Stormwater Diversion Project at Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant (WBS# B-20001.02.02)

Archaeological Resources Report Form

Prepared for:

City of San Diego
Public Works Department
Project Implementation Division
525 B Street, Suite 750
San Diego, CA 92101

Prepared by:

ICF
525 B Street, Suite 1700
San Diego, CA 92101

August 2023 | ICF 103757.0.010.006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES (BOUND SEPARATELY)

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

This report documents the cultural resources study for the City of San Diego (City) Public Works Department (PWD) to for Task Order 13, Stormwater Diversion at Point Loma Treatment Plant (PLWTP) (Figure 1, *Project Location Map*; Attachment C). The project would replace existing storage manholes with submersible pumps in new wells, and the installation of storm drains, trench drains, drain cleanouts, gutters, swales, and berms to capture storm water runoff from the PLWTP facility. The project is within multiple sections on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' Point Loma quadrangle (Figure 2, *Project Vicinity Map*; Attachment C).

The Storm Water Diversion at the PLWTP was proposed to address storm water discharges from the PLWTP footprint. This Project is in response to a Consent Decree with San Diego Coastkeeper and Coastal Environmental Rights Foundation for several City of San Diego owned facilities regulated under California General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (IGP). Per the 2018 IGP amendments, runoff capture BMPs must be designed to capture the volume of runoff produced during the 85th percentile 24-hour storm with a 24-hour drawdown time or with additional storage volume to offset a longer drawdown time.

In the existing condition, the five ocean outfalls at the PLWTP, PLSD1, PLSD2, PLSD3, PLSD3A, and PLSD4 discharge storm water runoff from both industrial and non-industrial areas to the ocean. Except for PLSD3A, there is a diversion cleanout located immediately upstream of each outfall to direct flow to either a storage manhole or to the ocean outfall. Both the storage manholes and the concrete basin capture the “first flush.” After the storm passes, a vactor truck pumps the captured storm water and discharges it to the plant headworks for treatment.

A storm drain system is needed to divert storm water from the hillside east of the treatment plant directly from entering the ocean outfalls to avoid pumping and treating non-industrial storm water flow. Specifically, this Project intends to replace existing storage manholes with package duplex submersible pumps in new wet wells to convey the 85th percentile flow to the plant headworks or to the influent channel for treatment with the plant flows. To ensure the 85th percentile volume is captured, flow meters will be installed on the pump discharge to alert operators when sufficient volume has been conveyed to the headworks. The operators will manually shut the pumps and open the slide gates to allow flow over the 85th percentile volume to discharge to the ocean. The Project will also eliminate the concrete basin and will capture flow at PS2A by gravity flow if possible. Another pump station may be required if gravity flow cannot be achieved with grading.

The Project includes using trench drains, gutters, swales, and berms to capture the facility storm water runoff from:

- Gas Utilization Facility by routing to a holding tank for pumping,
- Secondary Screening Facility by directing flow to PLSD3, and
- South of the operations building currently discharging to the effluent channel by directing flow to PLSD1.

ICF requested a records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on August 9, 2022, for the proposed project area and a one- mile radius around each project location. The records search included the identification of previously recorded cultural resources, locations and citations for previous cultural

resources studies, and a literature review. ICF also contacted the Native American Heritage Commission for a review of their Sacred Lands Files and list of tribes and individuals who might potentially have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area and vicinity. ICF then performed an archaeological survey in support of the project. The following sections describe the results of the archaeological survey and identify cultural mitigation measures for the project. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study for the project, which included a records search, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, a review of historic maps and aerial photographs, and a field survey with the advice and consent of a Kumeyaay Native American representative.

The current project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), which requires public agencies to evaluate the implications of their project(s) on the environment and includes significant historical resources as part of the environment. Public agencies must treat any cultural resource as significant, unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5). A historical resource is considered significant if it meets the definition of a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource. This report conforms to requirements set forth in Appendix D: Archaeological Resources Report Form as identified in the C*ity of San Diego's Land Development Code; Historical Resources Guidelines*, dated April 2001.

II. SETTING

Natural Environment (Past and Present)

The project area is situated within coastal San Diego County on the western side of the southern tip of Point Loma, the project area is adjacent to Cabrillo National Monument on the south and to the north and east by Fort Rosecrans national Cemetery and by the Pacific Ocean on the west. The project area is primarily situated at the base of the west facing slope of Point Loma and has been previously disturbed through human-caused terracing and leveling for the existing wastewater treatment facility which is surrounded by a mix of native and non-native plant species. In prehistoric times these areas would have been covered in chapparal and sage scrub (See Figures 1-3 in Attachment C Maps).

The project area lies within San Diego coastal area west of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of California. Northwest-trending faults and structural blocks, with intervening valleys, characterize this physiographic region. Regional geologic maps for the area indicate that bedrock in this area is primarily Mesozoic sedimentary and metavolcanics rocks (Kennedy et al. 2008). The project area's geology consists of Bay Point Formation and Point Loma Formation sedimentary deposits. The Bay Point Formation is a near shore marine sedimentary deposit that is about 220,000 years old. The Bay Point Formation is exposed along the northern shore of Mission Bay, along the San Diego waterfront, the western edge of Point Loma and throughout the city of Coronado. The Point Loma Formation was deposited on an ancient sea floor and later uplifted. The formation is well exposed along the western margin of Point Loma and along the northern flank of Mount Soledad City of San Diego 2007). The Bay Point Formation consists of Old Surficial Paralic Deposits (map unit Qop), dates to the middle to late Pleistocene while the Point Loma Formation (map unit Kcs) dates to the upper Cretaceous(100-66 million years ago). Both formations have produced diverse and well-preserved assemblages of marine invertebrate fossils, as well as rare dinosaur remains, and are assigned a high paleontological sensitivity. Overlying this formation is a cover of Quaternary alluvial Holocene age soils. These soils were formed by the physical and chemical weathering of the underlying bedrock, resulting in primarily acid igneous rock

land and a variety of rocky, well-drained sandy loams. These Holocene and quaternary sediments could conceal prehistoric and historic archaeological deposits.

