

Appendix D1. Archaeological Resource Management Report

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Archaeological Resource Management Report for the Weld Boulevard Distribution Center Project, El Cajon, San Diego County, California

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NADB TITLE PAGE

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Report title:

Archaeological Resource Management Report for the Weld Boulevard Distribution Center Project, El Cajon, San Diego County, California

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Submitted to: City of El Cajon, Community Development Department
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USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: El Cajon

Acres: Approximately 31.5 acres

Keywords: Cultural Resource Survey, El Cajon, San Diego County, Bedrock Milling, Prehistoric

Newly Recorded Resources: n/a

Updated Site Records: CA-SDI-5049, CA-SDI-5051, CA-SDI-5052, Weld-Iso-1, Weld-Iso-2

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Weld Boulevard Distribution Center Project proposes to develop approximately 140,000 square feet of distribution warehouse space at the northwestern corner of Weld Boulevard and Cuyamaca Street in the City of El Cajon. On August 11, 2009, the City Council certified the Forester Creek Industrial Park Project Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (State Clearinghouse #2006011027), which included a General Plan amendment and Specific Plan 291 amendment related to the proposed development of an industrial park on the proposed project site. This Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) is part of an Addendum to the Forester Creek Industrial Park Project EIR prepared in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). It is assumed that an EIR Addendum is the appropriate CEQA document to prepare for the Weld Boulevard Distribution Center Project because only minor technical changes and additions would result from the revised project, the previously identified impacts would remain the same or be reduced, and no new impacts are anticipated to occur (CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15164).

ASM Affiliates (ASM) performed a Phase I cultural resources survey of the approximately 31.5-acre Weld Boulevard Distribution Center Project. The objective of the study was to relocate previously documented cultural resources and identify undocumented resources on the property. ASM cultural resources staff performed a records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), a Sacred Lands File Search, and a pedestrian survey of the property. This report summarizes the results of the cultural resources study, identifies potential resources, and proposes management recommendations for the cultural resources identified on the property.

The Project is in El Cajon, California. The Project is in Assessor's Parcel Number 76-023-00-100 and is shown on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' El Cajon quadrangle within an unsectioned portion of the El Cajon Mexican Land Grant within Township 15 South, Range 1 West. All of the improvement activities proposed as part of this Project will occur within the footprint of the existing disturbed parcel.

This report includes a literature and record search review, analysis of previously prepared reports and previously recorded cultural resources on the property and a 1-mile record search radius; the results of a pedestrian survey; and management recommendations.

The SCIC records search for the Project indicated that there are three previously recorded archaeological resources or historic properties located within the project area. One previously recorded archaeological resource and three built environment resources have been previously recorded within the 1-mi. radius records search area. The archaeological survey of the project area identified two of the three previously recorded resources and two new isolates within the project area.

The pedestrian survey was conducted by ASM on September 4, 2020. During the 2020 pedestrian survey, two of the previously identified sites were relocated. Subsequent cultural resources testing and evaluation of SDI-5051 and SDI-5052 was completed and determined that both sites lack subsurface integrity of deposits and produced a paucity of artifacts (please see Appendix D2 to the EIR Addendum). The project area has been disturbed due to grading, but intact deposits may still exist. It is recommended that all ground disturbing activity be monitored by a cultural resources monitor and a Native American monitor to avoid adverse impacts to potentially significant resources.

1. INTRODUCTION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Chestnut Properties (project applicant) is proposing the development of the proposed Weld Boulevard Distribution Center Project (project) on approximately 31.7 acres in the City of El Cajon, California. The project site is part of the Gillespie Field airport located directly east of the site and is owned by the County of San Diego (County). The City of El Cajon/City of Santee jurisdictional boundary coincides with the northern and northwestern project site property lines. The project site is bounded by industrial and residential land uses in the City of Santee to the north and northwest, respectively. The remainder of the site is bounded by land uses in the City of El Cajon, including the County Operations Facility to the southwest, Weld Boulevard to the south, Cuyamaca Street to the east, Prospect Avenue to the north, and a concrete-lined section of the Forester Creek channel to the northeast. The project site is relatively flat and was previously graded. Prior uses include a golf driving range and cement processing facility. Currently, the project site consists of disturbed open space.

In compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), an Addendum to the Forester Creek Industrial Park Project Environmental Impact Report (2009 EIR) is being prepared for the project. The 2009 EIR evaluated an industrial park project with approximately 463,000 square feet of industrial development. The project has since changed, and the current project proposes development of an approximately 142,000-square-foot distribution warehouse, office space, parking, and designated product pick-up and drop-off areas. The warehouse square footage would include space for an approximately 17,000-square-foot office to be at the southern end of the warehouse. The remainder of the project site would be developed with surface parking, which would contain approximately 967 total parking spaces, including designated spaces for associates, support staff, managers, personal vans, and warehouse delivery vans in the northern, eastern, and western outskirts of the project site. The project would also include a van loading area consisting of approximately 72 parking spaces directly west of the warehouse and a van staging area for approximately 72 vans next to the van loading area. There would be 15 dock-high doors (above grade) and a trailer and box truck loading area for approximately 13 vehicles north of the proposed warehouse. Access to the site would be via three driveways on Weld Boulevard—one across from Gillespie Way and two between the intersections of Gillespie Way and Cuyamaca Street.

The delivery station would operate 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, to support the delivery of packages to customer locations between 11:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. Delivery operations would consist of approximately 230 delivery vans loading and departing from the delivery station at a rate of 75 vans every 20 minutes in the morning (between 9:50 a.m. and 11:10 a.m.) and returning to the delivery station in the evening (between 7:10 p.m. and 9:10 p.m.). Approximately 21 line-haul trucks would deliver packages to the delivery station each night primarily between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m.

On August 11, 2009, the City Council certified the Forester Creek Industrial Park Project Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (State Clearinghouse #2006011027), which included a General Plan amendment and Specific Plan 291 amendment related to the proposed development of an industrial park on the proposed project site. The proposed development consisted of approximately 463,000 SF of multi-tenant industrial

space, combining light industrial use and warehouse uses. The General Plan amendment changed the land use designation of the project site from Open Space and Special Development Area 1 to Industrial Park. The amendment to Specific Plan 291 changed the land use designation of the project site from commercial use to warehousing and distribution.

This ARMR is part of an Addendum to the Forester Creek Industrial Park Project EIR prepared in compliance with CEQA. It is assumed that an EIR Addendum is the appropriate CEQA document to prepare for the Weld Boulevard Distribution Center Project because only minor technical changes and additions would result from the revised project, the previously identified impacts would remain the same or be reduced, and no new impacts are anticipated to occur (CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15164). The 2009 EIR addressed the impacts of a 463,000 SF industrial and warehouse development, while the current proposal is for an approximately 140,000 SF warehouse distribution center. The reduction in square footage is likely to result in a reduction in the project disturbance footprint and grading quantities, which are anticipated to decrease most environmental impacts compared to the 2009 project.

The Project may require the Army Corps of Engineers to take into account the effects of the Project on historic properties, defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object, listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The report was prepared by ASM Senior Archaeologist Amy Jordan, PhD, RPA. Dr. Jordan meets the Secretary of Interior Professional Qualifications Standards as an archaeologist.

PROJECT AREA

The Project is in El Cajon, California (Figure 1). The Project is in Assessor's Parcel Number 76-023-00-100 and is shown on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' El Cajon quadrangle within an unsectioned portion of the El Cajon Mexican Land Grant within Township 15 South, Range 1 West (Figure 2). All of the improvement activities proposed as part of this Project will occur within the footprint of the existing disturbed parcel.

