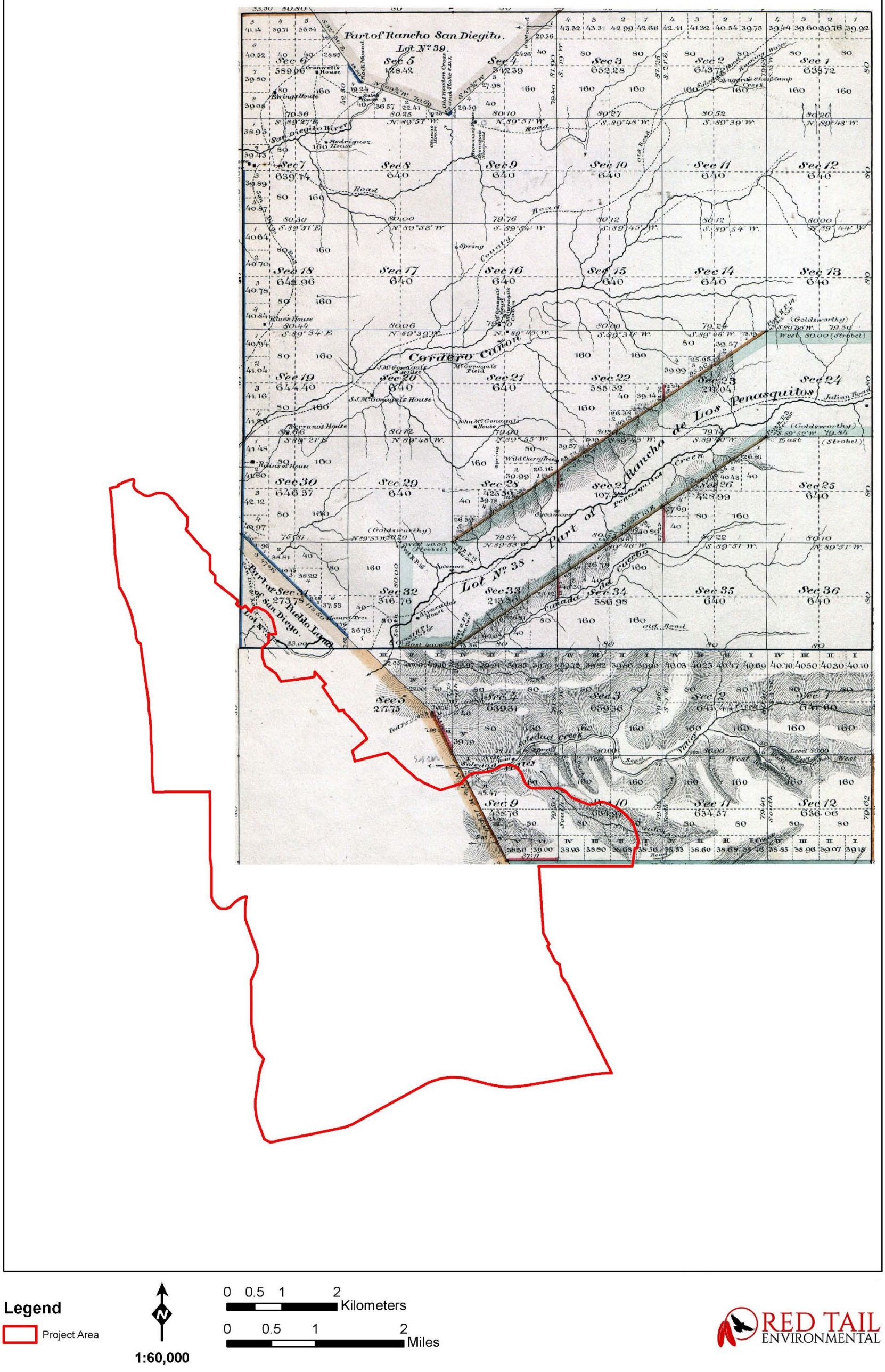

Figure 11. GLO Plat Maps 1880.

5. CULTURAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The UCPU project area has been categorized into three cultural resource sensitivity levels rated low, moderate, or high based on the results of the archival research, the NAHC Sacred Lands File record search, regional environmental factors, and historic and modern development (Figure 12). A low sensitivity rating indicates areas where there is a high level of disturbance or development and few or no previously recorded resources have been documented. Within these areas, the potential for additional cultural resources to be identified is low. A moderate sensitivity rating indicates that some previously recorded resources have been identified, and/or the potential for cultural resources to be present would be moderate. A high sensitivity rating indicates areas where significant resources have been documented, and/or have the potential to be identified. The resources in high sensitivity areas are generally complex in nature with unique and/or abundant artifact assemblages. In some cases, the resources in high sensitivity areas may have been determined to be significant under local, State or Federal guidelines.

A large portion of the northern portion, eastern portion, and within Rose Canyon within the UCPU project area has been identified as having a high sensitivity. The record search results have identified a high concentration of archaeological sites in these areas, including ethnohistoric and prehistoric village sites located adjacent to the UCPU and sites along the coast dating to the Early and Middle Holocene Periods. Areas nearby existing significant sites were classified as high potential for sites.

A portion of the middle of the western side of the UCPU, south and west of Genesee Avenue, east of Gilman Drive, and north of Rose Canyon has been identified as moderate sensitivity for cultural resources. This area contains a moderate number of previously recorded cultural resources. In addition, it is largely located on the mesa top and prehistorically had less access to water sources. Little historic use of the area took place until post World War II development, and previously during the historic period the area was primarily used for grazing cattle. The area designated as moderate sensitivity has been highly impacted by modern development and much of the area has been subjected to mass grading.

The remaining portion of the UCPU project area, south of Rose Canyon and north of SR-52, is identified as low sensitivity. Although numerous cultural resources studies have taken place in this area no significant cultural resources have been previously identified. Much of the low sensitivity area is located on the mesa top and prehistorically did not have reliable water sources and did not contain a high concentration of subsistence resources. Canyons and drainages in this area leading to Rose Canyon to the north and SR-52 to the south are too steep to have been utilized for habitation areas. Historically this area was not highly utilized until the post war housing boom and has been subjected to mass grading and is completely developed, likely previously destroying any cultural resources which may have been present.

Much of the UCPU project area has been developed, however archaeological research has identified Native American use of the UCPU Project area for thousands of years, and it is possible that intact subsurface cultural deposits are present in areas that have been previously developed or in alluvial areas, as well as in areas that have had little ground disturbance.

While the potential to encounter prehistoric cultural resources across the UCPU Project area is high, the potential for historic archaeological deposits is lower in most areas. Besides early historic uses within Rose Canyon, little development took place prior to the construction of the railroad in the 1880s, and early use within Camp Mathews and Torrey Pines Natural Reserve. Otherwise, little evidence of intact historic archaeological deposits which may be significant under CEQA has been identified within the UCPU Project area.

The areas identified as moderate and high sensitivity represents a prehistorically and historically active environment.

