Appendix D. Cultural Resources Technical Report

This page intentionally left blank.

Cultural Resources Technical Report – Negative Findings

Coastal Resilience Master Plan, Phase 1: Prioritizing Nature-Based Solution Pilots

June 2025

Prepared for:

The City of SAN DIEGO

City of San Diego – City Planning Department
202 C Street FL. 5
San Diego, California 92101

Prepared by:

Harris & Associates

2375 Northside Drive, Suite 125
San Diego, California 92108

This page intentionally left blank.

National Archaeological Data Base Information

Authors:	Donna Beddow, M.A., RPA and Robert Bolger, Ed.M., RPA
Firm:	Harris & Associates 600 B Street, Suite 2000 San Diego, California 92101 (619) 236-1778
Client/Project Proponent:	City of San Diego City Planning Department 202 C Street FL. 5 San Diego, California 92101
Report Date:	June 2025
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Technical Report – Negative Findings, Coastal Resilience Master Plan, Phase 1: Prioritizing Nature-Based Solution Pilots
Type of Study:	Intensive Pedestrian Survey
New Sites:	Kellogg Park Flagpole/CRMP-1; Tourmaline Beach Bathroom/CRMP-2
Updated Sites:	None
USGS Quad:	La Jolla OE W, La Jolla, Point Loma OE W 7.5-minute Quadrangles
Acreage:	141.64 acres
Key Words:	Historic, Flagpole, Bathroom Facilities, La Jolla Shores, Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park, Mission Beach, Ocean Beach – Dog Beach, Ocean Beach – Pier, Sunset Cliffs, Kumeyaay, CEQA

This page intentionally left blank.

Table of Contents

Acronyms and Abbreviations v

Executive Summary 1

Section 1 Introduction 1

1.1 Purpose of the Report 1

Section 2 Project Setting 3

2.1 Project Location 3

2.2 Project Description 3

2.2.1 Pilot Project: Ocean Beach – Dog Beach 4

2.2.2 La Jolla Shores 4

2.2.3 Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park 5

2.2.4 Mission Beach 6

2.2.5 Ocean Beach – Pier 6

2.2.6 Sunset Cliffs 7

2.3 Environmental Setting 8

2.3.1 Surrounding Environment 8

2.3.2 Geology and Soils 9

2.3.3 Climate 9

2.3.4 Flora and Fauna 10

2.4 Cultural Setting 10

2.4.1 Prehistoric 10

2.4.2 Ethnohistoric Period (Post-AD 1769) 12

2.4.3 Historic Period (Post-AD 1769) 13

2.5 Previous Investigations 14

2.5.1 Pilot Project: Ocean Beach – Dog Beach 15

2.5.2 La Jolla Shores 15

2.5.3 Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park 17

2.5.4 Mission Beach 17

2.5.5 Ocean Beach – Pier 18

2.5.6 Sunset Cliffs 19

2.6 Applicable Regulations 21

2.6.1 Federal Level Regulations 21

2.6.2 State Level Regulations 23

2.6.3 City of San Diego 24

2.6.4 Native American Traditional Cultural Properties 27

Section 3 Methods 32

3.1 Survey Methods 32

3.2 Historical Maps and Aerials 32

3.2.1 Pilot Project: Ocean Beach – Dog Beach 32
3.2.2 La Jolla Shores 33
3.2.3 Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park 33
3.2.4 Mission Beach 33
3.2.5 Ocean Beach – Pier 33
3.2.6 Sunset Cliffs 33
3.3 Laboratory and Cataloging Procedures 34
3.4 Artifact Conveyance 34
3.5 Native American Outreach 34
Section 4 Report of Findings 36
4.1 Pilot Project: Ocean Beach – Dog Beach 36
4.2 La Jolla Shores 36
4.3 Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park 38
4.4 Mission Beach 40
4.5 Ocean Beach – Pier 40
4.6 Sunset Cliffs 41
Section 5 Interpretation of Resource Importance and Impact Identification 44
5.1 Resource Importance 44
5.1.1 Archaeological Resources 44
5.1.2 Historical Resources 44
5.1.3 Native American Heritage Resources 45
5.2 Impact Identification 45
Section 6 Recommendations 48
Section 7 References 50
Section 8 List of Preparers and Persons and Organizations Contacted 56

Appendices

Appendix A. Resumes
Appendix B. Figures
Appendix C. Photographs

Confidential Appendices (Bound Separately – Not for Public Review)

Appendix D. CHRIS Background Data
Appendix E. DPR Forms
Appendix F. Confidential Maps
Appendix G. Sacred Lands Tribal Outreach

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini
amsl	above mean sea level
APE	area of potential effect
BC	Before Christ
BP	before present
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
City	City of San Diego
County	County of San Diego
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CRMP	Coastal Resilience Master Plan
CRMP Phase 1	Coastal Resilience Master Plan, Phase 1: Prioritizing Nature-Based Solution Pilots
DPR	California Department of Parks & Recreation
Harris	Harris & Associates
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PRC	California Public Resources Code
PEIR	Programmatic Environmental Impact Report
SDHRG	City of San Diego Municipal Code, Land Development Code – Historical Resources Guidelines
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey

This page intentionally left blank.

Executive Summary

Harris & Associates has prepared this Cultural Resources Technical Report in support of the Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for the proposed Coastal Resilience Master Plan, Phase 1: Prioritizing Nature-Based Solution Pilots (CRMP Phase 1) in the City of San Diego (City), California. This report is intended to provide the results of the cultural survey and provide a program-level analysis of the potential impacts that could occur to cultural resources and Tribal Cultural Resources as a result of project implementation. The CRMP Phase 1 area includes the following coastal locations throughout the City: La Jolla Shores, Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park, Mission Beach, Ocean Beach – Dog Beach, Ocean Beach – Pier, and Sunset Cliffs. The CRMP Phase 1 aims to identify specific resilience and conservation needs along the coastline and develop a portfolio of nature-based solutions to promote resilience, protect critical coastal habitats, support coastal access, and protect the City against the risk of climate change. The CRMP Phase 1 would prioritize nature-based solutions that achieve multiple benefits, such as habitat and wildlife protection, water quality improvements, flood storage, resilience to potential upstream impacts, recreational opportunities, and increased coastal access for Communities of Concern.[1]

An assessment of cultural resources and Tribal Cultural Resources was conducted through review of background data from the California Historical Resources Information System, the Native American Heritage Commission, Tribal outreach, and data collected during field surveys that were conducted between June 27 and October 23, 2023. Two resources within the project sites were identified as potentially historic based on the year of construction. The resources were documented in the field and recorded on California Department of Parks & Recreation forms. Upon evaluation, neither of the potentially historic resources were determined to be significant pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. A copy of the study will be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center upon approval from the lead agency.

The CRMP Phase 1 is required to be in compliance with all federal, state, and local regulations applicable to cultural resources and Tribal Cultural Resources.

[1] The City's term for communities with low to moderate access to opportunity based on the City's Climate Equity Index. The Climate Equity Index was developed in 2019, and revised in 2021, to measure the level of access to opportunity residents have within a census tract and assess the degree of potential impact from climate change to these areas.

This page intentionally left blank.

Section 1 Introduction

Harris & Associates (Harris) was contracted by the lead agency to conduct desktop literature review and an intensive pedestrian survey in support of the Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for the proposed Coastal Resilience Master Plan, Phase 1: Prioritizing Nature-Based Solution Pilots (CRMP Phase 1) in the City of San Diego (City), California.

The Cultural Resources Technical Report consists of an intensive pedestrian survey of the CRMP Phase 1 area, assessment and evaluation of resources, as well as documentation and recordation. Harris Senior Archaeologist Ms. Donna Beddow, M.A., RPA, served as the Principal Investigator and co-author. Mr. Bobby Bolger, Ed.M., RPA, served as the Field Director, conducted the survey and co-authored this report. Both Donna Beddow and Bobby Bolger meet the Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (Appendix A, Resumes). Mr. Clint Linton of Red Tail Environmental served as the Kumeyaay Native American monitor.

1.1 Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this Cultural Resources Technical Report is to document the cultural resources and Tribal Cultural Resources that are present on the project sites; identify potential impacts to cultural resources and Tribal Cultural Resources associated with implementation of the CRMP Phase 1; and recommend avoidance, minimization, and/or mitigation measures consistent with federal, state, and local rules and regulations, including the City's current Municipal Code, Land Development Code – Historical Resources Guidelines (SDHRG) (City of San Diego 2024) and Historical Resource Technical Report Guidelines and Requirements (City of San Diego 2012) and City of San Diego Significance Determination Thresholds (City of San Diego 2022). This report includes an introduction; a discussion of environmental setting, including a project description; a summary of the federal, state, and local regulations applicable to cultural resources and Tribal Cultural Resources; methods for the literature review and survey conducted for the CRMP Phase 1 and survey limitations; results reflecting data collected during the pedestrian survey conducted in the project area, including a description and analysis of existing cultural resources; and an analysis of potential project impacts, including cumulative impacts and mitigation required to reduce potential impacts from project implementation.

The term "historical resources" refers to buildings, sites, structures, signs or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, and/or scientific importance. Significant resources are those resources which have been found eligible for listing or are listed in the California Register of Historical Resources, National Register of Historic Places, or local listing, as applicable.

The term "Traditional Cultural Property" refers to property that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) because of its association with cultural practices, traditions, beliefs, lifeways, arts, crafts, or social institutions of a living community. Tribal Cultural Properties are rooted in a traditional community's history and are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

"Tribal Cultural Resources" are 1) sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following: (A) included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register or Historical Resources or (B) included in a local register or historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of section 5020.1. 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 Section 5024.1 of the PRC. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 of the PRC for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

The cultural investigation described in this report was implemented to support the City's responsibilities under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City's Land Development Code to reduce impacts to cultural resources and Tribal Cultural Resources resulting from the CRMP Phase 1.

Section 2 Project Setting

2.1 Project Location

The CRMP Phase 1 area spans the coastal jurisdictional boundaries of the City in six coastal locations. The six project sites include: La Jolla Shores, Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park, Mission Beach, Ocean Beach – Dog Beach, Ocean Beach – Pier, and Sunset Cliffs. (Appendix B, Figures; Figure 1, Regional Location, and Figure 2, Project Sites – Index). A seventh location (Marine Street Beach) was previously considered for the CRMP but was subsequently screened out because there was no evidence showing that nature-based solutions in this area would provide substantial benefits to coastal access or the existing habitat or greatly reduce existing coastal hazard vulnerabilities. The six sites are herein referred to collectively as the "CRMP Phase 1 area," and the six sites together with a 100-foot survey buffer around each location are herein referred to collectively as the "survey area" (Appendix B). The CRMP Phase 1 survey area consists of approximately 127.52 acres of land and approximately 14.12 acres of subtidal and intertidal ocean for a total of 141.64 acres. The survey area is shown in the La Jolla, La Jolla OE W, and Point Loma OE W U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles maps. According to the City's General Plan Land Use Map (Figure LU-2 in City of San Diego 2020), the majority of the survey area's western and central portions are designated as Park, Open Space, and Recreation, and the eastern edges are designated as Residential. Photographs of existing conditions for each location are provided in Appendix C, Photographs.

2.2 Project Description

The City proposes a CRMP to identify specific resilience and conservation needs along the coastline and develop a portfolio of nature-based solutions to promote resilience, protect critical coastal habitats, and support coastal access. As part of this planning effort, the City is engaging the public; has analyzed 11 sites based on feasibility, risk, and benefits; has developed nature-based solutions for six of the most feasible locations; and has selected a pilot project, as described further below.

The CRMP has evaluated 11 locations for nature-based solutions at a conceptual level and narrowed the scope to six locations most appropriate for nature-based solutions. The six locations are analyzed at greater detail in the CRMP and PEIR for suitability of nature-based solutions with up to three concepts for further development. One location (the Pilot Project) is analyzed at 15 percent design level. The CRMP evaluates nature-based solutions, including both green and natural infrastructure. Green infrastructure encompasses a wide range of built or engineered solutions modeled after nature, while natural solutions often refer to restoration activities. Both support purposes such as stormwater management, flood mitigation, urban heat island reduction, and climate adaptation. Nature-based solutions that achieve multiple benefits, such as habitat and wildlife protection, water quality improvements, flood storage, resilience from potential upstream impacts, recreational opportunities, and increased coastal access for Communities of Concern,

would be prioritized. The City will engage the public and stakeholders throughout the CRMP Phase 1 to develop nature-based solutions.

The CRMP Phase 1 analyzes six priority sites (the Pilot Project and five other project sites) for suitability of nature-based and green infrastructure solutions. Up to three nature-based solution concepts were considered for each of the six priority sites in the CRMP. The design concepts determined to be the most feasible and successful for each of the project sites are discussed below.

2.2.1 Pilot Project: Ocean Beach – Dog Beach

The Pilot Project at the Ocean Beach – Dog Beach project site would include a new multi-use path for cyclists and pedestrians fronted by elevated sand dunes along the beach at the Ocean Beach – Dog Beach project site. The multi-use path and sand dunes would be located along the landward edge of the beach, adjacent to the existing parking lot. The sand dunes, which are inspired by the City's existing winter berm program, would provide flood protection to the coastal park infrastructure and community of Ocean Beach by adding elevation to the back of the beach and by providing a reservoir of sand to the beach that can be utilized during erosive conditions. The proposed sand dunes would make this annual feature a permanent fixture at the project site and would be designed to provide protection from existing and projected flooding impacts associated with sea level rise. The proposed multi-use path and sand dunes would include pedestrian and emergency access points along the project site and maintain existing parking on site (refer to Figure 3-3 of the PEIR).

In addition to the proposed multi-use path and sand dunes, the existing sand dunes north of the parking lot (adjacent to the north and south of the San Diego River Bikeway) would be restored with native vegetation. Two optional components of the Pilot Project include restroom relocation and an express shuttle stop at the Ocean Beach – Dog Beach project site (refer to Figure 3-4 of the PEIR).

The Pilot Project is expected to be constructed with conventional earthwork equipment (e.g., loaders, dozers, tracked excavators) and constructed during the dry season. Imported material (via dump truck) would be minimal and limited to decomposed granite, aggregate base, and concrete for the proposed multi-use path. Sand for the proposed sand dune would be derived from local coastal sources, similar to the City's existing winter berm program, which uses sand from the adjacent beach intertidal zone or the San Diego River flood shoal.

Refer to Section 3.4.3, Pilot Project: Ocean Beach – Dog Beach, of the PEIR for a complete description of the proposed Pilot Project at the Ocean Beach – Dog Beach project site.

2.2.2 La Jolla Shores

The La Jolla Shores project includes two design options. The Amphitheater Design Option would construct two earthen dikes along the western edges of the grassy recreational areas at La Jolla Shores and Kellogg Parks on either side of the existing parking lot. Along the western edge of the parking lot, a terraced seatwall would be constructed to provide a viewing and seating area while

also providing flood protection (refer to Figure 3-5 of the PEIR). The Reconfigured Park Design Option would reconfigure the grassy recreational areas and parking lot to align the parking lot further inland and away from coastal flood hazards. This option would realign the grassy recreational areas to provide one continuous waterfront park that could include a long earthen dike along the western edge of the park (refer to Figure 3-6 of the PEIR). The La Jolla Shores project is expected to be constructed with conventional earthwork equipment (e.g., loaders, dozers, tracked excavators). Imported material would be necessary to construct the proposed earthen dike(s).