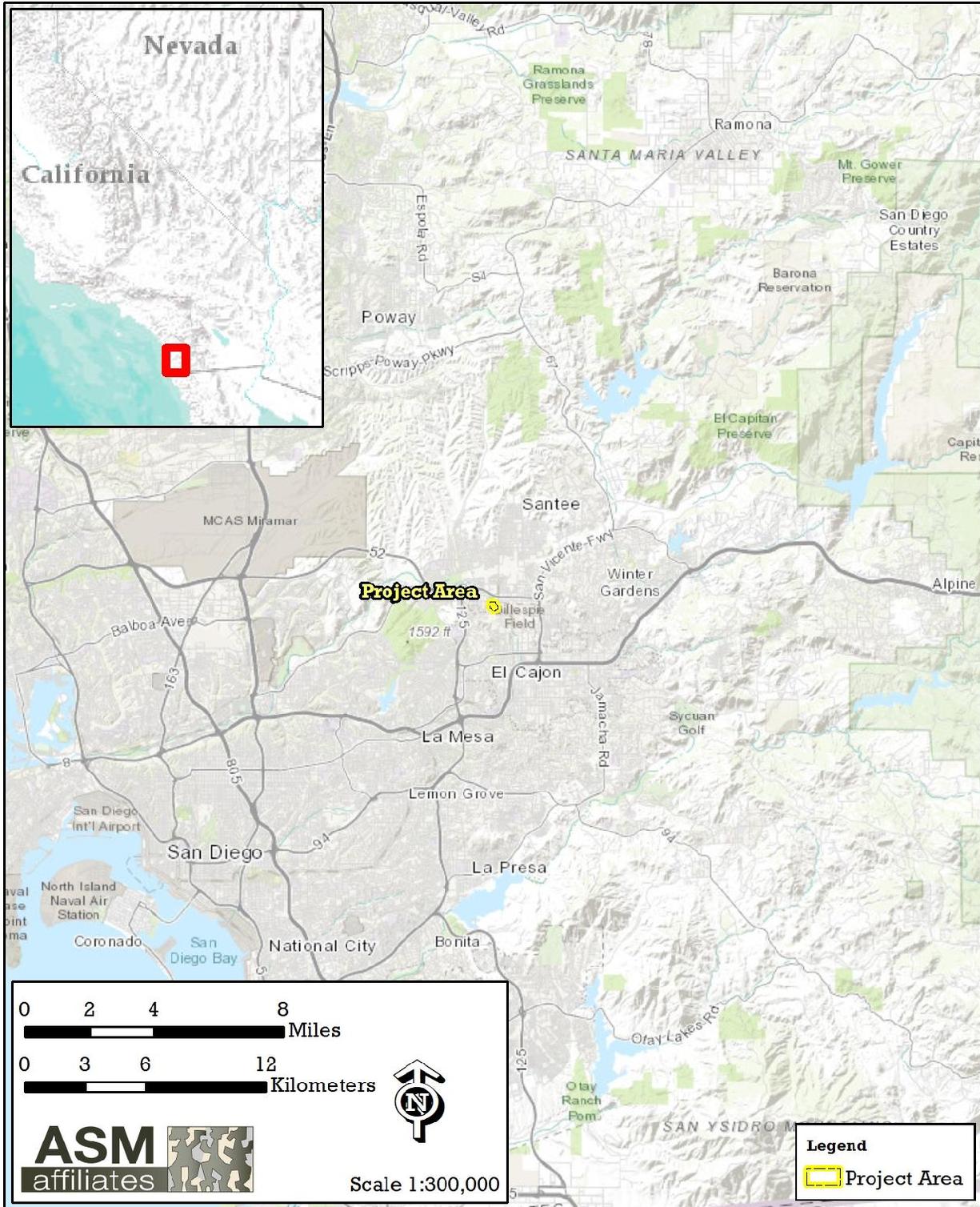


Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map.

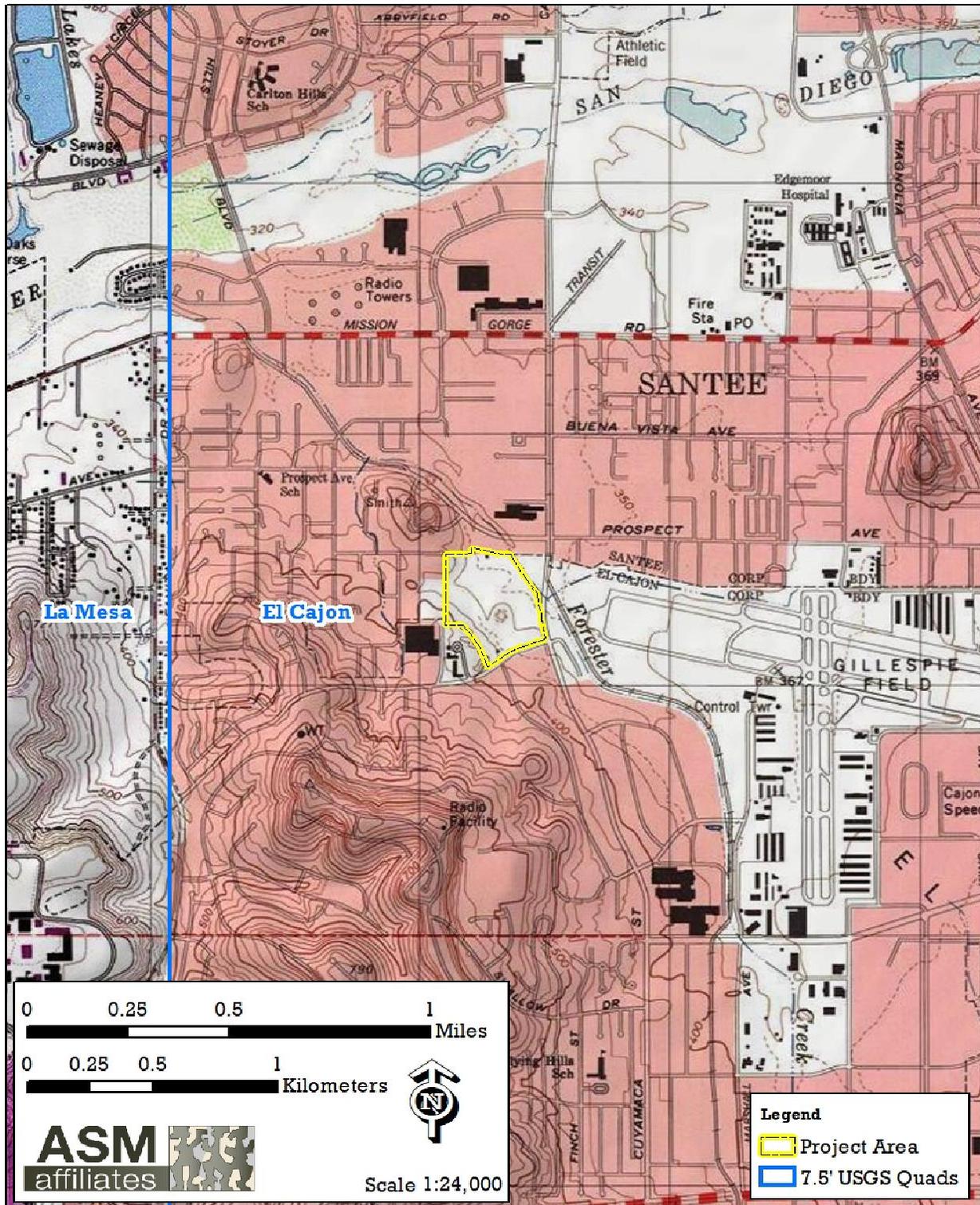


Figure 2. Project Location Map.

2. BACKGROUND

CURRENT PHYSICAL SETTING

The project area is in El Cajon, San Diego County, California. Land uses surrounding the project area consist of the small commercial airport Gillespie Field to the east, commercial and industrial development to the north and south, and residential development to the west. The project is bounded to the north by Prospect Avenue, to the east by Cuyamaca Street, to the south by Weld Boulevard, and to the west by residences and industrial development. A small distribution yard and paved parking lot currently exist in the southwest corner of the project area. Another small distribution yard border the north side of the project area. Forester Creek runs along the northeast corner of the project. The current vegetation cover is predominantly non-native grasses and the occasional tree.

CULTURAL SETTING

The prehistoric and historic cultural setting for the Project's region is briefly outlined below. For its wider context, see more detailed discussions of prehistoric archaeology (Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984), ethnography (Heizer 1978; Kroeber 1925), and history (Pourade 1960-1977; Pryde 2004).

Prehistoric Archaeology

The prehistory of San Diego County has most frequently been divided chronologically into three or four major periods. An Early Man stage, perhaps dating back tens of thousands of years, has been proposed, but no widely accepted evidence of human occupation of North America dating prior to about 12,000 B.C. has emerged. More generally accepted divisions include a Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene period (ca. 12,000-6000 B.C.), a Middle/Late Holocene period (ca. 6000 B.C.-A.D. 800), and a Late Prehistoric period (ca. A.D. 800-1769) (e.g., Erlandson and Colten 1991; Erlandson and Glassow 1997; Erlandson and Jones 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984).