Prehistorically, animal life in and within the coastal areas of the City of San Diego likely included large to medium mammals, such as grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*) and black bear (*Ursus americanus*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), ringtail (*Bassariscus asutus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). Numerous species of smaller mammals were also present, including jack rabbit (*Lepus calijomicus*), brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmanz*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonil*), ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), pocket gopher (*Thomomys bollae*), and several species of mice and rats (Burt and Grossenheider 1976). Other animals included numerous predatory bird species, such as red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*), as well as lizards, snakes, and pond turtles (*Clemmys marmorata*) (Peterson 1961; Stebbins 1966). During the current survey, several red-tailed hawks, ground squirrels, and other bird species were observed.

Ethnohistory

The project area is located within the traditional territory of the Kumeyaay people. The Kumeyaay who inhabited the southern part of San Diego County, western and central Imperial County, and northern Baja California were the direct descendants of the early Yuman-speaking hunter-gatherers of the Late Prehistoric Period. The Kumeyaay appear to have had considerable variability in their level of social organization and settlement. The Kumeyaay were organized patrilineal, patrilocal lineages that claimed prescribed territories but did not own resources in general. The Kumeyaay occupied bipolar villages during the year and would occupy residential bases in the foothills/mountains during the summer and the lower elevations in the winter, with numerous campsites throughout as they exploited seasonally available resources. Acorns were the most important staple of their diet as indicated by the presence of numerous large habitation sites near the locations of abundant oaks and bedrock suitable for milling. Grass seeds, sages, berries, wild greens, and fruits were eaten. Houses were usually only built for the winter and were conical structures covered with tule bundles or willow and had excavated floors and central hearths. Houses and campsites are believed to have been dispersed with no formal layout or discrete boundaries for structures or campsites. Both pottery and basketry were utilized in addition to stone tools. Religious activities were practiced with the assistance of shaman and a cimul (Carrico 2008; Luomala 1978).

History

The first European to set foot on the west coast of California was Portuguese explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo's ship landed on what is believed to be the east side of Point Loma at Ballast Point (3/4 mile east of the project area) in September 1542. Sixty years passed before the region was visited by the Spanish when Sebastián Vizcaíno anchored at Ballast Point on November 10, 1602. He renamed the harbor San Diego in honor of that Saint's (Saint Didacus) day. The first permanent settlement in San Diego came later with the arrival of Spanish missionaries and soldiers in 1769 and began a period of Euro-American exploration and settlement that would forever alter the Kumeyaay way of life. Dual military outposts of the Presidio de San Diego and Mission San Diego de Alcalá were established at Old Town near the village of Cosoy. The Mission system used Native American labor to build a footing for greater European settlement and introduced horses, cattle, agriculture, and new construction materials, methods, and styles. In 1774, the mission was moved 5 miles east, nearer to the Kumeyaay village of Nipaguay in Mission Valley. The Kumeyaay were resistant to Spanish attempts to coerce them into the Euro-

American culture, but the change in location of the mission enabled the priests to gain more converts. As the Spanish gained influence many of the Kumeyaay became resentful, and this culminated in the sacking and burning of the mission in 1775 (Carrico 2008). In 1795, the Spanish built an adobe and cobblestone fort with ten cannons at Ballast Point. The fort saw little action and its guns were only fired twice in battle against in American trading vessel in in 1803 and 1828 against an American smuggling ship. The Spanish kept San Diego closed to foreign trading to monopolize trade with only Spanish merchants.

Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821, and the missions were secularized in 1834. While most Spanish laws and institutions remained intact, the mission lands were divided, and large tracts of land (referred to as ranchos) were given to individuals and families. Cattle ranching and other agricultural activities were the focus of the economy (McGinnis and Baksh 2008). During the Mexican period, the Pueblo of San Diego (including the present project area) was established on some 48,000 acres of the ex-mission lands, and many of the Kumeyaay who lived near the pueblo center and mission were dispersed as they were deprived of their land (City of San Diego 2001). As the new owners took possession of the ranchos, most Native Americans retreated away from the settlements while a few provided menial labor on the ranchos. However, because of the low population of Euro-Americans, the Kumeyaay were able to maintain a strong degree of autonomy outside of the rancho system (Shipek 1987).

During the Spanish and Mexican periods of California history, and the first years of the American period, San Diego's population and development remained centered in Old Town, approximately 4.5 miles northwest of the project area. Although Native Americans continued to make use of the marshy tidelands and nearby land east of the tidelands in areas south of Old Town, the activities of European colonists and Hispanic settlers remained focused north of the project area, which does not encompass any historic-period resources dating to these periods (Brian F. Smith and Associates 2011:18, 20).

William Heath Davis made the first attempt to promote settlement and development beyond Old Town. In 1850 Davis acquired land near Punta de los Muertos, the original Spanish harbor-landing point, and constructed a wharf and a cluster of homes on several nearby lots. Davis's "New Town San Diego" ultimately failed and became known as Davis's folly. During the Civil War, the population of Old Town declined from 731 people to a mere 200 by 1865. In 1867, Alonzo Horton purchased 800 acres of land around New Town. Horton succeeded where Davis had failed. By 1870 Horton's Addition—the second New Town San Diego—had 2,300 residents and a growing number of hotels, warehouses, and industrial and residential buildings that formed an increasingly urbanized built environment.