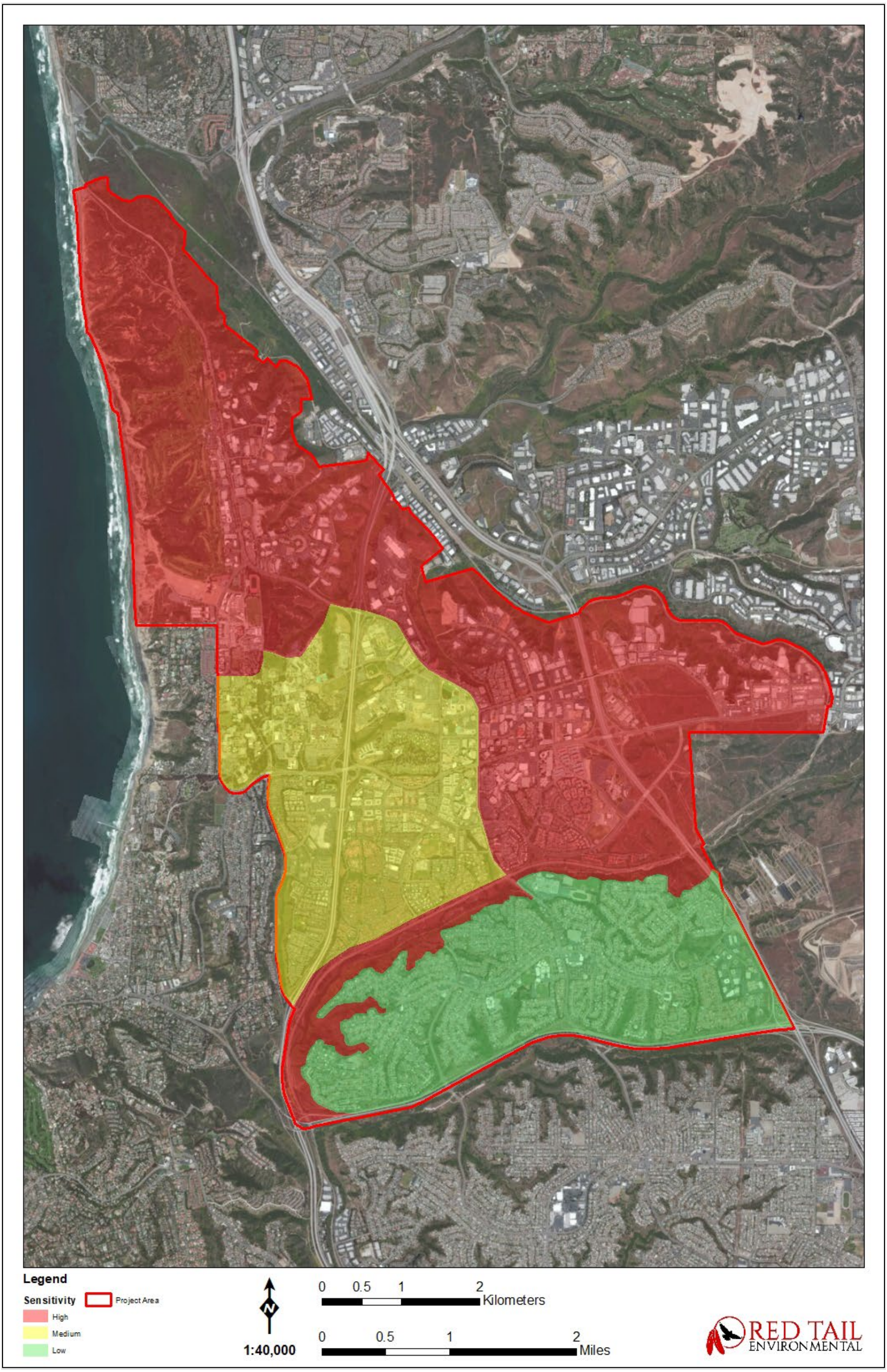

Figure 12. UCPU Cultural Resources Sensitivity Map.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The UCPU project area has been extensively developed during the modern era, largely beginning with the development of the railroad, and Camp Matthews and Camp Callan, followed by Torrey Pines Golf Course and University of California, San Diego.

Within the UCPU project area 248 cultural resources have been previously recorded and 13 of them have been previously evaluated to the NRHP, CRHR, or City Register and were recommended eligible and significant under CEQA. These resources are: P-37-000525/CA-SDI-525, P-37-004609/CA-SDI-4609, P-37-005204/CA-SDI-5204, P-37-010437/CA-SDI-10437, P-37-010438/CA-SDI-10438, P-37-012556/CA-SDI-12556, P-37-012557/CA-SDI-12557, P-37-012581/CA-SDI-12581, P-37-017177, P-37-024739/CA-SDI-16385, P-37-033597, P-37-035685, and P-37-036624.

