

**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
OF THE
EL NOPAL TENTATIVE MAP PROJECT,
LAKESIDE, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
PDS2017-TM-5619**

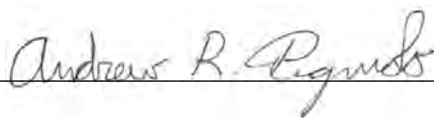
El Nopal Tentative Map

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September 2017

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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Report Date: September 2017

Report Title: Cultural Resource Survey of the El Nopal Tentative Map Project, Lakeside, San Diego County, California, PDS2017-TM-5619

Type of Study: Cultural Resource Survey

New Sites: None

Updated Sites: None

USGS Quadrangle: El Cajon Quadrangle 7.5'

Acreage: 3.7 acres

Permit Numbers: PDS2017-TM-5619

Key Words: County of San Diego, Lakeside, 11320 El Nopal Road, Negative Survey

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APE (Area of Potential Effects)
ARMR (Archaeological Resource Management Report)
CA (California)
California Register (California Register of Historic Resources)
CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act)
cm (centimeter)
CRM (Cultural Resource Management)
EIR (Environmental Impact Report)
ft. (feet)
Laguna Mountain (Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.)
Local Register (San Diego County Local Register of Historic Resources)
m (meter)
MOU (Memorandum of Understanding)
MUP (Major Use Permit)
NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act)
NHPA (National Historic Preservation Act)
RPO (Resource Protection Ordinance)
SCIC (South Coastal Information Center)
SDI (San Diego County; site number prefix)
SDM (San Diego Museum of Man; site number prefix)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain) conducted an archaeological survey of the 3.7-acre El Nopal Tentative Parcel Map Project for a proposed subdivision. The project is located in the Lakeside area of San Diego County and includes subdivision and future residential development. The archaeological and historical investigation included a records search, literature review, examination of historic maps and previous studies, archival research, and an archaeological field survey of the property.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and the County of San Diego guidelines. The County of San Diego served as lead agency for the project and CEQA compliance.

Records searches at the South Coastal Information Center indicated that the project area had not been previously surveyed. At least 35 archaeological investigations have been documented in the vicinity of the project, and 27 archaeological resources have been identified through previous research within a one-mile radius of the project. Resources in the project vicinity include 23 prehistoric (including six isolate items), three historic, and a prehistoric site with a historic refuse also present. The prehistoric sites consist of 9 bedrock milling locales (three associated with a few artifacts), 3 campsites (two with milling features), 2 pictograph sites, 2 lithic scatters, 1 rock shelter, and 1 rock room. The isolated artifacts consist of debitage and one quartz biface. The historic resources include the remains of a homestead as well as two trash scatters (one associated with a prehistoric lithic scatter).

The survey of the project area was conducted on May 3, 2017 by Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA. Mr. Gabe Kitchen served as Native American monitor during the survey. The property was generally open and the entire parcel was surveyed using 10 to 15 m transect intervals. Surface visibility was fair with some areas very open and other areas covered by dense mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*). Surface visibility averaged approximately 50 percent throughout the project area. Special attention was paid to exposed soils and rodent back dirt, as no rock outcrops were present. The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources.

No potentially significant cultural resources were identified during the survey of the property. The project is underlain by soil developed on an alluvial fan over granitic rock. The alluvial fan soils retain potential for buried cultural resources. Cultural resource monitoring by archaeological and Native American monitors during construction excavation and grading of native soils is recommended.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

1.1.1 Project Summary

The proposed project is located on the west side of the community of Lakeside in the central portion of San Diego County (Figure 1). The project area is located at 11320 El Nopal Road, north of the Highway 67, the San Diego River, and Mast Boulevard. It is located in an unsectioned portion of the El Cajon Land Grant in Township 15 South, Range 1 West (APN 379-023-39-00). The project is limited to the 3.7-acre proposed project area and no off-site improvements are proposed. The project area is shown on the El Cajon USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Figure 2). The proposed project is a Tentative Map for a residential subdivision of approximately 3.7 acres into 17 lots (Figure 3).

The cultural resource survey was conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and County of San Diego guidelines. The County of San Diego served as lead agency for CEQA compliance. The cultural resource survey was conducted to determine if any cultural resources eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources (California Register) could be affected by this project.

1.1.2 Project Personnel

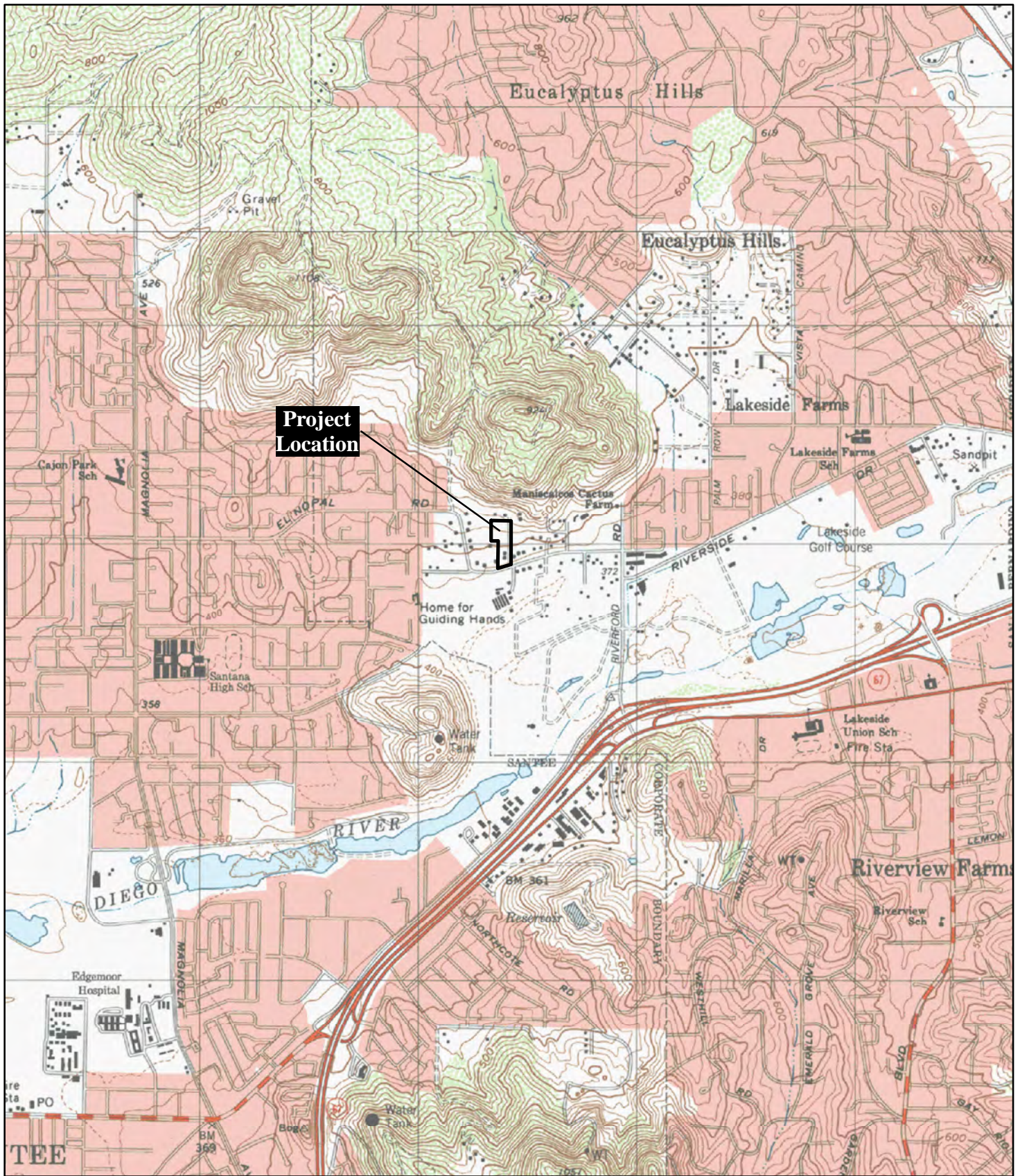
The cultural resource inventory has been conducted by Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain), whose cultural resources staff meets state and local requirements. Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator for the project. Mr. Pigniolo is on the County of San Diego's list of qualified archaeologists and meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for qualified archaeologists. Mr. Pigniolo has an M.A. degree in Anthropology from San Diego State University and has more than 37 years of experience in the San Diego region. His resume is included in Appendix A.