Refer to Section 3.4.4.1, La Jolla Shores, of the PEIR for a complete description of the proposed La Jolla Shores project.

2.2.3 Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park

The Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park project would convert the existing shoreline protection feature into a hybrid nature-based solution. The existing rip rap would be buried to provide a core layer and topped with a mix of cobble and sand. The proposed sand and cobble dune (with a rock core) would be vegetated with native plantings, which would provide ecological benefits through introduction of rare plant species and habitat for various avian species. In addition, the existing vegetated median between the restroom and the access ramp would be restored with native vegetation (refer to Figure 3-7 of the PEIR). The proposed sand dune would provide protection for the existing access ramp, restroom, and parking lot from existing and projected flooding impacts associated with sea level rise as well as provide a reservoir of sand and cobble to the beach that can be utilized during erosive conditions. Overall, this proposed vegetated sand dune would allow for continued shoreline protection and use of the access ramp while improving the resilience of the feature, enhancing habitat opportunities, increasing the aesthetics of the site, maintaining existing parking on site, and preserving coastal access.

In addition to the proposed sand dune, the Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park project would include restoration of the existing vegetated median between the restrooms and the access ramp and an optional pedestrian access component. Optional components of the project would include covering or undergrounding the existing drainage culvert along the north edge of the parking lot to provide a pedestrian walkway and the addition of an underground vault for water quality treatment.

The Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park project is expected to be constructed with conventional earthwork equipment (e.g., loaders, dozers, tracked excavators) and constructed during the dry season. It is assumed that no imported material would be necessary. Sand and cobble for the proposed sand dune would be derived from local coastal sources, similar to the City's existing winter berm program, which uses sand from the adjacent beach intertidal zone. No rock is anticipated to be imported. Existing rip rap would be reused on site.

Refer to Section 3.4.4.2, Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park, of the PEIR for a complete description of the proposed Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park project.

2.2.4 Mission Beach

The Mission Beach project includes two different design options for coastal flood protection at the Mission Beach project site. The Dune Design Option would include construction of an elevated sand dune that would run north–south along the back of the beach from Ventura Place to San Fernando Place (refer to Figure 3-8 of the PEIR). The sand dunes, which are inspired by the City's existing winter berm program, would provide flood protection to the community of Mission Beach by adding elevation to the back of the beach and by providing a reservoir of sand to the beach that can be utilized during erosive conditions. The proposed sand dunes would make this annual feature a permanent fixture at the project site and would be designed to provide protection from existing and projected flooding impacts associated with sea level rise. Appropriate openings and passageways would be designed into the dune structure to ensure public access to the beach, limit flood pathways, and integrate with the existing structural protection of the seawall breaks.

The Perched Beach Design Option would convert the grassy recreational space at Mission Beach Park to a perched sandy beach area by realigning the existing seawall and Ocean Front Walk inland (refer to Figure 3-9 of the PEIR). This concept could be implemented in conjunction with a dune feature stretching north along the project site, similar to the Dune Design Option.

The Mission Beach project is expected to be constructed with conventional earthwork equipment (e.g., loaders, dozers, tracked excavators) and constructed during the dry season. It is assumed that no imported material would be necessary. Sand for the proposed sand dune would be derived from local coastal sources, similar to the City's existing winter berm program, which uses sand from the adjacent beach intertidal zone.

Refer to Section 3.4.4.3, Mission Beach, of the PEIR for a complete description of the proposed Mission Beach project.

2.2.5 Ocean Beach – Pier

The proposed Ocean Beach – Pier project would construct a multi-use path for cyclists and pedestrians fronted by an elevated vegetated sand dune (refer to Figure 3-10 of the PEIR), as described for the Pilot Project at the Ocean Beach – Dog Beach project site. The dunes and path would be located along the landward edge of the beach, and would connect to the proposed improvements at the Ocean Beach – Dog Beach project site. As such, the multi-use path for both the Pilot Project and the Ocean Beach – Pier project would connect the existing western terminus of the San Diego River Bikeway to the Ocean Beach Pier.

The sand dunes, which are inspired by the City's existing winter berm program, would provide flood protection to the coastal park infrastructure and community of Ocean Beach by adding elevation to the back of the beach and by providing a reservoir of sand to the beach that can be utilized during erosive conditions. The proposed sand dunes would make this annual feature a permanent fixture at the project site and would be designed to provide protection from existing

and projected flooding impacts associated with sea level rise and storm events. Appropriate openings and pathways would be designed into the multi-use path and dune structure to ensure emergency vehicles are not hindered and appropriate public access to the beach is provided. The project would maintain existing parking on site.

The Ocean Beach – Pier project is expected to be constructed with conventional earthwork equipment (e.g., loaders, dozers, tracked excavators) and constructed during the dry season. Imported material (via dump truck) would be minimal and limited to decomposed granite, aggregate base, and concrete for the proposed multi-use path. Sand for the proposed sand dune would be derived from local coastal sources, similar to the City's existing winter berm program, which uses sand from the adjacent beach intertidal zone or the San Diego River flood shoal. No rock is anticipated to be imported. Existing rip rap rock would be reused on site.

Refer to Section 3.4.4.4, Ocean Beach – Pier, of the PEIR for a complete description of the proposed Ocean Beach – Pier project.

2.2.6 Sunset Cliffs

The Sunset Cliffs project would implement a road reconfiguration program on Sunset Cliffs Boulevard between Guizot Street and Ladera Street, a 0.64-mile portion at the southern end of the road, which would convert the roadway into a one-lane one-way southbound vehicular travel lane with a separated multi-use path (refer to Figure 3-11 of the PEIR). The proposed Sunset Cliffs project would be implemented through temporary pilot (trial) phases to monitor the project and incorporate lessons learned back into the project design. As such, the road reconfiguration program and separated multi-use path would be initially simulated through cones, signage, and other temporary traffic calming devices (e.g., water filled jersey barriers) that are easily moved and modified. The road reconfiguration program could be implemented on a single or multiple, weekday or weekend basis coupled with substantial public outreach and engagement to better inform the design of a more permanent solution. Once an optimized design approach is established following multiple trials, this southern portion of the roadway would be permanently reconfigured to align vehicle travel outside of the cliff erosion zone.

Additional project elements would include habitat enhancement through removal of invasive plant species and installation of native plants along the Sunset Cliffs trail. Trail enhancement, interpretative signage, and drainage improvements would also be implemented along the Sunset Cliffs project site, where feasible and appropriate.

The Sunset Cliffs project also includes optional components realign parking further inland, enhance trails, improve inland drainage, install native plants, and implement erosion control measures.

Once the roadway configuration is finalized through the pilot program, reconfiguration of the road would primarily include restriping and installation of barriers, and therefore, is not expected to include earthwork with heavy construction equipment during construction. Implementation of the

proposed trail enhancement, interpretative signage, drainage improvements, habitat enhancement, and optional components, such as parking realignment and erosion control measures are expected to be constructed with conventional earthwork and roadway construction equipment (e.g., loaders, dozers, tracked excavators).

Refer to Section 3.4.4.5, Sunset Cliffs, of the PEIR for a complete description of the proposed Sunset Cliffs project.

2.3 Environmental Setting

2.3.1 Surrounding Environment

Pilot Project: Ocean Beach – Dog Beach project site is approximately 12.85 acres, and the survey area is approximately 25.78 acres comprising open space beach and shoreline, and a developed parking lot, with a small portion of native dunes, scrub habitat, and Smiley Lagoon (estuarine and southern coastal salt marsh) in the eastern portion of the survey area (Figure 2a). This survey area is bordered to the southeast by residential development, to the north and west by the outlet of the San Diego River and open waters of the Pacific Ocean, and to the east by Smiley Lagoon. The southern portion is directly adjacent to the Ocean Beach – Pier survey area. The northern portion of the Ocean Beach – Dog Beach survey area is in the Multi-Habitat Planning Area.

La Jolla Shores project site is approximately 21.02 acres and the survey area is approximately 35.63 acres and includes open space beach, shoreline, and parkland, bordered to the east by residential development and to the west by the open waters of the Pacific Ocean (Figure 2b).

Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park project site is approximately 3.66 acres and the survey area is approximately 11.97 acres containing open space beach and shoreline, and a developed parking lot and stormwater infrastructure (Figure 2c). This site is bordered to the north, south, and east by residential development and to the west by the open waters of the Pacific Ocean.

Mission Beach project site is approximately 8.92 acres and the survey area is approximately 17.09 acres consisting of open space beach and shoreline, as well as commercial development, open space park, and a developed parking lot along the eastern edge (Figure 2d). This survey area is bordered to the north and south by residential development, to the east by commercial development and open space parks, and to the west by the open waters of the Pacific Ocean.

Ocean Beach – Pier project site is approximately 11.90 acres and the survey area is approximately 21.38 acres consisting of open space beach and shoreline, as well as a developed parking lot, with a small portion of commercial development along the southeastern edge (Figure 2e). This site is bordered to the north by Ocean Beach – Dog Beach survey area (open beach), to the south and east by residential development, and to the west by the open waters of the Pacific Ocean.

Sunset Cliffs project site is approximately 0.29 acres and the survey area is approximately 29.79 acres and includes open space shoreline along the west side and a developed roadway and residential

buildings along the east side (Figure 2f). The survey area is bordered to the east by residential development and to the west by the open waters of the Pacific Ocean. Directly south of the project site is a Multi-Habitat Planning Area.

2.3.2 Geology and Soils

The survey area is in San Diego County (County), in the Coastal Plain, west of the Peninsular Ranges and Desert Basin (County of San Diego 2011). The elevation in the survey area ranges from approximately sea level to 79 feet above mean sea level (amsl) (Figure 3, USGS Topographic Map – Index, and Figures 3a through 3f, USGS Topographic Map). The topography of the survey area is highly variable, with the majority of the urban/developed areas gently sloping or relatively flat, and the shorelines and cliffs steeply decreasing in elevation toward the ocean. The Coastal Plain region ranges in elevation from 0 feet amsl to 600 feet amsl and is characterized by topographic features including mesa tops, elevated marine terraces, and level floodplains of river valleys (County of San Diego 2011). The survey area is characteristic of elevated marine terraces that occur in the region.

Five soil types are mapped in the survey area (Figure 4, Soils – Index, and Figures 4a through 4f, Soils). The five soil types include coastal beaches (La Jolla Shores, Mission Beach, Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park, Ocean Beach – Dog Beach, Ocean Beach – Pier project sites), Corralitos loamy sand (0 percent to 5 percent slopes) (La Jolla Shores project site), lagoon water (Ocean Beach – Dog Beach project site), Reiff fine sandy loam (2 percent to 5 percent slopes) (Sunset Cliffs project site), and urban land (Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park, Mission Beach, Ocean Beach – Dog Beach, Ocean Beach – Pier, and Sunset Cliffs project sites) (USDA 2023). The remaining survey area not defined by a soil type is Made Land (Ocean Beach – Dog Beach project site).

2.3.3 Climate

On a regional level, the County has a Mediterranean climate, which is characterized by wet winters and dry summers. This is largely because of a semi-permanent high-pressure zone that sits over the Pacific Ocean during much of the year and forms a fog belt (marine layer). The survey area is generally west of the Peninsular Ranges of Southern California. The generalized climate in the region is dry, subhumid mesothermal, which pushes the growing season to the wet months of the year (late winter to early spring). The rainy season in the County typically lasts from October through March. Summer months include June, July, August, and September. Native vegetation often goes dormant during the later summer months until the wet season rains start in the fall.

Average temperatures for this area range from 59 to 71 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). Typically, August is the warmest and driest month, February is the wettest month, and December is the coldest month of the year. Average precipitation in the rainy season ranges between 0.63 inch and 2.1 inches per month (October to March). The average annual precipitation for the survey area between 2002 and 2022 was approximately 9 inches. In 2022, the total annual rainfall was 5.4 inches, approximately

1.7 inches less than the previous year (NRCS 2023). As of April 2023, the total annual precipitation in the area was 9.6 inches, approximately 7.2 inches greater than in April 2022 and 0.2 inches higher than the average annual precipitation between 2002 and 2022.

2.3.4 Flora and Fauna

Harris biologists have conducted biological surveys in 2023 in the survey area. Several vegetation types were identified and include subtidal ocean, intertidal ocean, estuarine, southern coastal salt marsh, beach, concrete channel; and the five upland vegetation communities and land cover types include southern foredunes, Diegan coastal sage scrub, sandstone cliff, non-native woodland, and developed disturbed lands. The majority of these resources would have been used by Native American people. Specifically, they would have used acorns, broom Baccharis, buckwheat, lemonade berries, laurel sumac, sunflower, prickly pear cactus fruit, white sage, wild onion, and yucca. A large number of shellfish and fish would have been available. These were important food resources prehistorically.

2.4 Cultural Setting

Cultural resources found throughout the City are reminders of the city's past. Cultural resources are the traces left by prehistoric or historic people who inhabited the San Diego region. They encompass both the built and the archaeological environments, and could include Tribal Cultural Resources.

2.4.1 Prehistoric

The following provides a brief cultural background for the City.

2.4.1.1 Paleoindian Period (Pre-5,500 BC)

Several terms are used for the early occupation of the San Diego region and include Paleoindian Period, Early Archaic Period, Initial Period, and Scraper Maker Period (Moratto 1984). This period dates from 9,000 to 5,500 BC (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 1984; Rogers 1966; Taylor and Meighan 1978; Warren and True 1961). Early humans have been characterized as an early nomadic, hunting culture whose settlements were located on mesas and ridge tops and in deserts (Erlandson and Colton 1991; Rogers 1966; Wallace 1978; Warren et al. 1961). During this period, inhabitants relied on large game for subsistence (Rogers 1966; Warren et al. 1961) and produced "finely worked blades, spear points, choppers, and scrapers out of fine-grained volcanics" (Carrico 1977). In addition, leaf-shaped knives, foliate to ovoid bifaces, foliate to short-bladed shoulder points, crescents, engraving tools, core hammers, pebble hammers, and cores were part of the tool assemblage (Moratto 1984; Wahoff and Dolan 2000). Pottery and milling stones were missing from the assemblage, confirming the assumption that hunting was an economic focus for the culture (Moriarty 1967; Warren and True 1961). Because the tool assemblage was similar to desert cultures of the Mojave Desert, it is believed that this culture migrated west from the desert into California (Gallegos 1995; Rogers 1939). However, no single hypothesis is universally accepted.

Other hypotheses identify the movement of people into California from the south and north down the coast (Taylor and Meighan 1978; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).

2.4.1.2 Archaic (8,000 BC–AD 500)

According to Hale et al. (2018), "the more than 1,500-year overlap between the presumed age of Paleoindian occupations and the Archaic Period highlights the difficulty in defining a cultural chronology in the San Diego region." The Archaic Period contains assemblages from the La Jolla complex, Millingstone Horizon, and Encinitas Tradition. This period is characterized by the presence of dart points, milling equipment, scattered hearths, shell middens, and flexed burials (Carrico 1977). Subsistence strategies placed an emphasis on gathering, possibly as a result of environmental change (Wahoff and Dolan 2000; Wallace 1978). The assemblage was composed of milling implements and cobble/core-based tools. Mortuary goods included shell beads and ornaments, points, and milling implements. Wallace (1978) interpreted archaeological sites of this period as an indication of an increase in population and permanence. Site types included coastal shell habitation bases, quarries, resource exploitation, and milling (Gallegos 1995). The sites are typified by an abundance of shellfish remains and are situated near sloughs and lagoons and on the open coast (Carrico 1977; Masters and Gallegos 1997; Moratto 1984; Wallace 1978). An inland manifestation identified as the Pauma complex is known to have existed (True 1958). Unlike the coastal people, this complex occupied "transverse valleys and sheltered canyons of inland San Diego County, ha[d] an emphasis on hunting and gathering, had a greater diversity of tool types, and lacked shellfish remains" (Masters and Gallegos 1997:12).

