

**ADDENDUM TO:**  
**A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY**  
**AND PHASE II CULTURAL RESOURCES**  
**EVALUATION FOR THE OTAY BUSINESS**  
**PARK PROJECT**

**SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

**PDS2014-TM-5505R; Environmental Log No. PDS2014-ER-9319006WW;**  
**APN 648-070-21-00**

***Submitted to:***

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***Report Date: December 1, 2009***  
***Addendum Date: June 20, 2014; Revised August 22, 2014***

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- Report Date:** Cultural Resources Report Prepared September 15, 2006;  
Revised May 14, 2008; Revised July 22, 2009;  
Addendum June 20, 2014; Revised August 22, 2014
- Report Title:** Addendum To: A Phase I Archaeological Survey and  
Phase II Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Otay  
Business Park Project, San Diego County, California  
(PDS2014-TM-5505R; Environmental Log No.  
PDS2014-ER-9319006WW; APN 648-070-21-00)
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- USGS Quadrangle:** *Otay Mesa, California (7.5 minute)*
- Study Area:** 181.1 acres (161.6 acres on-site; 19.5 acres off-site)
- Key Words:** Archaeological reconnaissance; positive; sites SDI-8074,  
SDI-8075, SDI-8076, SDI-8077, SDI-8078, SDI-8079,  
SDI-8080, SDI-8081, SDI-8082, SDI-11,798, SDI-  
11,799/H, SDI-12,888/H, and SDI-17,962 through SDI-  
17,967; isolates P-37-027656 through P-37-027661;  
testing of prehistoric and multi-component sites; *Otay  
Mesa Quadrangle (7.5 minute)*; Otay Mesa; three  
significant resources.

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## **List of Acronyms**

APE	Area of Potential Effect
APN	Assessor’s Parcel Number
BFSA	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SDSU	San Diego State University
TM	Tentative Map
USACOE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

## **1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT**

In 2006, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted a cultural resources study for the Otay Business Park Project, situated southeast of Brown Field, south of the Lower Otay Reservoir, and along a portion of the International Border with Mexico, in San Diego County, California. Subsequent revisions to the report in 2008 and 2009 resulted in the final cultural resources report accepted by the County (Rosenberg and Smith 2009). In 2012, BFSA also produced a Section 106 report for review by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) because of federal permits required for project implementation. In 2014, the applicant revised the configuration of the project to incorporate the alignment of SR-11 on the northeast side of the project associated with the proposed new border crossing on the east side of the Otay Business Park Project. This addendum to the 2008-2009 final cultural resources report has been prepared to review the impacts associated with the revised plan and consider any impacts to cultural resources. The revised tentative map design is provided in Figure 2.0–3.

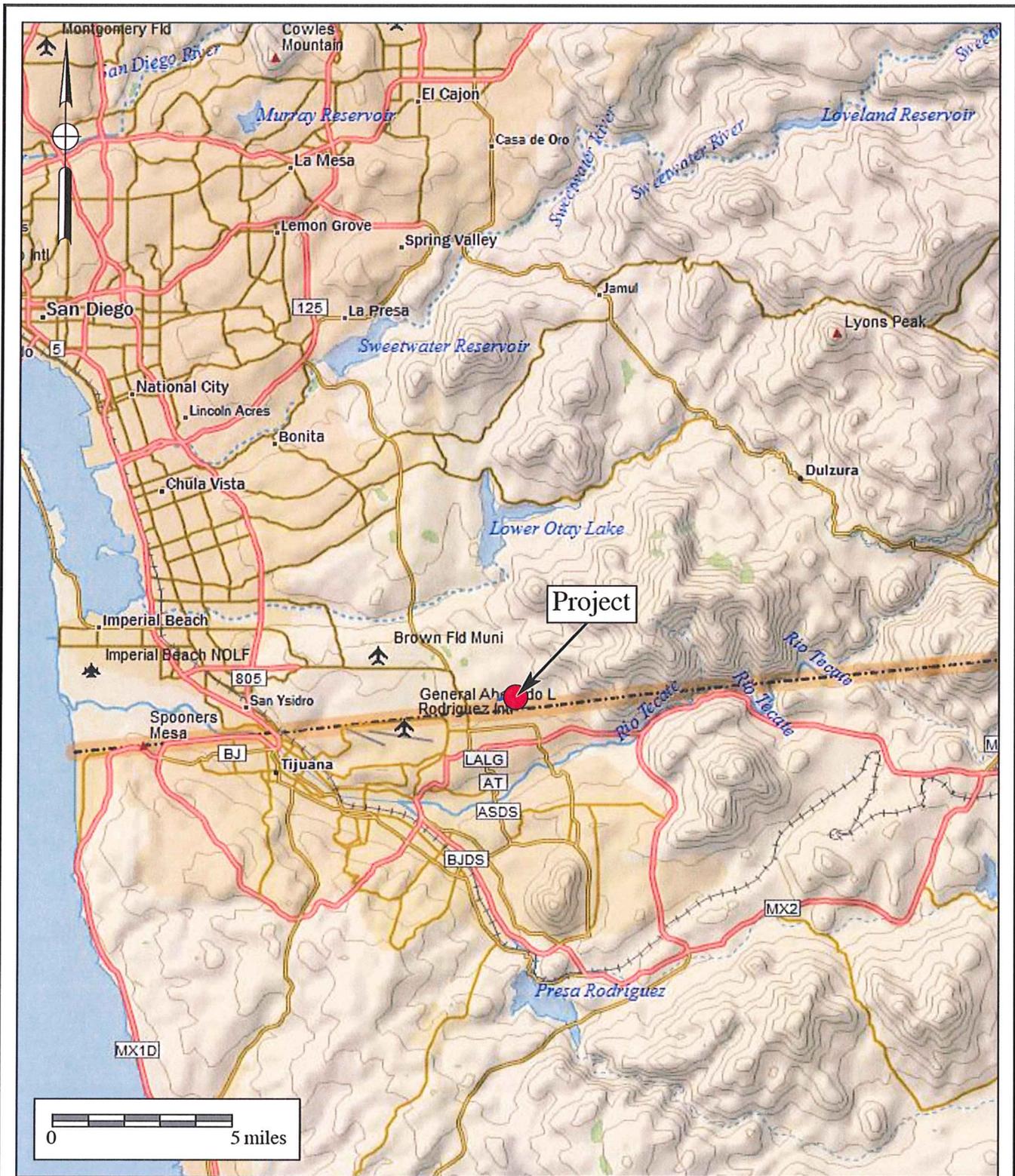
This addendum to the 2009 cultural resources report will include sections that require comment due to the change in design of the lot configuration. The sections of the 2009 report that relate to methodology, field results, and laboratory analysis will not be reviewed in this addendum because the information in these sections has not changed. As noted in Section 8.0 of this addendum, the revised project design will not add any new impacts to cultural resources. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is essentially the same in 2014 as it was when evaluated in 2009. The mitigation measures listed in the 2009 cultural resources report will remain as is without deviation. All appendices provided in the 2009 final cultural resources report will not be attached to this document, with the exception of the confidential maps appendix. The current project design with the cultural resources identified during previous studies is provided in the updated Appendix III: Confidential Maps.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