P-37-004609/SDI-004609/W-654 is a series of archaeological sites making up the ethnohistoric village of Ystagua. Portions of the site was listed on the City Register by the HRB in 2009, HRB Site #924, and on the NRHP in 1975. The site consists of a deep midden containing a wide range and high density of cultural material, including human remains. Dating at the site have revealed that prehistoric use of the site extended from the archaic period to the historic period. While much of the site has been impacted by modern development, intact portions of the site are present within undeveloped areas and buried beneath alluvial deposits.

P-37-010437/CA-SDI-10437 was originally recorded as a dense deposit of lithic flakes and tools. The site was recommended as potentially eligible to the NRHP and CRHR. The resource currently is listed as 3: Appears Eligible for Listing in the NRHP or CRHR through Survey Evaluation.

P-37-012556/CA-SDI-12556 was originally recorded as a seasonal processing camp representing both Late Prehistoric Period and the La Jolla complex. The resource has not been revisited or updated since 1996. The site was evaluated and categorized under NR Status Code 2: Properties determined eligible for listing in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR).

P-37-012557/CA-SDI-12557 was originally recorded as a seasonal extraction camp situated in the southwestern portion of Rose Canyon near Interstate 5. The site was evaluated and categorized under NR Status Code 2: Properties determined eligible for listing in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR). The site was later combined with P-37-012560/CA-SDI-12560, also known as Fischer Ranch. Portions of this site have been tested and recommended ineligible for listing. SHPO clarified that the portion of the site recommended ineligible did not contribute to the eligibility of the historic property.

P-37-012581/CA-SDI-12581 was originally recorded extensive intermittent occupation site with inhumations. The City of San Diego listed site P-37-012581 (CA-SDI-12581/SDM-W6) in the Register of Designated Historical Resources as Site No. 1450.

P-37-017177 is a residential garage associated with the Guy L. and Margaret E. Fleming house within Torrey Pines State Reserve. The garage is currently listed as 1S: Individual Property that is Listed in the NRHP by the Keeper and is Listed in the CRHR. The National Register of Historic Places reference number is 98000700.

P-37-024739/SDI-016385 is the alignment of the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe (AT&SF) Railroad, a segment of which intersects the MMCPU. Segments of the AT&SF Railroad alignment have been recorded across San Diego County, many of which are still in use and have been upgraded during routine maintenance to modern railroad standards. The AT&SF Railroad has been recommended eligible to the NRHP, CRHR, and the City Register.

P-37-033597 consists of the Torrey Pines Municipal Golf Course North Course District. The North Course includes a clubhouse, lodge, and ancillary supporting buildings including restroom buildings, a pump/lift station, a driving range, and several maintenance sheds. The resource was recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A and the CRHR under Criterion 1 in 2014. The resource was also recommended eligible for the City of San Diego Local Register under Criterion A. The course reflects how California and San Diego became a recognized leader for golf as a recreational pastime prior to and following the Golden Age of Golf. During the post-World War II economic boom, golf courses grew significantly in popularity, and Torrey Pines Golf Course North Course was one of a select group of courses constructed in San Diego. The North Course's construction on the Pacific Coast made it an unusual by natural design. The North Course was also recommended eligible for the NRHP and the CRHR under Criterion C/3 and within the City of San Diego Register Criterion C and D as the course was the work of a master architect who designed a multitude of courses throughout the West.

Archaeological remains were later identified within the boundaries of this resource, consisting of prehistoric and historic artifacts, including lithic materials, ground stone artifacts, and midden soils. Due to the close proximity, the site boundary for P-33-033597 was expanded to include P-37-017079/CA-SDI-15112. The resource is currently listed as 3D: Appears Eligible for NR as a Contributor to a NR Eligible District through Survey Evaluation.