For the Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene period (ca. 12,000-6000 B.C.), the earliest chronologically distinctive archaeological evidence is the Clovis pattern. Dated elsewhere in North America to around 11,500 B.C., Clovis assemblages are distinguished primarily by large fluted projectile points. At least three isolated fluted points have been reported within San Diego County. The most widely recognized archaeological pattern within this period is termed San Dieguito and has been dated from at least as early as 8500 B.C. to perhaps around 6000 B.C. Proposed characteristics to distinguish San Dieguito flaked lithic assemblages include large projectile points, bifaces, crescents, scraper planes, scrapers, hammers, and choppers. A key issue has concerned ground stone, which was originally suggested as having been absent from San Dieguito components but has subsequently been recognized as occurring infrequently within them. It was initially suggested that San Dieguito components, like other Paleo-Indian manifestations, represented the products of highly mobile groups that were organized as small bands and focused on the hunting of large game. However, in the absence of supporting faunal evidence, this interpretation has increasingly been called into question, and it has been suggested that the San Dieguito pattern represented a more generalized, Archaic-stage lifeway, rather than a true Paleo-Indian adaptation. A vigorous debate has continued for several decades concerning the relationship between the San Dieguito pattern and the La Jolla pattern that succeeded it and that may have also been contemporaneous with or even antecedent to it. The issue has been whether the two patterns represent the products of distinct ethnic groups and/or cultural traditions, or different functional aspects of the same people.

Archaeological evidence from the Middle/Late Holocene period (c. 6000 B.C.-A.D. 800) in the coastal San Diego region has been characterized as belonging to the Archaic stage, Millingstone horizon, Encinitas

tradition, or La Jolla pattern. Distinctive characteristics of the La Jolla pattern include extensive shell middens, portable ground stone metates and manos, crudely flaked cobble tools, occasional large expanding-stemmed projectile points (Pinto and Elko forms), and flexed human burials. Investigators have called attention to the apparent stability and conservatism of the La Jolla pattern throughout this long period.

A Late Prehistoric period (ca. A.D. 800-1769) in coastal San Diego County has been distinguished, primarily on the basis of three major innovations: the use of small projectile points, brownware pottery, and the practice of human cremation. Labels applied to the archaeological manifestations of this period include Yuman, Cuyamaca, Patayan, and Hakataya. Traits characterizing the Late Prehistoric period include a shift toward greater use of inland rather than coastal settlement locations, greater reliance on acorns as an abundant but labor-expensive food resource, a greater emphasis on hunting of both large and small game, a greater amount of interregional exchange, more elaboration of nonutilitarian culture, and possibly denser regional populations.

Ethnographic Evidence

In ethnohistoric times, central and southern San Diego County was occupied by speakers of a Yuman language or languages, variously referred to as Kumeyaay, Diegueño, Tipai, and Ipai. Kumeyaay territory extended from south of Escondido, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and Lake Henshaw to south of Ensenada in northern Baja California, Mexico and east to the lower Colorado River. A few important ethnohistoric accounts of the Kumeyaay are available from Hispanic-period explorers and travelers, Spanish administrators, and Franciscan missionaries. Many accounts by ethnographers, primarily recorded during the early twentieth century, are available.

The Kumeyaay inhabited a diverse environment that included littoral, valley, foothill, mountain, and desert resource zones. Because of the early incorporation of coastal Kumeyaay into the mission system, most of the available ethnographic information relates to inland groups that lived in the Peninsular Range or the Colorado Desert. There may have been considerable variability among the Kumeyaay in settlement and subsistence strategies and in social organization. Acorns were a key resource, but a wide range of other mineral, plant, and animal resources were exploited, including coastal fish and shellfish. Some degree of residential mobility seems to have been practiced, although its extent and nature may have varied considerably among different communities and settings. The fundamental Kumeyaay social unit above the family was the *šimul* (patrilineage) and the residential community or band. Leaders performed ceremonial, advisory, and diplomatic functions, rather than judicial, redistributive, or military ones. There seems to have been no national level of political unity and perhaps little sense of commonality within the language group.

Kumeyaay material culture was effective, but it was not highly elaborated. Structures included houses with excavated floors, ramadas, sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, and acorn granaries. Hunting equipment included bows and arrows, curved throwing sticks, nets, and snares, as well as nets and hooks of bone and shell for fishing. Processing and storage equipment included a variety of flaked stone tools, milling implements, ceramic vessels, and baskets. Nonutilitarian culture was not neglected. A range of community ceremonies were performed, with particular emphases placed on making individuals' coming of age and on death and mourning.

History

European exploration of the San Diego area was initiated with the maritime expeditions of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 and Sebastián Vizcaíno in 1602. However, the historic period proper did not begin until 1769, when expeditions under the leadership of Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra reached the region from Baja California and passed northward along the coastal plain on route to Monterey. In that year, a royal presidio and the Misión San Diego de Alcalá were founded, and the incorporation of local Kumeyaay population into the mission system was begun.

In 1821, Mexico achieved its independence from Spain, and the region became more open to outside visitors and influences. The missions were secularized in 1833. Native Americans released from the San Diego mission returned to their native villages, moved east to areas lying beyond Mexican control, or sought work on ranchos or in the town of San Diego. Numerous large land grants were issued to private owners during the Mexican period.

The conquest and annexation of California by the United States in the Mexican-American War between 1846 and 1848 ushered in many more changes. Many Californio families lost their lands to outsiders, and cultural patterns that were brought by immigrants from the eastern U.S. gradually supplanted old Californio customs. The region experienced cycles of economic and demographic booms and busts. Aspects of development included the creation of transportation networks based on port facilities, railroads, highways, and airports; more elaborate systems of water supply and flood control; grazing livestock and growing a changing array of crops; supporting military facilities; limited amounts of manufacturing; and accommodating visitors and retirees.

The project area was part of the El Cajon Land Grant, a 48,800-acre parcel which was granted to Dona Maria Antonio Estudillo by California governor Pio Pico in 1845. Dona Maria Estudillo was the daughter of San Diego alcalde Jose Antonio Estudillo and the grant was intended to repay a government debt. Dona Maria's husband Don Miguel Pedorena died in 1850 and she followed shortly after in 1851 (City of El Cajon 1987: 4).

The conquest and annexation of California by the United States in the Mexican American War between 1846 and 1848 ushered in many more changes (Pourade 1963, 1964, 1965, 1967, 1977; Pryde 2004). Faced with debts and difficulties in confirming land grants, many Californio families lost their lands to outsiders. Cultural patterns that were brought by immigrants from the eastern U.S. gradually supplanted old Californio customs. Native American reservations were established at Pala, Mission Reserve, Pauma-Yuima, Los Coyotes, La Jolla Rincon, and San Pasqual (Shipek 1978).

After the Mexican American War, land ownership in California became hotly contentious despite protection under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of February 1848. Proof of rancho land ownership with the new government often meant years of effort to obtain a federal patent, and many rancheros had difficulty maneuvering through the process. Capitalizing on the uncertainty of those transitional years, Anglo settlers increasingly squatted on land that belonged to *Californios* and began challenging the validity of Spanish-Mexican claims through the Board of Land Commissioners (1851) (Garcia 1975:15-16, 22-24). Meanwhile, William Heath Davis' 1850 experiment to restart San Diego as a coastal New Town failed after a short period. Alonzo E. Horton's second attempt at New Town in 1867 became the successful foundation for present-day downtown San Diego (MacPhail 1971; Mills 1968; Padilla-Corona 1997). An influx of Anglo squatters outside of New Town and new government taxes severely hindered *Californio* rancho owners, and by 1860, most did not retain their original land holdings. Unimproved farmland and substantial, often unconfirmed, ranchos characterized the largely uninhabited San Diego County (Garcia 1975:15-16, 22-24).

The confirmation of the various ranchos boundaries in the late 1860s and early 1870s drew additional settlers as land became officially conveyable. Small farming communities were quickly established throughout San Diego County, and a completed transcontinental railroad in November 1885 helped to initiate an unprecedented real estate boom for New Town that spilled over the county. Settlers poured into San Diego, lured by real estate promotions offering a salubrious climate, cheap land, and the potential to realize great profits in agriculture and real estate. Speculators formed land companies and subdivided town sites throughout the county, and settlers took up homestead claims on government land for both speculation and permanent settlement (Pourade 1964:167-191).

In 1868, Los Angeles land developer Isaac Lankershim purchased the bulk of the El Cajon land grant from Thomas Sutherland, the legal guardian of the Pedrona children; Lankershim gave approximately 7,600 acres to his agent Levi Chase and sold much of the remaining land for ranching (Brackett 1951). Chase, in turn, hired Amariah Knox to manage the ranch. Knox built a hotel at the intersection of Main Street and Magnolia Avenue in 1876 to capitalize on the movement of goods to and from Julian where gold had been discovered in 1868 (City of El Cajon 1987). The hotel lobby served as a post office and Knox was the first postmaster. El Cajon was incorporated in 1912 and grew slowly as a rural town, with a population of 1,471 by 1940 (US Census 1940).

