CULTURAL RESOURCES LETTER REPORT
CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSTRAINT ANALYSIS FOR THE
INTERSTATE 805/INTERSTATE 5 CORRIDOR STUDY
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:
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National Archaeological Data Base Information
Type of Study:  A review of information on file at the South Coastal Information Center
at San Diego State University and a windshield survey.
Area Covered:  The Interstate 805 corridor from the Sorrento Valley split south to the
Interstate 5 and Interstate 5 south of State Route 54 to the U.S./Mexico border.
Sites Previously Recorded (within or immediately adjacent to the corridors):  CA-SDI-
1010, CA-SDI-2040, CA-SDI-2723, CA-SDI-4513, CA-SDI-5019, CA-SDI-7701, CA-
SDI-12423, CA-SDI-12422, CA-SDI-12424, CA-SDI-12425, CA-SDI-12426, CA-SDI-
12427, CA-SDI-12430, CA-SDI-12434, CA-SDI-12435, CA-SDI-12557, CA-SDI-13003,
CA-SDI-13464
Isolates Previously Identified:  None
Site Newly Identified:  None
USGS Quadrangles:  Imperial Beach, National City, La Mesa, Pt. Loma, La Jolla, and
Del Mar 7.5'
Key Words:  Constraint analysis, generalized record search and windshield survey
conducted, provides recommendations for future work

Carolyn E. Kyle, RPA
Project Archaeologist

August 2004
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TITLE: Cultural Resource Constraint Analysis for the Interstate 805/Interstate 5 Corridor Study, San Diego, California

AUTHORS: Carolyn E. Kyle
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2495 Bartel Place
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DATE: August 2004

SOURCE OF COPIES: South Coastal Information Center
San Diego State University
4283 El Cajon Blvd., Suite 250
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ABSTRACT:

This study included a literature review and record search at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, and a windshield survey of the Interstate 5 (I-5) corridor between State Route 54 (SR 54) and State Route 905 (SR 905) and the Interstate 805 (I-805) corridor between the merge with I-5 and SR 905. The study was conducted in compliance with federal Section 106 and Caltrans guidelines. The proposed project is to widen these freeway corridors with new and managed lanes. Record search results identified few studies that were completed for the I-5 corridor and did not show any cultural resources recorded for the freeway. It appears that Claude Warren at the University of California, Los Angeles may have conducted surveys and perhaps significance testing during the 1960s for identified cultural resources for the I-5 corridor. However, this information is not on file at the SCIC at San Diego State University and the information was not located in time to include it in this study. The information may have been published in UCLA archaeological documents.

SCIC information shows that a number of surveys were completed for I-805 during the 1970s and three for later improvements to the I-805/I-8 intersection, the I-805/Orange Avenue intersection, and the I-805/SR 905 intersections. Most of the impacts to cultural resources from future projects may be to historic buildings which will need to be assessed for significance by an architectural historian. Recommendations for buildings constructed prior to 1930 include monitoring of surrounding areas which might contain subsurface deposits (i.e., privies, cisterns, trash deposits). A cluster of potentially significant sites have been identified adjacent to the I-5 corridor in southern San Diego County between the Palm Avenue interchange on the south and Main Street on the north. These sites include several that may be portions of the Native American village of La Punta/Chiapay.

A literature review, record search, and field survey will be necessary as each segment of the freeways is to be improved. Any archaeological sites that are identified will need to be tested to determine significance. Significant sites will need to be preserved or development impacts mitigated by completion of a data recovery program.
SECTION 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The current study, conducted in compliance with Caltrans District 11, Federal Section 106, Sandag, and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines, included a review of information on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University (Appendix A) and a windshield survey of the APE. The APE for the proposed improvements to the two freeways is show on Figures 1 and 2. The study area is located on the Imperial Beach, National City, La Mesa, Pt. Loma, La Jolla, and Del Mar, Calif. 7.5’ USGS topographic maps. The resume of Ms. Kyle is included as Appendix B.

1.2 PROPOSED PROJECT

The following project description and Table 1 were provided by Helix Environmental Planning, Inc. The Interstate (I-805) and Interstate (I-5) Corridor Study Project examined in an Environmental Constraints Report, of which this cultural resource study will be included, consists of three lane widening alternatives (3, 5, and 6) proposed by SANDAG and Caltrans for both the I-805 and the I-5. Overall the lane-widening alternatives would add a combination of general purpose lanes plus HOV lanes or managed lanes. General purpose lanes are considered the main through-lanes of a freeway providing lanes for all types of vehicles including cars, trucks, buses, motorcycles, etc. Managed lanes are described as dedicated lanes for one or more user groups that typically have a higher LOS during peak hours. Carpools, vanpools, and transit vehicles, as well as solo drivers who pay a fee typically use these lanes. HOV lanes are exclusive road or traffic lanes limited to HOV’s that typically have higher operating speeds and lower traffic volumes than freeway lanes. Vehicles that typically use HOV lanes include carpools, vanpools, buses, other multi-passenger vehicles, motorcycles and emergency vehicles.