Similar to the Paleoindian Period, controversy surrounds the origins of the Archaic Period. Several hypotheses have been postulated. Kaldenberg (1976) and Moriarty (1967) proposed that the transition from the Paleoindian to the Archaic Period was an in-situ adaptation. In contrast, Warren et al. (1961) viewed this transition as a migration from the desert to the coast due to the adverse environmental condition of the Altithermal. Taylor and Meighan (1978:36) did not take a single position regarding the transition to the Archaic Period but, rather, incorporated all of the hypotheses as identified below:

> The artifact inventory and cultural activities argue strongly that this stage began in the desert inland and spread toward the Pacific Coast, reaching it about 8,500 years ago. There is no evidence to show whether the Milling Stone Stage involved movement of the people or a conquest of earlier residents; perhaps the early hunters simply adopted this way of life as game animals became scarce.

The population of this period focused on lagoonal resources and moved up and down the river valleys exploiting a variety of inland and coastal resources (Masters and Gallegos 1997).

2.4.1.3 Late Prehistoric (AD 500–1769)

The Late Prehistoric Period is an antecedent to Spanish settlement (AD 1769). It was a "time of cultural transformations brought about by trait diffusion, immigration, and *in-situ* adaptation to environmental changes" (Moratto 1984:153). Subsistence strategies involved a focus on terrestrial collection and hunting (Christenson 1992); however, shellfish and other maritime resources were also used. Settlement included large villages near permanent water sources, temporary campsites, quarries, and resource exploitation sites. Small triangular points, pottery, and Obsidian Butte obsidian are characteristic of this period (Christenson 1992; Masters and Gallegos 1997; True 1966, 1970). Cremations replaced flexed inhumations, and mortuary goods became more elaborate (Wallace 1955). Cremations are believed to have been introduced into the area during the Late Prehistoric Period and are the result of Shoshonean intrusion (1,500 BP or 450 BC) from the deserts (True 1966) into northern San Diego County. However, in the southern part of the County, this practice has been attributed to a "Colorado River origin that may have had an influence as far reaching as the Hohokam [current day Pima people and Tohono O'odham Nation] in southwestern Arizona" (True 1970:58). Kaldenberg (1976:67) had a different opinion on the origin and timing of the entrance of cremation practices into the region. He noted that the practice of cremation was introduced at the terminus of the Archaic Period (approximately 3,000 BP or 1,050 BC) with the "migration of Yuman people into the San Diego coastal region." By 2,000 BP or 50 AD, inhumations were replaced by cremations (Kaldenberg 1976).

Two complexes (San Luis Rey and Cuyamaca) are identified with the Late Prehistoric Period. True (1966) believed that the San Luis Rey complex was a precursor to the ethnographic Luiseño. Similarly, he suggested that the Cuyamaca complex was the predecessor to the ethnographic Kumeyaay. Through the examination of both geographic regions, True identified specific characteristics unique to each; however, he noted that, although geographically similar, these two cultures were distinctly different.

2.4.2 Ethnohistoric Period (Post-AD 1769)

The Ethnohistoric Period begins with the first permanent European settlements. Early Ethnohistoric accounts and mission documents have been used to reconstruct this period (Hale et al. 2018). Shipek (1993) delineated the boundaries between the Luiseño and the Kumeyaay as follows:

> In 1769, the Kumeyaay national territory started at the coast about 100 miles south of the Mexican border (below Santo Tomas), thence north to the coast at the drainage divide south of the San Luis Rey River including its tributaries. Using the U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, the boundary with the Luiseño then follows that divide inland. The boundary continues on the divide separating Valley Center from Escondido and then up along Bear Ridge to the 2240 contour line and then north across the divide between Valley Center and Woods Valley up to the 1880-foot peak, then curving around east along the divide above Woods Valley.

The Kumeyaay (also known as Ipai/Tipai, Diegueño, and Kamia) lived in small villages, or rancherias, and would inhabit multiple locations throughout the year. According to Cline (1984), the typical settlement included two or more seasonal villages with temporary camps farther away from the main central villages. Hunting and gathering were the main economic focus, consisting of small game, acorns, grass seeds, and other plant resources. Similar to the Prehistoric Period, a wide range of tools (chipped and ground stone) that were made from locally available materials were used. Exotic materials, such as obsidian and chert, were imported from the deserts to the north and east. In addition to lithic tools, the Kumeyaay produced baskets and pottery.

2.4.3 Historic Period (Post-AD 1769)

The Historic Period can be divided into three phases (Spanish, Mexican, and American). Each phase is identified with a change in political power. Common goals in each phase included land gain, assimilation of the native population, and the attainment of wealth. However, these periods were dissimilar in the rationale behind these goals. Rationale included defense (Spain), independence and secularization (Mexico), and expansion and economics (United States). Assimilation of the Native American population was a desire of each government that came to power; however, the greatest misfortune of this period was the large decline in Native American populations (Phillips 1981).

2.4.3.1 Spanish Period (AD 1769–1821)

Although the first Spanish contact occurred in 1542, it was not until 1769 that the first permanent settlement was established. The Spanish Period was a time of European expansionism and is typically identified with the mission system. In addition, presidios (military defense) and pueblos (city government) played an important role in the structuring of the community (Campbell 1977). The mission system was the institution designated for the assimilation and exploitation of native people (Campbell 1977; Cline 1979; Jackson and Castillo 1995; Phillips 1981). Jackson and Castillo (1995:6) identified this exploitation as an extension of the "sixteenth-century policy of *congregación/reducción*." In contrast, Costo (1987) noted that the transference of the Spanish Inquisition (originally established in 1478) to the New World that was the mechanism for this exploitation because the Inquisition contained economic and religious incentives. The Spanish stronghold in California declined with Spain's loss of the Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815), which eliminated funding to the mission.

2.4.3.2 Mexican Period (AD 1821–1848)

Mexican independence from Spain occurred in 1821, and in 1833, Mexico secularized the missions. After secularization, large tracts of land were granted to private citizens. "The secularization of the missions during the Mexican Period is usually regarded as a watershed in California history because it resulted in the replacement of one Hispanic institution by another – the rancho for the mission" (Phillips 1981:33). Like the mission, the rancho became the institution of native exploitation. This period experienced an increase in cattle ranching and the hide and

tallow trade (Gallegos 1995; Wahoff and Dolan 2000). The passage of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that ended the Mexican–American War in 1848 was the final event that culminated the Mexican Period in California.

2.4.3.3 American Period (Post-AD 1848)

The concept of a two-ocean economy and the California Gold Rush were the impetus that brought about the annexation of California (1848) to the United States. A large number of immigrants entered California with the discovery of gold and the availability of free land with the passage of the Homestead Act (1863). This population increase caused the displacement of Native Americans and brought about a deterioration in their rituals and traditions (Carrico 1986; Gallegos 1995). During this period, the ranchos experienced a decline primarily in response to their inability to validate land ownership as a result of the California Land Claims Act of 1851. "With the discovery of gold, the building of the transcontinental railroad, and the development of crops and cities, people in massive numbers from all parts of the world began to inhabit the region" (Phillips 1981: editors' introduction).

2.5 Previous Investigations

Record searches were conducted for the CRMP Phase 1's survey area (which includes the six project sites areas and a 100-foot survey buffer around each site) for all the CRMP Phase 1 area (all six project sites), and a 0.25-mile buffer around each project site. Staff conducted the records search using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) (Confidential Appendix D, CHRIS Background Data) and the California Historical Resources Inventory Database was consulted for designated historical resources. Three hundred five previous cultural studies have been conducted within a 0.25-mile radius, only 31 of the studies intersect with the survey area. Two hundred twenty-three resources have been previously recorded within a 0.25-mile radius; only eight cultural resources including one historical district (P-37-011913/CA-SDI-11913/H, P-37-011916/CA-SDI-11916, P-37-016522, P-37-024617/CA-SDI-16301, P-37-029025, P-37-031697/CA-SDI-20130, P-37-032274/CA-SDI-20455, P-37-032275/CA-SDI-20456) intersect with the CRMP Phase 1's project site, and 14 resources including one archaeological district (P-37-000039/CA-SDI-39, P-37-011912/CA-SDI-11912/H, P-37-011914/CA-SDI-11914, P-37-011915/CA-SDI-11915H, P-37-011917/CA-SDI-11917, P-37-016217, P-37-016218/CA-SDI-18605, P-37-020909, P-37-027750/CA-SDI-18013, P-37-031696/CA-SDI-20129, P-37-031720/CA-SDI-20151, P-37-032117/CA-SDI-20351, P-37-034703, P-37-36014/CA-SDI-21939), a locally significant structure (HRB #1500), and 3 historic addresses (P-37-040107, P-37-040108, P-37-040109) intersect with the 100-foot survey buffer. Resources in the records search area (survey area and 0.25-mile buffer) include prehistoric (habitation, midden, shell deposits, artifact scatters, rock features, and bedrock milling), historic (trash deposits, structural remains, features, structures, railroad, water conveyance, and sidewalk/curb stamps), and multi-component sites. A discussion of each project site is provided below.

2.5.1 Pilot Project: Ocean Beach – Dog Beach

One known resource (P-37-029025) is located within the survey area. P-37-029025 is the Beach Cottage Community Plan Area or the Ocean Beach Emerging Historical District. It was originally recorded by McCoy in 1999. McCoy identified the area as potentially historic for the cottages that were built as beach residences, and full-time family residences. Architectural styles include Craftsman, California Bungalow, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Folk Victorian. The historic theme for the area is "vacation architecture" and the period of significance is identified as 1887 through 1931. The City of San Diego's Historical Resources Board designated the Ocean Beach Cottage Emerging Historical District as Site No. 442. The designation is based on local criterion F, as the cottages are "a finite group of resources related to one another in a clearly distinguishable way or is a geographically definable area or neighborhood containing improvements which have a special character, historical interest or aesthetic value or which represent one or more architectural periods or styles in the history and development of the City."

2.5.2 La Jolla Shores

Seven known archaeological sites are identified within the La Jolla Shores survey area. Three (P-37-031697/CA-SDI-20130, P-37-032274/CA-SDI-20455, and P-37-032275/CA-SDI-20456) are within the project site, and four are within the 100-foot buffer area (P-37-000039/CA-SDI-39, P-37-031696/CA-SDI-20129, P-37-31720/CA-SDI-20151, and P-37-034703). An additional resource, P-37-034701 appears in the record search for the 100-foot buffer however, upon close examination, this resource is mis-mapped and located beyond the survey area.

P-37-031697/CA-SDI-20130/SDM-W-2, was originally recorded by Rogers in 1926. Rogers recovered at least 12 burials that included internments. In addition, he identified a shell deposit about 2 feet in depth, and a lithic scatter. In 2009, Pigniolo conducted testing at the site; however, the work was conducted outside of the project location. No human remains were identified; however, artifacts including tools, flakes, groundstone, angular waste, fire-affected rock, and charcoal were recovered. Pigniolo's work included reconstructing the boundaries of the cultural site as it appeared that the mapped boundaries were in error (Pigniolo et al. 2009; Rogers 1926). The site was tested in 2010 for the Avenida de la Playa Storm Drain project (Zepeda-Herman 2010). A total of six debitage pieces, one flaked lithic artifact, one fire-affected rock fragment, 111.5 grams (g) of marine shell, seven non-human bone fragments, and one human bone fragment were recovered. The human bone fragment has been repatriated to the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee. The site was monitored in 2011 and 2012 for residential developments (Robbins-Wade et al. 2011; Pigniolo 2012). Only two artifacts and two pieces of shell were recovered. Portions of the site were tested in 2013 for a residential development. The survey and testing program identified a sparse artifact assemblage (debitage, marine shell, and fire-affected rock). The portions of the site tested represented intact deposits significant under CEQA criterion 4 and the City's Historical Resources Register under criteria A. The site was identified as significant because it exemplifies a special element in the City's cultural and archaeological

development. The site form for P-37-031697/CA-SDI-20130 indicates that the currently mapped boundary was the assumed maximum probable extent of secondary deposits from the grading of nearby P-37-000039/CA-SDI-39 (also known as the Spindrift Archeological District). Therefore, although the Spindrift Archaeological District is located outside of the survey area, cultural material could be present at subsurface levels of P-37-031697/CA-SDI-20130.

Nathaniel Yerka recorded archaeological site P-37-032274/CA-SDI-20455 during the excavation of a utility trench (Case 2011). The site is described as a disturbed historical rock ring (fire ring) containing a refuse deposit. The feature and deposit were observed in the soil directly below the concrete/asphalt at the north end of a newly constructed lifeguard pad. Nine artifacts included three beer bottles, one liquor bottle, one soda bottle, one bleach bottle, one glass jar, one pencil eraser and an attached ferrule, and several pieces indeterminate corroded metal. Based upon the diagnostic markings on a few of the glass bottles, the assemblage appears to represent the early 1950s.

P-37-032275/CA-SDI-20456 was also recorded by Nathaniel Yerka during the sub-grade excavation of an emergency vehicle garage associated with construction of a new lifeguard station (Case 2011). The site consisted of a non-significant historic trash deposit consisting primarily of bottle; however, a bottle cap, ceramic bricks, a glass tumbler, a plastic knife, and a shell button were also identified. The assemblage appears to represent the early 1950s based on one Coke bottle with attributes dating to that time period.

The following four known cultural resources are outside the La Jolla Shores project site but within the 100-foot survey buffer:

P-37-000039/CA-SDI-39 (Spindrift Archaeological District) is a resource of archaeological and cultural significance to the Kumeyaay Tribes of San Diego. It is a very large habitation site with multiple components and activity areas (Pigniolo 2009a). It is known as the Spindrift Archaeological District (Mut kula xuy/Mut lah hoy ya), of which 11 locations within the district have been locally designated by the City of San Diego's Historic Resources Board. According to Kyle Ports (2020), this site has been encountered beneath existing streets, landscaping, and residences. These remaining elements represent the surviving parts of the large prehistoric village complex which encompassed land surrounding the La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club southward toward La Jolla Cove. This site was designated as the Spindrift Archaeological District because of the abundance of cultural materials associated with the large Native American population that occupied this site for approximately 8,000 years. Although P-37-000039/CA-SDI-39 has been substantially disturbed by land development over the past 80 years, the site is generally considered to be CEQA-significant due to the presence of human remains and associated cultural materials/features that represent a substantial human occupation at this location. P-37-000039/CA-SDI-39 is south of the La Jolla Shores project site, but no evidence of this resource site was identified during the pedestrian survey because the portion of P-37-000039/CA-SDI-39 site within the 100-foot survey boundary of La Jolla Shores project site is developed.