During the WWII war effort, the United States Marine Corps developed Gillespie Field (then Camp Gillespie) in 1942 as part of its parachute-training program. Gillespie Field was taken over by San Diego County at the end of WWII and converted it to a public airport (<https://www.sandiegocounty.gov>). The City of El Cajon grew in population after WWII although the area surrounding the project area did not see much development until the late 1960s-early 1970s. The Reuben Fleet Landfill developed south of the project area which, in conjunction with the airport, likely inhibited residential development and industrial development dominates most of the surrounding area today.

Overview of Project Area

A review of topographic maps (Figure 3) and historical aerials (Figure 4) show little development of the project area and surroundings until the middle of the 20th century. This is consistent with El Cajon in general. The 1955 topographic map shows a gravel quarry within the project area and the aerials show a large portion of the central project area cleared of vegetation; this is likely the quarry location. The quarry appears to have been abandoned between 2003 and 2005. The 1980 aerial shows an industrial development adjacent to the north end of the project area which proceeds to expand into the project area until 2009 when the entire complex is razed. The remnants of this development are still present in the northern portion of the project area. The project area appears to have been graded multiple times since the 1950s.

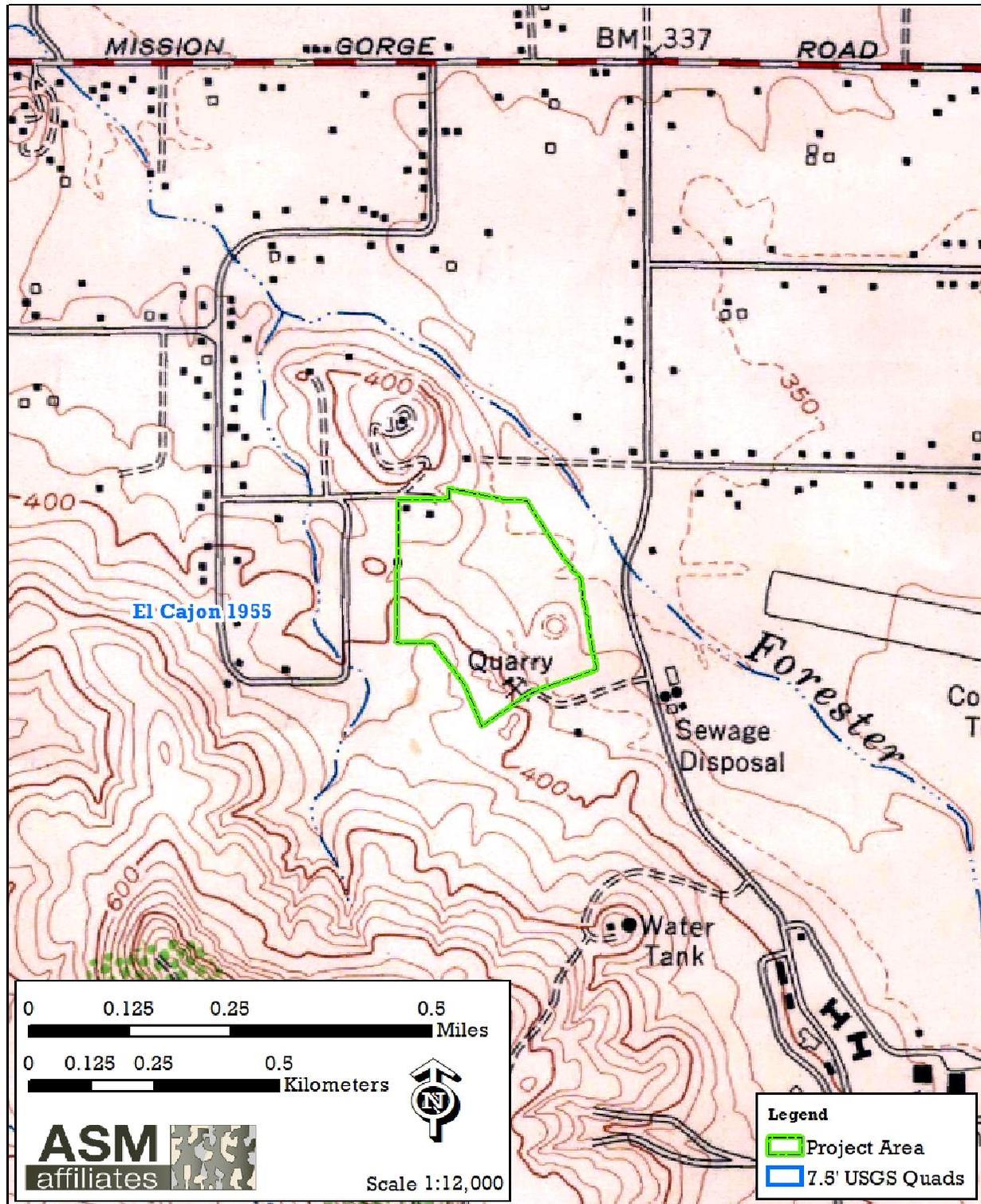


Figure 3. Project Area on 1955 USGS El Cajon 7.5-minute Topographical Quadrangle.

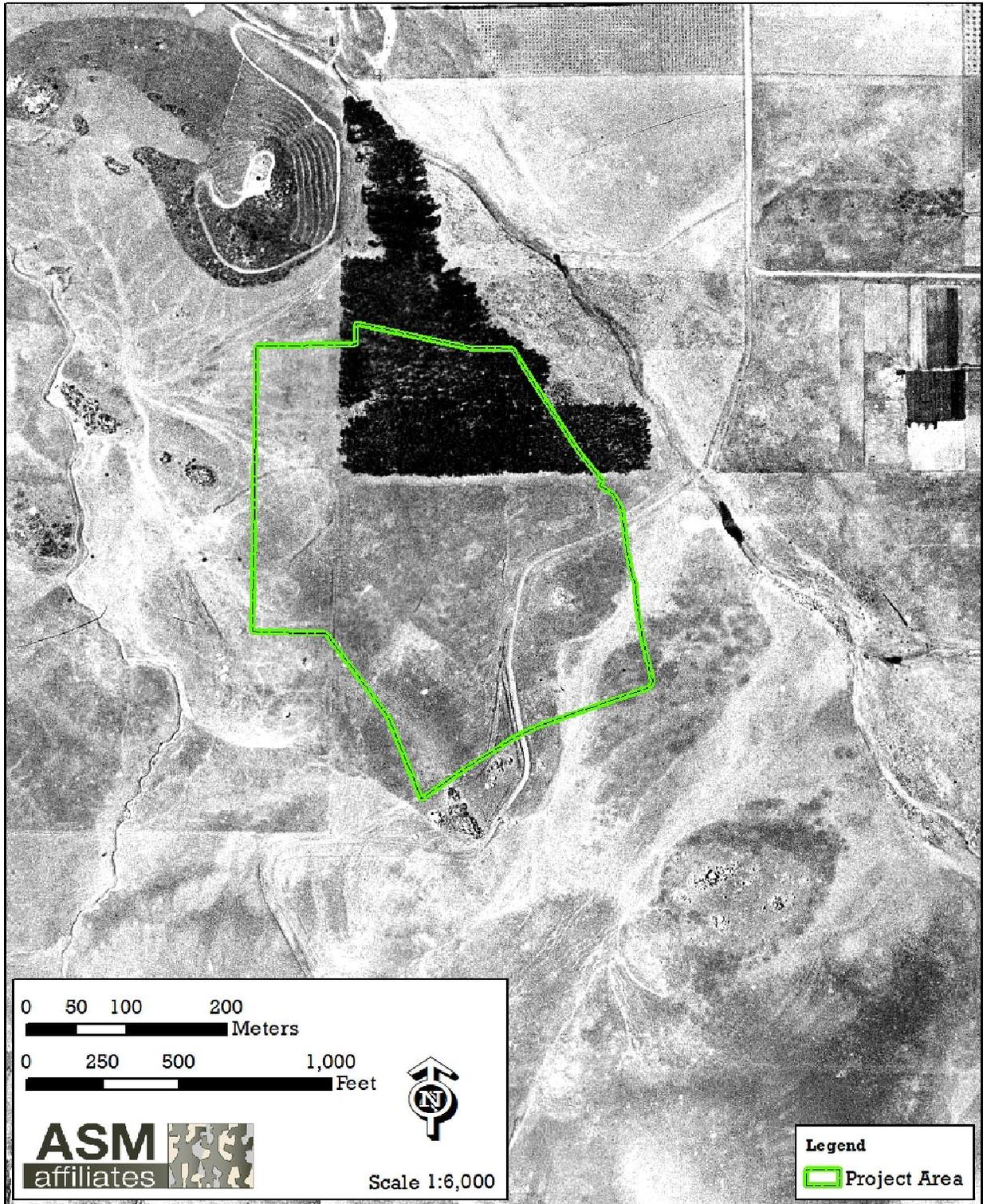


Figure 4. Project Area on 1928 Aerial Photograph.