The study area for the I-5 corridor is the segment of I-5 that traverses San Diego County (County) between the intersection with SR 54 and the SR 905 intersection; a distance of approximately 7 miles. Alternatives 3, 5, and 6 for the I-5 corridor would generally consist of a freeway that consists of eight general purpose lanes plus two HOV lanes. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) and new Right-of-Way (ROW) needed for construction are about the same for all three alternatives. There are slight differences
Figure 1-1  Regional Location of Study Area
between the alternatives due to different locations of Direct Access Ramps (DARs) for transit and carpools, the width of the medians and new lanes, and to the different locations of proposed lane widening along the freeway.

The study area for the I-805 corridor is the entire distance (approximately 32 miles) of the highway that traverses the County from the intersection with I-5 to the intersection of SR 905. In general, Alternatives 3 and 5 would consist of a freeway with eight freeway lanes plus four managed lanes (ML), and Alternative 6 would consist of a freeway with eight to ten freeway lanes plus four ML. The APE and ROW reflect the differences needed for constructing each alternative.

The proposed lane configurations for each corridor alternative are stated in Table 1. Table 1 also notes which alternatives would require HOV to HOV connectors and DARs for transit and carpools, as well as associated structures (bridges, ramps, over-crossings, undercrossings, etc.) that would need to be widened, rebuilt or built.

1.3 BACKGROUND - PREHISTORY

The earliest prehistoric sites of San Diego County have been identified as belonging to the San Dieguito Complex or Tradition. These people were initially believed to be big game hunters, however, additional research has provided information that shows these people to have been a hunting and gathering society. These people may have migrated into San Diego County as early as 10,000 years ago. Diagnostic artifacts associated with San Dieguito sites (Harris Site, CA-SDI-149, Rancho Park North Site CA-SDI-4391/SDM-W-49, Agua Hedionda Site CA-SDI-210, and Windsong Shores CA-SDI-10695 include scraper planes, choppers, scraping tools, crescentics, elongated bifacial knives, and leaf-shaped points (Warren 1966, 1967; Moriarty 1967; Kaldenberg 1982; Gallegos and Carrico 1984). This tool assemblage has also been called the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Bedwell 1970; Moratto 1984) and the Western Lithic Co-tradition (Davis et al. 1969). These early occupants used coastal and inland resources that included plants, animals, shellfish, and fish (Moriarty 1967; Kaldenberg 1982; Gallegos and Carrico 1984). Manos and metates found on San Dieguito sites suggest reliance on seed and vegetable foods. Debate continues as to whether these people, who occupied both inland and coastal areas, abandoned San Diego County circa 8,500 years ago (SDCAS 1987) or remained, adopting new tools and cultural activities.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEGMENT</th>
<th>PROPOSED Lanes</th>
<th>OTHER STRUCTURES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SR 905 to SR 54</td>
<td>8 F + 4 ML</td>
<td>Structures To Widen: Del Sol, Oray River Bridge, Main St UC, Naples St UC, Telegraph Cany UC, Sweetwater River Bridge and SR-54 Separation.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Structures To Rebuild: J St OC, Palm Ave OC, Orange Ave OC, Palomar St OC, H St OC and SR 54 Separation.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Structures to Build: New structures to serve Plaza Bonita DAR.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SR 54 to I-8</td>
<td>8 F + 4 ML</td>
<td>Structures To Widen: SR-54 Separation, Sweetwater Rd UC, Euclid Ave UC, Plaza Blvd UC, 8th St UC, Division St UC, 47th St UC, Market St On-ramp, Federal Blvd UC, Home Ave UC, Adams Ave On-ramp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Structures To Rebuild: E-54/N-805 Connector, Sweetwater Rd Off-ramp &amp; On-ramp, 22nd St Pedestrian Bridge, N805/43rd St Off-ramp OC &amp; 43rd St On-ramp OC/805, Logan Ave OC, Oceanview Blvd OC, Imperial Ave OC, Greenwood (SD Trolley) UC, Market St OC, Hilltop Dr OC, N-05/W-4 OC, Home Ave Off-ramp, W-94/N-805 Connector, Ralene St OC, 805/15 Separation OH, S-15 to S-805 OC, Landis St OC, University Ave OC, Lincoln Ave OC, Orange Ave OC, El Cajon Blvd OC, Meade Ave OC and Adam Ave OC. [ALT. 5 ONLY - Rebuild 16th St with DAR.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Structures To Build: Abutment retaining walls for 18th St OC and 94 Separation OH, W-94/S-805 OC. [ALT. 5 ONLY - Abutment retaining wall for Market St DAR.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission Valley Viaduct</td>
<td>8 F + 4 ML</td>
<td>Structures To Build: Elevated road structure over existing Viaduct, 84 feet wide x 4,200 feet long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-8 to I-5</td>
<td>8 F + 4 ML</td>
<td>Structures To Widen: Mission Center UC, Governor Dr UC, Rose Canyon OH, Mira Mesa OH, Carroll Canyon OH, Mira Mesa Blvd UC, Sorrento Valley UC and Los Peñasquitos Bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Structures To Rebuild: Murray Ridge OC, Kearny Villa Rd OC, SR-163 Separation, 163 E &amp; W Connector, Linda Vista Rd OC, Orbello St Pedestrian Oc, Balboa Ave OC, Clairemont Mesa OC, SR-52 Separation, Nobel Dr OC, La Jolla Village Dr OC and I-5 Separation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Structures To Build: Abutment retaining walls for East Gate Mall OC. DARs for Balboa Ave, Clairemont Mesa Blvd &amp; Nobel Dr.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Freeway-to-Freeway Direct HOV Connectors: 1-5-to-I-5 @ I-805 - North-to-North, South-to-South. I-805 @ SR-52 - West to North, South to East.</td>
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### I-805 CORRIDOR (con’t.)