Ms. Carol Serr served as Associate Archaeologist for the project assisting with the record search, report and graphics preparation, as well as report editing. Ms. Serr has a B.A. degree in Anthropology from San Diego State University and more than 37 years experience in archaeology of San Diego County.

Mr. Gabe Kitchen, of Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Red Tail), served as Native American monitor for the project. Mr. Kitchen has more than eight years experience in local archaeological monitoring.



A stylized logo featuring a mountain range. On the left, a dark grey mountain peak is shown. In the center, a white mountain peak is depicted. On the right, a light grey mountain peak is visible. Below the mountains, a horizontal white bar represents a body of water or a path.



Source: USGS 7.5' El Cajon & San Vicente Res. Quadrangles

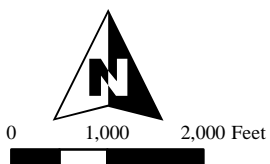
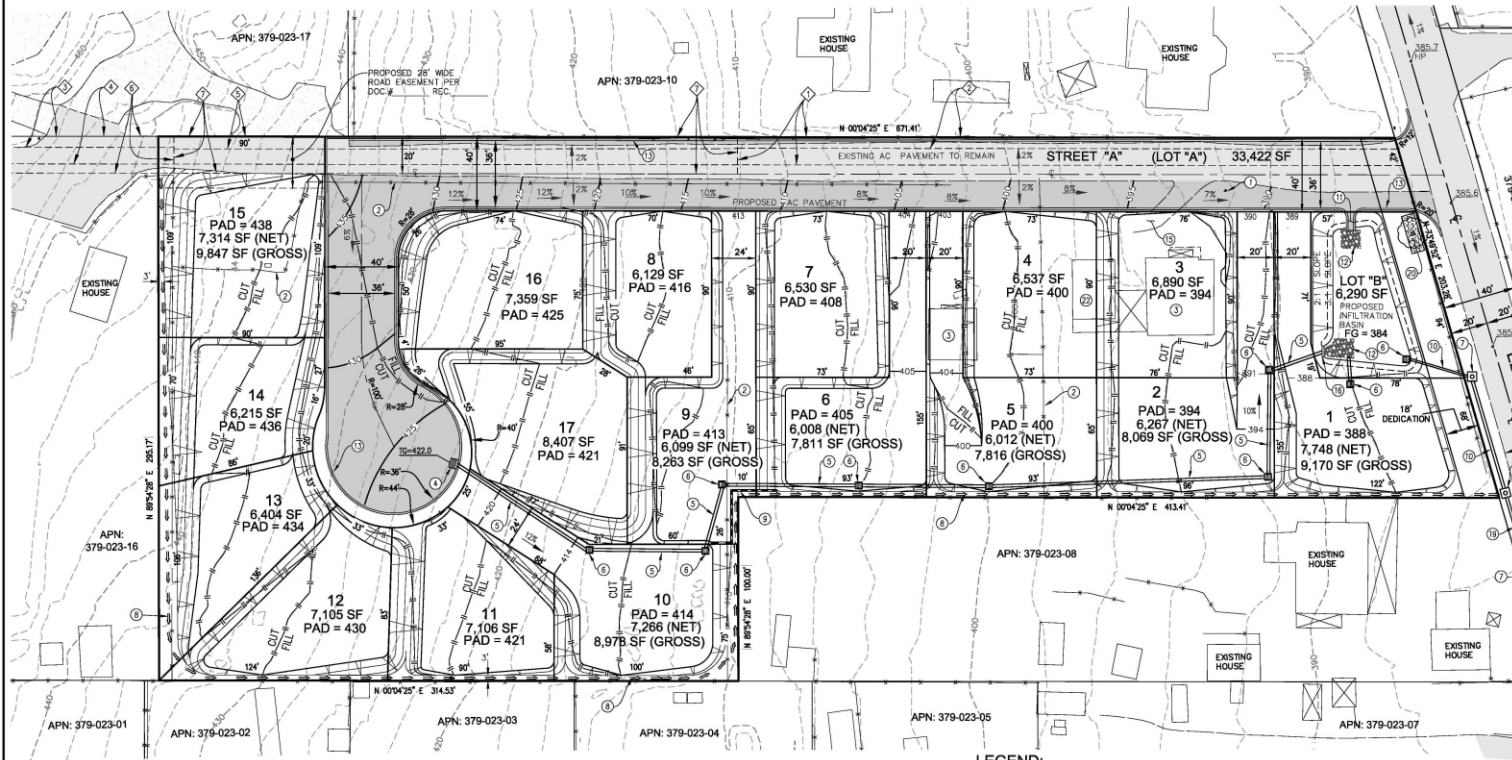


Figure 2
Project Location



Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN



LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

PARCEL "B" IN THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ACCORDING TO THE CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE RECORDED 3-26-15 AS DOC # 2015-0142449.

BENCHMARK:

DESCRIPTION: PT. 2170 - 3/4" PIPE WITH DISC STAMPED "ICE 20516"

LOCATION: SOUTHEAST CORNER OF PARCEL 3, PM 11542.

ELEVATION: 385.35

SOURCE: ROS 12252

BASIS OF BEARINGS:

THE WESTERLY LINE OF THAT 10.95 AC TRACT OF LAND SHOWN ON ROS 1503, BEING N 00°4'25" E.

TOPOGRAPHY:

TOPOGRAPHY PROVIDED BY PHOTOGEODETIC, INC.

DATE FLOWN: JULY 13, 2015.

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER:

379-023-39

EARTHWORK:

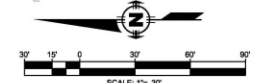
CUT = FILL = 9,000 CY
IMPORT/EXPORT = 0 CY

SITE ADDRESS:

11320 EL NOPAL
LAKESIDE, CA 92040

OWNER:

SALIM MIRO, MANAGING MEMBER
SCSS DEVELOPMENT, LLC
2608 WEST CANYON AVENUE
SAN DIEGO, CA 92123
(658)922-6424



LEGEND:

- ① EXISTING POWER POLE TO BE REMOVED
- ② EXISTING FENCE TO BE REMOVED
- ③ EXISTING STRUCTURE/HOME TO BE REMOVED
- ④ PROPOSED GRATE INLET
- ⑤ PROPOSED 12" RCP STORM DRAIN PIPE
- ⑥ PROPOSED 36"x36" BROOKS BOX CATCH BASIN
- ⑦ PROPOSED CLEAN-OUT PER RSD D-09
- ⑧ PROPOSED TYPE "B" CONCRETE DITCH PER RSD D-75
- ⑨ PROPOSED RETAINING WALL PER RSD C-3 (4" MAX)
- ⑩ PROPOSED 18" RCP STORM DRAIN PIPE
- ⑪ PROPOSED AC SPILLWAY PER RSD D-22
- ⑫ PROPOSED RIP RAP PER RSD D-40
- ⑬ PROPOSED AC DIKE PER RSD D-5
- ⑭ EXISTING 18" CMP TO REMAIN
- ⑮ EXISTING AC DRIVEWAY TO BE REMOVED
- ⑯ PROPOSED TYPE A HEADWALL PER RSD D-30
- ⑰ REMOVE APPROXIMATELY 9' OF EXISTING 18" CMP PIPE
- ⑱ PROPOSED TYPE A DOUBLE HEADWALL PER RSD D-30
- ⑲ PROPOSED 24" RCP STORM DRAIN PIPE
- ⑳ PROPOSED 15" DIAMETER CANOPY STREET TREE IN TREE WELL
- ㉑ PROPOSED TYPE "T" CATCH BASIN PER RSD D-07
- ㉒ EXISTING GARAGE TO BE REMOVED

EASEMENT NOTES:

EASEMENTS PLOTTED PER PRELIMINARY REPORT PREPARED BY CORINTHIAN TITLE COMPANY AS ORDER NO. 67621-PO DATED MAY 6, 2013.