BFSA conducted an archaeological Phase I survey and records search and a Phase II testing and significance program for the Otay Business Park Project located in the East Otay Mesa Specific Plan area in San Diego County, California. The applicant for this project is Paragon Management Company, LLC. As part of the preparation of environmental review documents required by the County of San Diego, a cultural resources assessment was prepared to document the extent of cultural sites within the project and to evaluate the potential impacts to cultural sites associated with the planned development. The scope of work for this project included records searches, a field survey, and a testing and evaluation program for 13 prehistoric and multi-component sites. The Otay Business Park Project cultural resources study, which was completed in 2006 and revised in 2008 and 2009, was conducted according to regulations set forth by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 15064.5, the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and the County of San Diego's *Draft CEQA Process Guidance for Cultural Resources, Land Use and Environment Group* (revised July 27, 2006). In addition to the cultural resource guidelines listed above, the Phase II testing program was designed to determine significance according to the County of San Diego *Guidelines for Determining Significance, Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources* (September 26, 2006; Revised December 5, 2007).

The project site (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 648-070-21) is located north of the international border, approximately 0.5 mile east of Enrico Fermi Drive in East Otay Mesa, within an unincorporated section of San Diego County (Figure 2.0-1). Specifically, the project is located on the USGS *Otay Mesa, California 7.5-minute* topographic quadrangle in the southern ½ of Section 31, Township 18 South, Range 1 East (Figure 2.0-2). The total project area consists of 181.1 acres (161.6 acres on-site and 19.5 acres of off-site improvements, which will occur to the west and north; however, the off-site improvements previously planned for areas north of the project have been deleted because of the alignment of SR-11. The applicant proposes to subdivide the project into 59 industrial lots and will include a road network and off-site road and utility improvements (Figure 2.0-3). The entire property will be impacted by development. Off-site improvements will include grading for Siempre Viva Road, Airway Road, and Alta Road, all of which were evaluated in 2009. Currently, the project is characterized as disturbed grassland with various dirt roads and trails used by the United States Border Patrol and off-road enthusiasts, pedestrian traffic, and previous agricultural activities.

According to County of San Diego cultural resources guidelines, local Native American groups designated by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) must be consulted during the course of the project, which was completed as part of the 2009 cultural resources study. A representative of the Kumeyaay Nation, Clinton Linton, participated in the fieldwork program. This addendum to the 2008-2009 cultural resources report was prepared by Brian F. Smith, consulting archaeologist. Editing was provided by Elena Buckley and graphics were prepared by Tracy Stropes.



