

**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND  
HISTORICAL EVALUATION  
OF THE  
GREEN HILLS RANCH PHASE II PROJECT,  
LAKESIDE, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  
PDS2016-SPA-16-001, PDS2016-TM-5611,  
PDS2016-REZ-16-002, PDS2016-ER-9814020B**

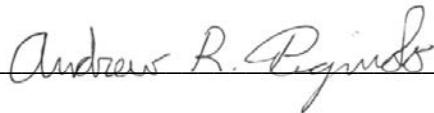
Greenhills Ranch Phase II

**Lead Agency:**

County of San Diego  
Department of Planning and Land Use  
Contact: Ben Mills  
5510 Overland Avenue  
San Diego, CA 92123  
(858) 694-2960

**Preparer:**

Andrew R. Pignuolo  
Carol Serr  
Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.  
7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208  
San Diego, CA 92111  
(858) 505-8164

  
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**Project Proponent:**

Dana Goodman  
Atlas Investments, LLC  
11661 San Vicente Boulevard  
Los Angeles, CA 90049

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## NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

**Authors:** Andrew R. Pigniolo and Carol Serr

**Firm:** Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

**Client/Project Proponent:** Dana Goodman

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**Updated Sites:** CA-SDI-19477, CA-SDI-19645, P-37-030665, and P-37-030666

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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)

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain) conducted an archaeological survey update and Historic Resource Evaluation of the 36.26-acre Green Hills Ranch Phase II Project for a subdivision into 63 residential, 5 open space, and 6 private street lots. The project is located in the Lakeside area of San Diego County and includes the residential development of the property. Archaeological and historical research included a records search, literature review, examination of historic maps and previous studies, archival research, archaeological field survey update of the property, and historic evaluation of existing historic-age structures.

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.

A records search at the South Coastal Information Center indicated that the project area had been previously surveyed in 2009 (Stropes and Smith 2009). A least 29 additional archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the project. Four study areas fall within a portion of the project area; six investigations have been performed along the transmission line situated at the eastern end of the project; two studies involved residential development projects; and one study area involved two phases of investigation for a telecommunication tower location. Thirty archaeological resources have been identified through previous research within a one-mile radius of the project consisting of 17 of prehistoric age and 13 historic. The prehistoric sites include mostly bedrock milling locales, with four that also contain artifact scatters, and two shell scatters. The historic resources include a residence, four structures, two foundations with associated refuse, a refuse deposit of construction rubble, a pump station and associated pipeline, and Lindo Lake Park. The four recorded resources present on the current project area are all historic age. Site CA-SDI-19477 is mapped within the project area. Historic-age structures P-37-030665 and P-37-030666 have also been recorded within the project area. Site CA-SDI-19645 has been recorded within the project area since the initial survey (Whitiker 2009). This site is a historic-age foundation with associated glass and ceramics.

The resurvey of the project area was conducted on January 8, 2016 by Mr. Andrew R. Pignuolo, RPA. Mr. Tuchon Pheonix served as Native American monitor during the survey. The property was generally open and the parcel was resurveyed using 15 to 20 m transect intervals. The resurvey covered most of the parcel, but the survey was focused on ridgelines and high potential locations. Surface visibility was fair, averaging approximately 50 percent throughout the project area. Special attention was focused on rock outcrops and areas of historic activity. The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to update the previous survey and identify cultural resources.

The survey relocated CA-SDI-19477 essentially as previously recorded, however, the location was misplotted so the site actually is located outside the project boundary. P-37-030665 and P-37-030666 were relocated as previously recorded. CA-SDI-19645 was also relocated during the survey, though it was noted that it had been partially impacted by power line construction in the area. In addition to relocating a portion of previously recorded resources, an isolated prehistoric tool (P-37-035619) was located. Photographs and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at Laguna Mountain until final disposition arrangements can be made at the San Diego Archaeological Center or another appropriate regional repository or through repatriation with a tribe of appropriate cultural affinity.