#### Alternative 6

<table>
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<tr>
<th>SEGMENT</th>
<th>PROPOSED LANES</th>
<th>OTHER STRUCTURES</th>
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| SR 905 to Telegraph   | 8 F + 4 ML       | **Structures To Widen:** Otay River Bridge, Otay River Overflow Channel Bridge, J Street UC, J Street Channel, & Sweetwater Bridge.  
                      |                  | **Structures To Rebuild:** Palm Ave OC, Orange Ave OC, Palomar St OC and DAR.  
                      |                  | **Structures To Build:** Palomar Road DAR.  
| Telegraph to I-8      | 10 F + 4 ML      | **Structures To Widen:** Telegraph Canyon UC, Bonita Rd UC Sweetwater River Bridge, SR 54 Separation, Sweetwater Rd UC, Euclid Ave UC, Plaza Blvd UC, 8th Street UC, Division Street UC, 47th St UC, Market St On-ramp, Federal Blvd UC, Home Ave UC, 805/15 Sep OH.  
                      |                  | **Structures To Rebuild:** J St UC, H Street UC, SR 54 Connector, E54/N805 Connector, Sweetwater Rd Off-ramp and On-ramp, Grove St OC, 22nd St Pedestrian Bridge, 18th St UC, 16th St UC, 4th St UC, N805/43rd Street Off-ramp OC & 43rd Street On-ramp OC/N805, Logan Ave OC, Oceanview Blvd OC, Imperial Ave OC, Greenwood (San Diego Trolley) Under Pass, Market St OC, Hilltop Dr. OC, N805/W94 OC, Home Ave Off-ramp, Ralene/Tulip St OC, I-15 south to I-805 OC, Landis St UC, University Ave OC, Lincoln Ave OC, Orange Ave OC, El Cajon Blvd OC, Meade Ave OC, & Adams Ave OC.  
                      |                  | **Structures To Build:** Abutment retaining walls for SR 94 Sep OH, SR 94 W/I-805 S OC.  
                      |                  | **Realignments:** Imperial Ave/N805 Off-ramp, Market St/N805 Off-ramp and On-ramp, & I-805 N/SR 94 Connector.  
| Mission Valley Viaduct| 8 F + 4 ML       | **Structures To Build:** Elevated road structure over existing Viaduct, 84 feet wide x 4,200 feet long.  
| I-8 to I-5            | 10 F + 4 ML      | **Structures To Widen:** Mission Center UC, Governor Dr UC, Rose Canyon OH, Mira Mesa/Soledad Canyon OH, Mira Mesa Blvd UC, Sorrento Valley UC and Los Peñasquitos Bridge.  
                      |                  | **Structures To Rebuild:** Murray Ridge OC, Kearny Villa Rd OC, SR 163 Separation, SR 163 East Connection, SR 163 West Connection, Linda Vista Rd OC, Otello ST Pedestrian OC, Balboa Ave OC, Clairemont Mesa OC, SR 52 Separation, Nobel Dr OC, La Jolla Village Dr OC, East Gate Mall OC, and I-5 Separation.  
                      |                  | **Freeway-to-Freeway Direct HOV Connectors:** I-5 @ SR 54 - North to East, South to East, West to South & West to North; I-805 @ SR 54 - South to East, West to North, West to South, West to East & East to South; I-805 @ SR 94 - West to East, East to South & North to West; I-805 @ SR 163 - North to North & South to South; I-805 @ SR 52 - West to North and East to South.  

### I-5 CORRIDOR

#### Alternatives 3 & 5

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<th>SEGMENT</th>
<th>PROPOSED LANES</th>
<th>OTHER STRUCTURES</th>
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<tr>
<td>SR 905 to SR 54</td>
<td>8 F + 2 HOV</td>
<td><strong>Structures To Widen:</strong> Otay River Bridge, Otay River Overflow Bridge, J St UC, J St Channel,</td>
</tr>
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<td>SEGMENT</td>
<td>PROPOSED LANES</td>
<td>OTHER STRUCTURES</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 905 to SR 54</td>
<td>8 F + 2 HOV</td>
<td><strong>Structures To Rebuild:</strong> Coronado Ave OC, Palm Ave OC, SR 75 OC, SR 75/I-SN OC, L St OC, H St OC, F St Trolley, E St OC, NB On-Ramp/E St.</td>
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*Notes: F = General Purpose; HOV = High Occupancy Vehicle Lanes; ML = Managed Lanes; OC = Overcrossing; UC = Undercrossing; OH = Overhead*
Sites dating to this period that were located in transverse valleys and sheltered canyon have been identified by some researchers as the La Jolla Tradition (True 1959:225-263; Warren et al. 1961:1-108; Meighan 1954:215-227). True (1959), Warren (1961), and Meighan (1954) called these sites the Pauma Complex. Pauma Complex sites, which may express a more sedentary occupation, have been defined as having a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), no shellfish remains, great tool variety, with an emphasis on both gathering and hunting (True 1959; Warren 1961; Meighan 1954).