P-37-031696/CA-SDI-20129/SDM-W-199 was originally recorded by Malcolm Rogers as a "sea-margin intermittent camping" site. Carter excavated the site in 1947, describing it as a 20-foot-deep oyster and abalone midden containing hearths, shellfish, flakes, stone tools, a mano. In the 1950s, the site areas underwent housing developments and the installation of utility infrastructures. In 2009, Andrew Pigniolo (2009b) provided an archival search and update for the site, although no survey or testing was conducted. In 2020, Andrew Garrison conducted archaeological monitoring in which he recovered a small collection of groundstones and marine shell. As such, this site was not considered eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources due to the disturbed context.

P-37-031720/CA-SDI-20151 was identified by Stephen Rochester and Mark Stout during monitoring for utility trenching (Williams 2010). Fire-affected rock, debitage, charcoal, and a burned lens were identified. According to Williams, the charcoal and burned lens appear to delineate a hearth. The feature appears to be intact and capped by the roadway; however, this site was not evaluated for significance under any of the registers.

P-37-034703 was recorded C. Zepeda-Herman and H. Price in 2014 as two sidewalk stamps, one located on Camino Del Oro and the second on Vallecitos. The stamp located on Camino Del Oro is engraved with "TESSITORE/BULL" and is in poor condition as the lettering has been worn down.

2.5.3 Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park

No known resources were identified on this site.

2.5.4 Mission Beach

Two resources are located within the Mission Beach survey area. Resource P-37-016522 is located within the project site, and resource P-37-020909 is located within the 100-foot survey buffer. In addition, three potentially historic addresses were identified within the 100-foot survey buffer (P-37-040107, P-37-040108, and P-37-040109), but these are not considered significant historic resources.

Within the Mission Beach project site, P-37-016522, the Mission Beach seawall and boardwalk (known as Ocean Front Walk), was originally recorded by Donaldson and Magno in 1997. The boardwalk and seawall extend from Thomas Avenue in the north to the South Mission Beach jetty for a distance of 2.4 miles. The boardwalk and seawall were determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, at the level of local significance under Criteria A and C but has not been formally listed. The Office of Historic Preservation concurred with the findings and found that "both the Boardwalk and the seawall have strong associations with the early development of the Mission Beach area during the area's historical period of significance (1914–1915) and were prime components of an award-winning landscape design by developer John D. Spreckels. In addition, the Boardwalk and seawall have maintained a high degree of the structural integrity of design, setting, and materials associated with the aforementioned historical period of significance"

(Donaldson and Magno 1997). In 2016, the City of San Diego completed a reconstruction of the Mission Beach seawall from Ventura Place to San Fernando Place. The original seawall, which had been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, was badly deteriorated and had suffered from patching and infill that was historically inappropriate. Utilizing historic plans and historic photographs, as well as field measurements of the existing wall, the seawall, boardwalk, open balustrade walls at beach access points, beach access points, and light standards were constructed in accordance with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Reconstruction. The City of San Diego has not yet designated the resource but has been deemed it eligible for designation.

The following known cultural resources are outside the Mission Beach project site but within the 100-foot survey buffer:

P-37-020909 (Belmont Amusement Park Plunge and roller coaster) is not within the project site; however, the western side of the Plunge (pool) structure lines up with the eastern side of the 100-foot survey buffer for the Mission Beach survey area (City of San Diego 1973a). The rollercoaster was listed on the NRHP in 1978 (N734) and designated a National Historic Landmark in 1987 (City of San Diego 1973b). Designed by Frank Prior and Frederick Church, it was constructed in 1925, and is one of the few traditional wooden roller coasters. The Plunge was designed by architect Frank Walter Stevenson. The saltwater pool opened in 1925 as the Natorium and was styled after the Spanish Renaissance architecture of Balboa Park (Stone 2019). In 1940, the saltwater was replaced with fresh water. It closed in 2014 due to safety issues and lack of proper maintenance. It was restored and reopened in 2019. This resource was designated by the City of San Diego's Historical Resources Board as Resource 89 (Plunge) and 90 (roller coaster).

P-37-040107 was recorded by Wayne Donaldson, Eileen Magno and Vonn Marie May in 1997 as a condo residence built in 1990, located on 3215, 3217, 3209 Ocean Front Walk. This resource appears ineligible for local designation and therefore considered non-historic.

P-37-040108 was recorded by Wayne Donaldson, Eileen Magno and Vonn Marie May in 1997 as a commercial building constructed in 1970, located on 3205 Ocean Front Walk. This resource appears ineligible for local designation and is therefore considered non-historic.

P-37-040109 was recorded by Wayne Donaldson, Eileen Magno and Vonn Marie May in 1997 as a multi-family residence built in 1950, located on 2999 Ocean Front Walk. This resource appears ineligible for local designation and is therefore considered non-historic.

2.5.5 Ocean Beach – Pier

Two known resources are located within the survey area. P-37-029025 is the Beach Cottage Community Plan Area or the Ocean Beach Cottage Emerging Historical District. As described above, it was originally recorded in 1999 by McCoy, who identified the area as potentially historic for the cottages that were built as beach residences and full-time family residences. Architectural styles include Craftsman, California Bungalow, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Folk Victorian. The

historic theme for the area is "vacation architecture," and the period of significance is identified as 1887 through 1931. The City of San Diego's Historical Resources Board designated the Ocean Beach Cottage Emerging Historical District as Site No. 442. The designation is based on local criterion F, as the cottages are "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."

The second resource is the Ocean Beach Pier. The Ocean Beach Pier (HRB #1500) which is located at the western terminus of Niagara Street between Newport Avenue and Narragansett Avenue, west of Ocean Front Way, was designated as a local historic resource by the City's Historical Resources Board on June 22, 2023 (City of San Diego 2023b). The Pier was designated under Criterion A as a special element of the historical and economic development of the Ocean Beach Community and the City as a whole and retains integrity to its 1966-1977 period of significance; and Criterion C as a good example of the fishing pier typology with a 1966-1968 period of significance. The Ocean Beach Pier has been determined potentially eligible for the National Register and California Register Criterion A/1 and C/3.

The following known cultural resources are outside the Ocean Beach-Pier project site but within the 100-foot survey buffer:

P-37-036014/CA-SDI-21939 was recorded in 2016 by Frank Dittmer and Juliette Meling (2016) as a trash scatter. The site was discovered during trench monitoring for a sewer line and consisted of two loci of historic bottles dating from 1902-1929, that were removed and curated. However, the full extent of the deposit was not determined given the limited excavation of the trench.

2.5.6 Sunset Cliffs

Eleven known resources were identified within the Sunset Cliffs survey area, including three within the project site (P-37-011913/CA-SDI-11913/H, P-37-011916/CA-SDI-11916 and P-37-024617/CA-SDI-16301), and eight within the 100-foot survey buffer area (P-37-011912/CA-SDI-11912/H, P-37-011914/CA-SDI-11914, P-37-011915/CA-SDI-11915H, P-37-011917/CA-SDI-11917, P-37-016217, P-37-016218/CA-SDI-18605, P-37-27750/CA-SDI-18013, P-37-032117/CA-SDI-20351).

P-37-011913/CA-SDI-11913/H was recorded by Pigniolo and Briggs in 1990. It is described as a temporary prehistoric camp with a possible historic structure cobble and concrete footing. Artifacts identified included 15 cobble-based flakes and cores. In addition, shell fragments and fire-affected rock were also present. The recorders acknowledge that most of the prehistoric component is likely underneath the parking lot and/or Sunset Cliffs Boulevard. They were not able to determine if this portion of the site still exists or was destroyed during the construction of the parking lot and road. (Pigniolo and Briggs 1990a). This resource was not evaluated for significance under any of the registers.

P-37-011916/CA-SDI-11916 was originally recorded by Pigniolo and Briggs in 1990. It is described as a possible prehistoric habitation site. It contains lithics including flakes and tools, fire-affected rocks, a burned faunal bone fragment, midden, and a variety of shell fragments. No features were observed; however, hearths may be present. The site is subject to cliff erosion, and it is not known if the site extends underneath Sunset Cliffs Boulevard. According to the recorders, there is a Pleistocene shell lense below the site (Pigniolo and Briggs 1990b). This resource was not evaluated for significance under any of the registers.

P-37-24617/CA-SDI-16301 was recorded by the City of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation in 2002 (Hector 2002). It is described as a shell midden with flaked stone artifacts and milling tools, and that it appears to be a small campsite. It is located along the bluffs of Sunset Cliffs Boulevard. This resource was not evaluated for significance under any of the registers.

The following eight known cultural resources are outside the Sunset Cliffs project site but within the 100-foot survey buffer:

P-37-011912/CA-SDI-11912/H was recorded by Andrew Pigniolo and Steven Briggs in 1990 as a shell scatter and possible historic structure remains. The shell scatter appeared within the terrace sidewalk below the existing parking area of Sunset Cliffs Boulevard. A historic feature was identified as "approximately 10 concrete footings and possibly as smugglers tunnel" located from the cliff to the corner of Osprey Street and Sunset Cliffs Boulevard. Remains of the shell scatter are believed to either exist underneath the paved parking lot and Sunset Cliffs Boulevard or to have been destroyed during the construction of such infrastructure (Pigniolo and Briggs 1990c). This resource was not evaluated for significance under any of the registers.

P-37-011914/CA-SDI-11914 was recorded by Andrew Pigniolo and Steven Briggs in 1990, containing shell fragments, fire-affected rock, and possible flaked cobble tool. The site was recorded in very good integrity, but with erosion potential due to its location on a steep terrace cliff (Pigniolo and Briggs 1990d). This resource was not evaluated for significance under any of the registers.

P-37-011915/CA-SDI-11915H was also recorded in 1990 as a historic refuse deposit consisting of can and metal fragments, clear and amber glass fragments, and a variety of depression-era glass (Pigniolo and Briggs 1990e). The site was observed in a gully sidewall. This resource was not evaluated for significance under any of the registers.

P-37-011917/CA-SDI-11917 was originally recorded in 1990 by Andrew Pigniolo and Steven Briggs (1990f) as a possible temporary prehistoric camp, including shell fragments, fire-affected rocks, and over 5 cobble-based flakes. The shell deposit lies 80-100 centimeters below ground surface, with some surface components. A nearby housing development appears to have disturbed portions of the site, while the remaining is eroding to the Pacific Ocean. This resource was not evaluated for significance under any of the registers.

P-37-016217 was recorded in 1998 as a shell scatter (Kyle et al. 1998). The scatter included both *Chione* and *Argopecten* species. The site was identified as occurring west of Sunset Cliffs Boulevard. This resource was not evaluated for significance under any of the registers.

P-37-016218/CA-SDI-18605 was originally recorded in 1998 by Carolyn Kyle as a shell scatter including *Chione* sp. And *Argopecten* sp. Shell remains in an area approximately 70 square meters in size. This resource was not evaluated for significance under any of the registers.

P-37-027750/CA-SDI-18013 was recorded in 2006 by Elizabeth Davidson (2006) as a temporary camp including marine shell, charcoal, fire-affected rocks, lithic flakes and stone tools. The site was tested and documented to have very high integrity. Some specimens were collected and analyzed, but further testing was recommended if additional portions of the site are to be impacted by future development projects. This resource was tested and collected for a previous project, but not evaluated for significance.

P-37-032117/CA-SDI-20351 was recorded in 2011 by Jennifer Kraft as a historic site containing glass bottles dating from 1902-1958 (Kraft 2011). The entire historic refuse scatter was removed during mitigation monitoring for the Eichen residence project.

2.6 Applicable Regulations

Cultural resource and Tribal cultural resource regulations that apply to the CRMP Phase 1 area are CEQA, California Health and Safety Code, and provisions of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Historical and archaeological districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects are assigned significance based on their exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the City in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance.

2.6.1 Federal Level Regulations

2.6.1.1 National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 USC Section 4321) requires that cultural resources be considered when assessing the environmental impacts of proposed federal projects. Responsibilities of NEPA include the preservation of important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and to maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity, and variety of individual choice. NEPA requires federal agencies to incorporate environmental considerations in their planning and decision-making through a systematic interdisciplinary approach. Specifically, all federal agencies are to prepare detailed statements assessing the environmental impact of and alternatives to major federal actions significantly affecting the environment.

2.6.1.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (16 USC 470 et seq.) establishes the nation's policy for historic preservation and sets in place a program for the preservation of historic

properties by requiring federal agencies to consider effects to significant cultural resources (e.g., historic properties) prior to undertakings.

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of projects on historic properties, which are resources included in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. The purpose of Section 106 is to avoid unnecessary harm to historic properties from federal actions. It also gives the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Office an opportunity to consult (36 CFR 800). Federal agencies issuing permits or providing funding for the proposed CRMP Phase 1 would be required to comply with NHPA requirements.

2.6.1.3 National Register of Historic Places

The NRHP is the nation's official list of historic places. The NRHP is overseen by the National Park Services and requires that a property or resource eligible for listing in the NRHP meet one or more of the following four criteria at the national, state, or local level to ensure integrity and obtain official designation:

a. The property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
b. The property is associated with the lives of persons significant to our past. Eligible properties based on this criterion are generally those associated with the productive life of the individual in the field in which the person achieved significance.
c. The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
d. The property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting at least one of these four criteria, listed properties must also retain sufficient physical integrity of those features necessary to convey historic significance. The register has identified the following seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Properties are nominated to the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer of the state where the property is located, by the federal preservation officer for properties under federal ownership or control, or by the Tribal preservation officer if on Tribal lands. Listing in the NRHP provides formal recognition of a property's historic, architectural, or archaeological significance based on national standards. Documentation of a property's historic significance helps provide for the preservation of the resource.

2.6.2 State Level Regulations

2.6.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR (California Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1; 14 CCR 4852) including the following:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; and/or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

2.6.2.2 California Register of Historical Resources (California Public Resources Code, Section 5020 et seq.)

In California, the term "historical resource" includes but is not limited to "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (California PRC Section 5020.1[j]). In 1992, the California legislature established the CRHR "to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (California PRC Section 5024.1[a]). A resource is eligible for listing in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it is a significant resource and that it meets any of the following NRHP criteria (California PRC Section 5024.1[c]):

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
2. Associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Resources less than 50 years old are not considered for listing in the CRHR but may be considered if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of the resources (refer to 14 CCR 4852[d][2]).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historical resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed on the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys. The State Historic Preservation Officer maintains the CRHR.

2.6.2.3 California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5, requires that, if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the county coroner has examined the remains (California Health and Safe Code, Section 7050.5b). If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours (California Health and Safe Code, Section 7050.5c). The NAHC will notify the most likely descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 24 hours of notification of the MLD by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

2.6.3 City of San Diego

2.6.3.1 General Plan

The Historic Preservation Element of the City's General Plan includes the following cultural resources goals:

A. Identification and Preservation of Historical Resources

- Identification of the historical resources of the City.
- Preservation of the City's important historical resources.
- Integration of historic preservation planning in the larger planning process.

Policies of this goal include the following:

- **HP-A.1:** Strengthen historic preservation planning.
- **HP-A.2:** Fully integrate the consideration of historical and cultural resources in the larger land use planning process.

- **HP-A.3:** Foster government-to-government relationships with the Kumeyaay/Diegueño Tribes of San Diego.
- **HP-A.4:** Actively pursue a program to identify, document and evaluate the historical and cultural resources in the City of San Diego.
- **HP-A.5:** Designate and preserve significant historical and cultural resources for current and future generations.