P-37-030665 and P-37-030666 were evaluated for historic significance. The structures at P-37-030665 and P-37-030666 both lack integrity and other qualities that would make them eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) or as significant under the County RPO. Based on their lack of integrity and significant qualities P-37-030665 and P-37-030666 are not significant resources. Previous evaluation of CA-SDI-19645 cannot be documented, though partial disturbance from power line construction suggests that it has been determined not significant. CA-SDI-19645 lacks integrity and other qualities that would make it eligible for the California Register and it is a not significant resource. As an isolated cultural resource isolate, P-37-035619 does not qualify as a significant cultural resource and no further treatment is necessary.

Resources P-37-030665, P-37-030666, and P-37-035619 will be directly impacted by the current project. No further work is recommended for these resources. CA-SDI-19645 is located within a proposed limited building zone easement and will not be directly impacted by the current project.

Very little of the project includes a depositional environment with alluvial soils where cultural resources are likely to be buried, however some potential remains for buried cultural resources, although cuts and excavated areas within the project did not indicate the presence of any cultural material. Archaeological and Native American construction monitoring is recommended during all earth disturbing activities.



## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Description**

#### **1.1.1 Project Summary**

The proposed project is located near the community of Lakeside in the southwestern central portion of San Diego County (Figure 1). The project is southwest of Lake Jennings north of Interstate 8. Lake Jennings Parkway is just east of the project. The project area includes addresses at 9370 Adlai Road and 9385 Adlai Road. The proposed development is located in an unsectioned portion of the El Cajon land grant in Township 15 South, Range 1 East. The project area includes APNs 395-160-15-00, 395-151-16-00, 395-151-73-00, 395-151-73-00, 398-400-08-00, 398-400-09-00, 398-400-10-00, 398-400-20-00, 398-400-54-00 and 398-400-55-00. The project is limited to the 36.26-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 subdivision of 36.26 acres into 63 residential, 5 HOA lots including open space, and 6 private street lots. The project will consist of a residential development and open space area along the existing ridgeline. As part of the project, development including building pads, access roads, and utilities would be graded and excavated (Figure 3).

The cultural resource survey update and historic resource evaluation 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 update 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 and to provide Native American participation for the project. The historic resource evaluation was conducted to determine the eligibility and significance of resources that may be impacted by the proposed project.

#### **1.1.2 Project Personnel**

The cultural resource survey update and historic resource evaluation 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 approved 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 35 years of experience in the San Diego region. The resume of the Principal Investigator is included in Appendix A.

Ms. Carol Serr served as Associate Archaeologist for the project assisting with the record search update, report preparation, and graphics as well as site form preparation and report editing. Ms. Serr has a B.A. degree in Anthropology from San Diego State University and more than 35 years experience in the archaeology of San Diego County.

Figure 1 Regional Location

Figure 2      Project Location Map

Figure 3. Project Plan

Mr. Tuchon Pheonix, of Redtail Monitoring and Research, Inc. (Redtail), served as Native American monitor for the project. Mr. Pheonix has more than three years experience in local archaeological monitoring.

### **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 describes the guidelines for determining archaeological significance. Section 3 describes the survey methods and inventory results including a description of the historic structures and resources. Section 3 also provides a historic evaluation of the resources within the project area. Section 4 provides the interpretation of any identified resources and impacts to those resources, and Section 5 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 southwestern central portion of San Diego County on a ridgeline in the Lakeview area. The project area includes portions of a north/south trending ridge and portions of an east/west trending ridge. A northward trending seasonal drainage is present in the northwestern portion of the project and a portion of a southwestern trending seasonal drainage is present in the southeastern portion of the project. The project area is largely undeveloped, but includes some graded and terraced areas in addition to dirt roads and utility corridors. Elevation onsite ranges from approximately 850 to 580 ft. above mean sea level.

Current land use within the project site consists of low density residential and open space. Most of the existing structures and roads are historic in age, although more recent structures are present to the south of the property.