3. METHODS

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

A records search was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC). It included a review of all records for historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, as well as a review of all known cultural resource reports within a 1-mi. radius of the proposed project location, in addition to a review of the NRHP.

FIELD SURVEY

On September 4, 2020, a pedestrian survey of the project area was performed by ASM Senior Archaeologist Amy Jordan, PhD, RPA and ASM Associate Archaeologist Kathleen Benallack (Figure 5). Dr. Jordan's qualifications exceed the *Secretary of Interior Professional Standards* in archaeology. Richard Rosales with Grey Wolf Cultural Monitoring provided Native American monitoring support. The intensive field survey was conducted to assess and record current conditions within the project area. Along with the background research and literature reviews, the information gained during the field investigation was used to evaluate potential impacts to cultural resources and historic properties that could result from the proposed project.

The field survey method consisted of a systematic intensive pedestrian survey. The systematic intensive survey consisted of two archaeologists and one Native American monitor walking parallel transects (approximately 15 meters[m] apart). Team members checked any bedrock outcrops as well as areas that had been cleared of vegetation or disturbed by rodents.

The ArcGIS Collector application was used in conjunction with an Apple iPhone XR with integrated Global Positioning System (GPS) to record any identified cultural material. Additional information was noted in field notes. All information was collected in accordance with guidelines outlined in the California Archaeological Inventory Handbook for Completing Archaeological Site Records (OHP 1995).

Ground surface visibility was poor, at 0-20%, throughout the project area due to non-native grass ground cover. The project area had also been disturbed by construction of industrial buildings in the northern portion of the project and multiple episodes of grading.

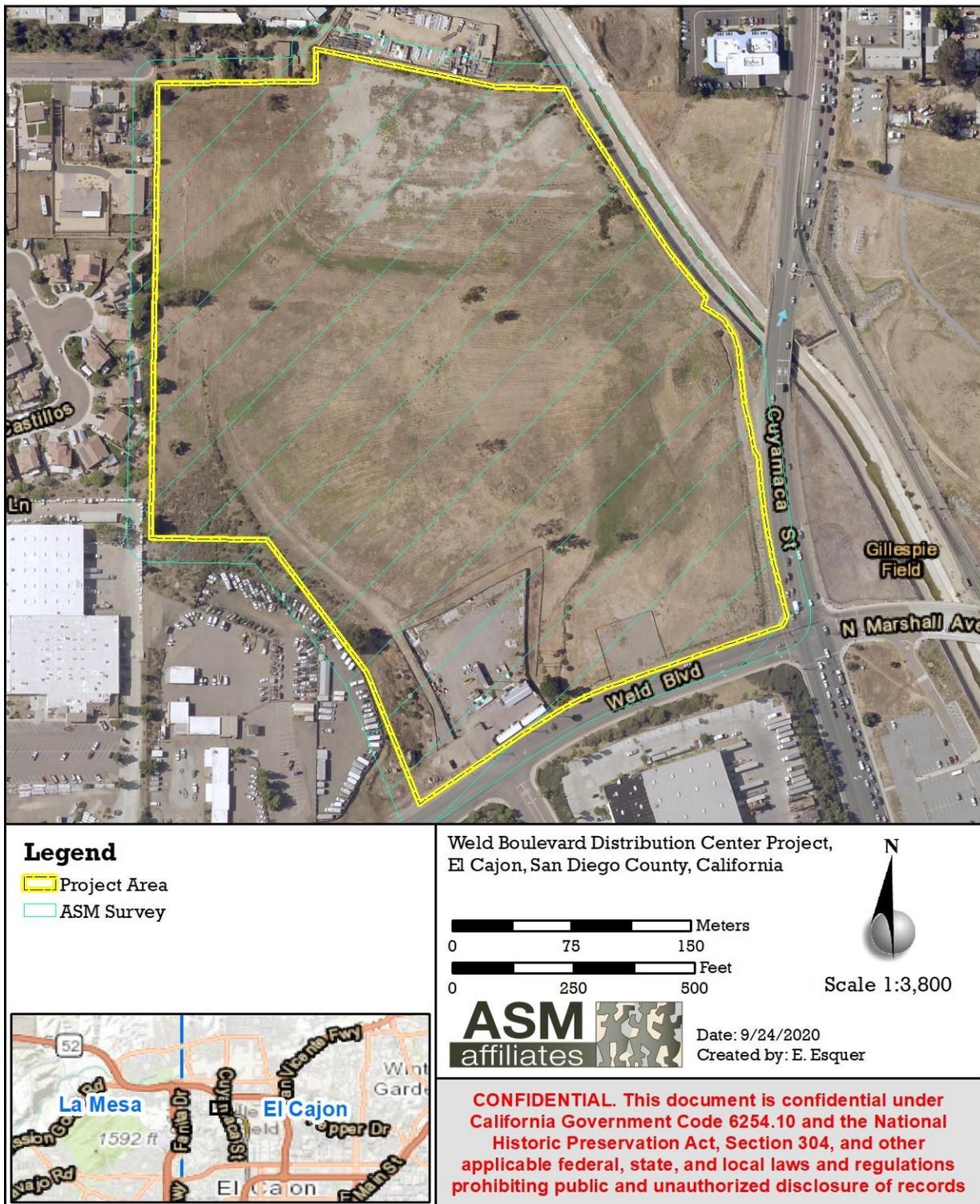


Figure 5. Survey Coverage Map

4. RESULTS

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH RESULTS

A records search of the project areas was conducted on September 16, 2020, at the SCIC, San Diego, California, by Nick Doose. The purpose of the records search was to identify archaeological sites and built environment resources and previously conducted cultural resources studies within 1-mile of the project area. The confirmation of the record search can be found in Appendix A.

Previous Studies

A total of 78 cultural resource studies have been completed within the project area or within 1-mile of the project area (Table 1).

Table 1. SCIC Reports within 1-mi of the Project Area.

Report Number	Authors	Year	Report Title
Sd-00090	American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc.	1980	Aegis and Technical Reports for Fletcher Hills Meadows #9.
Sd-00098	Archaeological Systems Management	1976	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Fletcher Hills Meadows #6 Property El Cajon, California.
Sd-00376	Beverage, Mary E.	1963	A Report on an Excavation of a Diegueno Site at El Cajon, San Diego County, California
Sd-00546	Cupples, Sue Ann	1975	An Archaeological Survey of the San Diego River Valley
Sd-00618	Fink, Gary R.	1973	The Archaeology of Cuyamaca Street Extension
Sd-00771	Corum, Joyce M.	1986	Extended Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Test Excavations at Sites CA-SDI-205, 5053, 8594, 9242, and 10,148 Santee, California 11-Sd-52 P.M. 7.3/17.2 11222-047050
Sd-00779	Corum, Joyce And Karen Crotteau	1985	Archaeological Test Excavation at Sites CA-SDI-5655, 5658, 9239, 9240, 9246, 9247, 9913 in Shepherd Canyon, San Diego, California 11-Sd-52 P.M. 7.3/17.2 11222-047050
Sd-00780	Corum, Joyce	1985	First Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed State Route 52 Santo Road to State Route 67 (Portion) 11-SD-52 P.M. 7.3/17.2 11222-047050
Sd-00835	Fink, Gary	1973	Archaeological Survey for the Gillespie Field Master Plan Project Pn 8393
Sd-00863	Fink, Gary	1973	Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Forester Creek Drainage Channel Project
Sd-00866	Fink, Gary R.	1973	An Archaeological Survey of the Upper San Diego River Mosquito Abatement And Water Pollution Control Project Phase I
Sd-00878	Fink, Gary R.	1973	Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Solid Waste Resource Recovery Center El Cajon, California Project Sr 9102
Sd-00907	Crotteau, Karen	1984	1984 First Addendum: Acquisition of a 45 Acre Parcel For Use As A Maintenance Station And Alternate Site 11-Sd-L-5702, 11209-135401