The La Jolla Tradition and Pauma Complex sites have been identified by Gallegos (1985) as coastal and inland manifestation of the same culture group. This hypothesis views the period from 10,000 years ago through approximately 1,300 years ago as the Early Period representing settlement by one culture group (San Dieguito/La Jolla) that is characterized by discrete modification of the artifact assemblage to respond to environmental changes and subsistence demands.

This period was not environmentally stable as illustrated by the siltation of coastal lagoons, depletion of lagoon resources (i.e., shellfish and fish), and the formation of San Diego Bay (Warren and Pavesic 1963; Miller 1966; Gallegos 1985; Masters 1988). Radiocarbon dates from sites adjacent to San Diego’s coastal lagoons indicate that large populations were supported by lagoon resources circa 6,000 years ago. These sites do not appear to have been occupied after 3,000 years ago to circa 1,300 years ago. This absence of prehistoric occupation coincides with siltation of coastal lagoons and depletion of resources (Warren and Pavesic 1963; Miller 1966; Gallegos 1985). Archaeological deposits dated to circa 2,000 years ago are located closer to San Diego Bay where shellfish were still abundant (Gallegos and Kyle 1988).

**Late Period**

By 2,000 years ago, Yuman speaking people occupied the Gila/Colorado River drainage (Moriarty 1969). Moriarty (1965, 1966) suggested a preceramic Yuman phase after his work at the Spindrift site in La Jolla. Based on a limited number of radiocarbon samples, Moriarty concluded that the preceramic Yumans occupied the San Diego coast circa 2,000 years ago, with ceramics having been introduced into San Diego County from the eastern deserts by circa 1,200 years ago. Yuman cultural traits may have been present in San Diego County before 2,000 years ago, however, Yuman influence is well documented after 1,200 years ago when the presence of small projectile points, pottery, Obsidian Butte
obsidian, and cremation of the dead. The interface between Early Period occupants and Yuman (Kumeyaay/Diegueño) is not well understood. These early occupants of San Diego County may have been assimilated by Yuman speakers or they may have been displaced.

REGIONAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

An abbreviated history of San Diego County is presented for the purpose of providing a background to facilitate a later discussion on the presence, chronological significance and historical relationship of resources within the project area. The history of San Diego county is commonly presented in terms of Spanish, Mexican and American political domination. A discussion of historic land use and occupation under periods of political rule is justified on the basis of characteristics associated with each period, when economic, political and social activities were influenced by the prevailing laws and customs. Certain themes are common to all periods, such as the development of transportation, settlement, and agriculture. A comprehensive account of public and privately owned land in California, that includes the discussion of laws, activities and events related to the development of the state, is provided by Robinson (1979).

The Spanish Period (1769-1821) represents: exploration; establishment of the San Diego Presidio, and the San Diego and San Luis Rey missions; the introduction of horses, cattle, and agricultural goods; and a new method of building construction and architectural style. Spanish influence actually went beyond the year 1821, when California became a part of Mexico, for the missions continued to operate as in the past and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained for a period of time.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) relates to the initial retention of Spanish laws and practices until shortly before secularization of the San Diego mission in 1834, over a decade after Spanish rule. Although several grants of land were made prior to 1834, after secularization, vast tracts of land were dispersed through land grants. Cattle ranching prevailed over agricultural activities and the development of the hide and tallow trade increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblo of San Diego was also established and transportation routes were expanded. The Mexican Period ended as a result of the Mexican-American War
The American Period (1848-Present) began when Mexico ceded California to the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. Terms of the Treaty brought about creation of the Lands Commission, in response to the Act of 1851 which was adopted as a means of validating land ownership throughout the state through settlement of land claims. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of legal costs and lack of sufficient evidence to prove title claims. Much of the land that once constituted the rancho holdings became available for settlement by emigrants to California. The influx of people to California and the San Diego region was the result of various factors, including the discovery of gold in the state; conclusion of the Civil War; availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act; and importance of the county as an agricultural area supported by the construction of connecting railways. The growth and decline of towns occurred in response to an increased population and the economic "boom and bust" in the late 1800s.

1.4 RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

Because of the type of study and the preliminary phase of this study, a complete literature review and record search was not conducted for the current study. Future development of proposed freeway alternatives will occur over a number of years. Lead agencies generally require a new literature review, record search, and field survey after five years has passed between studies. Additional studies will have been completed and new sites will have been recorded during that time. There is also the possibility that APE boundaries may change from those proposed currently. For that reason, information regarding recorded sites and studies completed within and immediately adjacent to the existing freeway corridors was obtained for the current study. The following discussion focuses on sites and studies that are located within or immediately adjacent to the two freeway corridors. Future studies will need a complete literature review and record search will need to be obtained as each phase of work is developed that includes recorded information within the APE.