① 15' WIDE EASEMENTS FOR ROAD AND PUBLIC UTILITIES RECORDED 3-11-1949 IN BOOK 3136, PAGE 17, AND RECORDED 4-16-1951 IN BOOK 4056, PAGE 165, O.R.

② 6' WIDE EASEMENT FOR SDG&E RECORDED 10-25-1956 IN BOOK 6315, PAGE 398, O.R.

EASEMENT FOR SDG&E RECORDED 5-11-1949 IN BOOK 2837, PAGE 49, O.R. NOT SHOWN HEREON. THE EXACT LOCATION OF SAID EASEMENT IS NOT DISCLOSED OF RECORD.

③ 6' WIDE EASEMENT FOR SDG&E RECORDED 10-25-1956 IN BOOK 6315, PAGE 350, O.R.

④ 15' WIDE EASEMENT FOR ROAD AND PUBLIC UTILITIES RECORDED 6-22-1953 IN BOOK 4897, O.R.

⑤ EASEMENT FOR SDG&E RECORDED 10-25-1956 IN BOOK 6315, PAGE 362, O.R. EASEMENT IS NOT PARALLEL TO PROPERTY LINE AND IS THEREFORE NOT OF CONSTANT WIDTH.

⑥ 20' WIDE EASEMENT FOR ROAD AND PUBLIC UTILITIES RECORDED 4-1-1974 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 74-80223, O.R.

⑦ 20' WIDE EASEMENT FOR ROAD AND PUBLIC UTILITIES RECORDED 4-1-1974 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 74-80224, O.R.

PREPARED BY:



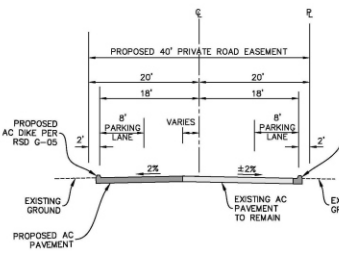
LAWRENCE W. WALSH
Walsh Engineering & Surveying, Inc.
107 Alhambra Road, El Cajon, CA 92020
(619) 588-6747 (619) 750-1232 Fax

DATE

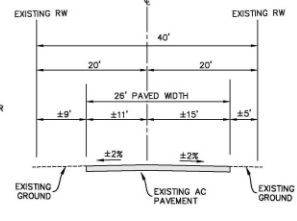


VICINITY MAP
NO SCALE
THOMAS BRO. MAP PG. 1221 G3

NOTE:
THIS PLAN IS PROVIDED TO ALLOW FOR FULL AND ADEQUATE DISCRETIONARY REVIEW OF A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT. THE PROPERTY OWNER ACKNOWLEDGES THAT ACCEPTANCE OR APPROVAL OF THIS PLAN DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN APPROVAL TO PERFORM ANY GRADING SHOWN HEREON, AND AGREES TO OBTAIN VALID GRADING PERMITS BEFORE COMMENCING SUCH ACTIVITY.



PROPOSED STREET "A" (TYPICAL SECTION)
LOOKING NORTH
NO SCALE



EL NOPAL (TYPICAL SECTION)
LOOKING EAST
NO SCALE

Source: Walsh Engineering & Surveying, Inc. (3/14/17)

Figure 3
Project Plan

1.1.3 Structure of the Report

This report follows the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Requirements for cultural resources, which is a modified version of the Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) Guidelines. The report introduction provides a description of the project and background on the project area, as well as any previous research. Section 2.0 describes the guidelines for determining archaeological significance. Section 3.0 describes the survey methods and results. Section 4.0 provides the interpretation of any identified resources and impacts to those resources, and Section 5.0 includes a discussion of mitigation measures and recommendations for the project.

1.2 Existing Conditions

The following environmental and cultural background provides a context for the cultural resource inventory.

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

The project is located in the central portion of San Diego County on the north side of the San Diego River. The project area includes gently south-sloping topography with the highest point being the northern portion of the property. The property is largely undeveloped land with a single residence and a barn and chicken coups. Elevation onsite ranges from approximately 386 ft. to 452 ft. above mean sea level.

Current land use within the project consists of low density residential. Most of the existing structures and roads are recent in age. Most of the area has been disturbed by past clearing, leveling, and agricultural use, and no native vegetation was present.

The geomorphology of the project area is largely a product of the region's geologic history. During the Jurassic and late Cretaceous (>100 million years ago) a series of volcanic islands paralleled the current coastline in the San Diego region. This island arc of volcanos spewed out vast layers of tuff (volcanic ash) and breccia that have since been metamorphosed into hard rock of the Santiago Peak Volcanic formation. These fine-grained rocks provided a regionally important resource for Native American flaked stone tools.

At about the same time, a granitic and gabbroic batholith was being formed under and east of these volcanoes. This batholith was uplifted and forms the granitic rocks and outcrops of the Peninsular Range and the foothills under and north of the project area. The project area is part of this batholith and is underlain by these granitic rocks; particularly tonolite (Tan 2002). No rock outcrops were present in the project area, but loose fragments of granitic rock were present.

In San Diego County the large and varied crystals of these granitic rocks provided particularly good abrasive surfaces for Native American seed processing. Rock outcrops were frequently used for bedrock milling of seeds. Other parts of the batholith contain numerous pegmatite dikes. This was a good source of quartz, a material used by Native Americans for flaked stone tools and ceremonial purposes.

The project area is on the margin of an alluvial valley and underlain by Visalia series soils (Bowman 1973). Visalia series soils consist of moderately well-drained very deep sandy loams derived from granitic alluvium (Bowman 1973). These soils are on alluvial fans and flood plains. Visalia sandy loam is present throughout the project area. This soil is nearly level with slopes of 0 to 2 percent and soils reach a depth of 60 inches (Bowman 1973).

A seasonal drainage is located east of the project area but the San Diego River to the south would have provided a seasonal water source for Native Americans using the area.

The climate of the region can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Rainfall limits vegetation growth. One vegetation community, adapted to the dry conditions of the area, probably occurred in the project area. The area is currently disturbed, but coastal sage scrub vegetation probably once covered the project. Components of this community provided important resources to Native Americans in the region. Sage seed, yucca, buckwheat, acorns, and native grasses formed important food resources to Late Prehistoric Native Americans.

Animal resources in the region prior to development of the area included deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, bobcats, coyotes, rabbits, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits, is relatively abundant.

1.2.2 Cultural Setting

Prehistoric Period

Paleoindian Period

The earliest well documented prehistoric sites in southern California are identified as belonging to the Paleoindian period, which has locally been termed the San Dieguito complex/tradition. The Paleoindian period is thought to have occurred between 9,000 years ago, or earlier, and 8,000 years ago in this region. Although varying from the well-defined fluted point complexes such as clovis, the San Dieguito complex is still seen as a hunting focused economy with limited use of seed grinding technology. The economy is generally seen to focus on highly ranked resources such as large mammals and relatively high mobility which may be related to following large game. Archaeological evidence associated with this period has been found around inland dry lakes, on old terrace deposits of the California desert, and also near the coast where it was first documented at the Harris Site.