Report Number	Authors	Year	Report Title
Sd-01191	Hector, Susan And G. Timothy Gross	1988	Archaeological Data Recovery at SDI-10,863 Gillespie Field, County of San Diego
Sd-01269	Pettus, Roy E.	1979	A Cultural Survey of Portions of the Las Chollas, South Las Chollas, Los Coches Forester, And Loma Alta Stream Basins in San Diego County, California.
Sd-01335	Pignuolo, Andrew, Dennis Gallegos, And Richard Carrico	1986	Cultural Resource Survey of Three Alternate Jail Facilities in San Diego County.
Sd-01339	Perez, Michael And John Cook	1979	Archaeological Reconnaissance Fletcher Hills Valley View Unit #3 County of San Diego.
Sd-01370	Rosen, Martin D.	1986	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Extension of Route 125 From Fletcher Parkway in La Mesa to State Route 52 in Santee, San Diego County, California.
Sd-01387	Fink, Gary R. And Brian F. Mooney	1977	Archaeological Investigation at Site W-488, Gillespie Field, El Cajon, California
Sd-01829	Corum, Joyce M.	1989	Third Addendum Archaeological Survey for Proposed State Route 52, 11-Sd-52 P.M. 7.3/17.2, 11222-047050
Sd-01909	Hector, Susan	1981	Investigations Conducted at Archaeological Site Sdm-W-2409 (Sdi-7603) Santee, California
Sd-02181	Multi Systems Associates, Inc	1977	Draft Environmental Impact Report Lake Jennings Vista A Large Scale Development Lakeside, San Diego County
Sd-02196	Abel Parra	1980	Draft Environmental Impact Report Proposed Removal of Sand Upper San Diego River San Diego County P79-112 Rp79-16 EAD Log#79-14-261
Sd-02625	Bull, Charles	1991	A Cultural Resource Survey of the Tierrasanta Norte Waterline, San Diego California
Sd-02888	Rosen, Martin D., Karen Crafts, And Joyce Corum	1994	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: 2nd Addendum for Extension of Route 125 From Fletcher Parkway in La Mesa to Route 52 In Santee.
Sd-02916	Peak & Associates, Inc	1990	Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino To San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside And San Diego Counties, California
Sd-02929	Smith, Brian F.	1993	Results of A Cultural Resource Evaluation Study For The Padre Dam Municipalwater District Phase I Reclaimed Water System Project
Sd-03098	Smith, Brian	1992	Results of a Cultural Resource Study of the Padre Dam Municipal Water District Phase 1 Reclaimed Water System Project
Sd-03484	Kirkish, Alex N. And Brian F. Smith	1998	Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Gillespie Field/Marshall Avenue Development Improvements Project
Sd-04181	City of San Diego	1990	Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego Santee Basin Water Reclamation Project Draft Environmental Report
Sd-04532	Kirkish, Alex And Brian Smith	1998	Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Gillespie Field/ Marshall Avenue Development Improvements Project
Sd-04692	Corum, Joyce	1986	First Supplemental Historic Property Survey 11-Sd-52 P.M. 7.3/17.2
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Sd-04981	Recon	1980	Environmental Impact Analysis for the Santee Regional Shopping Center

Report Number	Authors	Year	Report Title
Sd-05043	Corum, Joyce	1985	First Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed State Route 52 Santo Road to State Route 67 (Portion) 11-Sd-52 P.M. 7.3/17.2 11222-047050
Sd-05138	Pigniollo, Andrew	2001	Historic Property Survey Report for the Forester Creek Project Santee California
Sd-05288	Crafts, Karen C.	1994	Negative Archaeological Survey Report-Second Addendum 11-Sd-125 P.M. 20.0-22.4
Sd-05447	Rosen, Martin	1987	Historical Property Survey Report Proposed Extension of State Route 125 From Fletcher Parkway in La Mesa to State Route 52 In Santee
Sd-05675	Kelsay, Richalene	1987	Negative Area Survey Report District II County of San Diego
Sd-05785	Widell, Cherilyn	1998	Gillespie Airfield Infrastructure Grant, San Diego County
Sd-06526	Donovan, Mary	1985	Negative Archaeological Survey Report 8-Fairmount Ave.- Westbound Auxiliary Lane
Sd-06608	Rosen, Martin D.	1988	Negative Archaeological Survey Report-First Addendum District 11, County of San Diego
Sd-07464	Erce	1990	Santee Light Rail Transit Project: Cultural Resources Technical Report
Sd-07892	Caltrans	2001	Historic Property Survey Report I15-Sr67
Sd-08817	Kyle, Carolyn	2003	Cultural Resource Survey for the Grossmont College Campus Master Plan
Sd-09214	Robbins-Wade, Mary	1998	Archaeological Monitoring for the East Mission Gorge Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project, San Diego, California (Dep No. 94-0077; Sch No. 95-061026)
Sd-09964	Price, Harry And Charly Bull	2004	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Ryan Corporate office Park Master Plan Santee, California
Sd-10932	O'conner, Denise	1987	Second Addendum to the Historical Architectural Survey Report For 11-Sd-52, P.M. 7.3/17.2 11222-047050. Re-Evaluation of the Edgemoor Farm Home For The Aged & Indigent
Sd-11120	Kyle, Carolyn E.	2007	Cultural Resource Monitoring for the Forester Creek Improvement Project City of Santee, California
Sd-11411	Crafts, Karen	2003	Historic Property Survey Report: State Route 52 Stage V, Santee, California
Sd-11412	Crafts, Karen	2000	Historic Property Survey Report: State Route 52 Stage 4
Sd-11747	Heritage Architecture And Planning	2008	Edgemoor Farm Historical Resources Evaluation Report San Diego, California
Sd-11858	Hector, Susan	2007	Cultural Resource Study Technical Report for the Redevelopment of 70-Acre Parcel And Land Acquisition Project, Gillespie Field, El Cajon, California
Sd-12319	Price, Harry J.	2005	Santee Town Center Specific Plan Amendment, Appendixes to the Draft Master Environmental Impact Report
Sd-12455	Gardner, Jill And Brian Williams	2009	Cultural Resources Survey for the San Diego River Watershed Invasive Non-Native Plant Control and Habitat Restoration Program At The Carlton Oaks Golf Course, Santee, California
Sd-12612	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2010	Archaeological Survey Report: Biological Mitigation Parcel for the SR 163/Friars Road Interchange Improvements Project San Diego County, California

Report Number	Authors	Year	Report Title
Sd-12635	Rosen, Martin	2010	Historic Property Survey Report for the State Route 163 And Friars Road Interchange
Sd-12692	U.S. Department of Homeland Security	2010	Wing Avenue Flood Control Improvements, Fema Hmgp 1731 14-29, Finding of No Historic Properties
Sd-12721	Clowery, Sara C.	2010	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the 2010 Borstar and Bortac Renovation Project, El Cajon, California
Sd-13226	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	2011	Mast Park Habitat Restoration Project, City of Santee, San Diego County, California
Sd-13489	U.S. Department of Homeland Security	2011	Wing Avenue Flood Control Improvements Program, HMGP 1731-14-29, San Diego County, Ca
Sd-14043	Wolf, Scott	2011	Cultural Resources Study for the Santee Walmart Expansion Project, City of Santee, San Diego County, California
Sd-14084	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead	2009	Cultural and Historical Resource Assessment For The Mission Gorge Road Property Demolition
Sd-14149	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2012	San Diego County Women's Detention Facility- Archaeological Survey of Three Drainages (Affinis Job No. 2496)
Sd-14150	Van Wormer, Stephen R.	2012	Cultural Resources Assessment: Site Lc-1, San Diego County Women's Detention Facility Santee, San Diego County, California
Sd-14309	Sanka, Jennifer M., Robert Rowe, And William R. Gillean	2012	Cultural Resources Assessment Johnson Avenue Sewer Relief Project City of El Cajon, San Diego County, California
Sd-14747	Loftus, Shannon	2013	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site Sd0699 52 South And Prospect 8865 Cuyamaca Street Santee, San Diego County, California 92071
Sd-14871	Bonner, Wayne	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, Llc Candidate Sd06480a (Sd480 AI's Sport Shop) 9250 Mission Gorge Road, Santee, San Diego County, California
Sd-15903	Mary Robbins-Wade	2015	San Diego County Women's Detention Facility Phase 2, Archaeological Monitoring (Helix Project No. Bal-01)
Sd-16147	Mary Robbins-Wade	2011	Archaeological Resources Inventory, Mast Park Wetland Habitat Restoration Project, Santee, San Diego County, California
Sd-16618	Kennedy, George L.	2016	Negative Paleontological, Archaeological, And Native American Monitoring and Mitigation Report, Construction of the Johnson Avenue Sewer Relief Project Phase 1, El Cajon, San Diego County, California (Job No. Ww3250-1)
Sd-17983	Willhite, Brenton E.	2019	Archaeological Monitoring for Mhpuup - Santee Mobile Estates, Santee, San Diego County (SDG&E Ets #38406, Pangis Project #1401.109)
Sd-18048	Campos, Gail	2017	Proposed Runway Object Free Area/Runway Safety Area Drainage Improvement, Gillespie Field Airport, El Cajon, San Diego County, California, Section 106 Consultation
Sd-18209	Strother, Mark, Tiffany Clark, And James Williams	2019	Santee School Development Project, Phase II Cultural Resources Testing And Evaluation Report, Santee, California

Three previously recorded cultural resources within the project area were identified during the SCIC record search. Fourteen (14) previously recorded cultural resources are within the 1-mile record search radius from the project area (Table 2).