Current information shows that no cultural resources have been recorded within or adjacent to the I-5 corridor between SR 905 and SR 54. Information on file at the SCIC does not show that any studies have been completed for the I-5 corridor. However, it appears that Claude Warren completed a survey and perhaps testing programs at cultural resources identified during the survey for the Interstate 5 corridor during the 1960s for the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). This information, including the location
of any cultural resources that were identified during the survey, is not on file at the SCIC and was not located in time to be included in this study.

SECTION 2
RESEARCH RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 RESEARCH RESULTS

Research for this project included examination of aerial photographs of the I-5 and I-805 corridors with the property right-of-way and the APE delineated on them and USGS quadrangle maps at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University showing recorded sites and previous studies along the two alignments, and a windshield survey of the project area. The record search information showed no previously recorded sites and no previous studies along the I-5 corridor between SR 905 and SR 54. However, it may be that Claude Warren at UCLA did complete a survey for the I-5 corridor and that UCLA may have tested cultural resources identified during the survey. The results of this study or these studies may have been published in UCLA journals but it was not located in time to be included in this study.

The majority of the studies completed within and immediately adjacent to the I-805 corridor were conducted prior to construction of the freeway alignment and for later intersection improvement projects. The Interstate System in California began in 1956 (Pryde 1992). I-5 was constructed prior to I-805. The initial surveys for the I-805 corridor were completed during the 1970s. Several freeway intersections along I-805 have been surveyed more recently for improvement projects. These include the I-805/I-8 interchange (Rosen 1987), the I-805/Orange Avenue interchange (Kyle 2000), and the I-805/SR 905 interchange (Kyle et al. 1996).

2.2 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

2.2.1 Criteria of Importance Significance

Evaluation of identified cultural resources will need to follow federal requirements as they pertain to determining resource eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Federal laws, procedures, and policies which affect cultural resources include:

To determine site significance through application of National Register criteria, several levels of potential significance which reflect different (although not necessarily mutually exclusive) values must be considered. As provided in 36CFR60.6 and 36CFR64:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; and

(a) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

(b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or

(c) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(d) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Site significance under criterion (d) should imply that substantive research potential is present and, therefore, the data from a specific site or locality can significantly enhance the body of knowledge about the prehistory of the region. Guidelines used to assess site significance include 36CFR60.6, 36CFR63, 36CFR800, and Guidelines for Level of Documentation…National Register (United State Government, Code of Federal Regulations).
2.2.2 Recommendations for Standing Structures

An examination of the aerial photographs of the two corridors shows that the majority of both alignments outside of the Caltrans right-of-way are heavily developed with residential and commercial developments. The proposed improvements will impact these existing developments. The fact that much of both freeway alignments have been graded and that much of the I-805 corridor has been surveyed suggests that major impacts resulting from completion of these projects will be to historic buildings. Federal regulations require that all buildings over 50 years of age must be assessed for significance by a qualified architectural historian. This will be a moving target for this project which probably will not be completed in one phase but in a number of phases over a number of years.

Mitigation measures for historic buildings that are determined to be significant can include:

1. **Preservation in Place**
   Federal Section 106 and CEQA requires that preservation in place be given first consideration as a mitigation measure. In most cases this is not financially feasible and alternative measures are adopted. Alternatives for mitigating impacts are offered below in order of preference.

2. **Documentation in place and removal and preservation at another location combined with archaeological monitoring.**
   a. Write a report providing a detailed historical analysis and architectural documentation of the building(s).
   b. Document the buildings and setting with archival standard black and white photography.
   c. Offer the buildings to the local jurisdiction for removal to another location for preservation. It may be in the interest the local agencies to obtain a place where a selective cross section of resources could be moved to and preserved as a heritage park to commemorate and interpret settlements in the area.
   d. If the buildings are removed or demolished, monitor for archaeology as described below.
   e. Provide copies of all resulting reports and photography to be archived at the public library and the San Diego Historical Society for curation and public access.
3. **Documentation in place and documentation of construction techniques through selected dismantling prior to demolition combined with archaeological monitoring.**
   a. Write a report providing a detailed historical analysis and architectural documentation of the building(s).
   b. Document the buildings and setting with archival standard black and white photography.
   c. Since the buildings will not be preserved, the construction methods used in their vernacular construction should be recorded. To accomplish this, building techniques should be documented through selected dismantling prior to demolition combined with archaeological monitoring. The construction methods used should be recorded through a combination of scale drawings and archival black and white photography.
   d. Monitor for archaeology as described below.
   e. Provide copies of the report and photographs to be archived at the public library and the San Diego Historical Society for public access.

Monitoring by a qualified archaeologist during removal of buildings and the surrounding areas of the building during construction grading constructed prior to 1930 is recommended. Subsurface historic material that might be present includes privies, cisterns, and trash deposits. If artifacts are found, grading should stop until the material can be evaluated for significance, following federal Section 106 and Caltrans guidelines.