Archaic Period

Native Americans during the Archaic period had a generalized economy that focused on hunting and gathering. In many parts of North America, Native Americans chose to replace this economy with types based on horticulture and agriculture. Coastal southern California economies remained largely based on wild resource use until European contact (Willey and Phillips 1958). Changes in hunting technology and other important elements of material culture have created two distinct subdivisions within the Archaic period in southern California.

The Early Archaic period is differentiated from the earlier Paleoindian period by a shift to a more generalized economy and an increased focus on the use of grinding and seed processing technology. At sites dated between approximately 8,000 and 1,500 years before present, the increased use of groundstone artifacts and atlatl dart points, along with a mixed core-based tool assemblage, identify a range of adaptations to a more diversified set of plant and animal resources. Variations of the Pinto and Elko series projectile points, large bifaces, manos and portable metates, core tools, and heavy use of marine invertebrates in coastal areas are characteristic of this period, but many coastal sites show limited use of diagnostic atlatl points. Major changes in technology within this relatively long chronological unit appear limited. Several scientists have considered changes in projectile point styles and artifact frequencies within the Early Archaic period to be indicative of population movements or units of cultural change (Moratto 1984), but these units are poorly defined locally due to poor site preservation.

Late Archaic or Late Prehistoric Period

Around 2,000 B.P., Yuman-speaking people from the eastern Colorado River region began migrating into southern California, representing what is called the Late Prehistoric Period. The Late Prehistoric Period in San Diego County is recognized archaeologically by smaller projectile points, the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremation, the introduction of ceramics, and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing, especially acorns (True 1966). Inland semi-sedentary villages were established along major water courses, and montane areas were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and piñon nuts, resulting in permanent milling features on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed grinding basins. This period is known archaeologically in southern San Diego County as the Yuman (Rogers 1945) or the Cuyamaca Complex (True 1970).

The Kumeyaay (formerly referred to as Diegueño) who inhabited the southern region of San Diego County, western and central Imperial County, and northern Baja California (Almstedt 1982; Gifford 1931; Hedges 1975; Luomala 1976; Shipek 1982; Spier 1923) are the direct descendants of the early Yuman hunter-gatherers. Kumeyaay territory encompassed a large and diverse environment which included marine, foothill, mountain, and desert resource zones. Their language is a dialect of the Yuman language which is related to the large Hokan super family.

There seems to have been considerable variability in the level of social organization and settlement variance. The Kumeyaay were organized by patrilineal, patrilocal lineages that claimed prescribed territories, but did not own the resources except for some minor plants and eagle aeries (Luomala 1976; Spier 1923). Some lineages occupied procurement ranges that required considerable residential mobility, such as those in the deserts (Hicks 1963). In the mountains, some of the larger groups occupied a few large residential bases that would be occupied biannually, such as those occupied in Cuyamaca in the summer and fall, and in Guatay or Descanso during the rest of the year (Almstedt 1982; Rensch 1975). According to Spier (1923), many Eastern Kumeyaay spent the period of time from spring through autumn in larger residential bases in the upland procurement ranges, and wintered in mixed groups in residential bases along the eastern foothills on the edge of the desert (i.e., Jacumba and Mountain Springs). This variability in settlement mobility and organization reflects the great range of environments in the territory.

Acorns were the single most important food source used by the Kumeyaay. Their villages were usually located near water, which was necessary for leaching acorn meal. Other storable resources such as mesquite or agave were equally valuable to groups inhabiting desert areas, at least during certain seasons (Hicks 1963; Shackley 1984). Seeds from grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonadeberry, chia and other plants were also used along with various wild greens and fruits. Deer, small game and birds were hunted and fish and marine foods were eaten. Houses were arranged in the village without apparent pattern. The houses in primary villages were conical structures covered with tule bundles, having excavated floors and central hearths. Houses constructed at the mountain camps generally lacked any excavation, probably due to the summer occupation. Other structures included sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, ramadas and acorn granaries. The material culture included ceramic cooking and storage vessels, baskets, flaked lithic and ground stone tools, arrow shaft straighteners, stone, bone, and shell ornaments.

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks, nets and snares. Shell and bone fishhooks, as well as nets, were used for fishing. Lithic materials including quartz and metavolcanics were commonly available throughout much of the Kumeyaay territory. Other lithic resources, such as obsidian, chert, chalcedony and steatite, occur in more localized areas and were acquired through direct procurement or exchange. Projectile points including the Cottonwood Series points and Desert Side-notched points were commonly produced.

Kumeyaay culture and society remained stable until the advent of missionization and displacement by Hispanic populations during the eighteenth century. The effects of missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the native population of southern California. By the early 1820s, California was under Mexico's rule. The establishment of ranchos under the Mexican land grant program further disrupted the way of life of the native inhabitants.

Ethnohistoric Period

The Ethnohistoric period refers to a brief period when Native American culture was initially being affected by Euroamerican culture and historical records on Native American activities were limited. When the Spanish colonists began to settle California, the project area was within the territory of a loosely integrated cultural group historically known as the Kumeyaay or Northern and Southern Diegueño because of their association with the San Diego Mission. The Kumeyaay as a whole speak a Yuman language which differentiates them from the Luiseño to the north, who speak a Takic language (Kroeber 1925). Both of these groups were hunter-gatherers with highly developed social systems. European contact introduced diseases that dramatically reduced the Native American population and helped to break down cultural institutions. The transition to a largely Euroamerican lifestyle occurred relatively rapidly in the nineteenth century.

Historic Period

Cultural activities within San Diego County between the late 1700s and the present provide a record of Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and American control, occupation, and land use. An abbreviated history of San Diego County is presented for the purpose of providing a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the county.

Native American control of the southern California region ended in the political views of western nations with Spanish colonization of the area beginning in 1769. De facto Native American control of the majority of the population of California did not end until several decades later. In southern California, Euroamerican control was firmly established by the end of the Garra uprising in the early 1850s (Phillips 1975).

Spanish

The Spanish Period (1769-1821) represents a period of Euroamerican exploration and settlement. Dual military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego and San Luis Rey Missions. The Mission system used Native Americans to build a footing for greater European settlement. The Mission system also introduced horses, cattle, other agricultural goods and implements; and provided construction methods and new architectural styles. The cultural and institutional systems established by the Spanish continued beyond the year 1821, when California came under Mexican rule.

Mexican

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) includes the retention of many Spanish institutions and laws. The mission system was secularized in 1834, which dispossessed many Native Americans and increased Mexican settlement. After secularization, large tracts of land were granted to individuals and families and the rancho system was established. Cattle ranching dominated other agricultural activities and the development of the hide and tallow trade with the United States increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblo of San Diego was established during this period and Native American influence and control greatly declined. The Mexican Period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War of 1846-48.

American

Soon after American control was established (1848-present), gold was discovered in California. The tremendous influx of American and Europeans that resulted quickly drowned out much of the Spanish and Mexican cultural influences and eliminated the last vestiges of de facto Native American control. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of land claim disputes and the homestead system increased American settlement beyond the coastal plain.

1.2.3 Record Search Results

The archaeological inventory includes archival and other background studies performed prior to Laguna Mountain's field survey of the project area. The archival research consisted of literature and record searches at local archaeological repositories, in addition to an examination of historic maps, and historic site inventories. This information was used to identify previously recorded resources and determine the types of resources that might occur in the survey area. The methods and results of the archival research are described below.