ASM reviewed the USGS topographic maps for the project area from 1893, 1897, 1901, 1906, 1907, 1911, 1921, 1925, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1939, 1941, 1946, 1947, 1949, 1955, 1963, 1969, 1971, 1978, and 2001 (historicaerials.com 2020) and historic aerial photographs of the project area from 1947, 1953, 1964, 1966, 1967, 1980, 1990, 1994, 1997, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012 (historicaerials.com 2020).

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-mile of the Project Area.

Primary Number P-37-	Trinomial CA-SDI-	Contents	Recorder, Date
000141	141	No data	A. Treganza, c. 1930
005049	5049	Prehistoric temporary camp site with bedrock milling features, ground stone and flaked stone tools, one ceramic sherd, and possible midden soil.	A.C. Oetting, 1979 ASM 2015
005051	5051	Six bedrock- milling features with associated ground stone tools.	A.C. Oetting, 1979
005052	5052	Three bedrock milling features with associated flaked and groundstone tools.	A.C. Oetting, 1979
005053	5053	Bedrock milling features, rock shelter, lithic scatter	J. Corum, 1986
007603	7603	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Hector, 1961
010863	10863	Prehistoric lithic scatter	A. Noah, 1987
016044		Shell scatter	BFSA, 1998
016045		Shell scatter; updated to include lithic isolate	BFSA, 1998; S. Castells, 2018
028990		8667-8773 Railroad Avenue, historic address, single family residence	J. Calpo, 2003
029009		9534 Via Zapador, historic address, single family residence	A. Hope, 2000
029011		9565 Via Zapador, historic address, religious building	A. Hope, 2000
032655	20963	Historic refuse scatter	Robbins-Wade, et al., 2012
032878	20778	Multicomponent site with prehistoric lithic material and historic refuse; Site update records possible human remains	K. Davison, 2012; M. Robbins-Wade, 2015
035505		8865 Cuyamaca St, historic address, industrial building	ACE Environmental, 2013
035526		9250 Mission Gorge Rd, historic address, commercial building	K. Crawford, 2013
035815	21860	Prehistoric lithic scatter	M. Robbins-Wade, et al., 2015
038457		Historic water conveyance system	S. Bietz, et al. 2019

Sites in bold are previously documented within the project area.

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

Ground surface visibility was poor across the project area due to overgrown non-native vegetation (Figure 6 and Figure 7). Despite the poor visibility, cultural resources were identified within the project area during the pedestrian survey. Two bedrock milling features were identified which correspond to CA-SDI-5051 and CA-SDI-5052 (Figure 8 and Figure 9). Bedrock milling and lithic material was identified immediately

adjacent to the southeast of site previously established boundary of CA-SDI-5051. Bedrock milling was recorded adjacent to the west-southwest of the previous site boundary of CA-SDI-5052 and consistent with the original 1979 sketch map. A porphyritic volcanic tertiary flake was identified approximately 50 m west of the recorded site boundary of CA-SDI-5052; this was recorded as a new isolated find, Weld-Iso-02. Much of CA-SDI-5052 is within the disturbed area which had been a concrete plant prior to 2009. The project area has been graded multiple times since the original recording and a concrete plant was erected on the site location (c.1980) and subsequently razed (c. 2009). These activities likely impacted the location of artifacts and possibly the bedrock outcrops. Lithic material was also identified in the southeast portion of the project area, outside of the previously recorded site boundaries, which may be associated with CA-SDI-5049 or CA-SDI-5051. The lithics were recorded as new isolated find Weld-Iso-01 and are a quartzite core and a volcanic secondary flake with possible use wear (See Confidential Appendix). The lithics were found approximately 50 m west of CA-SDI-5049 and 100 m south of CA-SDI-5051.

Given the level of disturbance within the project area, the likelihood of uncovering intact subsurface cultural materials appears low. However, despite the disturbance, cultural material was noted on surface and buried cultural material may be present, if not in intact deposits.

In conclusion, cultural resources were identified within the project area.



Figure 6. Project overview from southeast corner facing north.



Figure 7. Overview of disturbed area in northern portion of project area facing south-southwest.



Figure 8. Overview of CA-SDI-5051, facing south.

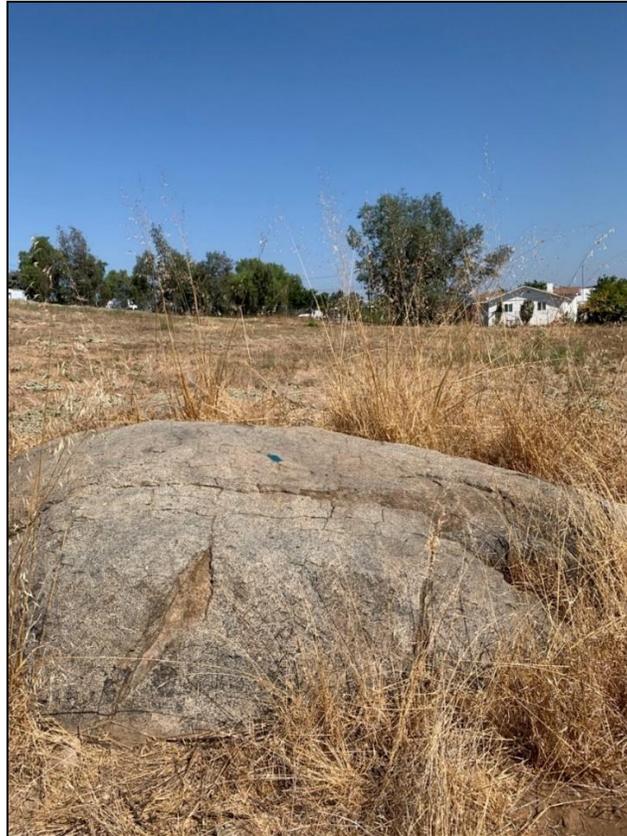


Figure 9. Overview of CA-SDI-5052, facing northwest. The house in the background is noted on the original 1979 sketch map.

NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE

Pursuant to the revised implementing regulations of the National Historic Preservation Act found at 36 CFR 800.4(a) (4), the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted by ASM on September 18, 2020, to request a review of its Sacred Lands File.

The NAHC responded on October 1, 2020. The Sacred Lands File Search was negative. The NAHC provided a list of 16 individuals from 13 tribes who requested notification (Appendix C).

5. IMPACTS, SIGNIFICANCE, AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Three cultural resources had been previously recorded within the project area as a result of the SCIC record search. Two of these resources were identified in the project area during the pedestrian survey. The project is within a highly modified landscape; however, cultural material was identified within the project area. Despite the disturbed nature of the project area including decades of use and multiple grading episodes, cultural material, including bedrock milling features and artifacts, was noted in the project area. Artifacts were noted outside the originally recorded archaeological site boundaries. It is likely that artifacts have been moved from primary depositional context but are still present within the project area. Previously recorded bedrock milling features may also be present within the project area, albeit removed from original context.

The City of El Cajon requires a cultural resource monitor and a Native American monitor for all projects with excavation over 3 feet (ft) into native soil. No additional cultural resources work is recommended for the project as currently designed.

APPLICABLE REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

The project area is composed of privately-owned lands; however, future development may require federal permits, thus requiring compliance with regulations set forth in the NHPA governing the discovery and treatment of cultural resources, as well as CEQA. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects are assigned significance based on their exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County, California, or the United States (U.S.) in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined by the NRHP, California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), and CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The NHPA established the NRHP and the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and provided that states may establish a State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to carry out some of the functions of the NHPA. Most significantly for federal agencies responsible for managing cultural resources, Section 106 of the NHPA directs that "[t]he head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP." Section 106 also affords the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking (54 USC 306108).