P-37-035685 is the Torrey Pines Lodge, which is located along the eastern alignment of the historic Torrey Pines Grade Road. The resource was categorized in the NR under Status Code 1S: Individual Property Listed in the NR by the Keeper and listed in the CR as Status Code 1CS: Listed in the CR as Individual Property by the SHRC. The National Register of Historic Places reference number is 98000699.

P-37-036624 consists of Torrey Pines Park Road which encompasses a nearly 2-mile-long portion of the historic Coast Highway/US 101 within Torrey Pines Natural Reserve between the base of Torrey Pines Grade to a point at the southern boundary of the Reserve. The resource is currently listed as 1S: Individual Property Listed in the NRHP by the Keeper and Listed in the CRHR, and as 1CS: Listed in the CRHR as an Individual Property by the SRHC. The National Register of Historic Places reference number is 98001248.

Resources 0.25 miles from the University Community

P-37-000525/CA-SDI-525 was originally recorded as a prehistoric village site containing a scatter of prehistoric lithic tools, ground stone artifacts, shell beads, a steatite doughnut stone, and several stone discs and human remains. The Historical Site Board for the City of San Diego adopted Resolution Number R-991028-05, designating the resource as Site No. 396 within the Register of Historic Landmarks. The resource has not been revisited since the 2016 update.

P-37-005204/SDI-005204/W-1446 is a multicomponent site known as the Bovet Adobe site. It contains the remains of a historic adobe along with a prehistoric lithic scatter. The site has been recommended eligible to the CRHR and NRHP.

P-37-010438/CA-SDI-10438 was recorded originally as a surface scatter of marine shell and lithics. The resource is associated with the ethnographic village of Ystagua and has been subsumed within P-37-004609/CA-SDI-4609, along with P-37-004513/CA-SDI-4513 and P-37-005543/CA-SDI-5443. P-37-010438/CA-SDI-10438 is currently listed as 5S1: Individual Property that is Listed or Designated Locally. The City of San Diego Historical Resources Board designated the Village of Ystagua, Area #1 as historical landmark (#924) in July 2009. The designation was made under Criteria A, as the site "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".

Due to continued use and development, it is assumed that many of the cultural resources within the UCPU project area have been disturbed. However, it is possible that intact cultural resources are present in areas of the UCPU that have not been previously developed or are buried in alluvial deposits, located in canyons, northern and eastern sides of the UCPU. This study reveals that cultural sensitivity varies across the UCPU project area, which has been categorized into three cultural resource sensitivity levels rated low, moderate, or high. There is a potential that cultural resources will be impacted during the implementation UCPU, especially within areas that have been categorized as moderate or high sensitivity.

Future discretionary projects located in the areas identified with a moderate or high sensitivity should be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist following the Mitigation Framework detailed below to determine the potential for the presence or absence of buried archaeological resources. For projects within previously developed land, with no ground surface visibility, within the UCPU in areas that have been identified as having a moderate to high sensitivity for cultural resources the following project-level construction monitoring program could be implemented to reduce potential subsequent adverse effects to cultural resources.

If it is determined that a resource is a historical resource, it should be referred to the City's Historical Resources Board for possible designation. Mitigation measures should be initiated for all significant sites, either through avoidance or data recovery.

All phases of future investigations, including survey, testing, data recovery, and monitoring efforts, would require the participation of local Native American tribes. Early consultation is an effective way to avoid unanticipated discoveries and local tribes may have knowledge of religious and cultural significance of resources in the area. In addition, Native American participation would help ensure that cultural resources within the community of University are protected and properly cared. A current list of local tribes can be obtained through the NAHC for all future projects.