**2.2.3 Recommendations for Archaeological Resources**

A complete literature review, record search, examination of historic maps, and field survey will be necessary as each phase of development occurs to provide information to determine if previously identified cultural resources are still present and to identify any sites that have not been previously identified. The field survey will need to visit the locations of previously recorded sites to determine if they have been destroyed or are still intact. In addition, many of the sites shown on the USGS quadrangle maps at the SCIC at San Diego State University are not in the correct location so site locations will need to be verified during the field surveys.

A cluster of potentially significant resources are located in and near the southern portion of the I-5 between the intersections with Palm Avenue on the south and Main Street on the north (Hector 2004). These resources include CA-SDI-5513, identified as a scatter of lithic artifacts; CA-SDI-7455/CA-SDI-11963, identified as the possible archaeological location of the Native American village of La Punta/Chiayp; and CA-SDI-13464, Loci A
through C. CA-SDI-13464 was recorded in 1993 and updated in 1997 to add additional site locations. The site, recorded as a historic and prehistoric resource, is also a possible location of the Indian village of La Punta/Chiayp. A testing program completed by Pigniolo in 1993 using backhoe trenches identified fire-affected rock at a depth of 120 cm in one of the trenches. Cultural material identified included fire-affected rock, shellfish remains, hammerstones, flaked stone tools, and other cultural material. An additional testing program at the site was completed in 1997 by Smith. There may be buried cultural resources in the Otay River Valley area.

Prior to any development, each archaeological cultural resource will need to be evaluated through testing programs to determine the importance under federal Section 106 and Caltrans guidelines. A mitigation program for cultural resources that are identified as significant will need to be completed prior to construction.

In general, mitigation of impacts/effects can be achieved through: 1) site avoidance and preservation of portions of, or the entire, site in a natural state using an open space easement or deed-restriction; 2) site avoidance through the use of an open space easement and preservation through capping the site with a layer of protective fill and the placement of shallow-rooted plants, roads, or parking lots on top of the fill; 3) a combination of the above measures; or 4) mitigation through data recovery. The preferred mitigation measure is avoidance. If avoidance of impacts/effects to significant cultural resources is not feasible, then mitigation through data recovery will be necessary.

If mitigation of impacts/effects takes the form of site preservation and avoidance, several steps must be taken to ensure that preservation is ensured. Any site that is proposed for preservation should be reviewed for the potential of indirect impacts that could make preservation infeasible. Generally, such impacts may include future freeway repair, development and improvements. To ensure site preservation, deed restrictions or covenants and/or open space easements must be established. The restrictions must state clearly which land uses are prohibited within the preserved area (i.e., trenching, landscaping using shallow-rooted plants, subsurface disruption, and other land form alterations). The managing agency must be held responsible for the preservation of cultural resources under its jurisdiction and should take every measure to ensure such preservation.
There may be instances in which it will not be feasible to preserve sites in a natural setting due to the proximity of development and the potential for secondary impacts. In this situation, the site should be capped for long-term preservation. Capping employs the use of a minimum of two inches of sand, white gravel, or construction fabric placed over the archaeological resource and covered with one to two feet of clean dirt (fill) to ensure long-term site protection. Placement of over 10 feet of fill may not be considered preservation, as the site may be too deeply buried to investigate at a later date. Fill soil should be planted using plants with shallow roots.
APPENDIX A

RECORD SEARCH REQUEST
CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM
SITE FILES RECORD SEARCH

Source of Request: Kyle Consulting
Date of Request: July 16, 2004
Date Request Received: July 16, 2004
Project Identification: I-805/I-5 Corridor
Search Radius: within project boundaries

() The South Coastal information Center historical files DO NOT show recorded -
prehistoric or historic site location(s) within the project boundaries, nor prehistoric site
location(s) within the specified radius of the project area.

(x) The South Coastal Information Center historical files DO show recorded prehistoric or
historic site location(s) within the project boundaries and/or prehistoric site location(s)
within the specified radius of the project area.

Historical Site Location(s) check: self Date: July 16, 2004
Archaeological (CA-SDI) and Primary (P-37) site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the
project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the
site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

Bibliographic Materials check: self Date: July 16, 2004
Project boundary maps have been reviewed. The bibliographic materials for reports within the
project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Map(s) check: self Date: July 16, 2004
The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and
copies have been included.

Historic Resources check: self Date: July 16, 2004
If there are historic resources within your project boundaries, information from the National
Register of Historic Properties, California Register, California State Landmarks, California Points
of Historic Interest, and other historic property lists, has been included. A map generated from
Geofinder, a historic database and mapping program, has been included.

HOURS: 4 COPIES: 83 RUSH: No

This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly Billing Statement.
APPENDIX B

RESUME
CAROLYN E. KYLE  
Kyle Consulting  
Cultural Resource Management  
2495 Bartel Place, San Diego, California 92123  
(858) 569-0534  

EDUCATION  
M.A. Anthropology, San Diego State University, 1988  
B.A. Anthropology, San Diego State University, 1983  

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS  
Register of Professional Archaeologists (formerly Society of Professional Archeologists)  
Society for American Archaeology  
Society for California Archaeology  
San Diego County Archaeological Society  

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE  

Kyle Consulting  
June 1998 to Present  
Ms. Kyle has completed cultural resource constraint studies for the Crossroads, Valley Center, North Bay, Escondido, Valley Center, and San Ysidro redevelopment areas, as well as constraint studies for the Otay River Valley and the San Diego River. Other projects include a cultural resource survey and archaeological monitoring for the Otay Water Treatment Plant; data recovery programs for a portion of CA-SDI-48, located within the Ballast Point Submarine Base, and for site CA-SDI-11424, located on Otay Mesa. These studies were completed in compliance with state, federal, County of San Diego, and City of San Diego guidelines.  