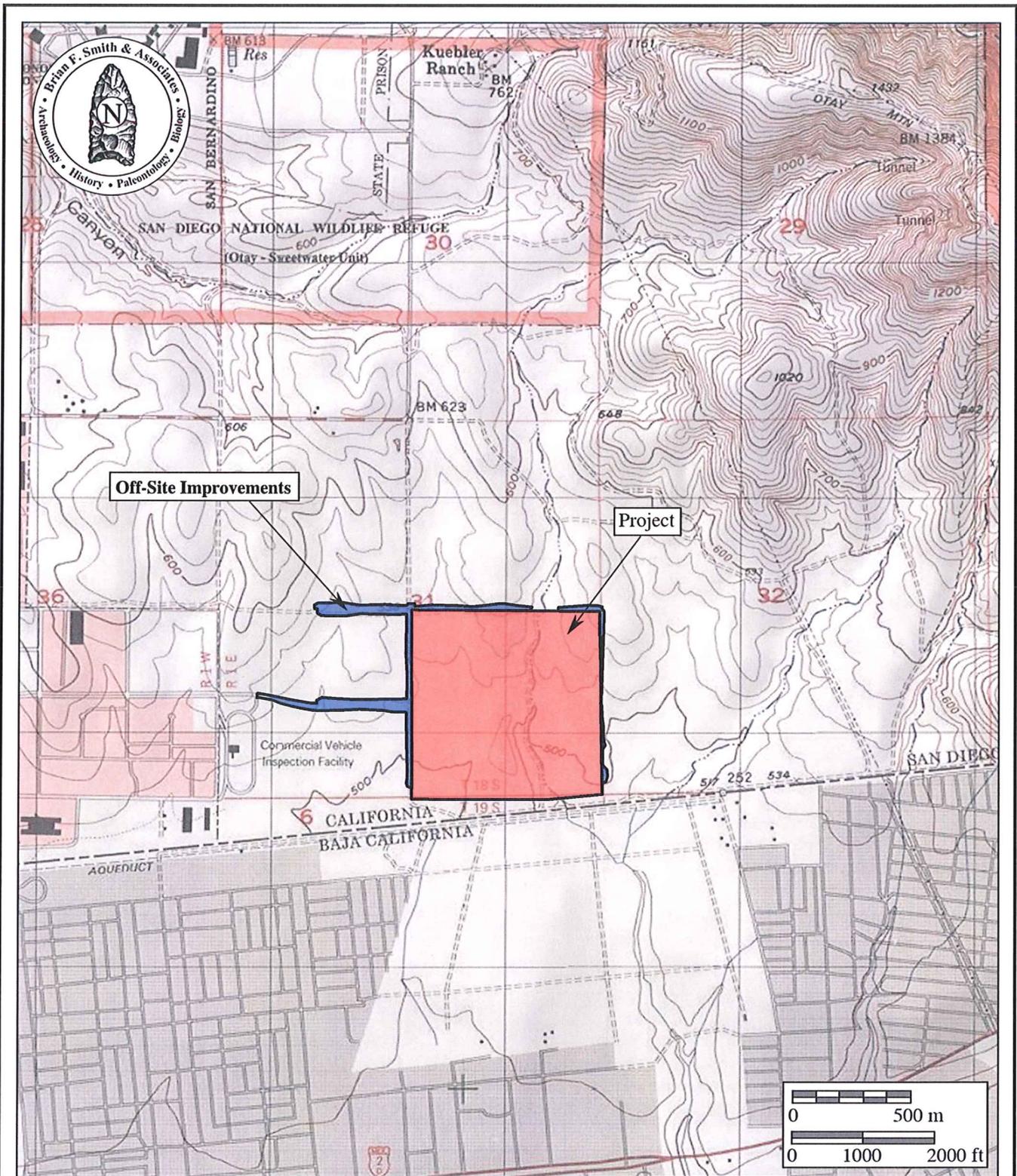
**Figure 2.0-1**

**General Location Map**

The Otay Business Park Project

DelAmore (1:250,000 series)





**Figure 2.0–2**

**Project Location Map**

The Otay Business Park Project

USGS *Otay Mesa* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)



**Figure 2.0-3**  
**Project Development Map**  
 The Otay Business Park Project

### **3.0 SETTING**

Refer to “A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Otay Business Park Project” prepared by BFSA in 2006 and revised in 2009 for the completed setting discussion of this project. The setting has not changed since the previous study, and therefore, that discussion will not be revised.

## **4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN**

Refer to “A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Otay Business Park Project” prepared by BFSA in 2006 and revised in 2009 for the completed research design discussion. No changes to the research design that was prepared and followed during the site evaluations are necessary.

## **5.0 METHODOLOGY**

Refer to “A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Otay Business Park Project” prepared by BFSa in 2006 and revised in 2009 for the completed presentation of the methodology section. No changes to the methodology discussion are necessary as part of this addendum report.

## **6.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS**

Refer to “A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Otay Business Park Project” prepared by BFSa in 2006 and revised in 2009 for the completed report of findings. This section discusses the 14 sites that are present on the project, or that will be encountered by off-site improvements. No additional field investigations have been completed as part of this addendum, so the report of findings section from the 2009 technical report will not be inserted into this document.

## **7.0 DISCUSSION**

Refer to “A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Otay Business Park Project” prepared by BFSA in 2006 and revised in 2009 for the completed discussion section. No changes to the discussion section are necessary as part of this addendum report.

## **8.0 SITE SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY AND IMPACT ANALYSIS**

The Otay Business Park cultural resources study was conducted to provide an inventory of archaeological sites within the project, to assess resources for significance, and to evaluate potential impacts represented by the planned development. As has been noted previously, the work conducted by BFSa at the Otay Business Park Project and off-site improvements area is one of several cultural resource studies for the property. The result of these studies has been the identification of 11 previously recorded resources (SDI-8074, SDI-8075, SDI-8076, SDI-8077, SDI-8078, SDI-8079, SDI-8080, SDI-8081, SDI-8082, SDI-11,798, and SDI-11,799/H) and the recording of 12 new resources (isolates P-37-027656 through P-37-027661 and SDI-17,962 through SDI-17,967) (Figure 8.0–1). Sites SDI-8076, SDI-8079, SDI-8080, and SDI-8082 were previously tested and found to be not significant according to CEQA and prevailing County of San Diego criteria during their respective testing programs. In addition, the six isolated artifacts were considered not significant and were not subjected to additional study. All of these resources have been registered at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) and site update forms have been prepared as necessary. The goal of the archaeological study is to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources associated with grading for development. The development plan for the revised Tentative Map PDS2014-TM-5505R (Revision No. 1) will include the following changes:

- The easternmost portion of the site, which occurs within areas planned by Caltrans as a border crossing facility, and/or for the future alignment of SR-11, will be subdivided for conveyance to Caltrans. Light industrial development is no longer proposed in the area planned for Caltrans acquisition.
- The segment of Airway Road between Alta Road and Siempre Viva Road will be eliminated as part of the project in order to ensure that all intersections on-site achieve Caltrans' required separation distance between intersections and freeway facilities.
- Internal lot configurations and roadways would be altered to facilitate SR-11 and the new border crossing facility, while providing for light industrial land uses on the remainder of the site.
- The proposed realignment of the drainage course through the site will be shifted to the west and outside of areas planned for acquisition by CalTrans.
- Unitization of proposed light industrial lots would be altered to accommodate necessary drainage and sewer facilities within the southern portions of the site.

**Figure 8.0–1**  
**Project Development Map With Cultural Resources**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

All other aspects of the project would remain generally consistent with the approved TM 5505. As a result of Revision No. 1 to TM 5505, the following changes would occur:

- Total developable lot area on-site would be reduced from 116.6 to 90.7 acres (or a reduction of 25.9 acres of developable light industrial area on-site).
- Approximately 43.12 acres of the site would be reserved for future acquisition by Caltrans for improvements/a right-of-way associated with the proposed border crossing facility and/or SR-11 freeway.
- Areas reserved for drainage/detention basins would be reduced from 19.63 to 8.52 acres.
- A lot reserved for the proposed sewer dump station would slightly increase in size from one acre to 1.06 acres.
- Areas devoted to roadways on-site would be reduced from approximately 25.4 to 18.2 acres (due in part to the elimination of development/roadways within the Caltrans acquisition area).

Minor changes are also proposed to the areas subject to physical impact as part of the project, although the overall impact limits would be substantially consistent with the limits of impact approved for TM 5505. All off-site improvements would be identical to what was required in association with TM 5505, except where off-site improvement requirements may be reduced or eliminated as a result of the reduction in planned light industrial intensity on-site.

Within the project boundaries and the off-site improvements area, 13 resources (SDI-8074, SDI-8075, SDI-8077, SDI-8078, SDI-8081, SDI-11,798, SDI-11,799/H, SDI-17,962, SDI-17,963, SDI-17,964, SDI-17,965, SDI-17,966/H, and SDI-17,967) were tested and evaluated during the 2009 study by BFSa in accordance with the guidelines of the County of San Diego and in compliance with CEQA. For the initial cultural resources inventory and evaluation process, as well as the current update review, the County of San Diego *Guidelines for Determining Significance, Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources* (September 26, 2006; Revised December 5, 2007) criteria were utilized as the foundation for resource evaluations. The significance guidelines synthesize both Section 15064.5 of CEQA and the County of San Diego's RPO criteria. The significance criteria used to evaluate the Otay Business Park sites is listed in Section 8.1. As instructed by the County of San Diego, the significance determinations are listed according to CEQA, RPO, and County of San Diego guidelines (Gail Wright, personal communication June 14, 2006).

The results of the evaluations are provided in the individual site reports found in the cultural resources technical report of 2009. That information is summarized below in Table 8.0–1. A total of three sites that were tested possess additional research potential

and are recommended as significant based upon CEQA and County of San Diego criteria. These three sites (SDI-8081, SDI-11,799/H, and SDI-17,963) may potentially provide data that would be applicable to numerous regionally important research topics and additional mitigation measures for impacts are recommended. A total of nine sites (SDI-8075, SDI-8077, SDI-8078, SDI-11,798, SDI-17,962, SDI-17,964, SDI-17,965, SDI-17,966/H, and SDI-17,967) and the prehistoric component of SDI-11,799/H do not possess additional research potential but did yield information during the testing program. These sites are recommended as significant (or of limited significance) based solely upon County of San Diego criteria, though they possess no further research potential. The remaining resource (SDI-8074) yielded no information and was therefore determined to be not significant according to either CEQA or County criteria.

One additional site (SDI-12,888/H) was recorded in close proximity to the off-site improvements area. The northern periphery of this site was subjected to survey and subsurface testing to determine if any elements of the site are present within the impact area. The current program determined that this site falls entirely outside of the proposed project boundaries. As the site itself was not subjected to testing and evaluation, no recommendations regarding the significance of SDI-12,888/H can be made at this time.