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 released vast layers of tuff (volcanic ash) and breccia that have since been metamorphosed into the 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 around the project area. The project area is part of this batholith and is underlain by these granitic rocks (Strand 1962). Outcrops of granodiorite, as well as granite, were present along ridgelines and slopes within the project area. In San Diego County the large and varied crystals of these granitic rocks provided particularly good abrasive

surfaces for Native American seed processing. These outcrops were frequently used for the bedrock milling of seeds. In the current project area most of the rock outcrops were highly weathered providing irregular surfaces and poor conditions for bedrock milling. The batholith contains numerous pegmatite dikes. This was a good source of quartz, a material used by Native Americans for flaked stone tools and ceremonial purposes. No quartz dikes were identified within the project area.

Escondido very fine sandy loam is present in the eastern portion of the project area (Bowman 1973). The Escondido series consists of moderately deep to deep, well-drained very fine sandy loams that formed in material weathered in place from metamorphosed sandstone (in this case metamorphosed granitic rock). These soils are present on the uplands. In a representative profile the surface layer is dark-brown, slightly acid very fine sandy loam about 6 inches thick. The subsoil is brown, neutral very fine sandy loam about 23 inches thick. The substratum is hard, fine-grained metasedimentary rock (Bowman 1973).

Friant rocky fine sandy loam is present on the ridge in the western portion of the project area (Bowman 1973). The Friant series consists of shallow and very shallow, well-drained fine sandy loams that formed in material weathered from fine-grained metasedimentary rock. These soils are on mountainous uplands. In a representative profile the surface layer is dark-brown and brown, slightly acid fine sandy loam about 12 inches thick. It is underlain by gray, hard metasedimentary rock. Rock outcrop covers 2 to 10 percent of the surface in some areas (Bowman 1973).

Seasonal drainages are located in the northwestern and southeastern portions of the project area and would have provided seasonal water sources 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. Two vegetation communities adapted to the dry conditions of the area probably occurred in the project area. The area is partially disturbed, but is dominated by coastal sage scrub vegetation. 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. The San Dieguito were relatively highly mobile 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 (B.P.), the increased use of groundstone artifacts and atlatl dart points, along with a mixed core-based tool assemblage, show increased use of 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. Historical records on Native American activities is 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 American labor 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 reduced 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 in addition 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 (SCIC) 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.

The records search indicated that the project area had been previously surveyed in 2009 (Stropes and Smith 2009). A least 29 additional archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the project (Table 1). Four study areas fall within a portion of the project area; six investigations have been performed along the transmission line situated at the eastern end of the project; two studies involved residential development projects; and one study area involved two phases of investigation for a telecommunication tower location. At least two studies that resulted in resource discoveries are not filed at the SCIC.

Thirty archaeological resources have been identified through previous research within a one-mile radius of the project consisting of 17 of prehistoric age and 13 historic (Table 2). The prehistoric sites include mostly bedrock milling locales, with four that also contain artifact scatters, and two shell scatters. The historic resources include a residence, four structures, two foundations with associated refuse, a refuse deposit of construction rubble, a pump station and associated pipeline, and Lindo Lake Park. The four recorded resources present on the current project area are all historic age. Site CA-SDI-19477 is mapped within the project area, but this location was found to be in error. Historic-age structures P-37-030665 and P-37-030666 have also been recorded within the project area. Site CA-SDI-19645 has been recorded within the project area since the initial survey (Whitiker 2009). This site is a historic-age foundation with associated glass and ceramics.

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 the presence of two historic structures located within the project's boundaries on the El Cajon 7.5' USGS Quadrangle made in 1941.