Per the City of San Diego's website for the facility, the plant opened in 1963 on former Fort Rosecrans property and is managed and operated by the City of San Diego's Public Utilities Department. The plant treats approximately 175 million gallons of wastewater per day generated in a 450-square-mile area by more than 2.2 million residents in the San Diego region. The plant has a treatment capacity of 240 million gallons per day

III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

The APE for this study is established within the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant site, which consists of two parcels owned by the City of San Diego (APN 634-12-012, -015, and -017). The total area

of the two parcels is approximately 47.7 acres (project area) and the survey area of the proposed limits of disturbance (APE) is approximately 2.73 acres (Figure 3, *Survey Coverage Map;* Attachment 3).

IV. STUDY METHODS

Archival Research

ICF requested a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University (SCIC) on August 9, 2022, for the proposed project area and a one-mile radius around the project location. The records search included the identification of previously recorded cultural resources, locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies, and a review of resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historic Interest, and City of San Diego Historical Resources Register. Record search maps are included as Confidential Appendix A, bound separately.

Historical maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to assess the potential for historical structural resources and historical archaeological resources, including the topographic maps, and historic aerials (NETR Online 2021).

1995 PLWTP Master Plan Environmental Impact Report

An Environmental Impact Report was written for the PLWTP Master Plan in 1995 (City of San Diego 1995). A record search and two pedestrian surveys were conducted for the project which covered the existing Project footprint. The results of those studies produced negative results for that project including the current Project footprint. The studies acknowledged the presence of prehistoric archaeological resources south of the Project area along the Plant Access Road (Cabrillo Road). The Master Plan EIR identified no direct significant impacts to cultural resources from the Plan's improvements. This is important because the activities proposed by the Master Plan were more far ranging and required more extensive ground disturbance than the current project. The Master Plan EIR did allow for potential significant and unmitigable impacts to sites along the Plant Access Road depending on what future improvements called for once designs were more refined. Since no cultural resources were identified by the studies, the Master Plan did not identify significant impacts either directly or indirectly to cultural resources. No mitigation for cultural resources was recommended in the Master Plan EIR with the potential exception of the Plant Access Road south of the PLWTP if it was decided that ground disturbing work should be necessary in in the road and vicinity once projects were refined. It should be noted that the current project does not include any activities south of PLWTP along the Plant Access Road as described in the 1995 Master Plan EIR.

Native American Contact Program

ICF contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 12, 2022, to request a search of its Sacred Lands Files. A positive response was received from NAHC on October 19, 2022. NAHC recommended contacting the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee (KCRC) and 20 additional tribal contacts who could potentially have information regarding cultural resources in the area. It is anticipated that more information may become available if the city conducts tribal consultation under Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). NAHC correspondence is included as Confidential Appendix B.

Field Survey

The project area was surveyed by ICF archaeologists Patrick McGinnis and Karolina Chmiel on August 30, 2022. A Native American monitor from Redtail Environmental was prepared to survey but was not present due to an error in communication with the archaeology crew. The project APE was walked in parallel transects spaced approximately 3 meters apart. The project area was almost completely paved and all that was not paved was still disturbed and some had ornamental landscaping. All areas of the APE were accessible and surveyed (See Figure 3 in Attachment C Maps and photos in Attachment E Site Photographs). After the survey was complete, Redtail Environmental was consulted and offered the opportunity to reschedule it if desired. Redtail Environmental communicated that given that most of the property was either paved or otherwise disturbed, that their tribal consultants were satisfied with the results of the survey, did not need to return for another survey, and would also like monitors present for ground disturbing activities.

V. RESULTS OF STUDY

Background Research

The SCIC records indicate 71 cultural resources studies were conducted within one mile of the project. Of these 71 studies, 17 overlap the project area, 5 of which are survey or inventory reports, one is an architectural evaluation, nine are environmental documents (e.g., Environmental Impact Report or MND), and two are archaeological monitoring results reports.

99 previously recorded cultural resources are present within a one-mile radius of the project area. Of these 99 previously identified resources, none have been recorded within the project area. The 99 cultural resources in the record search one-mile radius include 38 prehistoric resources, 50 historic resources including archaeological sites and built environment resources, 11 multi-component sites that include both prehistoric and historic age materials, two resources that are unknown or have no information on the site form. The prehistoric consists primarily of shell scatters with few or no associated lithic artifacts and appears to be related to resource processing. Few of the archaeological resources in the one-mile radius of the project area have been evaluated for significance.

An additional 64 historical addresses are listed for built environment resources within the one-mile radius almost all of which are related to the military use of Point Loma (See Confidential Appendix A: Record Search Results for lists of reports, cultural resources, and site records).

Historic aerial photographs, literary sources, and maps were also reviewed including aerial photographs of the project area and vicinity from 1953, 1964, 1966, 1972, 1978, 1980-2019. Historic topographic maps of the Pont Loma USGS 7.5’and San Diego 15’quadrangles dating from 1904, 1908, 1911, 1920, 1928,1932, 1942, 1955, 1960, 1967, 1970 and 1978 were also reviewed.

Research was conducted to document the sequence of land development within the project area as it relates to archaeology and potential for surface and subsurface archaeological resources. No recording or evaluation of built environment resources is included as part of this archaeological assessment. Historic aerial photographs, literary sources and maps show that although the southern eastern portion of Point Loma was developed as early as the late 1800s and had a substantial military presence by the 1920s, the south western portion of Point Loma including the project area was largely undeveloped until with the exception of the lighthouse at the very tip of the landmass and a road that was present as early as 1904. No buildings, structures, or earth moving appears to have taken place on the project area until the early 1960s as part of the construction of PLWTP. However, the area was part of the Point Loma

Military Reservation operated used by both the U.S. Army and U.S. Navy. Jeep roads have been present where current roads exist since the 1920s. During World War II defensive installations were constructed along the western edge of the tip of Point Loma although none appear to have been built within the PLWTP facility area or the immediate area nearby. An aerial photograph from 1953 shows the project area as undeveloped and sloping westerly with multiple drainages leading to the Pacific Ocean. Aerial photography from 1964 shows PLWTP in place within the current plant footprint. The photos of the plant show that construction required massive cutting, filling, and terracing of the slopes and infilling of drainages to accommodate the facility. Photos from 1978, and 1999 show how the facility has expanded with numerous additional buildings, roads, parking lots, and treatment facilities erected to handle the increase in wastewater as the population of the City has increased (See Attachment D for historic aerial photos of the project area).