**Table 8.0-1**  
Evaluation Summary for Tested Cultural Resources

<b>Site</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Mitigation Required</b>
SDI-17,962	Significant (Limited)	Mitigation Complete
SDI-17,963	Significant	Yes
SDI-17,964	Significant (Limited)	Mitigation Complete
SDI-17,965	Significant (Limited)	Mitigation Complete
SDI-17,966/H	Significant (Limited)	Mitigation Complete
SDI-17,967	Significant (Limited)	Mitigation Complete
SDI-8074	Not Significant	No
SDI-8075	Significant (Limited)	Mitigation Complete
SDI-8076*	Not Significant	No
SDI-8077	Significant (Limited)	Mitigation Complete
SDI-8078	Significant (Limited)	Mitigation Complete
SDI-8079*	Not Significant	No
SDI-8080*	Not Significant	No
SDI-8081	Significant	Yes
SDI-8082*	Not Significant	No
SDI-11,798	Significant (Limited)	Mitigation Complete

Site	Evaluation	Mitigation Required
SDI-11,799/H	Significant – Historic Component Significant (Limited) – Prehistoric Component	Yes – Historic Component Mitigation Complete – Prehistoric Component
SDI-12,888/H**	N/A	No

\*Previously evaluated; not tested by BFSa as part of the current study.

\*\*Northern periphery of the site tested; no site components located. The tested area is determined to be outside of the site boundaries.

Based upon the information provided in the technical report, the following significance determinations were made for the resources within the project area that were tested as part of the current study.

**Table 8.0–2**  
Significance Determinations for Cultural Resources

Total Resources	Number of Resources	Significance
23	3*	Significant (CEQA & County)
	9**	Limited Significance (County)
	-	Significant (RPO)
	11***	Not Significant

\*Includes SDI-11,799/H Historic Component

\*\*Includes SDI-11,799/H Prehistoric Component

\*\*\*Includes six Isolates

Note: SDI-12,888/H not included since it is located outside of the APE.

Due to the lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts and/or features, no secure prehistoric cultural affiliation could be made for any resources found within the project area. The entire collection of prehistoric sites produced only a small amount of shell and bone, which is striking in comparison to many sites west of the Otay Business Park Project, where major occupations include noteworthy collections of shell and bone suitable for dating.

### 8.1 Evaluation Procedures

The cultural resources identified within the project were evaluated according to County of San Diego criteria, as stated previously. The characteristic consistently cited for most sites evaluated as “limited” significant was the ability of the resource to produce information during the testing program. However, only three of these sites (SDI-8081, SDI-11,799/H, and SDI-

17,963) are significant due to the potential of subsurface deposits to produce further information potentially applicable to numerous regionally important research topics. The prehistoric sites at the Otay Business Park Project are primarily temporary camps and limited-use areas associated with resource exploitation, although one of the sites (SDI-17,963) represents a slightly longer and more intense utilization of raw lithic materials. Historically, the project does contain evidence of a homestead structure and activities typical of agricultural and ranching activities at SDI-11,799/H.

*Determining the Significance of Impacts to Cultural Resources*

As part of the evaluation of resources at the Otay Business Park Project, the term “historical resources,” as described by CEQA, shall include the following:

- (1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by, the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
- (2) A resource included in the local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:
  - (A) Is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
  - (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
  - (C) 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; or
  - (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

- (4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code sections 5020.1(i) or 5024.1.

In addition, CEQA also states that impacts to a local community, ethnic, or social group must also be considered. If a resource is determined to be not important under these criteria, it is assumed that the resource cannot be significantly impacted and therefore, mitigating measures are not warranted. However, any resources found to be important according to these criteria must be assessed for project-related actions that could directly or indirectly impact such resources. Impacts that adversely affect important resources are considered to be significant impacts for which mitigating measures are warranted.

Resources within the project were also evaluated against the listing information included in the County of San Diego's RPO (2011). Sites that are considered to be regionally important may be eligible for RPO status. The criteria for RPO-eligible sites is as follows:

Significant Prehistoric or Historic Sites: Sites that provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, state, or federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to:

- (1) Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:
  - (a) Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register; or
  - (b) To which the Historic Resource ("H" Designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied; or
- (2) One-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources which contain a significant volume and range of data and materials; and
- (3) Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances which is either:
  - (a) Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s),

pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, or

- (b) Other formally designated and recognized sites which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

In addition to the CEQA and County RPO significance guidelines, the criteria set forth in the County of San Diego *Guidelines for Determining Significance, Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources* (December 5, 2007) have been included for further evaluation of significance:

1. Resources associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California or San Diego County's history and cultural heritage.
2. Resources associated with the lives of persons important to our past, including the history of San Diego County or its communities.
3. Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region (San Diego County), or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values.
4. Resources that have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.
5. Districts are a significant resource if they are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition, but collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture. A traditional cultural landscape is an example of a prehistoric district because the individual must be considered within the broader context of their association with one another.
6. RPO. Cultural resources must be evaluated for both CEQA, as outlined in criteria 1 through 4 above, and the RPO pursuant to Article II of the ordinance (for specific RPO definitions see the RPO criteria listed above).
7. If human remains are discovered, the county coroner shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendent, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains. A resource shall be considered significant if it contains any human remains interred outside of a formal cemetery.
8. Resources must retain enough of their historical character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated through the assessment of a cultural resource's attributes, and may include design, location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a

resource is proposed for eligibility (structural, architectural, artistic, historic location, archaeological site, historic district). Alterations over time to a resource, or historic changes in its use, may themselves have historical, cultural, or architectural significance.

### Traditional Cultural Properties

#### 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 project.

Also potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed Traditional Cultural Properties in discussions of cultural resource management (CRM) performed under federal auspices. According to Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. 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:

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 National Register 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.