The records and literature search for the project was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University. The records search included a one-mile radius of the project area to provide background on the types of sites that would be expected in the region (Appendix B). Copies of historic maps were provided by the South Coastal Information Center.

At least 35 archaeological investigations have been previously documented in the vicinity of the project. These studies indicate there was a considerable amount of prehistoric activity in the area along with some historic. Table 1 summarizes the investigations within the one-mile radius. The property has not been previously surveyed.

Twenty-seven archaeological resources have been identified through previous research within a one-mile radius of the project (Table 2). Resources in the project vicinity include 23 prehistoric ones (including six isolate items), three historic, and a prehistoric site with a historic refuse also present. The prehistoric sites consist of 9 bedrock milling locales (three associated with a few artifacts), 3 campsites (two with milling features), 2 pictograph sites, 2 lithic scatters, 1 rock shelter, and 1 rock room. The isolated artifacts consist of debitage and one quartz biface. The historic resources include the remains of a homestead as well as two trash scatters (one associated with a prehistoric lithic scatter). These previously recorded resources in the region provide an idea of the potential types of cultural resources that might be expected on the project property.

Historic research included an examination of a variety of resources. The current listings of the National Register of Historic Places were checked through the National Register of Historic Places website. The California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976) and the California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1992) were also checked for historic resources. Historic map research indicated that historic structures were not present in the project area on the 1947 USGS El Cajon 15' USGS quadrangle or earlier. However, the 1953 aerial photograph of the area shows the house and garage, indicating that potentially historic structures are present in the project area (NETR 2017). The rest of the property is shown as plowed agricultural land. The 1955 edition of the USGS El Cajon 7.5' quadrangle does show a single structure in the project area and the 1967 edition of the USGS El Cajon 7.5' quadrangle shows two structures (presumably the house and garage).

Table 1. Archaeological Investigations within One Mile of the Project Area

Author(s)	Report Title	Year
Berryman, J	Archaeological Mitigation Report for Santee Greens SDI-5669	1981
Berryman, S	Results of an Archaeological Field Reconnaissance of Santee Greens	1977
Butler Roach Group	Draft EIR for the Proposed Lakeside Flow Equalization Facility	1989
Cardenas	Final Historic Properties Inventory Report for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Woodside Avenue Flood Control Improvements Project, San Diego County	2013
Carrico	Archaeological Survey of the Santana North Project	1977
Carrico	Archaeological/Historical Survey of the Haroldsen Lot Split	1978
Carrillo and Bull	An Archaeological Survey Report for Park Paseo	1979
Cook	Cultural Resource Analysis for the Upper San Diego River Improvement Project Redevelopment Plan	1989
Corum	Extended Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Test Excavations at Sires CA-SDI-205, -5053, -8594, -9242, and 10148, Santee, CA 11-SD-52 P.M. 7.3/17.2	1986
County of SD	Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for Country Glen Apartments	2003
Cupples	An Archaeological Survey of Park Paseo Development Area	1973
Cupples	An Archaeological Survey of the San Diego River Valley	1975
McKenna	Santana High School, Santee, CA	2010
Mooney & Associates	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Upper San Diego River Improvement Project (USDRI) Redevelopment Plan	1989
Multi Systems Assoc.	Draft EIR Woodside Meadows TM 3710, Santee, County of San Diego	1977
New Horizons	Park Paseo Archaeological Report Addendum	1982
Olmo	Hillcreek Lot Split Archaeological Survey and Report	1979
Pierson	Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Ferry Ranch Project, Now Called Old Oak Ranch (TM 5147RPL)	2003
Pierson et al.	An Archaeological Survey of the Ferry Ranch Project	1999
Polan	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Santee Greens Unit 4 Subdivision	1979
RECON	Draft EIR for Deer Park	1978
Robbins-Wade	Cultural Resource Inventory, Hillside Meadows, Lakeside, San Diego County	2000
Rosen	Historic Property Survey Report for County Department of Public Works Bridge Preventative Maintenance Project #1	2011
Scroth et al.	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for the Water Repurification Pipeline and Advanced Water Treatment Facility, City of San Diego, California	1996
Smith	An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resource at "The Heights" Subdivision Project	1990
Smith	An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resource at the Estates Subdivision Project	1990
Smith	An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation at the Rider-Wood Ranch Subdivision Project	1991
Smith	Results of a Cultural Resource Study of the Padre Dam Municipal Water District Phase I Reclaimed Water System Project	1992
Smith	Results of a Cultural Resource Evaluation Study for the Padre Dam Municipal Water District Phase I Reclaimed Water System Project	1993
Smith and Pierson	Historical Research Study of the Gasser Home Site within "The Heights" Subdivision, City of Santee	1990
Tennesen	ETS #22127, Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Intrusive Inspections, 4206 Poles, Santee Subarea Project, San Diego County, California	2012
Townsend	Southwest Powerlink Cultural Resources Management Plan	1984
U.S. Army Corps	Riverford Trail Project, San Diego County, California	2012
Wirth Associates	APS/SDG&E Interconnection Project Environmental Study Phase II Corridor Studies Cultural Resources: Archaeology Appendices	1974
Wirth Associates	APS/SDG&E Interconnection Project Environmental Study Phase II Corridor Studies - Native American Cultural Resources Appendices	1980

Table 2. Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project Area

Resource No.	Resource Type	Recorder (Year)
CA-SDI-4912	Campsite	Schiowitz (1977)
CA-SDI-4931	Campsite	Carrillo (1979)
CA-SDI-6047	Bedrock Milling	Carrico, S (1978)
CA-SDI-6840	Bedrock Milling	Hightower (1978)
CA-SDI-12247	Rock Room	Smith (1991)
CA-SDI-15036	Bedrock Milling	Smith (1990)
CA-SDI-15815	Homestead Remains	Robbins-Wade & Webb (2000)
CA-SDI-17742	Bedrock Milling	Giletti & Shultz (2006)
CA-SDI-17744	Bedrock Milling & 2 Flakes	Giletti & Shultz (2006)
CA-SDI-17745	Campsite	Giletti & Shultz (2006)
CA-SDI-17746	Bedrock Milling	Giletti & Kennedy (2006)
CA-SDI-17747	Bedrock Milling & Mano	Gross & Giletti (2006)
CA-SDI-17748	Bedrock Milling	Gross & Giletti (2006)
CA-SDI-17749	Bedrock Milling, Core, Sherds	Gross & Giletti (2006)
CA-SDI-17750	Lithic Scatter & Historic Trash	Gross & Giletti (2006)
CA-SDI-17751	Trash Dump	Gross & Giletti (2006)
CA-SDI-17752	Rock Shelter and 3 Sherds	Gross & Giletti (2006)
CA-SDI-17753	Pictographs	Gross & Giletti (2006)
CA-SDI-17754	Lithic & Ceramic Scatter	Gross & Giletti (2006)
CA-SDI-17755	Possible Pictographs	Gross & Giletti (2006)
P-37-016665	Farm House Remains	Smith (1990)
P-37-019057	Isolate Flake	Giletti & Shultz (2000)
P-37-027141	Isolate Flake	Giletti & Shultz (2006)
P-37-027142	Isolate Biface	Giletti & Shultz (2006)
P-37-027143	Isolate Flake	Giletti & Shultz (2006)
P-37-027145	Isolate Flake	Giletti & Kennedy (2006)
P-37-027146	Isolate Mano	Robbins-Wade & Giletti (2006)

1.3 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structure, and objects that possess exceptional value or qualify illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in CEQA and the San Diego County Local Register provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections(s) details the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term “historical resource” includes the following:

- (1) A resource listed in, or determine to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).

- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resources 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 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 (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
 - (A) Is associated with 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 person important in our past;
 - (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or individual, or possesses high artistic value; 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 eligible for listing 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 an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in sections 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- (1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- (2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - (A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
 - (B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its

identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historical or culturally significant; or

- (C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- (1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- (2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.a of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
- (3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- (4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 1564.5 (d) & (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

- (d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probably likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097398. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

- (1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
- (2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

1.3.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register)

The County requires that resource importance be assessed not only at the State level as required by CEQA, but at the local level as well. If a resource meets any one of the following criteria as outlined in the Local Register, it will be considered an important resource.

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

1.3.3 San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

The County of San Diego's RPO protects significant cultural resource. The RPO defines "Significant Prehistoric or Historic Sites" as follows:

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:
 - (aa) Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Placed by the Keeper of the National Register; or
 - (bb) 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:
- (aa) 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,
 - (bb) Other formally designated and recognized sites which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

The RPO does not allow non-exempt activities or uses damaging to significant prehistoric or historic lands on properties under County jurisdiction. This includes development, trenching, grading, clearing and grubbing, or any other activity or use damaging to significant prehistoric or historic lands. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation with an approved research design prepared by an archaeologist certified by the Society of Professional Archaeologists. All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County Standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria on prehistoric and historic sites. Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

1.3.4 Traditional Cultural Properties/Tribal Cultural Resources

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.

Potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) in discussions of cultural resource management (CRM) performed under federal auspices. According to Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King (1990), “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.

The County of San Diego Guidelines identifies that cultural resources can also include TCPs, such as gathering areas, landmarks, and ethnographic locations in addition to archaeological districts (2007). These guidelines incorporate both State and Federal definitions of TCPs. Generally, a TCP may consist of a single site, or group of associated archaeological sites (district; traditional cultural landscape), or an area of cultural/ethnographic importance.

The Traditional Tribal Cultural Places Bill of 2004 requires local governments to consult with Native American representatives during the project planning process. The intent of this legislation is to encourage consultation and assist in the preservation of “Native American places of prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial importance” (County of San

Diego 2007). It further allows for tribal cultural places to be included in open space planning. State Assembly Bill 52, in effect as of July 1, 2015, introduces the Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) as a class of cultural resource and additional considerations relating to Native American consultation into CEQA. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally-defined TCP, however incorporates consideration of local and state significance and required mitigation under CEQA. A TCR may be considered significant if included in a local or state register of historical resources; or determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC §5024.1; or is a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; or is a historical resource described in PRC §21084.1, a unique archaeological resources described in PRC §21083.2, or is a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

In 1990 the NPS and Advisory Council for Historic Preservation introduced the term “TCP” through National Register Bulletin 38 (Parker and King 1990). A TCP may be considered eligible based on “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” (Parker and King 1990:1). Strictly speaking, Traditional Cultural Properties are both tangible and intangible; they are anchored in space by cultural values related to community-based physically defined “property referents” (Parker and King 1990:3). On the other hand, TCPs are largely ideological, a characteristic that may present substantial problems in the process of delineating specific boundaries. Such a property’s extent is based on community conceptions of how the surrounding physical landscape interacts with existing cultural values. By its nature, a TCP need only be important to community members, and not the general outside population as a whole. In this way, a TCP boundary, as described by Bulletin 38, may be defined based on viewscape, encompassing topographic features, extent of archaeological district or use area, or a community’s sense of its own geographic limits. Regardless of why a TCP is of importance to a group of people, outsider acceptance or rejection of this understanding is made inherently irrelevant by the relativistic nature of this concept.

2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

Any of the following will be considered a potentially significant environmental impact to cultural resources:

1. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5 of the State Guidelines. This shall include the destruction, disturbance or any alteration of characteristics or elements of a resource that cause it to be significant in a manner not consistent with the Secretary of Interior Standards.
2. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction or disturbance of an important archaeological site or any portion of an important archaeological site that contains or has the potential to contain information important to history or prehistory.
3. The project disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.
4. The project proposes activities or uses damaging to significant cultural resources as defined by the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) and fails to preserve those resources.
5. The project proposes activities or uses that would impact tribal cultural resources as defined under Public Resources Code §21074.

The Guidelines listed above have been selected for the following reasons:

Guidelines 1 and 2 are derived directly from CEQA. Section 21083.2 of CEQA and 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines recommend evaluating historical and archaeological resources to determine whether or not a proposed action would have a significant effect on unique historical or archaeological resources. Guideline 3 is included because human remains must be treated with dignity and respect and CEQA requires consultation with the “Most Likely Descendant” as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for any project in which human remains have been identified.

Guideline 4 was selected because the RPO requires that cultural resources be considered when assessing environmental impacts. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, and cumulative) on significant cultural resources as defined by the RPO would be considered a significant impact. The only exception is scientific investigation.

Guideline 5 was selected because tribal cultural resources are of cultural value to Native American tribes. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, and cumulative) on tribal cultural resources as defined by PRC §21074 would be considered a significant impact.

All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria on prehistoric and historic sites. In addition discretionary projects must also comply with the requirements of the Zoning Ordinance, General Plan, and the Grading, Clearing, and Watercourses Ordinance (§87.429). Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

3.1 Methods

3.1.1 Survey Methods

The survey of the project area was conducted on May 3, 2017 by Mr. Andrew R. Pignuolo, RPA. Mr. Gabe Kitchen, of Red Tail, served as Native American monitor during the survey. The property was generally open and the entire parcel was surveyed using 10 to 15 m transect intervals. Surface visibility was fair with some areas very open and other areas covered by dense mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*). Surface visibility averaged approximately 50 percent throughout the project area. Special attention was paid to exposed soils and rodent back dirt, as no rock outcrops were present. The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources.

3.1.2 Curation

No artifacts were recovered during the survey therefore no artifact curation is necessary at this time. Photographs and project records (Appendix C) for this inventory will be temporarily curated at Laguna Mountain until final curation arrangements can be made at the San Diego Archaeological Center or another appropriate regional repository.

3.1.3 Native American Participation

Native American involvement in the project included Red Tail Monitoring and Research, who provided Mr. Gabe Kitchen, as Native American Monitor to participate in the field survey. The results of the County's correspondence for Native American consultation regarding this project are provided in confidential Appendix D.

3.2 Survey Results

The project area shows evidence of having been extensively used for agriculture purposes in the past, resulting in most of the area having been disked and leveled. Some evidence of dumping including asphalt and concrete debris is also present. No prehistoric cultural resources were identified within the project area during the survey. Bedrock outcrops are not present although what appears to be local rock was used to construct a retaining wall around the existing structure.

3.2.1 Historic Resources

The existing residence at 11320 El Nopal Road and related garage appears to date to 1952 (County of San Diego Public Records). An additional barn structure was added to the property between 1953 and 1964 (NETR 2017). An extensive roofed patio was added between the house and garage between 1989 and 1994 (NETR 2017). The residence is a small stucco Ranch Style home with poor integrity (Figure 4). This structure and the related garage and barn are determined to not be historically significant.

This resource is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage. The residential property at 11320 El Nopal Road is not associated with events significant in local history. It is also not associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities. The architect and builder are unknown, but the structures do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values. The integrity of the structures have been compromised by the addition of an extensive roofed patio between the house and garage between 1989 and 1994. The structures cannot yield information important in local history.

3.2.2 Native American Heritage Resources/Traditional Cultural Properties

No information has been obtained through Native American consultation or communication with the Native American monitors during fieldwork that any resources considered culturally or spiritually significant are present within the project area. The NAHC was contacted for a Sacred Lands Files search which identified the potential presence of Native American traditional cultural places. Sacred lands outreach was initiated by County Staff and is ongoing (Appendix D). No cultural resources have been identified during consultation.



a. Residence Overview, Looking Northwest (PR-05839-002)



b. Side View of Patio Addition, Looking East-northeast (PR-05839-021)

Figure 4
Residence at 11320 El Nopal Road



4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

4.1.1 Archaeological Resources

The cultural resource survey did not identify any potentially significant archaeological resources within the project area.