Field Reconnaissance

No previously recorded or previously unrecorded cultural resources were identified within the project area during the pedestrian survey. Therefore, no resources were evaluated as part of this archaeological assessment.

Archaeological Sensitivity Analysis

The following provides a site sensitivity analysis for the project area. The analysis involved reviewing records search information, along with aerial photographs and topographic maps and field survey results.

Prehistoric Period

Although no archaeological resources were identified in the background research or during the pedestrian survey of the project area, numerous prehistoric resources have been identified within the vicinity of the project area. Most of the recorded prehistoric resources are shell scatters with few or no other artifacts. The site records for these sites do not suggest that extended habitation was occurring along the tip of Point Loma which is not unusual given the lack of reliable fresh water in the area during the prehistoric period. It is more likely that the area was used for exploiting marine resources and seasonal terrestrial resources such as acorns or pine nuts which would have been present on Point Loma prior to arrival of Europeans who deforested the area after the United States took possession of California in the mid-1800s (Shipek 1968). The area south below PLWTP to the tip of Point Loma contains an almost unbroken string of prehistoric archaeological sites along the edge of the coastal bluffs. Therefore, it is likely that similar archaeological sites were once present within the project prior to development of the PLWTP. The project area is considered to have had high archaeological sensitivity prior to construction of the plant and it is possible that intact archaeological deposits may still be present under pavement in areas where mass grading and excavation did not take place during construction of the plant.

Historic Period

Regarding historical resources, the PLWTP facility was never developed apart from dirt roads for the prior military use that went through the location. No buildings or structures, either military or residential, appear to have ever existed within the treatment plants' footprint. It is possible that some historic age roadside trash could have been dumped in the project area during the military use of the project area but overall, the archaeological sensitivity for historic age resources to be present within the project area is considered low.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

No previously recorded or previously unrecorded cultural resources were identified within the project area. Although the 1995 PLWTP Master Plan EIR did not identify specific mitigation measures it did highlight the sensitivity of the area specifically along the Plant Access Road with mitigation measures to be selected when specific project activities were identified in further detail. Given the possibility that intact archaeological deposits may still be present under pavement in areas where mass grading and excavation did not take place during construction of the plant, the Project area is considered to have high sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources and low to moderate sensitivity for historic period archaeological resources despite earlier disturbance. Therefore, the Project has the potential to create significant impacts on unidentified archaeological resources.

Given the possibility of buried archaeological resources, ICF recommends the following measures as appropriate mitigation be implemented to reduce potential project-related impacts to archaeological deposits that may qualify as historical resources or unique archaeological resources pursuant to CEQA and following the City's established mitigation measures.

1. Prior to project implementation, the Applicant will retain a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology and qualified by the City of San Diego (per Appendix B of the Historical Resources Guidelines), to carry out all mitigation related to cultural resources.

2. An archaeological monitor (working under the direct supervision of the qualified archaeologist) and a Native American monitor should observe all excavation in previously undisturbed sediments. The concern will primarily be with deeper excavation that might encounter the original ground surface beneath any artificial fill, though the fill itself may contain artifacts as well. For this reason, activities that cause only surficial impacts, such as asphalt cutting and vegetation removal, have a low potential for encountering cultural resources and such activities are not recommended for monitoring. The monitoring's main goal will be to determine if archaeological resources are present within the fill or on the intact native ground beneath it. The qualified archaeologist, in coordination with the City and the Native American monitor, may reduce or discontinue monitoring if it is determined that the possibility of encountering archaeological deposits is low based on observations of exposed sediments, and according to the expectations noted above. Archaeological monitoring will be conducted by an archaeologist familiar with the types of archaeological resources that could be encountered within the APE. The monitors will be empowered to halt or redirect project activities away from a discovery until the qualified archaeologist has evaluated the discovery and determined the appropriate treatment. The archaeological monitor will keep daily logs or Consultant Site Visit Records (CSVR) detailing the types of activities and soils observed, and any discoveries. After monitoring has been completed, the qualified archaeologist will prepare a monitoring report that details the results of monitoring. The report will be submitted to the City and any Native American groups who request a copy. A copy of the final report will be filed at the SCIC.

4. In the event of the unanticipated discovery of archaeological materials, all work should cease at once within approximately 50 feet of the discovery until it can be evaluated by the qualified archaeologist. Project work should not resume until the qualified archaeologist has conferred with the City and on the significance of the resource. The qualified archaeologist and the City should consult with appropriate Native American representatives in assessing prehistoric or Native American resources. If it is determined that the discovered archaeological resource constitutes a historical resource, tribal cultural resource or a unique archaeological resource under CEQA, avoidance and preservation in place

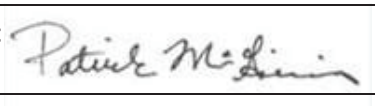
is the preferred manner of mitigation. Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, avoidance, incorporating the resource into open space, capping, or deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement. If preservation in place is demonstrated to be infeasible and data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation available, a Cultural Resources Treatment Plan should be prepared and implemented by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the City. The Cultural Resources Treatment Plan should provide procedures for the adequate recovery of the scientifically consequential information contained in the archaeological resource. The qualified archaeologist and the City should consult with appropriate Native American representatives in determining treatment for prehistoric or Native American resources to ensure cultural values ascribed to the resources, beyond those which are scientifically important, are considered.