**8.2 Discussion of Significance**

*8.2.1 Discussion of Individual Site Significance*

The testing program conducted at the Otay Business Park Project produced the information necessary to evaluate the resources according to the criteria presented in Section 8.1. The site evaluations were listed in the 2009 technical report appended to the Environmental Impact Report (EIR). For all of the sites that have been evaluated as significant, the basis for the finding was the potential of the site to provide information that would contribute to local and regional research issues related to the prehistoric occupation of the project sites (CEQA, Section 15064.5, Criterion D and County of San Diego *Guidelines for Determining Significance, Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources*, Criterion 4). None of the sites that were tested were found to qualify as important under any other criteria of CEQA or as regionally important, nor were any sites listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. No sites were listed on the California Register of Historical Places.

The sites were also reviewed in accordance with the County of San Diego RPO. While three of the tested sites are recommended as significant based upon CEQA and County of San Diego guidelines, none of these sites contain the range of artifacts or information potential that would elevate the sites to the status of RPO significance. None of the tested sites contained any evidence of artifacts of a religious or ceremonial nature.

The cultural resources within the Otay Business Park Project were evaluated on the basis of data gathered during the current investigation. Of the 13 sites tested and evaluated during the current project, three are recommended as significant based upon CEQA and County of San Diego guidelines, nine are recommended as “limited” significant based upon County of San Diego guidelines only, and one was evaluated as not significant under CEQA, County of San Diego, or RPO guidelines. An additional four resources were previously tested and evaluated as not significant prior to this project, and six isolated artifacts were discovered during the survey that were not considered significant resources. The cultural resources are listed according to their significance status in Table 8.2–1.

**Table 8.2–1**  
Significance Recommendations for Evaluated Sites

Significance Recommendation	Sites
Significant (CEQA and RPO)	-
Limited Significance (County)	SDI-17,962
	SDI-17,964
	SDI-17,965
	SDI-17,966/H
	SDI-17,967

Significance Recommendation	Sites
	SDI-8075
	SDI-8077
	SDI-8078
	SDI-11,798
	SDI-11,799/H Prehistoric Component
Significant (CEQA and County)	SDI-11,799/H Historic Component
	SDI-17,963
	SDI-8081
Not Significant	SDI-8074
	SDI-8076
	SDI-8079
	SDI-8080
	SDI-8082
	P-37-027656
	P-37-027657
	P-37-027658
	P-37-027659
	P-37-027660
P-37-027661	

**8.3 Assessment of Effects**

In order to assess the effects of the proposed Otay Business Park Project on cultural resources, a set of assumptions was used for the impact analysis:

- The limits of disturbance represented by the TM 5505 Revision No. 1 are generally the same as originally assessed, consisting of the grading of the entire property and off-site improvements for a portion of Siempre Viva Road.
- All impacts to cultural resources are assumed to be direct, particularly those resulting from grading. All direct impacts will result in the disturbance or removal of the resources.
- Cultural resources that border the proposed development and the off-site improvements will not be directly impacted.

The proposed project will impact 23 archaeological resources (17 sites, six isolates) within the Otay Business Park and off-site improvements boundaries. Impacts to the resources mentioned below will be fully mitigated by the measures that were previously recommended and

adopted for PDS2006-3100-5505.

1. Direct impacts from the development of the Otay Business Park Project:

- (A) **Direct Impacts to Three Sites Recommended as Significant Based Upon CEQA and County of San Diego Guidelines:** The following important sites would be directly affected by the grading and brushing of the project and the off-site improvements area. The first site is characterized as a long-term prehistoric lithic procurement and tool manufacturing and maintenance site, the second is characterized as a late nineteenth century historic homestead, and the third is characterized as a habitation locale. All of these sites contain subsurface deposits that represent significant research potential. Direct impacts to these sites would be significant. Potential impacts to these sites are considered significant.

**Table 8.3-1**  
Directly Impacted Significant Sites  
(CEQA and County of San Diego Criteria)

Sites		
SDI-8081	SDI-11,799/H Historic Component	SDI-17,963

- (B) **Direct Impacts to Nine Sites Recommended as Limited Significance Based Upon County of San Diego Guidelines:** Within the limits of grading and brushing for the proposed project and the off-site improvements area, nine resources will be impacted, which have been tested and recommended as containing limited significance. However, these sites do not possess additional research potential, and therefore will have been mitigated by the recording of testing data and the curation of all collected artifacts.

**Table 8.3–2**  
 Limited Significance Sites  
 (County of San Diego Criteria)

Sites		
SDI-17,962	SDI-17,964	SDI-17,965
SDI-17,966/H	SDI-17,967	SDI-8075
SDI-8077	SDI-8078	SDI-11,798
SDI-11,799/H Prehistoric Component		

(C) **Direct Impacts to 11 Non-Significant Resources:** Within the limits of grading and brushing for the proposed project and the off-site improvements area, 11 resources will be impacted that have been either currently or previously tested and recommended as not significant, or in the case of isolates, considered not significant by their unassociated nature. Impacts to these resources will not be significant.