MITIGATION FRAMEWORK

HIST-1 – Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources

HIST-1: Prior to the issuance of any discretionary permit for a future development project that could directly and/or indirectly affect a cultural resource (i.e. archaeological and tribal cultural resources), the City shall require the following steps be taken to determine (1) the potential presence and/or absence of cultural resources, and (2) the appropriate mitigation for any significant resources that may be impacted. For the

purposes of CEQA review, a cultural resource is defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Tribal cultural resources are defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074.

Initial Determination

The City's Environmental Designee shall determine the potential presence and/or absence of cultural resources at the project site by reviewing site photographs and existing historic information (e.g., Archaeological Sensitivity Maps, the Archaeological Map Book, the California Historical Resources Inventory System, and the City's "Historical Inventory of Important Architects, Structures, and People in San Diego") and may conduct a site visit. A review of the cultural resources sensitivity map shall be done at the initial planning stage of a project to ensure that cultural resources are avoided and/or impacts are minimized to the extent feasible in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. The sensitivity levels described below shall guide the appropriate steps necessary to address the potential resources. Sensitivity ratings may be adjusted based on the amount of disturbance that has occurred, which may have previously impacted cultural resources, as well as new data available to the City.

> **High Sensitivity:** Indicates locations where significant cultural resources have been documented or would have the potential to be identified. High sensitivity resources include village and habitation sites and areas near fresh water sources. These resources may range from moderately complex to highly complex, with more defined living areas or specialized work space areas, and a large breadth of features and artifact assemblages. The potential for identification of additional resources in such areas would be high.
>
> **Moderate Sensitivity:** Indicates that some cultural resources have been recorded within the area or the area was developed before 1984 when CEQA review may not have been applied. Moderate sensitivity resources consist of diversity or density of feature and artifact types (e.g., a moderately dense lithic scatter).
>
> **Low Sensitivity:** Indicates areas where there is a high level of disturbance or development, and few or no previously recorded cultural resources are present based on records search results and due to the timing of development of the project site occurring after 1984 when CEQA would have been applied. Within these areas, the potential for additional resources to be identified would be low.

Phase I

Based on the results of the initial determination, if there is any evidence that the project area contains archaeological and/or tribal cultural resources, a site-specific records search and/or survey may be required and shall be determined on a case-by-case basis by the City's Environmental Designee. If a cultural resources study is required, it shall be prepared consistent with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. All individuals conducting any phase of the cultural resources program shall meet the professional qualifications in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. The cultural resources study shall include the background research conducted as part of the initial determination. This includes a record search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University. A review of the Sacred Lands File maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) shall also be conducted at this time. The cultural resources study shall include a field survey and/or an evaluation of significance, as applicable if cultural resources are identified, based on the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. Native American participation shall be required for all field work.

Phase II

Once a cultural resource (as defined in the Public Resources Code) has been identified, a significance determination shall be made. If a project were to impact areas identified as low sensitivity, it is assumed that any significant cultural resources no longer hold integrity or are not present. If a project impacts these areas, no additional mitigation measures shall be required.

If a project were to impact areas identified as moderate sensitivity, a site-specific records search and/or survey may be required on a case-by-case basis. If cultural resources are identified in the records search and/or survey, a significance evaluation for the identified cultural resources shall be required. If no significant resources are found and site conditions are such that there is no potential for further discoveries, then no further action shall be required. Resources found to be non-significant as a result of a survey and/or assessment shall require no further work beyond documentation of the resources on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation site forms and inclusion of the results in the survey and/or assessment report. If no significant resources are found, but results of the initial evaluation indicate there is still a potential for resources to be present in portions of the property, then mitigation monitoring shall be required. If the resource has not been evaluated for significance, a testing plan shall be required. If the resource is determined to be significant, a testing plan, data recovery plan, and mitigation monitoring shall be required.