4.1.2 Historic Resources

The residential structure and the related garage and barn at 11320 El Nopal Road are determined to not be historically significant. This resource is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage. The residential property at 11320 El Nopal Road is not associated with events significant in local history. It is also not associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities. The architect and builder are unknown, but the structures do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values. The integrity of the structures have been compromised by the addition of an extensive roofed patio between the house and garage between 1989 and 1994. The structures cannot yield information important in local history.

4.1.3 Native American Heritage Resources/Traditional Cultural Properties

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4.2 Impact Identification

No potentially significant cultural resources were identified within the project area and no impacts to cultural resources will result from this project.

The project is underlain by soil developed on an alluvial fan over granitic rock. The alluvial fan soils retain potential for buried cultural resources. Cultural resource monitoring by archaeological and Native American monitors during construction excavation and grading of native soils is recommended.

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS-MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

The goal of the project was to identify resources that may be impacted by the project.

The historic-age buildings at 11320 El Nopal Road were identified during the cultural resource survey. These buildings are not historically significant and therefore do not need to be preserved per the RPO/CEQA guidelines.

5.1 Mitigable Impacts

There is a potential for subsurface archaeological deposits given the sensitivity for cultural resources in the surrounding area as well as the geomorphic setting.

Implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources on the El Nopal Tentative Map Project (PDS2017-TM-5619) to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Development Services (PDS). This program shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following actions:

- a. Provide evidence to the PDS that a County certified archaeologist has been contracted to implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program to the satisfaction of the Director of PDS. A letter from the Principal Investigator shall be submitted to the Director of PDS. The letter shall include the following guidelines:
 - (1) The project archaeologist shall contract with a Native American monitor to be involved with the grading monitoring program as outlined in the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Guidelines (2006).
 - (2) The County certified archaeologist/historian and Native American monitor shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program as outlined in the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Guidelines (2006).
 - (3) The project archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements.
 - (4) An adequate number of monitors (archaeological/historical/Native American) shall be present to ensure that all earth moving activities are observed and shall be on-site during all grading activities for areas to be monitored.
 - (5) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite full-time. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Native American monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Principal Investigator.

- (6) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field and the monitored grading can proceed.
- (7) In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Principal Investigator shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of discovery. The Principal Investigator, in consultation with the County staff archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the Principal Investigator and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.
- (8) If any human bones are discovered, the Principal Investigator shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted by the Principal Investigator in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
- (9) Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The Principal Investigator shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
- (10) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated at a San Diego facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.
- (11) Monthly status reports shall be submitted to the Director of PDS starting from the date of the notice to proceed to termination of implementation of the grading monitoring program. The reports shall briefly summarize all activities during the period and the status of progress on overall plan implementation. Upon completion of the implementation phase, a final report shall be submitted describing the plan compliance procedures and site conditions before and after construction.
- (12) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, a report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the

Director of PDS prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report shall include Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.

- (13) In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the Director of PDS by the consulting archaeologist that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.

b. Provide Evidence to the Director of PDS that the following notes have been placed on the Grading Plan:

- (1) The County certified archaeologist/historian and Native American monitor shall attend the pre-construction meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
- (2) The project archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements.
- (3) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite full-time. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Native American monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Principal Investigator.
- (4) In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Principal Investigator shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of discovery. The Principal Investigator, in consultation with the County staff archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the Principal Investigator and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.
- (5) The archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor shall monitor all areas identified for development.
- (6) If any human bones are discovered, the Principal Investigator shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted by the Principal Investigator in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.

- (7) The Principal Investigator shall submit monthly status reports to the Director of PDS starting from the date of the notice to proceed to termination of implementation of the grading monitoring program. The reports shall briefly summarize all activities during the period and the status of progress on overall plan implementation. Upon completion of the implementation phase, a final report shall be submitted describing the plan compliance procedures and site conditions before and after construction.
- (8) Prior to rough grading inspection sign-off, provide evidence that the field grading monitoring activities have been completed to the satisfaction of the Director of PDS. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the Principal Investigator.
- (9) Prior to Final Grading Release, submit to the satisfaction of the Director of PDS, a final report that documents the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program. The report shall include the following:
 - Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.
 - Evidence that all cultural collected during the grading monitoring program has been curated at a San Diego facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

Or

In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the Director of PDS by the Principal Investigator that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.

5.2 No Significant Adverse Effects

No significant adverse effects are anticipated to result from project impacts. Implementation of a grading monitoring and data recovery program will serve to mitigate any potential adverse impacts to unknown, buried resources from the project.

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7.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

7.1 List of Preparers

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Andrew R. Pignuolo, RPA, Primary Author
Carol Serr

7.2 List of Persons and Organizations Contacted

Red Tail Monitoring and Research

Clinton Linton
Gabe Kitchen

South Coastal Information Center (SCIC)

Jaime Lennox

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc - Archival Maps and Records

8.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Mitigation Measures	Design Considerations
Implement an archaeological and Native American monitoring and data recovery program to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources.	During earth disturbing activities, an archaeological and Kumeyaay Native American monitor should be present to ensure that any undiscovered buried archaeological resources are identified. If resources are identified, then data recovery excavation may be necessary if impacts cannot be avoided.
If cultural resources are identified and recovered during monitoring, curation or repatriation to a culturally-affiliated Tribe will occur.	All prehistoric archaeological materials collected during the grading monitoring program will be submitted to a San Diego curation facility as mentioned above to be added to the previous collection, if one exists. Or, resources may be repatriated to a culturally-affiliated Tribe.

APPENDICES

- A. Resume of Principal Investigator
- B. Records Search Confirmations
- C. Photos and Photo Logs
- D. Native American Correspondence (Confidential – Bound Separately)

APPENDIX A

RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

ANDREW R. PIGNIOLO, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist
Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Education

San Diego State University, Master of Arts, Anthropology, 1992
San Diego State University, Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, 1985

Professional Experience

2002-Present	Principal Archaeologist/President, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc., San Diego
1997-2002	Senior Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego
1994-1997	Senior Archaeologist, KEA Environmental, Inc., San Diego
1985-1994	Project Archaeologist/Senior Archaeologist, Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, San Diego
1982-1985	Reports Archivist, Cultural Resource Management Center (now the South Coastal Information Center), San Diego State University
1980-1985	Archaeological Consultant, San Diego, California

Professional Affiliations

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), 1992-present
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, San Diego County
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, City of San Diego
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, City of Chula Vista
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, Riverside County
Society for American Archaeology
Society for California Archaeology
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society
San Diego County Archaeological Society

Qualifications

Mr. Andrew Pignuolo is a certified archaeology consultant for the County and City of San Diego. Mr. Pignuolo has more than 36 years of experience as an archaeologist, and has conducted more than 800 projects throughout southern California and western Arizona. His archaeological investigations have been conducted for a wide variety of development and resource management projects including water resource facilities, energy utilities, commercial and residential developments, military installations, transportation projects, and projects involving Indian Reservation lands. Mr. Pignuolo has conducted the complete range of technical studies including archaeological overviews and management plans, ethnographic studies, archaeological surveys, test excavations, historical research, evaluations of significance under CEQA and Section 106, data recovery programs, and monitoring projects. He has received 40 hour HAZWOPPER training and holds an active card for hazardous material work.