**Table 8.3–3**  
 Directly Impacted Non-Significant Sites

Sites		
SDI-8074	SDI-8076	SDI-8079
SDI-8080	SDI-8082	P-37-027656
P-37-027657	P-37-027658	P-37-027659
P-37-027660		P-37-027661

*Summary of Impact Significance*

The area within the Otay Business Park Project and off-site improvements area will directly and completely impact 23 cultural resources (17 sites and six isolates). Three of these sites were evaluated as significant based upon CEQA and County of San Diego guidelines and are considered to have the potential to yield additional information; impacts to these sites are considered significant. These three significant sites are not RPO-significant. Nine sites to be impacted are considered to contain limited significance based upon County of San Diego guidelines, but are not considered to have additional research potential. Impacts to the remaining five sites and six isolates will not be significant. Impacts and significance recommendations are summarized in Table 8.3–4.

**Table 8.3–4**  
Summary of Impacts and Significance Recommendations

<b>Directly Impacted</b>	<b>Number of Sites</b>
Number of Significant (CEQA/County of San Diego) Resources Directly Impacted	3
Number of Limited Significance (County of San Diego) Resources Directly Impacted	9
Number of Non-Significant Resources Directly Impacted	11
<b>Total Number of Resources</b>	<b>23</b>

One additional site, SDI-12,888/H, is located in close proximity to the off-site improvements area boundary. The current program determined that this site is located entirely outside of the impact area, and as a result, will be excluded from all significance evaluations and impact discussions.

**8.4 Cumulative Impacts Analysis**

Cumulative impacts were addressed in the 2009 technical report and no changes to that study are necessary, as the limits of disturbance remain basically identical to the area addressed in the previous cultural resources study and EIR.

**8.5 Native American Heritage Resources/Traditional Cultural Properties**

No information has been obtained through Native American consultation or communication with the Native American monitor during fieldwork that any of the evaluated sites are culturally significant. No Traditional Cultural Properties are known to exist within the project area that currently serve religious or other community practices. During the current archaeological evaluation, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices. All prehistoric archaeological material consisted of common flaked stone and ground stone items, and those in very limited quantities.

## **9.0 MITIGATION MEASURES**

The proposed development of the Otay Business Park Project will impact 23 cultural resources, three of which have been recommended as significant (Figure 9.0–1), and nine that contain limited significance, as well as the prehistoric component of SDI-11,799/H). In the 2009 cultural resources study, and for this updated review, it is assumed that sites within the project boundaries or the off-site improvements area will be subjected to development impacts as a result of project approval. For the purpose of determining appropriate impact mitigation measures, these impacts to cultural resources will be considered on a project-wide basis. Any phasing of the project does not affect the net result of the eventual direct and indirect impacts to these cultural resources. Limited significance archaeological sites that have no additional research potential that will be impacted have been mitigated to a level below significant through the recordation of site data during testing and the submittal of collected artifacts for curation. Where significant archaeological sites with additional research potential are impacted, measures will be required to mitigate the potential impacts to a level below significant. No additional mitigation measures will be required for resources that have been determined to be not significant. In general, the mitigation of impacts to important archaeological sites may be achieved through avoidance (preservation) or data recovery. Because cultural resources are finite, avoidance and preservation are the preferred mitigation measures. Avoidance would require that cultural resources be set aside and preserved in open space easements.

Where avoidance is not feasible, mitigation impacts may be achieved through data recovery. For the three sites found to be significant resources, the determination of significance is rooted in the information potential represented by subsurface artifact and ecofact deposits. Therefore, the research potential of sites may be realized through data extraction by excavation and the analysis of artifacts and provenience information.

The applicant has determined that preservation is not feasible for the Otay Business Park Project, and has opted to request that the County of San Diego approve a data recovery program for the mitigation of impacts. The necessary treatment of cultural resources within the Otay Business Park Project is provided in Section 10.0, which lists the mitigation measures for significant cultural resources.

**Figure 9.0-1**  
**Cultural Resource Location Map**  
*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

## 9.1 Recommendations

In accordance with Section 15064.5 of CEQA and the guidelines of the County of San Diego, the sites evaluated as important in regards to research potential, and which will be adversely impacted, will require mitigation measures in the form of avoidance (preservation) and/or data recovery programs to reduce the significance of developmental impact. Preservation is the preferred method to reduce adverse impacts to significant cultural resources. In order to reduce impacts to a level below significant, those areas of the project that represent direct impacts could be redesigned to avoid significant sites, or data recovery programs will be necessary at those sites that are important and will be impacted, but cannot be preserved. Where preservation is not a feasible alternative from the applicant's position and data recovery is selected, the data recovery program must include adequate subsurface samples of significant cultural deposits to meet County of San Diego requirements. The general mitigation proposal is provided in Section 9.2, while specific project mitigation procedures are provided in Section 9.3, and site-specific mitigation measures are given in Section 10.0.

## 9.2 Proposed Mitigation Measures

The applicant has determined that preservation is not feasible, and that mitigation will be achieved through the implementation of a data recovery program. Proposed mitigation measures for the Otay Business Park Project are provided below, which are the same measures previously listed for PDS2006-3100-5505.