If a project were to impact areas identified as high sensitivity, a survey and testing program may be required by the qualified archaeologist to further define resource boundaries subsurface presence or absence and determine the level of significance. A thorough discussion of testing methodologies including surface and subsurface investigations can be found in the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. The results from the testing program shall be evaluated against the Significance Thresholds found in the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. If significant cultural resources are identified within the area of potential effects, the site may be eligible for local designation.

Preferred mitigation for direct and/or indirect impacts to cultural resources is to avoid the resource through project redesign. If the resource cannot be entirely avoided, all prudent and feasible measures to minimize harm shall be taken. Mitigation measures such as, but not limited to, a Research Design and Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP), construction monitoring, site designation, capping, granting of deeds, designation of open space, and avoidance and/or preservation shall be required and shall be determined by the City's Environmental Designee on a case-by-case basis.

An agreement on the appropriate form of mitigation is required prior to distribution of a draft environmental document.

Phase III

Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP)

If a cultural resource is found to be significant and preservation is not an option, a Research Design and Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ARDP) shall be required, which includes a Collections Management Plan for review and approval by the City's Environmental Designee. The ADRP shall be based on a written research design and is subject to the provisions as outlined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2. The ADRP shall be reviewed and approved by the City's Environmental Designee prior to distribution of a draft CEQA document.

Local Designation of Resources

The final cultural resource evaluation report shall be submitted to Historical Resources Board (HRB) staff for designation. The final cultural resource evaluation report and supporting documentation will be used by HRB staff in consultation with qualified City staff to ensure that adequate information is available to demonstrate eligibility for designation under the applicable criteria.

Monitoring and Archaeological Resource Reports

Archaeological monitoring may be required during building demolition and/or construction grading when significant cultural resources are known or suspected to be present on a site but cannot be recovered prior to grading due to obstructions such as, but not limited to, existing development, dense vegetation, or if a data recovery did not reduce the impact to the resource. Monitoring shall be documented in a consultant site visit record.

Native American participation shall be required for all subsurface investigations, including geotechnical testing and other ground disturbing activities whenever a tribal cultural resource or any archaeological site. In the event that human remains are encountered during data recovery and/or a monitoring program, the provisions of Public Resources Code Section 5097 shall be followed. In the event that human remains are discovered during project grading, work shall halt in that area and the procedures set forth in the Public Resources Code (Section 5097.98) and State Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5), and in the federal, State, and local regulations described above shall be undertaken. These provisions shall be outlined in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) included in a subsequent project-specific environmental document. The Most Likely Descendent shall be consulted during the preparation of the written report, at which time they may express concerns about the treatment of sensitive resources.

Archaeological Resource Reports shall be prepared by qualified professionals as determined by the criteria set forth in Appendix B of the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. In the event that a cultural resource deposit is encountered during construction monitoring, a Collections Management Plan shall be required in accordance with the project's MMRP. The disposition of human remains and burial related artifacts that cannot be avoided or are inadvertently discovered is governed by State (i.e., AB 2641 [Coto] and California Native American Graves and Repatriation Act [NAGPRA] of 2001 [Health and Safety Code 8010-8011]) and federal (i.e., federal NAGPRA [USC 3001-3013]) law, and must be treated in a dignified and culturally appropriate manner with respect for the deceased individual(s) and their descendants. Any human bones and associated grave goods of Native American origin shall be turned over to the appropriate Native American group for repatriation, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission.

Arrangements for long-term curation must be established between the applicant/property owner and the consultant prior to the initiation of the field reconnaissance, and must be included in the archaeological survey, testing and/or data recovery report submitted to the City for review and approval. Curation must be accomplished in accordance with the California State Historic Resources Commission's Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collection (dated May 7, 1993) and, if federal funding is involved, Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part. Additional information regarding curation is provided in Section II of the Historical Resources Guidelines.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

RESUMES

APPENDIX B

SCIC RECORD SEARCH CONFIRMATION

APPENDIX C

NAHC CORRESPONDENCE