B. Historic Preservation, Education, Benefits, and Incentives

- Public education about the importance of historical resources.
- Provision of incentives supporting historic preservation.
- Cultural heritage tourism promoted to the tourist industry.

Policies of this goal include:

- **HP-B.1:** Foster greater public participation and education in historical and cultural resources.
- **HP-B.2:** Promote the maintenance, restoration, and rehabilitation of historical resources through a variety of financial and development incentives. Continue to use existing programs and develop new approaches as needed. Encourage continued private ownership and utilization of historic structures through a variety of incentives.
- **HP-B.3:** Develop a historic preservation sponsorship program.
- **HP-B.4:** Increase opportunities for cultural heritage tourism.

2.6.3.2 Land Development Code Historical Resources Guidelines

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

2.6.3.3 Historical Resource Technical Report Guidelines and Requirements

The City of San Diego's Historical Resource Technical Report Guidelines and Requirements (Guidelines) is the guiding document for the management of historical resources within the City. 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. In addition, the Guidelines also provide an overview of the development review process and requirements for the preparation of cultural resources technical studies.

2.6.3.4 CEQA Significance Determination Thresholds for Historical Resources

Historical resources significance determination, pursuant to the City's CEQA Significance Determination Thresholds, consists first of determining the sensitivity or significance of identified historical resources and, second, determining direct and indirect impacts that would result from project implementation. The City's CEQA Significance Determination Thresholds define a significant historical resource as one that qualifies for the CRHR or is listed in a local historic register or deemed significant in a historical resource survey, as provided under California Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1(g), although even a resource that is not listed in or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register, or not deemed significant in a historical resource survey may nonetheless be historically significant for the purposes of CEQA. The City's Historical Resources Guidelines state that the significance of a resource may be determined based on the potential for the resource to address important research questions as documented in a site-specific technical report prepared as part of the environmental review process.

Based on the City's CEQA Significance Determination Thresholds, a significant impact regarding historical resources could occur if implementation of the CRMP Phase 1 resulted in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5, including the adverse physical or aesthetic effects and/or the destruction of a prehistoric or historic building (including an architecturally significant building), structure, or object or site.

As a baseline, the City has established the following criteria to be used in the determination of significance for an archaeological resource under CEQA:

> An archaeological site must consist of at least three associated artifacts/ecofacts (within a 50 square meter area) or a single feature and must be at least 45 years of age. Archaeological sites containing only a surface component are generally considered not significant, unless demonstrated otherwise. Such site types may include isolated finds, bedrock milling stations, sparse lithic scatters, and shellfish processing stations. All other archaeological sites are considered potentially significant. The determination of significance is based on a number of factors specific to a particular site including site size, type, and integrity; presence or absence of a subsurface deposit, soil stratigraphy, features, diagnostics, and datable material; artifact and ecofact density; assemblage complexity; cultural affiliation; association with an important person or event; and ethnic importance.
>
> The determination of significance for historic buildings, structures, objects and landscapes is based on age, location, context, association with an important person or event, uniqueness, and integrity.
>
> A site will be considered to possess ethnic significance if it is associated with a burial or cemetery; religious, social or traditional activities of a discrete ethnic population; an important person or event as defined by a discrete ethnic population; or the mythology of a discrete ethnic population.

Based on the City's CEQA Significance Determination Thresholds (City of San Diego 2022), a significant impact regarding archaeological resources could occur if implementation of the CRMP Phase 1 would result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5, an alteration, including the adverse physical or aesthetic effects and/or the destruction of prehistoric structure, objects, or sites; or the disturbance of any human remains, including those interred outside formal cemeteries.

2.6.3.5 Municipal Code - Restoration of Decorative Surfaces

According to the City of San Diego Municipal Code (Chapter 6, Article 2, Division 12, Section 62.1203), decorative surfaces are any non-standard surface within the public right-of-way and include ceramic tile, concrete pavers, stamped concrete, painting, or other surface using a unique treatment (City of San Diego 2023a). The Municipal Code (Section 62.1219) requires compliance with requirements related to the restoration of decorative surfaces such as notification to the City Engineer when work will disturb resources. Specifications are required as to how the excavator will minimize destruction and ensure restoration.

2.6.4 Native American Traditional Cultural Properties

2.6.4.1 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), provides a process for federal agencies and institutions that receive federal funds (including museums, universities, state agencies, and local governments) to repatriate or transfer from their collections certain Native American cultural items – human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony – to lineal descendants, and to Indian tribes, Alaska Native Corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations. NAGPRA also provides a process for Federal agencies to address new discoveries of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural property intentionally excavated or inadvertently discovered on Federal or Tribal lands. Those processes are detailed in 43 CFR 10.4. "New" discoveries are those events occurring after November 16, 1990, when NAGPRA was enacted. Consultation with Indian tribes, Alaska Native Corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations is a critical component for addressing identification, treatment, and disposition of Native American cultural items.

2.6.4.2 Native American Heritage Values

Federal and state laws mandate that consideration be given to the concerns of contemporary Native Americans with regard to potentially ancestral human remains, associated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony. Consequently, an important element in assessing the significance of the study site has been to evaluate the likelihood that these classes of items are present in areas that would be affected by the proposed CRMP Phase 1.

Also, potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed "Traditional Cultural Properties" in discussions of cultural resources management performed under federal

auspices. According to Parker and King (1998), "Traditional" in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. Examples of properties possessing such significance include the following:

1. A location associated with the traditional beliefs of a Native American group about its origins, its cultural history, or the nature of the world;
2. A rural community whose organization, buildings and structures, or patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long-term residents;
3. An urban neighborhood that is the traditional home of a particular cultural group, and that reflects its beliefs and practices;
4. A location where Native American religious practitioners have historically gone, and are known or thought to go today, to perform ceremonial activities in accordance with traditional cultural rules of practice; and
5. A location where a community has traditionally carried out economic, artistic, or other cultural practices important in maintaining its historic identity.

A Traditional Cultural Property, then, can be defined generally as one that is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

2.6.4.3 California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

In 2001, the State Legislature passed Assembly Bill 978, the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 2001 (CalNAGPRA), requiring all state agencies and museums that receive state funding and that have possession or control over collections of human remains or cultural items to provide a process for the identification and repatriation of these items to the appropriate tribes. The bill also created a Repatriation Oversight Commission with oversight authority. The intent of the legislation was to cover gaps in the federal NAGPRA specific to the State of California. After the Repatriation Oversight Commission remained unfunded for over a decade, the NAHC was granted oversight authority. The NAHC was given more responsibilities in 2018 under Assembly Bill 2836 and in 2021 under Assembly Bill 275. Assembly Bill 2836 requires the NAHC to provide technical assistance to the University of California (UC) in adopting policies and procedures adopted to expedite repatriation of remaining items in its possession. Assembly Bill 275 requires the NAHC to maintain a list of California Indian tribes and their state aboriginal territories, adopt mediation procedures, and publish notices of completion of preliminary inventories and summaries on the Commission website. Pursuant to Section 8013(a) of the Health and Safety Code, the NAHC maintains a list of all California Indian tribes and their

respective state aboriginal territories for the purpose of the repatriation of Native American human remains and cultural items.

2.6.4.4 Native American Historic Resource Protection Act

California PRC Sections 5097 et seq. codify the procedures to be followed in the event of the unexpected discovery of human remains on nonfederal public lands. Section 5097.9 states that no public agency or private party on public property shall "interfere with the free expression or exercise of Native American Religion." The code further states that:

> No such agency or party [shall] cause severe or irreparable damage to any Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine… except on a clear and convincing showing that the public interest and necessity so require. County and city lands are exempt from this provision, expect for parklands larger than 100 acres.

2.6.4.5 City of San Diego CEQA Significance Determination Thresholds for Tribal Cultural Resources

CEQA was amended in 2014 through Assembly Bill 52, which created a new category of "Tribal Cultural Resources" that must be considered under CEQA and applies to all projects that file a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration on or after July 1, 2015. Assembly Bill 52 requires lead agencies to provide notice to and begin consultation with California Native American Tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a project if that Tribe has requested, in writing, to be kept informed of projects by the lead agency prior to the determination of whether a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Environmental Impact Report will be prepared. If a Tribe requests consultation within 30 days upon receipt of the notice, the lead agency must consult with the Tribe. Assembly Bill 52 also specifies mitigation measures that may be considered to avoid or minimize impacts on TCRs. Specifically, California Public Resources Code, Section 21074, provides the following guidance:

(a) "Tribal Cultural Resources" are either of the following:

(1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

(A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.

(B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.

(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 Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the

purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

(b) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.

(c) A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a "nonunique archaeological resource" as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

This page intentionally left blank.

Section 3 Methods

3.1 Survey Methods

The goal of this survey was to identify new and existing cultural resources through an intensive pedestrian survey. Harris archaeologist Bobby Bolger conducted the survey between June 27 and August 3, 2023. A survey with a Native American representative from Red Tail Environmental, was performed on October 23, 2023. Clint Linton of Red Tail Monitoring requested to survey the La Jolla Shores, Pacific Beach – Tourmaline, Ocean Beach – Dog Beach, Ocean Beach – Pier, and Sunset Cliffs locations. No issues or concerns were raised by the Native American representative during the survey. Record searches were conducted for the survey area including the CRMP Phase 1 area (all six project sites) and a 0.25-mile buffer around each project site. The survey area consisted of the CRMP Phase 1 project site areas and a 100-foot survey buffer around each project site. The field survey consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey to identify any cultural or Tribal Cultural Resources. The survey area included the areas outlined on Figure 2 and Figures 2a through 2f. Continuous parallel transects (5–10 meter) were walked throughout the project sites. Transects were modified when heavy vegetation (landscaped bushes or trees) or obstructions (structures) were encountered. The survey areas were mapped and digitally photographed. Each site was evaluated for the presence of known and unidentified cultural resources. Cleared areas including rodent burrows and eroded areas were opportunistically surveyed for the presence of resources. Newly identified resources were photographed and documented, and no documentation was performed for the previously recorded sites. A description of the surveys for each site is provided under Section 4, Report of Findings.

The survey area was photographed (Appendix C) to document the environmental setting. California Department of Parks & Recreation (DPR) site forms were completed for two potential historical resources, which were ultimately determined to not be significant under CEQA (Confidential Appendix E, DPR Forms). The DPR forms and maps (Confidential Appendix F, Confidential Maps) will be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center.

3.2 Historical Maps and Aerials

Between 33 and 35 historic aerial maps from 1953 to 2020 were reviewed for each project location. Below is a discussion of each project site.

3.2.1 Pilot Project: Ocean Beach – Dog Beach

The Ocean Beach – Dog Beach project site is north and adjacent to the Ocean Beach – Pier project site. In 1953, Brighton Park is not developed; however, residential development borders the project site to the east. In 1964, West Point Loma Boulevard is completed to its western terminal extent, and additional residential development is present on the north side of the street. By 1972, Brighton Park is present and has remained the same to the present. Topographic maps from 1903 through 2021 were also evaluated. From 1903 through 1955, Dog Beach had not been developed.

Beginning in 1955, fill is brought in for the development of Dog Beach and it is expanded in the 1970s, and again by 2000. Dog Beach has remained in its current configuration since that time.

3.2.2 La Jolla Shores

In 1953, the park area on the southern side is present including a flagpole and walking trails. The adjacent areas were undeveloped, and the parking lot and the northern park area were not present but were developed by 1964. Between the 1960s and 1970s, the surrounding area is fully developed and has remained the same to today. The flagpole is still present in 2020.

3.2.3 Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park

In 1953, the park is undeveloped, and trails are present leading from La Jolla Boulevard to the beach. By 1964, the dunes had been graded, a road from La Jolla Boulevard to the beach had been constructed, as well as the existing parking lot. In addition, residential development adjacent and north of the project site location expanded. The existing bathroom structure is present in 1966. By 1978 multi-family development is present north and south of the project site and adjacent to La Jolla Boulevard. The restroom is still present in 2020.

3.2.4 Mission Beach

In 1953, Belmont Park, the Plunge (public pool), and boardwalk are present. By 1964, a structure in the northwest area adjacent to the project site is removed and replaced with parking. The layout of the boardwalk remains the same through 2016 when it is renovated. In 1984, the area adjacent to the southern portion of the site is replaced by parking with a park area. The area has remained largely the same to today.

3.2.5 Ocean Beach – Pier

The Ocean Beach – Pier project site is south and adjacent to the Ocean Beach – Dog Beach project site. In 1953, the existing grassy park areas (Saratoga Park and Ocean Beach Veterans Plaza) are not developed; however, residential development borders the project site to the east. The pier at the southern end of the Ocean Beach location has not been constructed but is present by 1966. By 1972, the parks are present and have remained the same to the present.

3.2.6 Sunset Cliffs

In 1953, Sunset Cliffs Boulevard is present. Single-family residential development is adjacent to the road and in the surrounding area. In addition, undeveloped lands are also adjacent and west of the project site. From the mid-1960s through the early 1980s, the site is completely developed on the east side of the road with both single-family and multi-family residential uses. Parking lots on the west side of the street are present by 1972. From that time to today, the site remains essentially the same.

3.3 Laboratory and Cataloging Procedures

No artifacts were identified, and no laboratory analysis was required. Standard DPR forms were completed for the two potentially historic built resources that recorded provenience, construction history, types of structures and objects, period of significance, and use.

3.4 Artifact Conveyance

No artifacts were identified; therefore, conveyance is not required.

3.5 Native American Outreach

Harris contacted the NAHC on June 13, 2023, for a Sacred Lands File search to determine whether sacred lands are present within the CRMP Phase 1 area. On July 7, 2023, the NAHC provided a positive response to the Sacred Lands File check and recommended that the list of Tribes provided be contacted for more information. On August 11, 2023, all Tribal points of contact on the list provided by the NAHC were contacted by email and/or regular mail for any information they may have regarding sacred lands that may be present on the CRMP Phase 1 area. To date, four Tribes (i.e., Jamul Indian Village of California [Jamul], San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians [San Pasqual], Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation [Sycuan], and Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians [Viejas]) have responded. Jamul requested to meet to discuss the CRMP Phase 1. Sycuan had concerns regarding old villages along the coastline and indigenous plants and species, and requested additional time to provide a response. Viejas requested additional information on the CRMP Phase 1. San Pasqual requested formal Assembly Bill (AB) 52 government-to-government consultation to have a voice in the development of measures to protect the CRMP Phase 1 area. In addition, San Pasqual requested access to any cultural resource reports that would be prepared for the CRMP Phase 1. Harris staff reached out to each of these Tribes to provide the requested information, if available, and explain the characteristics of the CRMP Phase 1. Tribal outreach documentation is provided in Confidential Appendix G, Sacred Lands Tribal Outreach.

City staff performed an additional outreach program to all Kumeyaay Tribes in San Diego County. Tribal representatives were contacted in summer 2024 to consult and engage on the CRMP Phase 1. However, staff did not receive any responses, including from the Tribes who had previously expressed interest in meeting to discuss or consult on the CRMP Phase 1. In fall 2024, City staff presented the CRMP Phase 1 to Tribal officials and representatives at a San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) Tribal Working Group meeting. On October 23, 2024, City staff delivered notices in accordance with AB-52 to Jamul Indian Village, Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, and San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians; however, staff have still not received any responses. On November 14, 2024, City staff reached out again to Tribal representatives to invite them to consult and engage. Staff received a response from the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians confirming that they have reviewed the proposed project and at this time have determined that the project sites have cultural significance or ties to Viejas. Cultural resources have been located within or adjacent to the APE-DE of the proposed projects, and the Viejas Band requests that a

Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on site for ground disturbing activities and to inform them of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains. This request for monitoring has been incorporated in Mitigation Measure MM CUL-2, which is described in further detail in Sections 5.4 and 5.12 of the PEIR.