If human remains are encountered, all work should halt work in the vicinity (within 100 feet) of the discovery and the City and the San Diego County Coroner should be contacted per PRC Section 5097.98 and Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the NAHC should be notified in accordance with Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, subdivision (c), and PRC Section 5097.98 (as amended by AB 2641). The NAHC would designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the remains per PRC Section 5097.98. Until the landowner has conferred with the MLD, the City shall ensure that the immediate vicinity where the discovery occurred is not disturbed by further activity, is adequately protected according to accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, and that further activities consider the possibility of multiple burials.

VII. SOURCES CONSULTED

	DATE
National Register of Historic Places	Month and Year: August 9, 2022
California Register of Historical Resources	Month and Year: August 9, 2022
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register	Month and Year: August 9, 2022
Archaeological/Historical Site Records:	
South Coastal Information Center	Month and Year: August 9, 2022
Other Sources Consulted: California Historical Landmarks (August 9, 2022)	

VIII. CERTIFICATION

Preparer: Patrick McGinnis, M.A., RPA	Title: Senior Archaeologist
Signature: 	Date: August 22, 2023

IX. ATTACHMENTS

A. National Archaeological Database Information
B Bibliography

C Maps/Figures
- Project Location Map
- Project Vicinity Map
- Survey Coverage Map

D Historic Aerial Photographs

X. CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES (Bound separately)

A Records Search Results
B NAHC Correspondence

Attachment A

National Archaeological Database Information

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

Authors:	Patrick McGinnis, M.S., RPA
Consulting Firm:	ICF, 525 B Street, Suite 1700, San Diego, CA 92101
Report Date:	September 2022
Report Title:	Stormwater Diversion Project at Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant (WBS# B-20001.02.02) Archaeological Resources Report Form
Submitted to:	City of San Diego, Development Services, 1222 First Avenue, San Diego, CA 92101
Prepared for:	City of San Diego, Public Works Department, Project Implementation Division 525 B Street, Suite 750, San Diego, CA 92101
Contract number:	WBS# B-20001.02.02
USGS quadrangles:	Point Loma (7.5' series)
Acreage:	Approximately 2.73 acres
Keywords:	Archaeological survey; City of San Diego; Negative survey

Attachment B

Bibliography

ASM Affiliates, Inc. 2015. DPR Site Form Update for P-37-033557. On file at the SCIC at San Diego State University (SDSU).

Burt, William H., and Richard P. Grossenheider. 1976. *A Field Guide to the Mammals of America North of Mexico*. Houghton Mifflen Company, Boston.

Carrico, Richard. 2008. *Strangers in a Stolen Land*. Sunbelt Press, San Diego.

City of San Diego. 1995. Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant Master Plan. Environmental Impact Report.

City of San Diego. 2001. *Land Development Code Manual: Historical Resources Guidelines.* Available: https://www.sandiego.gov/sites/default/files/legacy/development-services/industry/pdf/ldmhistorical.pdf. Accessed November 1, 2016.

Chasteene, Haley. 2017. DPR Site Form Update for P-37-033557. On file at the SCIC at SDSU.

Chmiel, Karolina, and Lauren Downs. 2021. *Confidential – Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment for Accelerated Pipeline Rehab Ref Group 850*. Prepared by ICF for the City of San Diego.

Christiansen, Lynn E. 1998. DPR Site Form Update for P-37-000039/CA-SDI-39. On file at the SCIC at SDSU.

Gross, G. Timothy. 1999. DPR Site Form for P-37-018179/CA-SDI-18307. On file at the SCIC at SDSU.

Kennedy, Michael P., Siang S. Tan, Kelly R. Bovard, Anne G. Garcia, Diane Burns, and Carlos I. Gutierrez. 2008. Geologic Map of the San Diego 30' x 60' quadrangle, California. California Geological Survey, Sacramento.

Luomala, Katharine. 1978. Tipai-Ipai. In California, edited by R. F. Heizer, pp. 592–608. *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, W.C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

McGinnis, Patrick and Michael Baksh. 2008. *Cultural Resources Inventory for the El Camino Real Road/Bridge Widening*. On file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego.

Minshall, Herbert. 1976. *The Broken Stones*. Copley Press, San Diego.

———. 1977. DPR Form for P-37-011054. On file at the SCIC at SDSU.

National Environmental Title Research, LLC. (NETR). 2016. Historicaerials.com Website. Multiple Years of Aerial Photographs of Project Sites. Available: http://www.historicaerials.com/. Accessed: December 11, 2021.

Peterson, Roger T. 1961. *A Field Guide to Western Birds*. Houghton Mifflen Company, Boston.

Robbins-Wade, Mary, Lorin Jacobson, Vicki Gentile, and Elvin Smith. 1990. DPR Form for P-37-014981. On file at the SCIC at SDSU.

Shipek, Florence C. 1968. *Delfina Cuero: A Diegueno Indian.* Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles.

1987. *Pushed onto the Rocks*. University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Smith, B.F. 2011. An Archaeological Study for 1912 Spindrift Drive Project, La Jolla, California. Report on File at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC).

Smith, Brian F., and Jennifer R. Kraft. 2015. DPR Site Form Update for P-37-000039/CA-SDI-39. On file at the SCIC at SDSU.

Stanley, Tom. 2017. DPR Site Form Update for P-37-033557. On file at the SCIC at SDSU.