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

Proposed SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego to Imperial Valley, California (*San Diego Gas and Electric*). Mr. Pigniolo served as the Principal Investigator and archaeological monitor for this project whose purpose is the installation of a new transmission line corridor running from San Diego to Imperial Valley. This phase of the project included the preliminary reporting of any cultural resources observed during field visits to the proposed impact areas. Mr. Pigniolo recorded sites encountered during monitoring, and collected GPS points and photographs of the sites for future review. Mr. Pigniolo also conducted the cultural resources portion of the environmental training for this project.

Princess Street Monitoring and Data Recovery Project at the Spindrift Site (*City of San Diego*). Mr. Pigniolo served as a Principal Investigator of an archaeological monitoring and data recovery program at the Spindrift Site in the community of La Jolla. The effort was initially to provide archaeological monitoring of a utility undergrounding project. The presence of the major prehistoric village site within the project alignment quickly became evident prior to construction monitoring and a data recovery plan was prepared prior to the start of work. Data recovery included the excavation of 25 controlled units and the water screening of 100 percent of the archaeological site material impacted during trenching. More than 40 fragmented human burials were encountered. Working with Native American monitors and representatives, the remains were repatriated.

Cultural Resource Survey, Geotechnical Monitoring, and Testing for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, La Jolla, City of San Diego, California (*IEC*). Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator and conducted an archaeological survey on an approximately 15-acre study area, in the La Jolla Natural Park area on Mount Soledad above La. In addition to the field survey, geotechnical work was monitored by an archaeologist and Native American monitor. One small prehistoric cobble procurement site (CA-SDI-20843) was tested to determine site significance. Due to surface visibility constraints from dense vegetation, monitoring by an archaeological and a Native American monitor during construction excavation and grading was recommended to ensure sensitive features not identified during the survey are not present or impacted by the project.

City of San Diego Sever Group 783 Project, San Diego, California (*Orion Construction Company*.) Mr. Pigniolo was the Principal Investigator for an archaeological monitoring project for a sewer line replacement in the eastern portion of the City of San Diego. The project included archaeological construction monitoring in an urban environment.

Cultural Resource Monitoring and Treatment of CA-SDI-20861 for the 1941-1945 Columbia Street Project, City of San Diego, California (*Jeff Svitak Inc.*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of an archival research and an archaeological and Native American monitoring program of building demolition and construction excavation for a multi-family dwelling in the Little Italy community of the City of San Diego. The project consisted of archaeological and historical research prior to fieldwork, archaeological monitoring of foundation removal and construction excavation, and the recovery and analysis of historic artifacts discovered during monitoring. Site CA-SDI-20861 was treated as a significant cultural resource and the recovery and analysis of the cultural material served as mitigation for the project impacts to the site.

Cultural Resource Salvage and Monitoring within a Portion of CA-SDI-39/17372 at 1891 Viking Way, La Jolla, City of San Diego, California (*Ayers General Contracting, Inc.*)

Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of an archaeological salvage and documentation program in addition to construction monitoring for the residence located at 1891 Viking Way, in the La Jolla. The project included the demolition and replacement of an existing retaining wall, and the replacement of additional yard hardscape. The City of San Diego archaeologist determined that construction work was occurring within site CA-SDI-39 and required work to stop and a treatment plan to partially mitigate impacts to the site be prepared. The project included a salvage effort to partially mitigate impacts to this portion of the site, through documentation and artifact recovery and to recover any impacted human remains as part of mitigation. Three phases of treatment were conducted including a 100 percent recovery program for human remains and associated grave goods and monitoring of final construction disturbance and backfilling.

Muller Residence Archaeological Survey, Testing, and Evaluation, Carmel Valley, City of San Diego, California (*Mr. Rolf Muller*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator and Project Manager of a cultural resource survey and testing and evaluation program of a residential parcel proposed for development. The survey indicated the presence of a portion of a prehistoric shell midden within the project area. The testing program indicated a deeply buried archaeological deposit with a high level of integrity. Impact avoidance through redesign was recommended under City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

Cultural Resource Monitoring for The San Diego County Administration Center Waterfront Park Project, San Diego, California (*McCarthy Building Companies, Inc.*)

Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of a cultural resource monitoring program for the Water Front Park Project at the San Diego County Administration Building in the City of San Diego. The monitoring program included excavation near the dredge fill/native ground contact. Historic maps indicated that the entire project area was located on man-made land created from bay dredge spoils. The monitoring program identified a small historic-age boat that probably sank in the bayfront prior to filling of the area. Based on the current County guidelines, this resource qualifies as significant for its information potential and has been treated as such. The boat was documented and avoided, and left in place.

13th and C Streets Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California (*WM Builders*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of a archaeological/historical resource assessment for a commercial development project in the City of San Diego. The project area is in the downtown portion of San Diego. A records search, literature review, examination of historic maps, records, and city directories was used to assess the potential for buried historic resources within the project area. Potential buried historic resource locations were identified and a testing plan was developed.

U. S. Army Yuma Proving Ground (YPG) Native American Consultation Plan, Yuma, Arizona (*Yuma Proving Ground*). Mr. Pigniolo served as principal author of a Native American consultation plan for YPG to provide guidance and information to U.S. Army commanders and Army resource managers at YPG for consultation with Native American groups. Consultation was conducted in a manner that is consistent with federal laws and regulations that mandate consultation and the consultation plan was designed to ensure the participation of Native American groups early in the planning process.

All American 105 Race Project, West Mesa, Imperial County, California (*Legacy 106, Inc.*).

Mr. Pignolo served as Principal Investigator, report author, and crew chief for an archaeological survey for a proposed off-road vehicle race course in the West Mesa area of Imperial County. The survey covered Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands and included close coordination with BLM staff. The survey included a proposed 7.5 mile course with a very short time-frame. The goal was project alignment adjustment and realignment to avoid resource impacts where possible. A variety of prehistoric cultural resources including 10 sites and seven isolates were encountered. Human remains were identified and avoided. The race route was realigned to avoid significant resource impacts allowing the race to proceed on schedule.

Alpine Fire Safe Council Brush Management Monitoring Project, Alpine Region, San Diego County, California (*Alpine Fire Safe Council*)

Mr. Pignolo served as Principal Investigator for a cultural resources monitoring and protection program on four project areas surrounding Alpine. Cultural resources identified during previous surveys within the vegetation treatment areas were flagged for avoidance. The project included hand clearing and chaparral mastication near residential structures to create a fire buffer zone. Vegetation removal was monitored to ensure cultural resources obscured by heavy vegetation were not impacted by the project and that all recorded cultural resources were avoided. The Bureau of Land Management served as Lead Agency for the project.

APPENDIX B

RECORDS SEARCH CONFIRMATION



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scic@mail.sdsu.edu

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Laguna Mountain Enviro
Company Representative: Carol Serr
Date: 5/1/2017
Project Identification: 11320 El Nopal Survey Job#1716

Search Radius: 1 mile

Historical Resources: SELF

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: SELF

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Addresses: SELF

A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included.

Historic Maps: SELF

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

Copies: 9

Hours: 1

Carol Serr

APPENDIX D
PHOTOS AND PHOTO LOGS

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Page 1 of 1 Project Name (No.): El Nopal Survey (1716) Year 2017

Page 1 of 1 Project Name (No.): El Nopal Survey (1716) Year 2017

Page 1 of 1 Project Name (No.): El Nopal Survey (1716) Year 2017

Camera Format: FujiChrome

Film Type and Speed: Digital

Film Type and Speed: Digital

[illegible]



PR-05839-001



PR-05839-002



PR-05839-003



PR-05839-004



PR-05839-005



PR-05839-006



PR-05839-007



PR-05839-008



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PR-05839-016



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PR-05839-018



PR-05839-019



PR-05839-020



PR-05839-021



PR-05839-022

APPENDIX D

NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE (Confidential – Bound Separately)