The consultation process with Tribal representatives is still ongoing and will continue through the next phase of the CRMP if the CRMP Phase 1 is approved by the City Council.

Section 4 Report of Findings

The cultural survey was negative for the presence of resources. Two potential historical resources were identified within the CRMP Phase 1 area that were evaluated and determined to be not significant.

4.1 Pilot Project: Ocean Beach – Dog Beach

The survey of Ocean Beach – Dog Beach survey area was conducted on two separate days due to the addition of a broader survey area after the first part of the survey had already been completed. The first segment of the survey, consisting of most of the survey area, included the southern and western sections of the survey area. This part of the survey was completed on June 27, 2023.

The northern part of the survey area included the grass lots to the southeast of Dog Beach and the western extent of the San Diego River Bikeway. These areas revealed no visible historic or prehistoric resources and were so impacted by development as to have either destroyed or obscured any resources that may have been present. The only structures within this portion of the survey included a bathroom structure at the southwestern corner of the parking lot that was determined to have been rebuilt around 2010, and a series of modern fiberglass and metal-pole lifeguard towers.

The survey area continued south along the beach to Cape May Place. This area overlaps with the mapped Beach Cottage Community Plan Area or the Ocean Beach Cottage Emerging Historical District boundaries (P-37-029025); a locally designated district by the City of San Diego's Historical Resources Board, as resource number 442. The survey area did not identify any structures or elements of the built environment that would qualify for historic designation. The only structures in this area are modern fiberglass and metal-pole lifeguard towers.

The additional area was surveyed on August 3, 2023, and consisted of a narrow east–west extension to the northeast section of the original survey area. It consisted mostly of the asphalt San Diego River Bikeway (biking and walking path) and the area to each side of the path. No resources were encountered in the area, although some parts of the area to the north of the path could not be surveyed because of the existence of occupied modern homeless encampments and very low (between 0 and 20 percent) ground visibility in the area south of the path due to extensive landscaped vegetation.

Other than the mapped boundary of the Beach Cottage Community Plan Area or the Ocean Beach Cottage Emerging Historical District (P-37-029025), which resulted in no historical resources within the mapped survey area, no resources were encountered during the pedestrian surveys on the Ocean Beach – Dog Beach project site.

4.2 La Jolla Shores

The La Jolla Shores survey area consisted of La Jolla Shores Park/Kellogg Park, the adjacent beach, and the parking lot and bathroom facilities that support the parks. The area was surveyed on July 6,

2023, with follow-up documentation on August 3, 2023. Ground visibility varied from 100 percent on the sandy beach and some grassy areas, to no visibility in the heavily brushed landscaped areas of the park itself and in developed locations. There was some relatively unlandscaped dirt areas in between landscaped bushes in the southern portion of the park that were carefully surveyed as they appeared to be the only potential areas of prehistoric resource discovery, but no cultural materials were located in that area.

The buildings encountered on the survey included modern fiberglass and metal-pole lifeguard towers, a modern lifeguard station, and modern bathroom facilities. A modern children's play area and park was encountered along the southwestern corner of the survey area.

The eastern portion of the survey area overlaps with a known recorded resource (P-37-031697/CA-SDI-20130) but no culturally significant elements of that resource were noted in the survey. A detailed investigation into the P-37-031697/CA-SDI-20130 site form indicated that the currently mapped boundary was the assumed maximum probable extent of secondary deposits from the grading of a nearby site P-37-000039/CA-SDI-39, and therefore any elements of the resource, if present, would be subsurface. Another resource (P-37-031720/CA-SDI-20151) is recorded as being directly adjacent to the project site, but within the 100-foot survey buffer, this site now appears to be covered by the graded and paved roadway and does not show surface elements. P-37-032274 /CA-SDI-20455 and P-37-032275/CA-SDI-20456 are under the paved parking lot and were likely destroyed during grading and trenching for prior projects. Resources P-37-000039/CA-SDI-39 along the southern buffer, P-37-031696/CA-SDI-20129 along the northern buffer, and sidewalk stamp P-37-034703 along the east buffer were not relocated during the survey efforts.

Kellogg Park is a popular area in La Jolla, drawing thousands of tourists and locals each year as a recreational base for aquatic activities, including scuba diving, surfing, kayaking, and swimming. While Kellogg Park has prominence in the La Jolla area, due to significant changes to the park over time, the park as a whole does not rise to a level of significance under any local, state, or national criteria to be eligible for historical designation.

A prominent flagpole in the southern portion of the park was initially determined to have potential historical significance and documented with DPR forms on August 3, 2023. The flagpole was constructed during the beginning development of the park in 1951 as a gift from Florence Scripps Kellogg to the City. The flagpole was placed in dedication of Frederick Scripps Kellogg by his surviving wife, Florence Scripps Kellogg. Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg were instrumental in establishing the La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club along with donating the land for Kellogg Park, amongst several other philanthropic endeavors in San Diego during the first half of the 20th century. Their various contributions range from the Scripps Institute of Oceanography to Scripps Health and many others. Their contributions to the development of the City, including the whole of Kellogg Park, are memorialized throughout the City, including on the bronze plaque affixed to the flagpole's base. The flagpole has maintained integrity even with the addition of a stainless-steel box covering the pully mechanism to lower the flag as the only obvious modern modification.

However, during further evaluation of the resource, it was determined that the Scripps family's association with the subject flagpole is minimal. The resource is a dedication rather than a direct association, such as a working space or residence. Criterion B of CEQA is generally restricted to those properties that are associated with a person's important achievements, rather than those that are associated with their birth or retirement, or that are commemorative in nature. Due to this, the flagpole specifically, does not retain enough association to rise to a level of significance under Criterion B or any other adopted local, state, or federal criteria.

No new cultural resources were encountered, and no existing resources were relocated on La Jolla Shores survey area.

4.3 Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park

The Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park survey area consisted of the area at the western end of Tourmaline Street in Pacific Beach. This area was surveyed on June 29, 2023, and follow-up documentation was completed on August 2, 2023. The survey started in the east from a steep-sloped dirt lot coming down from La Jolla Boulevard to the east and Tourmaline Street to the south into a flat-bottomed dirt area with a large water pipeline going through it. The water pipeline itself showed no definitive build dates and no indication of historic nature or importance. The undeveloped, steep-sloped dirt lot did not have good ground visibility at the time of survey due to the recent cutting of grass with the cuttings left over the surface. The visibility of this dirt lot area varied from very poor (less than 5 percent) to moderate (50–60 percent).

The survey continued east into the Tourmaline Street beach parking lot (measuring approximately 300 feet by 110 feet), where no historical resources were noted, and then to the beach itself. The sand area of the beach revealed only modern fiberglass and metal-pole lifeguard towers.

The beach area, including the surrounding parking lot and facilities were evaluated as a potential historical resource under Criterion A due to a long and important history related to Southern California surf culture. A community-built monument (installed in 2008) sits at the northwest corner of the parking lot and consists of a glass enclosed display board that highlights important people and events from the beach's long history as an important surfing area. The display board, located in a prominent location at the entrance to the sand portion of the beach, is of wooden construction, approximately 6 feet long by 2.5 feet wide and 7 feet tall. It has a gabled shake shingle faux roof cover, and the west end is adorned with a large Tiki-style mask. The board includes newspaper clippings of events at the beach, lists of codified rules and "Surfing Etiquette", memorials to individuals significant to the beach who had passed away, and a list of individuals significant to surfing culture who had surfed at the beach over its lifespan, from its opening in 1963. Nearby this community board, approximately 30 feet to the southwest along the entrance to the sand beach, is a more formal, modern (less than 15 years old) stone memorial dedicated as the "SURFER'S MEMORIAL – TOURMALINE CANYON SURFING PARK". The stone memorial is accompanied by personally dedicated sponsor bricks and sponsor-dedicated masonry benches.

In the area between the parking lot and beach, sits a single potentially historically significant structure. The structure, the Tourmaline Surf Park bathroom structure, houses a men's restroom and shower room combination on the south side, a mirrored women's restroom and shower room on the north side, and a central utility and maintenance room between the two. Both its location in a potentially historic area of the City and its ~~stylistically significant~~ sawtooth roofline, in addition to its age ~~and importance, as the only public structure on the Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park project site~~ testify to its potentially historic significance. A shower room on each side occupies the farthest outside edge of the structure with an open roof covered only by wooden beams, while the bathroom portion of each side maintains a fully enclosed roof with light and air being provided by a section of perforated wall leading into the open-air shower section. Two large murals of modern age occupy the exterior northern walls of the structure, reinforcing its cultural importance to the area.

Constructed in 1963 as part of the Tourmaline surfing beach, the bathroom building shows structural and architectural continuity to the historic pictures indicating no clear loss of historic context or value. A prominent feature of the bathrooms is the equilateral-triangular roofline, common in Southern California civic architecture in the mid-century ~~indicative of southern California beach architecture of the 1960s~~. A secondary feature is the perforated masonry walls between the roofless shower/changing areas and the roofed bathroom areas, allowing light and air into the bathrooms.

Due to the bathroom facility's age, the area (park), which is potentially historic, and the distinctive sawtooth roofline of the structure, ~~which is found throughout coastal architecture of the period,~~ the bathroom facility was noted for further investigation as a potential historical resource under Criterion C and initially determined to have potential historical significance. Follow-up field documentation was completed on August 2, 2023, to record the structure for historic consideration. The follow-up documentation provides a detailed description of the Tourmaline Street beach bathroom as a potential historical resource resulting in the preparation of DPR forms. However, upon further investigation of the structure, it was determined that the bathroom facility is not eligible for consideration as a historical resource under Criterion C due to a lack of character-defining features under the modern contemporary architectural style. While the resource has a strong roof form, no other identifying features are present. The resource does not rise to a level of significance as a resource that embodies the identifying or distinctive features of a type, period, region, or method of construction. No association with an important individual was discovered and it does not possess high artistic value as a utilitarian building type. ~~its modification with murals in the mid-1990s.~~

Due to the importance to Southern California surf culture and the clear importance of the area to the local community, Tourmaline Surf Park was evaluated as a potential historical resource under Criterion A. The evaluation undertook a thorough review of the historical significance of the area and the built environment and concluded that while the area holds historical and cultural significance, and is clearly valued by the community, the majority of the built environment of the

beach consists of modern memorials and dedications to the historical significance of the area, rather than historically significant resources themselves. All structures and objects within the park, except the bathroom structure, are less than 45 years in age; therefore, they are not considered historic resources. The only built environment that appears to actually date back to the period of historical significance is the bathroom facility (constructed in 1963), which itself is not indicative of the broader history of the Surf Park ~~was modified in modern times (the mid-1990s) to add its northern murals~~. As such, Tourmaline Surf Park was not found to be eligible for consideration as a historical resource.

4.4 Mission Beach

The Mission Beach survey area consisted of the beach and Mission Beach Boardwalk to the west of Belmont Park. This area was surveyed on August 3, 2023. Ground visibility was completely unobscured (100 percent) as the survey area consisted of an unvegetated beach and adjacent concrete boardwalk. Because of the prominence and importance of the Belmont Park area, extensive research was conducted to examine the possible historic nature of the Mission Beach Boardwalk (Ocean Front Walk). The boardwalk was identified as eligible for listing in the NRHP in 1997 (P-37-016522). The City of San Diego has not yet designated the resource and it is not listed in any of the registers (local, State, national), but it has been deemed eligible for designation by the City of San Diego. Evidence of the 2016 restoration project implemented by the City of San Diego in accordance with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Reconstruction was documented in Appendix C. The only structures encountered within the project site during the pedestrian survey were modern fiberglass and metal-pole lifeguard towers.

The 100-foot survey buffer contains three historic houses that were deemed non-significant (P-37-040107, P-37-040108, P-37-040109). P-37-020909, the Belmont Amusement Park Plunge and roller coaster, is a resource that has been designated locally by the Historic Resource Board as Resource 89 (Plunge) and 90 (roller coaster). Only the Plunge falls within the 100-foot survey buffer for this project.

As such, no new resources were encountered on the Mission Beach survey area.

4.5 Ocean Beach – Pier

The survey of the Ocean Beach – Pier survey area was conducted on June 27, 2023. This project site is south and adjacent to the Ocean Beach – Dog Beach project site. The survey included the beach area and sandside grass lots at the western end of Saratoga Avenue. This area overlaps the mapped Beach Cottage Community Plan Area or Ocean Beach Cottage Emerging Historical District boundaries (P-37-029025); a locally designated district by the City of San Diego's Historic Resources Board, as Resource No. 442. A second resource, the Ocean Beach Pier (HRB# 1500) is located in the buffer area for this survey area. The survey area did not identify any structures or elements of the built environment that would qualify for historic designation within the project area. The only structures in this area are modern fiberglass and metal-pole lifeguard towers.

As the survey continued south, a building (lifeguard station) was encountered within the survey area at the western end of Santa Monica Avenue. Extensive post-survey research revealed that while the building is prominent and possibly of historical importance to the area, it was constructed in 1980 and 1981, making it ineligible for historical status consideration. An adjacent monument (cast metal statue) honoring lifeguards in the area was installed within the last 20 years, also making it ineligible for historic consideration.

The survey covered the asphalt parking lot in the southernmost portion of the survey area and the beach adjacent to it. The only other structures encountered were modern fiberglass and metal-pole lifeguard towers. Ground visibility throughout this section of the Ocean Beach – Pier project site was very high, at or near 100 percent in most areas.

Along the southern 100-foot survey buffer, resource P-37-36014/CA-SDI-21939 was identified; however, this was discovered under a paved road and removed during construction monitoring.

The Ocean Beach Pier is located within the buffer area for the Ocean Beach – Pier project site. It was constructed in 1966, and was designated by the City of San Diego under criterion A because it is a special element of the historical and economic development of the Ocean Beach Community and the City as a whole. In addition, it was designated under criterion C because it is a good example of the fishing pier typology.

Other than the mapped boundary of the Beach Cottage Community Plan Area or Ocean Beach Cottage Emerging Historical District (P-37-029025), and the Ocean Beach Pier, no historical resources were encountered during the pedestrian survey on the Ocean Beach – Pier survey area. The Ocean Beach Cottage Emerging Historical District boundaries are within the project site; however, no structures are present in that area. Structures are present within the buffer area and would be avoided. The Ocean Beach Pier is located within the buffer area and also would be avoided. Therefore, no impacts would occur with implementation of the project.