Ms. Kyle has completed work numerous cellular antenna sites in San Diego, Orange, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura counties. Ms. Kyle completed work on portions of the Level 3 fiberoptics alignment located in the states of California, Arizona, and Nevada. The Level 3 fiberoptics study included record searches, field surveys, and preparation of required documents and reports for each alignment in compliance with Section 106 and local guidelines. Review agencies for the fiberoptics project included State Office of Historic Preservation, Caltrans, the Bureau of Land Management, and various Cities and Counties.  

Gallegos & Associates  
October 1991 to June 1998  
Ms. Kyle, as senior archaeologist at Gallegos & Associates, completed a full range of cultural resource studies. Duties included preparation of research designs and supervision of projects with the authority to direct fieldwork and subcontract to appropriate research consultants, as well as preparation of a report of finding for each project.  

Projects completed in compliance with federal Section 106 guidelines include: a test of one prehistoric and two historic cultural resources for the Rancho del Oro Road/Highway 78 interchange project, surveys and testing programs for Camp Pendleton Housing, Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, North Torrey Pines Bridge, and State Route 905. The State Route 905 project included preparation of a testing program research design for a large habitation site and a management plan that set criteria for determination of Otay Mesa site types and provided recommendations for future work on Otay Mesa.  

Ms. Kyle served as Project Archaeologist for the following projects that were completed for Caltrans: the State Route 905 survey and test; survey and test programs for the Rancho del
Oro/Highway 78 interchange project and the Twin Oaks Valley Road/Highway 78 interchange project; and surveys for the North Torrey Pines Bridge widening project; and the Leucadia Boulevard/Interstate 5 interchange project. The cultural resources located within the proposed impact area of the Rancho del Oro Road/Highway 78 interchange project include a standing adobe and the location of a melted adobe.

Projects completed in compliance with City of San Diego and CEQA guidelines include surveys for the San Diego Bikeways project, the Tijuana Trolley Transport Pedestrian Path and Border Gate project in San Ysidro; a data recovery program for the East Mission Gorge Pump Station, a monitoring program for construction of the East Mission Gorge Force Main, surveys for Pipelines 2A and 4, test of three sites for the Kumeyaay Lake Campground, and a data recovery program of a prehistoric habitation site for the Remington Hills project in Otay Mesa.

Ms. Kyle has served as Project Archaeologist for a number of projects completed in compliance with the County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines. These projects include surveys for the proposed Valley Center Sewerage and Water Reclamation Facilities, the Pomerado Reclamation Plant, and the Julian Water Control Facilities; a testing program of two prehistoric and two historic resources for the proposed widening of Valley Center Road; and a data recovery program for the proposed Skyline Church project.

Ms. Kyle served as Project Archaeologist for a significance testing program of a prehistoric site located on property owned by the University of California at San Diego (UCSD). Ms. Kyle also assisted historian Roxana Phillips with a significance assessment of buildings associated with historic Camp Matthews, located within the campus.

Additional projects completed include: a study with Ms. Phillips of the Spanish Landing area for the Port of San Diego, a survey for the Vista Irrigation District Potable Water and Water Reclamation project, overview studies for the cities of Escondido and Lemon Grove, and a field survey for the widening of Carlsbad Boulevard.

**County of San Diego**

**February 1989 to October 1991**

Environmental Analyst for the Department of Planning and Land Use/Archaeological Specialist. Duties included initial review of submitted projects, determination of required environmental studies, review of submitted studies, and presentation of determination and subsequent findings to the County Board. Reviewed archaeology reports submitted by consultants in response to County determinations. Responsible for report review and recommendations for cultural resource work necessary for the proposed 22,000-acre Otay Ranch project.

**ERC Environmental and Energy Services Company**

**1985 to February 1989**

Project Archaeologist responsible for direction of cultural resource surveys, test excavations, and data recovery programs. Major projects include the data recovery program for Ballast Point, Batiquitos Ridge, Kuebler Ranch - Otay Mesa, San Diego Mission, and Westwood Valley. Responsible for direction of field and laboratory crews, coordination of artifact analysis, and principle author of reports of findings.

**Archaeological Consultant**

**1983 to 1985**

Archaeological consultant with various firms including WESTEC, RECON, RBR & Associates, and Brian F. Mooney & Associates. Positions for these firms included both laboratory and field crew member for: Johnson-Taylor Adobe, under the supervision of Dr. Susan Hector, RECON; Fieldstone Northview, Unit 4, Encinitas, under the supervision of Dennis Gallegos, WESTEC; data recovery program for a large prehistoric village at Sabre Springs, Poway, under the direction of Sean Cardenas, RBR & Associates.
Major Reports


2003 Cultural Resource Survey and Test for the Viejas Bridge Replacement Project. Prepared with Dayle Cheever, RECON for the County of San Diego and Caltrans.