- **Mitigation Measure 1:** The mitigation of adverse impacts to the three significant sites (SDI-17,963, SDI-11,799/H, and a portion of SDI-8081) will be achieved through the implementation of a data recovery plan. Sites for which this type of mitigation program would be appropriate are those deemed significant for their research potential, but do not meet the significance level of an RPO-significant site. All sites identified as culturally significant and not preserved can be included in the excavation data recovery program. The data recovery program will include vertical and horizontal recordation of the sites and the curation of all collected materials. The data recovery program shall also include a Kumeyaay Native American monitor.
- **Mitigation Measure 2:** Because of the large number of cultural resources within the project and the fact that past uses or dense ground cover may have masked additional sites, all earth-disturbing activities within the Otay Business Park Project area and off-site improvements area shall be monitored by an archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor. The monitoring of earth-disturbing activities shall be conducted by one or more archaeologists and a Kumeyaay Native American monitor, as dictated by the size of the grading operation. All utility excavations, road grading, or brush removal must be coordinated with the archaeological monitor. Any known resources that are graded must be intensively monitored during grading to ensure that

any important features, isolates, or deposits are either recorded and collected or excavated. Should any resources be encountered during the monitoring of earth-disturbing activities and not previously recorded, the action will be temporarily halted or redirected to another area while the nature of the discovery is evaluated. Any resources that may be encountered will require testing to determine their significance. If the testing demonstrates that a resource is significant, then a data recovery program will be necessary.

- **Mitigation Measure 3:** Nine sites (SDI-8075, SDI-8077, SDI-8078, SDI-11,798, SDI-17,962, SDI-17,964, SDI-17,965, SDI-17,966/H, SDI-17,967, and SDI-11,799/H prehistoric component) have been determined to contain limited significance, but with no additional research potential. To reduce impacts to these resources to a level below significant, mitigation in the form of the recordation of information and curation of artifacts is recommended to exhaust all information associated with these sites. The recordation of information includes the data presented within the results of this report and on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation 523 cultural resource forms submitted to the SCIC. The curation of artifacts includes the legal transfer of all artifacts associated with the project to the San Diego Archaeological Center or another County-approved facility for permanent curatorial storage.
- **Mitigation Measure 4:** All archaeological mitigation work shall include the participation of a Kumeyaay Native American monitor. The Kumeyaay Native American monitor will coordinate with the project archaeologist and discuss any issues related to the Native American concerns about resources included in the mitigation program.

### 9.3 Project-Specific Mitigation Measures

The general categories of measures to mitigate potential impacts to cultural resources within the Otay Business Park Project are provided below.

- (A) **Mitigation of Impacts to Three Sites Recommended as Significant Based Upon CEQA and County of San Diego Guidelines:** Within the project and off-site improvements area sites have been tested and recommended as significant based upon criteria set forth in CEQA and County of San Diego guidelines. Mitigation measures recommended for the three significant sites are discussed in Section 10.0.

**Table 9.3–1**  
Recommended Mitigation for CEQA and County  
of San Diego-Significant Sites

Site	Recommended Mitigation
SDI-17,963	Data Recovery
SDI-11,799/H Historic Component	
SDI-8081	

**(B) Mitigation of Impacts to Non-Significant Resources:** The following 11 resources have been evaluated by CEQA, County of San Diego significance guidelines, and County of San Diego RPO criteria. All of these resources were evaluated as not significant, and no resource-specific mitigation measures are recommended.

**Table 9.3–2**  
Recommended Mitigation for Non-Significant Sites

Site	Recommended Mitigation
SDI-8074	No Mitigation Required
SDI-8076	
SDI-8079	
SDI-8080	
SDI-8082	
P-37-027656	
P-37-027657	
P-37-027658	
P-37-027659	
P-37-027660	
P-37-027661	

**(C) Mitigation of Impacts to Limited Significance Resources:** The following 10 resources have been tested and evaluated pursuant to both CEQA and County of San Diego RPO criteria. All of these resources were evaluated as having limited significance. To reduce impacts to these resources to a level below significant requires mitigation in the form of recordation of information and curation of artifacts to exhaust all information associated with these sites.

**Table 9.3–3**  
Recommended Mitigation for Limited Significance Sites

Site	Recommended Mitigation
SDI-8075	Mitigation Complete
SDI-8077	
SDI-8078	
SDI-11,798	
SDI-11,799/H Prehistoric Component	
SDI-17,962	
SDI-17,964	
SDI-17,965	
SDI-17,966/H	
SDI-17,967	

## **10.0 MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE OTAY BUSINESS PARK PROJECT**

The proposed development of the Otay Business Park Project will impact three archaeological sites evaluated as significant cultural resources based upon CEQA and County of San Diego guidelines. This status was identified in the 2009 cultural resources study and will remain the same for this update. In order to comply with the regulations of CEQA and County of San Diego guidelines for the treatment of cultural resources, a mitigation plan was developed and presented in the 2009 report. The mitigation plan for the project, which was listed as Section 10.0 of the 2009 technical report by BFSa, will not require any adjustment or modification due to the revision to the tentative map. The goal of this plan is the successful mitigation of impacts through data recovery. With the implementation of the Data Recovery Program at SDI-17,963, SDI-11,799/H (Historic Component), and SDI-8081, adverse impacts to significant cultural resources will be mitigated to a level below significant. Mitigation monitoring will be required during earth-disturbing activities for this project to identify any significant cultural resources that might be uncovered by grading.

**APPENDIX I**

**Archaeological Site Record and Update Forms**

*(See 2009 Report)*

**APPENDIX II**

**Archaeological Records Search Results**

*(See 2009 Report)*

**APPENDIX III**

**Confidential Maps**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**APPENDIX IV**

**Artifact Catalog**

*(See 2009 Report)*

**APPENDIX V**

**NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results**

*(See 2009 Report)*