4.6 Sunset Cliffs

The Sunset Cliffs project site consisted of a very narrow (less than 2 meters) strip of surface area alongside of, and sometimes crossing into, Sunset Cliffs Boulevard in the Ocean Beach/Point Loma area. A buffer area adjacent to the project site was included in the survey. The pedestrian survey was conducted on July 10, 2023, and revealed a near 100 percent ground visibility in most places, with some roadside landscaping accounting for some small, localized areas of more limited visibility. The very narrow survey corridor crosses the mapped boundaries of three previously recorded sites (P-37-011913/CA-SDI-11913/H, P-37-011916/CA-SDI-11916, P-37-024617/CA-SDI-16301) and the 100-foot survey buffer intersects with eight previously recorded sites (P-37-011912/CA-SDI-11912/H, P-37-011914/CA-SDI-11914, P-37-011915/CA-SDI-11915H, P-37-011917/CA-SDI-11917, P-37-016217, P-37-016218/CA-SDI-18605, P-37-027750/CA-SDI-18013, and P-37-032117/CA-SDI-20351). However, the mapped boundaries that the survey area crosses represent approximate or possibly subsurface site extensions which are no longer visible

due to the grading and paving of Sunset Cliffs Boulevard and as such, no resources were encountered during the survey. The survey area consisted of either paved over street/sidewalk areas, landscaped roadside vegetation, or heavily graded dirt walking areas next to the road.

Despite crossing eleven previously mapped site boundaries, no resources were encountered in the narrow, heavily impacted Sunset Cliffs survey area corridor.

While erosion issues in the area are well documented, and the project site itself may be impacted by erosional and deposition processes, the area within the project site survey corridor did not appear to show erosional issues due to the fact that much of the area was paved over and the areas that were not paved were usually directly adjacent to paved areas. There were some erosional issues noted in close proximity to the project site corridor and within the survey buffer along the western edge of Sunset Cliffs Boulevard just north of Hill Street. As indicated above, no resources were identified within the buffer area along Sunset Cliffs Boulevard which is likely due to the erosion that has occurred.

This page intentionally left blank.

Section 5 Interpretation of Resource Importance and Impact Identification

5.1 Resource Importance

5.1.1 Archaeological Resources

Although known archaeological sites and one district (Spindrift Archaeological District) are identified within some of the survey areas (La Jolla Shores and Sunset Cliffs), surveys for the CRMP Phase 1 were negative for the presence of archaeological resources. It should be noted that sites within the La Jolla Shores project site were identified during previous construction monitoring. Development in the area likely displaced or destroyed material from archaeological sites. Furthermore, environmental factors such as erosion have also displaced material such as those within the Sunset Cliffs survey area. There is still the potential for the presence of subsurface archaeological resources. Based on the prior analysis of resources within the project site and buffer area, subsurface components of resources P-37-000039/CA-SDI-39 (Spindrift Archaeological District) and P-37-031697/CA-SDI-20130 are significant pursuant to CEQA and the City's regulations.

5.1.2 Historical Resources

Known historical resources are identified within the La Jolla Shores, Mission Beach, Ocean Beach – Dog Beach, and Ocean Beach – Pier survey areas. In the La Jolla Shores survey area, two sidewalk stamps (P-37-034703) are located outside the La Jolla Shores project site, but within the survey area. Due to the poor condition (worn down lettering) of the stamp located on Camino Del Oro adjacent to the project site, it is not considered to be a significant historical resource but should continue to be preserved in accordance with the City's Municipal Code (SDMC) (Chapter 6, Article 2, Division 12, Section 62.1219). The Mission Beach Boardwalk (P-37-016522) is located within the Mission Beach APE and was determined eligible for listing by the City. In addition, it was identified as eligible for listing in the NRHP in 1997. To date, it has not been listed on the NRHP, CRHR, or the City's register. The Belmont Amusement Park Plunge (pool) and roller coaster (P-37-020909) are located within the 100-foot buffer area. P-37-020909 was designated by the City as Resource 89 (Plunge) and 90 (roller coaster). Therefore, it also is a historically significant resource. The rollercoaster is outside of the Mission Beach project site and survey buffer.

The Beach Cottage Community Plan Area or Ocean Beach Cottage Emerging Historical District boundaries (P-37-029025) is located within the Ocean Beach – Dog Beach and Ocean Beach – Pier APEs. It was designated by the City as Resource No. 442. Three historic addresses (P-37-040107, -040108, and -040109) were identified; however, they were determined to not be significant resources. The Ocean Beach Pier was designated as Resource No. 1500.

The survey identified that the Mission Beach Boardwalk (P-37-016522), Belmont Amusement Park Plunge (P-37-020909, City Resource No. 89), Ocean Beach Cottage Emerging Historical District

(P-37-029025, City Resource No. 442), and Ocean Beach Pier (City Resource No. 1500) are either eligible and/or listed historical resources. Therefore, they are considered significant resources.

5.1.3 Native American Heritage Resources

Harris contacted the NAHC on June 13, 2023, for a Sacred Lands File Search to determine whether sacred lands are present within the CRMP Phase 1 area. On July 7, 2023, the NAHC provided a positive response to the Sacred Lands File Search and recommended that the list of Tribes provided be contacted for more information. On August 11, 2023, all Tribal points of contact on the list provided by the NAHC were contacted by email and/or regular mail for any information they may have regarding sacred lands that may be present on the CRMP Phase 1 area. To date, four Tribes (Jamul, San Pasqual, Sycuan, and Viejas) have responded. Jamul and Viejas have requested additional information or to meet to discuss the CRMP Phase 1. Sycuan has concerns regarding old villages along the coastline and indigenous plants and species, and has requested additional time to provide a response. San Pasqual requested formal Assembly Bill 52 government-to-government consultation to have a voice in the development of measures to protect the project sites. In addition, they requested copies of any cultural report prepared for the CRMP Phase 1. Harris staff reached out to each of these Tribes providing the requested information and explaining the characteristics of the CRMP Phase 1. Tribal outreach documentation is provided in Confidential Appendix G, Sacred Lands Tribal Outreach.

P-37-000039/CA-SDI-39, a nearby site of Tribal cultural importance, is located outside of the project site but within the 100-foot survey buffer of the La Jolla Shores project site. It is a very large habitation site with multiple components and activity areas. It is known as the Spindrift Site (Mut kula xuy/Mut lah hoy ya). Although it is not located within the La Jolla Shores project site, the site form for P-37-031697/CA-SDI-20130 indicates that the currently mapped boundary was the assumed maximum probable extent of secondary deposits from the grading of nearby P-37-000039/CA-SDI-39, and therefore, any elements of the resource, if present, would be subsurface.

5.2 Impact Identification

Six project site locations were surveyed, and no new resources were identified. Known resources were identified during the background search; however, the Mission Beach Boardwalk (P-37-016522) was identified within the Mission Beach APE and is historically significant. None of the previously identified archaeological resources were relocated. Below is a description of each project site.

Pilot Project: Ocean Beach – Dog Beach. The only known resource identified during the background research for the Ocean Beach – Dog Beach site was the mapped Beach Cottage Community Plan Area boundaries (P-37-029025); however, no historic structures or archaeological resources were identified during the survey of the Ocean Beach – Dog Beach project site. Therefore, implementation of the Pilot Project at the Ocean Beach – Dog Beach project site would result in **no impacts**.

La Jolla Shores. One potentially historic object (flagpole – CRMP-1) was identified during the survey. The flagpole was evaluated and determined to be not significant. In addition, three known resources (P-37-031697/CA-SDI-20130, P-37-032274/CA-SDI-20455 and P-37-032275/CA-SDI-20456) were identified during the background search for the La Jolla Shores project site and four (P-37-000039/CA-SDI-39, P-37-031696/CA-SDI-20129, P-37-31720/CA-SDI-20151, and P-37-034703) were identified within the 100-foot survey buffer. No cultural resources were identified during the survey; however, subsurface components of these sites may be present. Therefore, implementation of the La Jolla Shores project will potentially result in **direct impacts** to these resources.

Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park. Both the park as a whole and the Tourmaline Street bathroom structure (CRMP-2) were evaluated for significance under local, state, and national criteria. Both were determined not significant. In addition, no cultural resources were identified. Therefore, implementation of the Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park project would result in **no impacts**.

Mission Beach. The Mission Beach project site survey consisted of the beach and Mission Beach Boardwalk to the west of Belmont Park. Because of the prominence and importance of the Belmont Park area, extensive research was conducted to examine the possible historic nature of the Mission Beach Boardwalk. The boardwalk was identified as eligible for listing in the NRHP in 1997 (P-37-016522); the City of San Diego has not yet designated the resource and it is not listed in any of the registers (local, State, national), but it has been deemed eligible for designation by the City of San Diego. Evidence of the 2016 restoration project implemented by the City of San Diego in accordance with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Reconstruction was documented in this report. The 100-foot survey buffer contains three historic houses that were deemed non-significant (P-37-040107, P-37-040108, P-37-040109). P-37-020909, the Belmont Amusement Park Plunge and roller coaster, is a resource that has been designated locally by the Historic Resource Board as Resource 89 (Plunge) and 90 (roller coaster). Only the Plunge falls within the 100-foot survey buffer for this project. No archaeological cultural resources were identified. Given the presence of the Mission Beach Boardwalk (Ocean Front Walk) within the project site, implementation of the Mission Beach project would result in **direct impacts** to this resource.

Ocean Beach – Pier. Three known resources were identified during the background research for the Ocean Beach – Pier survey area. The first historic resource was the mapped Beach Cottage Community Plan Area boundaries (P-37-029025); site P-37-36014/CA-SDI-21939 was previously recorded within the 100-foot survey buffer. According to the site record for P-37-36014/CA-SDI-21939, it was discovered under a paved road and removed during construction monitoring. Therefore, no historic structures or archaeological resources were identified during the survey of the Ocean Beach – Pier project site.

The Ocean Beach Pier is the second known historic resource. However, the resource is located within the buffer and will not be impacted by the project. As such, implementation of the Ocean Beach – Pier project would result in **no impacts**.

Sunset Cliffs. Eleven known resources were identified including three within the project site (P-37-011913/CA-SDI-11913/H, P-37-011916/CA-SDI-11916 and P-37-024617/CA-SDI-16301), and eight within the 100-foot survey buffer area (P-37-011912/CA-SDI-11912/H, P-37-011914/CA-SDI-11914, P-37-011915/CA-SDI-11915H, P-37-011917/CA-SDI-11917, P-37-016217, P-37-016218/CA-SDI-18605, P-37-27750/CA-SDI-18013, P-37-032117/CA-SDI-20351). No resources were identified during the survey; however, subsurface components of these sites may be present. Therefore, implementation of the Sunset Cliffs project will potentially result in **direct impacts** to these resources.

Section 6 Recommendations

Implementation of the CRMP Phase 1 would result in potential direct impacts to cultural resources and Tribal Cultural Resources at the La Jolla Shores and Sunset Cliffs project sites. Resources identified during the background check for the La Jolla Shores and Sunset Cliffs project sites were not relocated; however, subsurface components of these sites may be present. An Archaeological and Tribal Monitoring Program during ground disturbance shall be implemented for both the La Jolla Shores and Sunset Cliffs projects.

Implementation of the Mission Beach project, particularly the Perched Beach Design Option, would result in a substantial, direct, adverse change in the design and material of a historical resource (Mission Beach Boardwalk/Ocean Front Walk) and would result in the change of a character-defining feature of a NRHP-eligible resource. As such, mitigation in the form of demonstrating compliance with the City's Historical Resources Regulations of the City's Municipal Code (Historical Resources Regulations of the City's Municipal Code (SDMC Chapter 14, Article 3, Division 2) and the Historical Resources Guidelines of the City's Land Development Manual shall be required to implement avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures.

With implementation of measure MM CUL-1, impacts would be reduced to less than significant for historical resources. However, even after implementation of measure MM CUL-2, impacts would remain potentially significant and unavoidable for cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources, as it cannot be ensured that all potential impacts would be fully avoided or minimized.

Mitigation measures are described in the PEIR for this project.

This page intentionally left blank.

Section 7 References

Campbell, Leon G. 1977. "The Spanish Presidio in Alta California during the Mission Period 1769–1784." Journal of the West 16(4):63–77.

Carrico, Richard L. 1977. Archaeological/Historical Survey of the Oaks North Villa PRD/Bernardo Trails No. 5 Projects. Unpublished manuscript on file at the South Coastal Information Center.

Carrico, Richard L. 1986. "Before the Strangers: American Indians in San Diego at the Dawn of Contact." In The Impact of European Exploration and Settlement on Local Native Americans. San Diego: Cabrillo Historical Association. 5–12.

Case, Rob. 2011. Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the La Jolla Shores Life Guard Station, San Diego, California. On file with the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego.

Chartkoff, Joseph L., and Kerry Kona Chartkoff. 1984. The Archaeology of California. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Christenson, Lynne E. 1992. "The Late Prehistoric Yuman Settlement and Subsistence System: Coastal Adaptation." In Essays on the Prehistory of Maritime California. Terry L. Jones, ed. Davis: University of California, Davis, Center for Archaeological Research. 217–230.

City of San Diego. 1973a. Nomination of The Plunge. Accessed November 2024. https://sandiego.cfwebtools.com/search.cfm?local=true&res_id=14627&local_id=1&display=resource&key_id=366.

City of San Diego. 1973b. Nomination of the Belmont Roller Coaster. Accessed November 2024. https://sandiego.cfwebtools.com/search.cfm?local=true&res_id=15328&local_id=1&display=resource&key_id=369.

City of San Diego. 2012. Historical Resources Technical Report Guidelines and Regulations. Accessed November 2024. https://www.sandiego.gov/sites/default/files/legacy/planning/programs/historical/pdf/hrbreport.pdf.

City of San Diego. 2020. City of San Diego General Plan Land Use and Street System Map. September. Accessed November 2024. https://www.sandiego.gov/sites/default/files/lu2_general_plan_land_use_wstreetsystem_sept2020.pdf.

City of San Diego. 2022. California Environmental Quality Act Significance Determination Thresholds. Planning Department. Accessed November 2024. https://www.sandiego.gov/sites/default/files/september_2022_ceqa_thresholds_final.pdf.

City of San Diego. 2023a. "Restoration of Decorative Surfaces." In San Diego Municipal Code. Accessed November 2024. https://docs.sandiego.gov/municode/MuniCodeChapter06/Ch06Art02Division12.pdf.

City of San Diego 2023b. Nomination of the Ocean Beach Pier. Accessed November 2024. https://sandiego.cfwebtools.com/search.cfm?local=true&res_id=18643&local_id=1&display=resource&key_id=3856

City of San Diego. 2024. Land Development Code: Historical Resources Guidelines. Accessed November 2024. https://www.sandiego.gov/sites/default/files/ldmhistorical_dec2022.pdf.

Cline, Lora L. 1979. The Kwaaymii: Reflections on a Lost Culture. El Centro: Imperial Valley Museum.

Cline, Lora L. 1984. Just Before Sunset. Jacumba: J and L Enterprises.

Costo, Jeanette Henry. 1987. "The Sword and the Cross: The Missions of California." In The Missions of California: A Legacy of Genocide. Rupert Costo and Jeanette Henry Costo, eds. San Francisco: Indian Historian Press. 49–66.

County of San Diego. 2011. "Section 2.6 Geology and Soils." In San Diego County General Plan Update EIR. August 2011. Accessed November 2024. http://www.sandiegocounty.gov /pds/gpupdate/docs/BOS_Aug2011/EIR/FEIR_2.06_-_Geology_2011.pdf.

Davidson, Elizabeth. 2006. Department of Parks and Recreation Forms for CA-SDI-18013/P-37-027750. On file with the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego.