2002 Cultural Resource Survey and Significance Test for the 76-Acre Jiles Ranch Project. Prepared for the County of San Diego.

2001 Cultural Resource Constraint Analysis for the Wetlands and Sedimentation Basin Sites, New and Alamo Rivers. Prepared for Imperial County, California.


2001 A Cultural Resource Inventory Update and Recommendations for the University of California at San Diego and Scripps Institution of Oceanography. Prepared for the University of California at San Diego.


2001 Cultural Resource Survey for the Chaffin Subdivisions Project. Prepared for the County of San Diego, California.

2000 Cultural Resource Constraint Study for the Escondido General Plan Update Project, Prepared for the City of Escondido, California.


1998 Cultural Resource Constraint Study for the Valley Center Sewer Moratorium EIR Project County of San Diego, California. Prepared for the County of San Diego.

1998 Cultural Resource Constraint Study for the Valley Center Sewer Moratorium EIR Project. Prepared for the County of San Diego, California.

1998  SR 905 Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation. Overview and testing program to identify and evaluate properties to determine National Register status of cultural resources within the proposed APE. Prepared for the City of San Diego and Caltrans.


1994  Historical/Archaeological Test for the Casa de Aguirre Adobe Site, City of San Diego, California. A test using mechanical and hand excavation to identify presence/absence of remains of the Casa de Aguirre adobe. Prepared for the City of San Diego.

1994  Cultural Resource Survey and Test for the California Department of Corrections, R. J. Donovan-II Correctional Facility Project, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. A literature review, record search, and 174-acre field survey that identified the presence of previously recorded site CA-SDI-8654. A subsequent significance test was completed for the portion of the site located within the project area. Prepared for the California Department of Corrections.

1993  Data Recovery Program for a Portion of Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-10148 East Mission Gorge Pump Station and Force Main, San Diego, California. A data recovery program to mitigate impacts to portions of CA-SDI-10148, identified as significant after construction was begun. Analysis of recovered artifacts identified a 2,000 year old milling tool kit. Prepared for the City of San Diego.


1993  Cultural Resource Survey and Test of Five Sites for the Otay Water District Central Area and Otay Mesa Interconnection Pipeline Alignments. A significance test that identified one significant and four not significant cultural resources. Prepared for the Otay Water District.

1993  A Constraint Study for the Otay Valley Regional Park FPA. This study included a literature review, record search, identification of constraints and opportunities, and recommendations for the proposed Otay Valley Regional Park.

1993  Historical/Archaeological Test Report for Sites CA-SDI-9775, CA-SDI-9775, CA-SDI-13187, and CA-SDI-13188 East County Square Development San Diego County, California. A significance test prepared for the County of San Diego.
1992  Historical/Archaeological Survey and Testing for CA-SDI-5352 and CA-SDI-12730, Otay Mesa, San Diego, California. A testing program for a 250-acre parcel on Otay Mesa.

1991  Six Thousand Years of Occupation at Batiquitos Ridge. Report involved excavation of a five percent phased sample inventory to provide mitigation of development impacts.

1990  Early Period Occupation at the Kuebler Ranch Site SDi-8654, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. A data recovery program for a 7,000 year old site on Otay Mesa prepared for the County of San Diego.

1989  Archaeological/Historical Survey and Test Report for One City Block, Downtown Oceanside Redevelopment Core Block Area, Oceanside, California. Prepared for the City of Oceanside, California.

1988  Cultural Resource Inventory and CEQA Test for Site Importance, Rancho Bernardo Lake Course. Inventory of 315 acres, identification and testing of ten prehistoric sites for the J. W. Colachis Company.

1988  Cultural Resource Survey and Testing Program for the East Mesa Detention Facility, San Diego California. Project involved the survey of 523 acres, the identification and testing of eight prehistoric and one historic site. Three of these sites were quarry localities on Otay Mesa. Report prepared for the County of San Diego.

1988  Five Thousand Years of Maritime Subsistence at Ballast Point Prehistoric Site SDi-48 (W-164), San Diego, California. Report involved the excavation of a 2.5 percent sample within a coastal shell midden site, dated from 6000 to 1500 years before present. Report prepared for the U.S. Navy.


1986  Archaeological Investigation at Westwood Valley, San Diego, California. Ten sites located within the Westwood Valley, Rancho Bernardo in San Diego, County.

PUBLICATIONS

Five Thousand Years of Maritime Subsistence at Ballast Point Prehistoric Site SDi-48 (W-164), San Diego, California. In press.

A 2,000 Year Old Milling Tool Kit from CA-SDI-10148, San Diego, California. In: Proceedings for California Archaeology, Vol. 8, 1995

An Overview of the Late Prehistoric Village in the Westwood Valley, Rancho Bernardo, California in Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS PRESENTED

"An Overview of the Ballast Point Data Recovery Program at Site SDi-48, San Diego, California." Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, City of Commerce, California.


“A 2,000 Year Old Tool Kit from CA-SDI-10148, San Diego California.” Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, Ventura, California.


REFERENCES

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