36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 800 (36 CFR 800) implements Section 106 of the NHPA. It defines the steps necessary to identify historic properties (those cultural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP), including consultation with federally recognized Native American tribes to identify resources of concern to them; to determine whether or not they may be adversely affected by a proposed undertaking; and the process for eliminating, reducing, or mitigating adverse effects.

NHPA Historic Property

The NHPA defines a “historic property” as “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion on the National Register,” such term includes “artifacts, records, and remains which are related to such district, site, building, structure, or object” as stated in 16 U.S.C. Section 470(w)(5).

National Register of Historic Places Significance Criteria

Authorized by the NHPA, the National Park Service’s NRHP is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America’s historic and archeological resources. The NRHP is the official list of the nation’s historic places worthy of preservation.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects 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 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.

California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under CEQA. The criteria established for eligibility for the CRHR are directly comparable to the national criteria established for the NRHP.

To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, an archaeological site, building, object, or structure must satisfy at least one of the following four criteria:

- 1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.
- 2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- 3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
- 4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Historical resources eligible for listing in the CRHR must also retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. For the purposes of eligibility for the CRHR, integrity is defined as “the authenticity of an historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance” (California Office of Historic Preservation 2001). This definition is strengthened by the more

specific definition offered by the NRHP—the criteria and guidelines upon which the CRHR criteria and guidelines are based.

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA Section 15064.5 *Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archeological and Historical Resources* requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated against the potential for environmental damage, including effects to historical resources. Historical resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. It defines historical resources as “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.”

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

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

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be a “historical resource” if it:

1. Is 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 [PRC] Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
2. Is included in a local register of historical resources, or is identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC.
3. Is a building or structure determined to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

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

INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

Resource Significance

A total of three cultural resources were previously recorded within the project area and two were relocated during the pedestrian survey, as well as, two new isolated finds. For planning purposes, the County requires a statement regarding the significance (i.e., CRHR or NRHP eligibility) of all resources identified during the survey. Preliminary inferences based on resource types identified and precedent for determining significance of similar resources in the vicinity are provided below. Additional investigations would be necessary to formally evaluate the resources for CRHR or NRHP eligibility.

CA-SDI-5049

CA-SDI-5049 was originally recorded by A.C. Oetting in 1979 as a prehistoric temporary campsite and updated most recently by Petra Resource Management in 2015. Oetting recorded five loci over five milling outcrops. The milling elements included 15 basins and over 29 milling slicks. Artifacts recorded consisted of eight bifacial manos, three unifacial manos, over mano fragments, quartzite and felsite flakes, one core tool, and one ceramic sherd. Possible midden soil was observed around one of the milling features. Oetting stated that modern debris, a dirt road, and looting had caused disturbance to the site. In 2005, ASM surveyed the Forester Creek Project area and was unable to relocate the bedrock milling or artifacts; ground surface visibility was very poor (Hector 2005). In 2015, Petra Resource Management could not relocate the bedrock milling features or the artifacts. Petra noted that the site appeared graded and that the milling features had been removed or relocated on the property. Overgrown vegetation obscured ground surface visibility and no artifacts were noted on the surface. Petra also noted that, due to grading disturbance, artifacts that had previously been on the surface might be located sub-surface. During the 2020 pedestrian survey, the bedrock outcrops and associated artifacts could not be relocated within the resource boundary.

Prehistoric resources are generally considered eligible for listing if they may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. The history of disturbance within the project area has likely diminished the potential to yield information at CA-SDI-5049. In the absence of a testing program prior to development, this site is unevaluated but potentially not eligible for listing.

CA-SDI-5051

CA-SDI-5051 was originally recorded by A.C. Oetting in 1979 as a “low-lying bedrock outcrops with milling features”. The milling features included four slicks and two basins; two mano fragments were found in a drainage cut. Oetting further noted that vegetation obscured ground surface visibility. In 2005, ASM surveyed the Forester Creek Project area and was unable to relocate the bedrock milling or artifacts; ground surface visibility was very poor (Hector 2005). During the 2020 pedestrian survey, the bedrock outcrop and one milling slick and a piece of lithic debitage and hand stone fragment were identified outside of but adjacent to the original site boundary

Prehistoric resources are generally considered eligible for listing if they may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. While the history of disturbance within the project area may diminish the potential to yield information, the presence of lithic tools and material on the surface of the property, despite decades of the development and multiple grading episodes, suggests that subsurface deposits may still exist. In the absence of a testing program prior to development, this site is unevaluated but potentially eligible.

CA-SDI-5052

CA-SDI-5052 was originally recorded by A.C. Oetting in 1979 as bedrock outcrops with milling features. Oetting recorded two basins and seven slicks over three bedrock outcrops. One flaked tool was noted in an

old road to the north of the outcrop. Oetting further noted that vegetation obscured ground surface visibility. In 2005, ASM surveyed the Forester Creek Project area and was unable to relocate the bedrock milling or artifacts; ground surface visibility was very poor (Hector 2005). During the 2020 pedestrian survey, a bedrock outcrop with one milling slick and lithic material were identified outside of but adjacent to the original site boundary. The site location has been graded multiple times since the original recording and a concrete plant was erected on the site location (c.1980) and subsequently razed (c. 2009). These activities likely impacted the location of artifacts and possibly the bedrock outcrops.

Prehistoric resources are generally considered eligible for listing if they may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. While the history of disturbance within the project area may diminish the potential to yield information, the presence of multiple lithic tools and multiple lithic material types on the surface of the property, despite decades of the development and multiple grading episodes, suggests that subsurface deposits may still exist. In the absence of a testing program prior to development, this site is unevaluated but potentially eligible.

Weld-Iso-1

A new isolate consisting of lithic material was identified in the southeast portion of the project area, outside of the three previously recorded site boundaries, but may be associated with either CA-SDI-5049 or CA-SDI-5051 given proximity. The lithics identified include a quartzite core and a volcanic secondary flake with possible use wear.

Isolated finds are not eligible for listing unless they consist of human remains or associated grave goods, which were not observed at this location.

Weld-Iso-2

A new isolate consisting of lithic material was identified in the northwest portion of the project area, outside of the three previously recorded site boundaries, but may be associated with either CA-SDI-5052 given proximity. The lithic identified includes a volcanic tertiary flake.

Isolated finds are not eligible for listing unless they consist of human remains or associated grave goods, which were not observed at this location.

Impact Identification

CA-SDI-5049

This site is in the southern portion of the project area, northeast of existing facilities. No intact features or artifacts were identified within the recorded site boundary. While the project area has been repeatedly graded, the depth of the grading is unknown. Intact subsurface deposits, temporally diagnostic artifacts, or other significant resources or features may still exist subsurface but could not be identified at this this. So no impacts are expected to occur at this site for the proposed activities.

CA-SDI-5051

This site is in the middle of the east portion of the project area. A bedrock-milling slick was identified on one of the boulders within this outcrop during pedestrian survey. Additionally, a piece of debitage and ground stone fragment were observed next to the milling outcrop. Intact subsurface deposits, temporally diagnostic artifacts, or other significant resources or features may still exist subsurface. Ground disturbing activities may adversely impact this resource.

CA-SDI-5052

This site is in the northern portion of the project area. According to the SCIC Geographical Information System data, the original site boundary is wholly within the now-raised concrete plant disturbance area, however, the sketch map on the original site map suggests a more extensive site boundary. A bedrock outcrop south of an existing house was identified during pedestrian survey and a bedrock-milling slick was identified on one of the boulders within this outcrop. The location corresponds to the original site sketch map. Intact subsurface deposits, temporally diagnostic artifacts, or other significant resources or features may still exist subsurface. Ground disturbing activities may adversely impact this resource.

Weld-Iso-1

This isolated find consists of two lithic artifacts (one core and one piece of debitage) and ground disturbing activities will not adversely impact the resource.

Weld-Iso-2

This isolated find consists of two lithic artifacts (one core and one piece of debitage) and ground disturbing activities will not adversely impact the resource.

Management Recommendations

The City of El Cajon requires a cultural resource monitor and a Native American monitor for all projects with excavation over 3 ft into native soil. An Unanticipated Discovery Plan should be developed prior to ground disturbing activities to identify standard operation procedure in the event of the identification of previously unrecorded cultural resources or human remains. During the 2020 pedestrian survey, two of the previously identified sites were relocated. Subsequent cultural resources testing and evaluation of SDI-5051 and SDI-5052 was completed and determined that both sites lack subsurface integrity of deposits and produced a paucity of artifacts (please see Appendix D2 to the EIR Addendum).

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