Stebbins, Robert C. 1966. *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians*. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

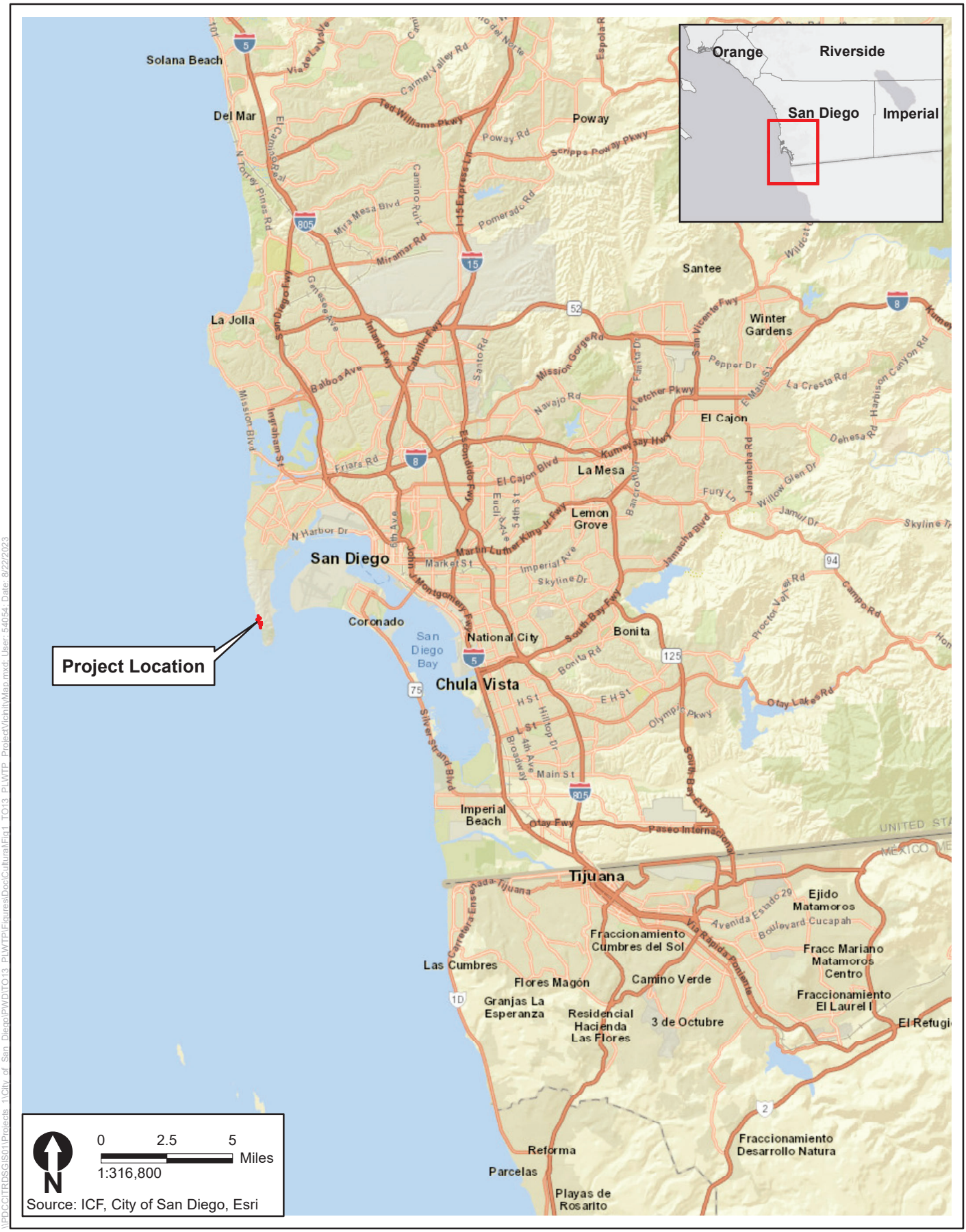
Stringer-Bowsher, Sarah. 2018. DPR Site Form Update for P-37-033557. On file at the SCIC at SDSU.

Stropes, Tracy A. 2017. DPR Site Form Update for P-37-000039/CA-SDI-39. On file at the SCIC at SDSU.

Williams, Brian and Larry Tift. 2013. DPR Site Form Update for P-37-033557. On file at the SCIC at SDSU.