Dittmer, Frank and Juliette Meling. 2016. Department of Parks and Recreation Forms for CA-SDI-21939/P-37-036014. On file with the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego.

Donaldson, Wayne and Eileen Magno. 1997. California Department of Transportation Architectural Inventory/Evaluation Form (P-37-016522). On file with the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego.

Erlandson, Jon M., and Roger H. Colton. 1991. "An Archaeological Context for Early Holocene Studies on the California Coast." In Hunter-Gatherers of the Early Holocene Coastal California. Jon M. Erlandson and Roger H, Colton, eds. Los Angeles: University of California, Los Angeles, Institute of Archaeology. 1–10.

Gallegos, Dennis. 1995. Cultural Resource Phase I Boundary Test for the Jamul Shopping Center Project. Unpublished manuscript on file at the County of San Diego, Planning and Development Services.

Hale, Micah, Brad Comeau, Adrienne Dorrler, and Adam Giacinto. 2018. Cultural Resources Report for the Newland Sierra Project, San Diego County, California. Unpublished manuscript on file at the County of San Diego, Planning and Development Services.

Hector, Susan M. 2002. Sunset Cliffs Master Plan EIR, Updated Cultural Resources Impact Assessment. On file with the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego.

Jackson, Robert H., and Edward Castillo. 1995. Indians, Franciscans, and Spanish Colonization: The Impact of the Mission System on California Indians. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press.

Kaldenberg, Russell L. 1976. "Paleo-Technological Change at Rancho Park North, San Diego County, California." Master's thesis, San Diego State University.

Kraft, Jennifer. 2011. Department of Parks and Recreation Forms for CA-SDI-20351/P-37-032117. On file with the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego.

Kyle, Carolyn E., Rozana Phillips, and Dennis R. Gallegos. 1998. Cultural Resources Survey for the Coastal Erosion Projects. On file with the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego.

Masters, Patricia M., and Dennis R. Gallegos. 1997. "Environmental Change and Coastal Adaptations in San Diego County during the Middle Holocene." In Archaeology of the California Coast during the Middle Holocene. Jon Erlandson and Michael Glassow, eds. Los Angeles: University of California, Los Angeles, Institute of Archaeology. 11–22.

McCoy, Priscilla. 1999. Department of Parks and Recreation Forms. On file with the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego.

Moratto, Michael. 1984. California Archaeology. San Francisco: Academic Press.

Moriarty, James R. 1967. "Transitional Pre-Desert Phase in San Diego County, California." Science 155:553–556.

National Park Service (NPS). 1983. The Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualifications Standards. Accessed November 2024. https://www.doi.gov/pam/asset-management/historic-preservation/PQS.

NETR Online. 2023. Historic Aerials. Accessed November 2024. http://www.historicaerials.com.

NRCS (Natural Resources Conservation Service). 2023. National Water and Climate Center: WETS Table. Accessed November 2024. http://agacis.rcc-acis.org/.

Parker, Patricia L., and Thomas F. King. 1998. Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register, History and Education, National Register of Historic Places. 1990, revised 1992.

Phillips, George H. 1981. The Enduring Struggle: Indians in California History. San Francisco: Boyd and Fraser Publishing Company.

Pigniolo, Andrew R. 2009a. Department of Parks and Recreation Forms for CA-SDI-39/P-37-000039. On file with the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego.

Pigniolo, Andrew R. 2009b. Department of Parks and Recreation Forms for CA-SDI-20129/P-37-031696. On file with the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego.

Pigniolo, Andrew R. 2012. Department of Parks and Recreation Forms for CA-SDI-20130/P-37-031697. On file with the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego.

Pigniolo, Andrew R. 2013. Department of Parks and Recreation Forms for CA-SDI-20130/P-37-031697. On file with the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego.

Pigniolo, Andrew R., Jose "Pepe" Aguilar, Natalie J. Brodie, Spencer G. Bietz, and Frank R. Dittmer. 2009. Research and Testing at the La Jolla Shores Site (SDM-W-2) and the La Jolla Shores Extension Site (SDM-W-199) for the Residential Block 1J Underground

Utility District Project, La Jolla, California. On file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego.

Pigniolo, Andrew and Steven H. Briggs. 1990a. Department of Parks and Recreation Forms for CA-SDI-19113/P-37-011913. On file with the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego.

Pigniolo, Andrew and Steven H. Briggs. 1990b. Department of Parks and Recreation Forms for CA-SDI-19116/P-37-011916. On file with the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego.

Pigniolo, Andrew, and Steven H. Briggs. 1990c. Department of Parks and Recreation Forms for CA-SDI-19112H/P-37-011912. On file with the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego.

Pigniolo, Andrew, and Steven H. Briggs. 1990d. Department of Parks and Recreation Forms for CA-SDI-19114/P-37-011914. On file with the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego.

Pigniolo, Andrew, and Steven H. Briggs. 1990e. Department of Parks and Recreation Forms for CA-SDI-19115/P-37-011915. On file with the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego.

Pigniolo, Andrew, and Steven H. Briggs. 1990f. Department of Parks and Recreation Forms for CA-SDI-19117/P-37-011917. On file with the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego.

Ports, Kyle. 2020. Department of Parks and Recreation Forms for CA-SDI-39/P-37-000039. On file with the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego.

Robbins-Wade, Mary, Andrew Giletti, J. Meriweather, D. Linton, and L. Hoff. 2011. Department of Parks and Recreation Forms for CA-SDI-20130/P-37-031697. On file with the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego.

Rogers, Malcolm. 1926. A preliminary Survey of the La Jolla Finds. Manuscript on file at the San Diego Museum of Man.

Rogers, Malcolm.1939. San Diego Museum Papers No. 3. San Diego: San Diego Museum of Man.

Rogers, Malcolm.1966. Ancient Hunters of the Far West. San Diego: Copley Press.

Shipek, F.C. 1993. “Kumeyaay Plant Husbandry: Fire Water, and Erosion Management Systems.” In Before the Wilderness: Native American Environmental Management. Thomas C. Blackburn and Kat Anderson, eds. Menlo Park: Ballena Press. 78–388.

Stone, Ken. 2019. Historic Plunge Swimming Pool to Reopen July 4 at Belmont Park. Accessed November 2024. https://timesofsandiego.com/life/2019/07/03/historic-plunge-swimming-pool-to-reopen-july-4-at-belmont-park/.

Taylor, R.E., and Clement Meighan. 1978. Chronologies in New World Archaeology. New York: Academic Press.

True, Delbert. L. 1958. “An Early Complex in San Diego County, California.” American Antiquity 23(3):255–263.

True, Delbert. L.1966. “Archaeological Differentiation of Shoshonean and Yuman Speaking Groups in Southern California.” PhD. diss. University of California, Los Angeles.

True, Delbert. L.1970. Investigation of a Late Prehistoric Complex in the Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, San Diego County, California. Los Angeles: University of California, Los Angeles, Department of Anthropology, Archaeological Survey Monograph.

USDA (U.S. Department of Agriculture). 2023. Web Soil Survey of San Diego County Area, California. Accessed November 2024. https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx.

Wahoff, Tanya, and Christy Dolan. 2000. Environmental Assessment for the Rincon San Luiseño Band of Mission Indians, Rincon Casino. Unpublished manuscript on file at the County of San Diego, Planning and Development Services.

Wallace, William J. 1955. “A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology.” Southwestern Journal of Anthropology 11:214–230.

Wallace, William J. 1978. “Post-Pleistocene Archaeology, 9000–2000 B.C.” In Handbook of North American Indians. Vol. 8. Robert F. Heizer, ed. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution. 25–36.

Warren, Claude N., and D.L. True. 1961. UCLA Archaeological Annual Survey Reports, 1960–1961. Los Angeles: University of California, Los Angeles.

Warren, Claude N., D.L. True, and A. Eudy. 1961. “Early Gathering Complexes if Western San Diego County.” In University of California, Los Angeles, Archaeological Annual Survey Reports, 1960–1961. Los Angeles: University of California, Los Angeles.

Williams, Brian. 2010. Archaeological Monitoring for the SDG&E La Jolla DIV, EUG Relocation Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California. On file with the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego.

Zepeda-Herman, Carme, 2010. Department of Parks and Recreation Forms for P-37-0031697/CA-SDI-20130. On file with the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego.

Zepeda-Herman, Carmen, and Harry J. Price. 2014. Department of Parks and Recreation Forms for P-37-034703. On file with the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego.

This page intentionally left blank.

Section 8 List of Preparers and Persons and Organizations Contacted

The following persons participated in the preparation of this report:

Harris & Associates

Donna Beddow	Principal Investigator
Bobby Bolger	Archaeologist
Jasmine Alvarez-Ceja	Junior Archaeologist
Darin Neufeld	Director
Sydnie Margallo	Associate Project Manager

Red Tail Environmental

Clint Linton	Owner/Kumeyaay Native American Monitor

City of San Diego

Jordan Moore	Senior Planner
Zaira Marquez	Associate Planner

The following agencies and individuals were contacted:

Raymond Welch	Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Ralph Goff	Campo Band of Diegueño Mission Indians
Michael Garcia	Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert Pinto	Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Virgil Perez	Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Clint Linton	Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Rebecca Osuna	Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians
Erica Pinto	Jamul Indian Village
Lisa Cumper	Jamul Indian Village
Carmen Lucas	Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Javaughn Miller	La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada	La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians
Angela Elliott Santos	Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Theresa Hernandez	Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians
Allen Lawson	San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
John Flores	San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Cody Martinez	Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Kristie Orosco	Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Ernest Pingleton	Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Ray Teran	Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Appendix A. Resumes

This page intentionally left blank.

Appendix B. Figures

This page intentionally left blank.

Appendix C. Photographs

This page intentionally left blank.



Photograph 1: Ocean Beach – Dog Beach. Grass area southeast of Dog Beach.



Photograph 2: Ocean Beach – Dog Beach. Unpaved area between grass area and bike path.



Photograph 3: Ocean Beach – Dog Beach. Modern bathroom facility.



Photograph 4: La Jolla Shores. Dirt areas between landscaping.



Photograph 5: La Jolla Shores. Modern lifeguard station.



Photograph 6: La Jolla Shores. Modern children's play area with dedication plaque.



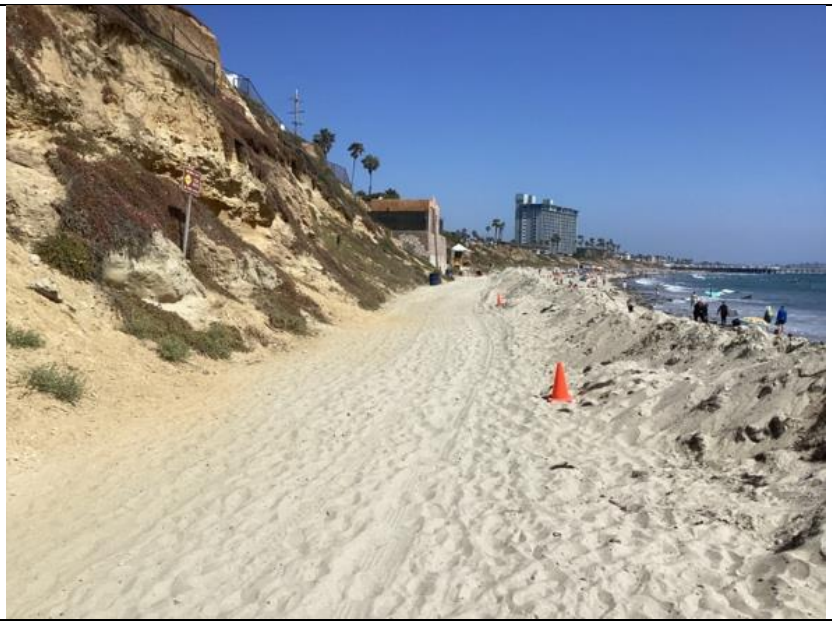
Photograph 7: La Jolla Shores. Flagpole.



Photograph 8: Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park. Undeveloped sloped area.



Photograph 9: Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park. Pipeline at bottom of undeveloped slope.



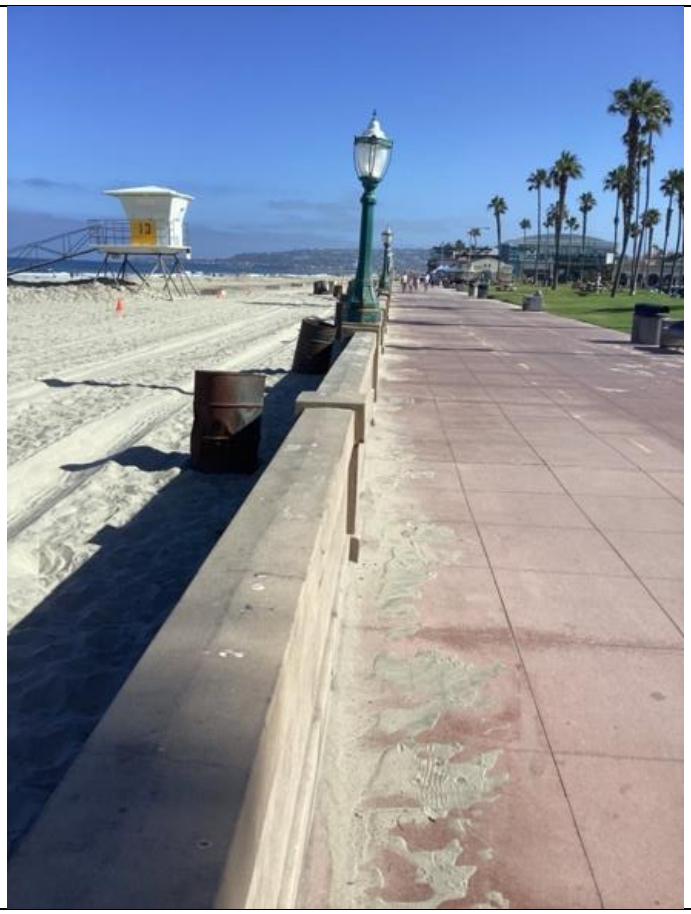
Photograph 10: Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park. Beach west of Tourmaline Street.



Photograph 11: Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park. Bathroom Facility.



Photograph 12: Pacific Beach – Tourmaline Surf Park. Bathroom Facility Murals.



Photograph 13: Mission Beach. Beach and boardwalk survey area.



Photograph 14: Mission Beach. Concrete stamp for 2016 expansion.



Photograph 15: Ocean Beach – Pier. Modern fiberglass and metal pole lifeguard tower.



Photograph 16: Ocean Beach – Pier. Modern lifeguard station constructed in 1980 & 1981.



Photograph 17: Ocean Beach – Pier. Public art, modern lifeguard statue.



Photograph 18: Sunset Cliffs. Beginning point of northern portion of survey area.



Photograph 19: Sunset Cliffs. Vegetation covering a portion of survey area.

Confidential Appendix D. CHRIS Background Data

Under Separate Cover – See Confidential Appendices

This page intentionally left blank.

Confidential Appendix E. DPR Forms

Under Separate Cover – See Confidential Appendices

This page intentionally left blank.

Confidential Appendix F. Confidential Maps

Under Separate Cover – See Confidential Appendices

This page intentionally left blank.

Confidential Appendix G. Sacred Lands Tribal Outreach

Under Separate Cover – See Confidential Appendices

This page intentionally left blank.