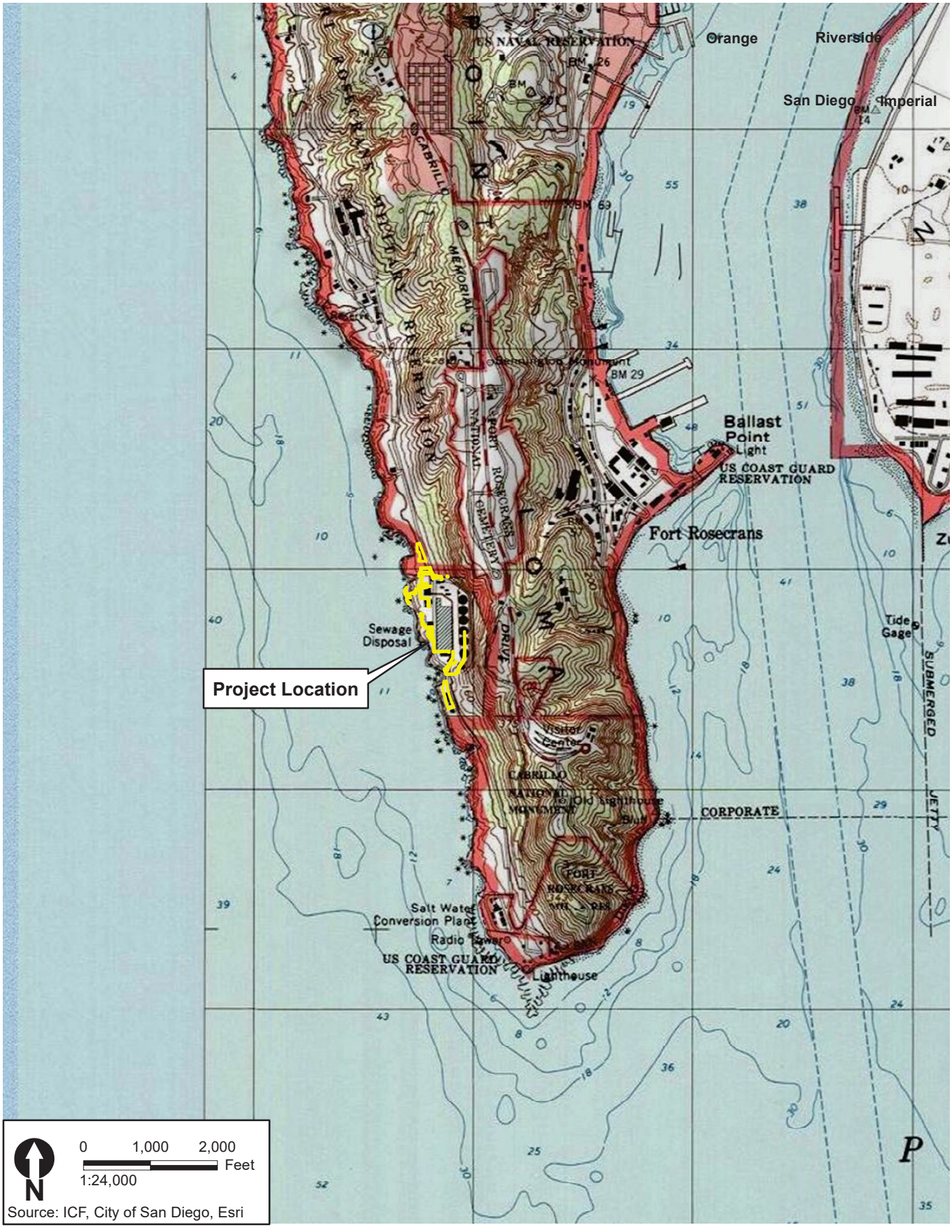
Attachment C

Maps



\\PDOCITRDSGIS01\Projects_1\City_of_San_Diego\PWDITO13_PLWTP\Figures\Doc\Cultural\Fig1_TO13_PLWTP_ProjectVicinityMap.mxd User: 54054 Date: 8/22/2023

Figure 1
Project Vicinity Map
Stormwater Diversion Project at Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant



\\PDCCITRDSGIS01\Projects_1\City_of_San_Diego\PWD\TO13_PLWTP\Figures\Doc\CulturalFig2_TO13_PLWTP_ProjectLocationMap.mxd User: 54054 Date: 8/22/2023

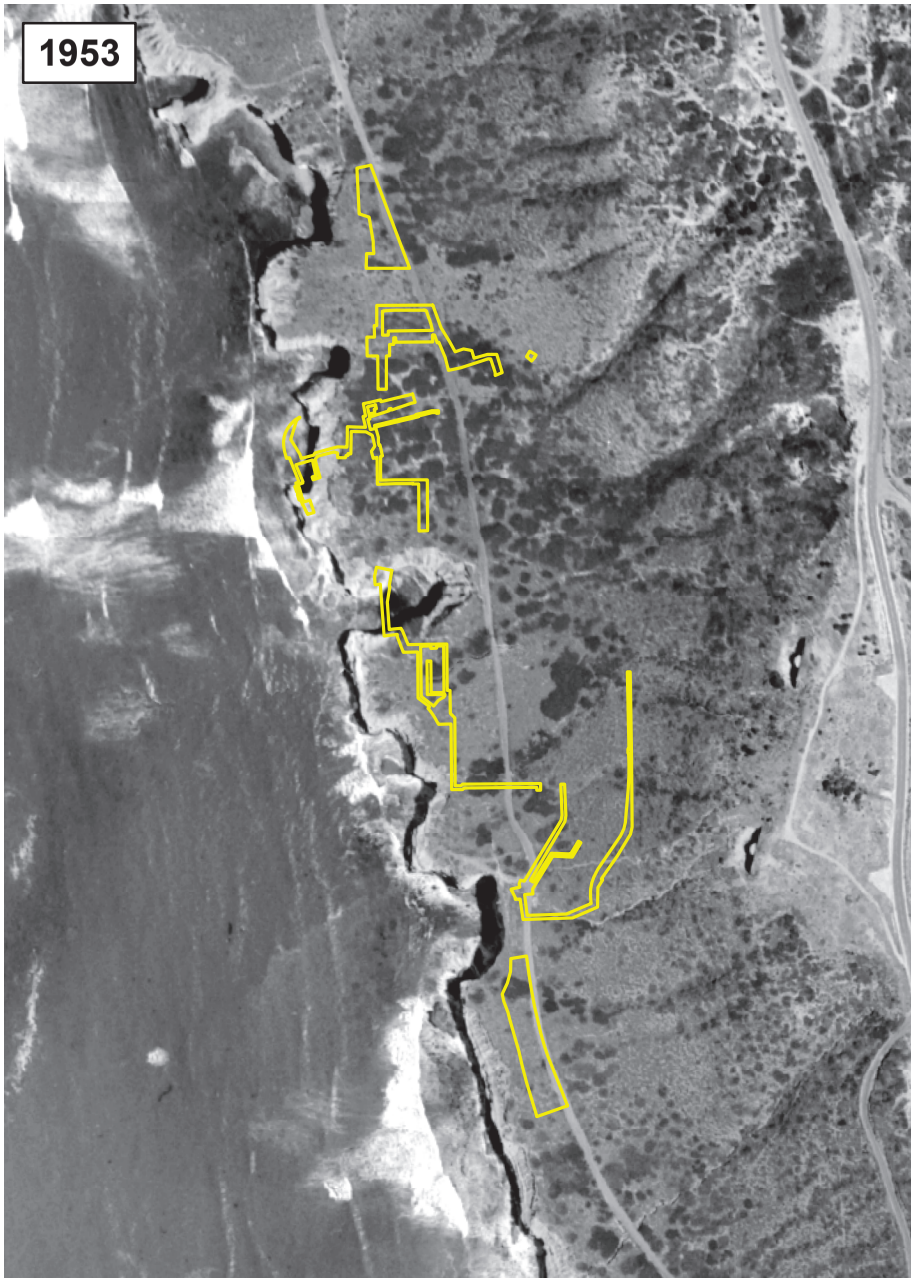
Figure 2
Project Location Map
Stormwater Diversion Project at Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant

\\PDOCITRDSGIS01\Projects_1\City_of_San_Diego\PWDITO13_PLWTP\Figures\Doc\Cultural\Fig3_TO13_PLWTP_SurveyCoverage.mxd User: 54054 Date: 8/22/2023

Figure 3
Survey Coverage Area
Stormwater Diversion Project at Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant

Attachment D

Historic Aerial Photographs



\\PDCCITRDSGIS01\Projects_1\City_of_San_Diego\PWD\TO13_PLWTP\Figures\Doc\Cultural\Appendix_TO13_PLWTP_HistoricAerials_a.mxd: User: 54054: Date: 8/22/2023

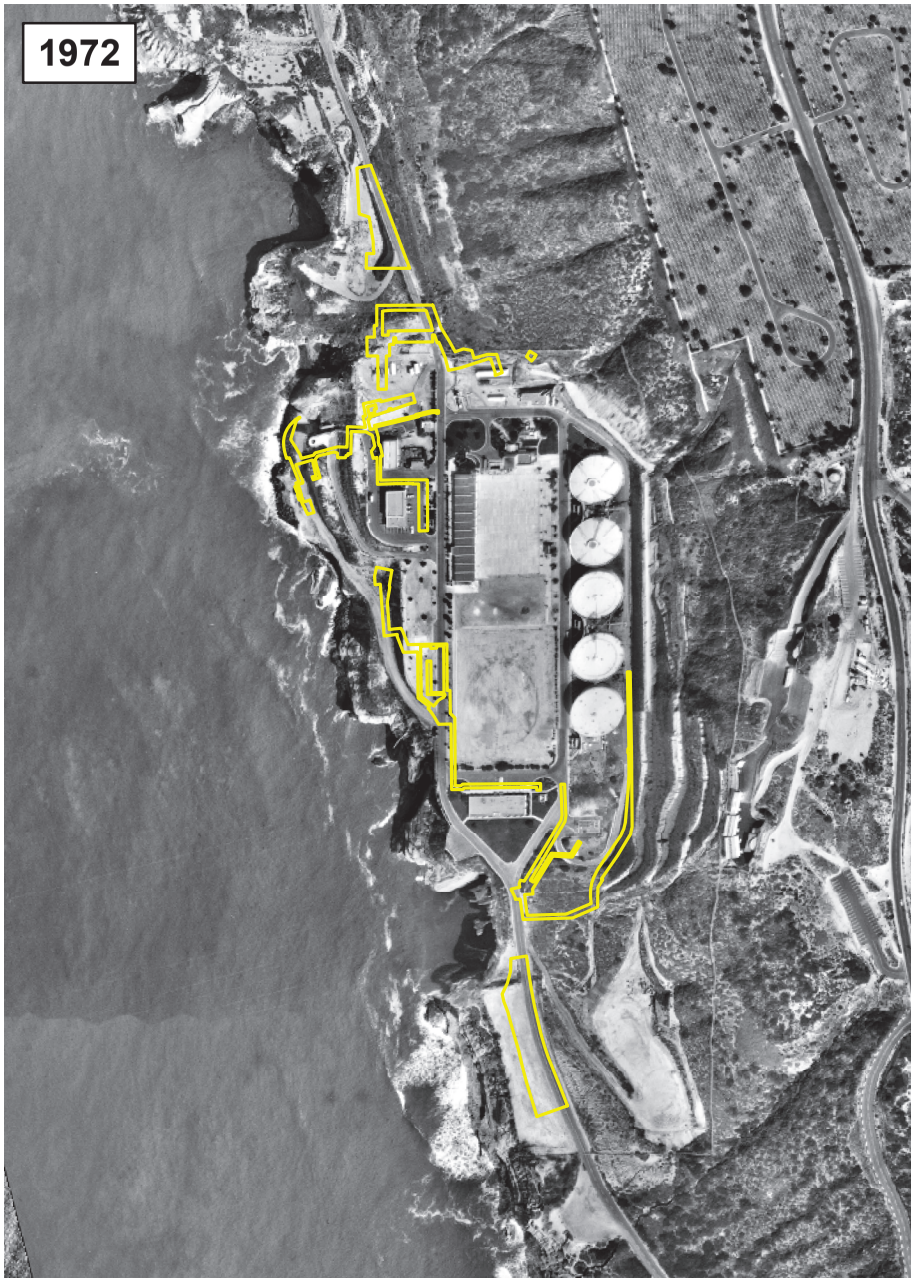
ICF

N

0 250 500 Feet

1:6,000

Historic Aerial Photograph Overlay Maps
Sheet 1 of 2
Stormwater Diversion Project at Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant



\\PDCCITRDSGIS01\Projects_1\City_of_San_Diego\PWD\TO13_PLWTP\Figures\Doc\Cultural\Appendix_TO13_PLWTP_HistoricAerials_b.mxd: User: 54054: Date: 8/22/2023

ICF

N

0 250 500 Feet

1:6,000

Historic Aerial Photograph Overlay Maps
Sheet 2 of 2
Stormwater Diversion Project at Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant

Attachment E

Site Photographs

Site overview of proposed ground disturbance area behind digesters, facing north.

Site overview of proposed ground disturbance area at Basin 2, facing south.

Parking area at south end of facility, facing south.

North end of APE with existing drains, facing south.