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

<b>Author</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Year</b>
Alter et al.	Survey and Assessment of Historic and Archaeological Resources: Ha-Hana Road Property. Lakeside, San Diego County, California	1991
Berryman	Cultural Resource Assessment for Lakeside Boukai Joint Venture	1990
Blotner	ETS #20587, Cultural Resources Survey for the TL 678 W2s: Distribution Relocation for the TL 678 Wood Steel and Reconductor Project, Los Coches to Alpine Substations, San Diego County, California	2010
Bowden and McCorkle-Apple	Archaeological Literature Review, Site Visit, and Research Design for CA-SDI-13652 and CA-SDI-17300 and for El Monte Valley Nature Park Project	2008
Carrico	Archaeological Investigations at Lake Jennings Ranch Unit 1	1978
<i>Clowery and Blotner</i>	ETS #8789; TL 678 Wood to Steel and Reconductor, Los Coches to Alpine Substations, Cultural Resources Inventory Report	2010
Cook and White	Archaeological Survey and Report Lake Jennings Ranch	1977
Cupples and Tolles	Mast Blvd. Archaeological Survey and Mitigation Report	1975
De Barros	Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of TM 5525, A 3.89-acre Parcel at 13510 E. Lake View Road, APN 398-390-33, Lakeside, San Diego County, California	2007
Gallegos et al.	Cultural Resource Survey for the San Diego County Water Authority Moreno-Lakeside Pipeline	1998
Garcia et al.	Final Inventory Report of the Cultural Resources within the Approved San Diego Gas & Electric Sunrise Powerlink Final Environmentally Superior Southern Route	2010
Hector	Cultural Resources Sensitivity Analysis for the Carryover Storage and San Vicente Dam Raise Project Alternatives Analysis	2006
MacDonald and Pallette	Negative Archaeological Survey of the SR-125 Biological Mitigation Parcels Located Near Lake Jennings	1998
<i>McFarland and Smith</i>	An Archaeological Survey for the Adlai Ranch Estates Project, San Diego County, California	2002
McGinnis	Letter Report: ETS 20687- Cultural Resources Testing and Evaluation of Site CA-SDI-20170 for Los Coches Substation Modification, Community of Lakeside, Eastern San Diego County, California- IO 7011102	2013
McGinnis	Letter Report: ETS 20687- Cultural Resources Monitoring for Los Coches Substation Modification, Community of Lakeside, Eastern San Diego County, California-IO 7011102	2013
Morgan	ETS #20687; Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Proposed 031183 Los Coches Substation Expansion, Lakeside, San Diego County, California	2011
<i>Perez</i>	Proposed New Tower Project, Lake Jennings, 9370 Adlai Road, Lakeside, San Diego County, California 92040	2011
<i>Perez</i>	Cultural Resources Analysis, Lake Jennings, 9370 Adlai Road, Lakeside, San Diego County, California 92040	2011
Pettus	A Cultural Resource Survey of the Las Chollas, South Las Chollas, Los Coches, Forrester, and Loma Alta Stream Basins in San Diego County, California	1979
Recon	Cultural Resource Survey of the 47.6 Acre Los Coches Subdivision Project Area	1990
Roth	Cultural Resources Survey Los Coches Road/Julian Avenue Widening Project.	1991
<i>Stropes and Smith*</i>	A Cultural Resource Study for the Greenhills Ranch Project, San Diego County, California, APNs 395-160-12; 395-151-16, 73, 60, 61; 395-400-08, 09, 10, 20, 47; MPA-08-092	2009
<i>Townsend</i>	Southwest Powerlink Cultural Resources Management Plan	1984
<i>Whitaker*</i>	Letter Report: ETS 8362 - TL 6914 Los Coches Substation to Loveland Substation SW Pole Replacement Cultural Resources Inventory Report	2009

**Table 1. Archaeological Investigations within One Mile of the Project Area  
(Continued)**

<b>Author</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Year</b>
<i>Wirth Associates</i>	APS/SDG&E Interconnection Project Transmission System Environmental Study Phase Two Corridor Studies Cultural Resources: Archaeology Appendices	1974
<i>Wirth Associates</i>	APS/SDG&E Interconnection Project System Environmental Study Phase II Corridor Studies Native American Cultural Resources	1980
Wright	Cultural Resources Survey Report for TM 5288, ER 02-14-031, Riker Tentative Map, Negative Findings, APN 398-390-66	2002
Wright	Cultural Resources Survey Report for TM 5356, LOG NO. 04-14-005, Swaim Subdivision, APN 398-390-19-00	2004
Wright	Cultural Resources Survey Report for GPA 05-002, TPM 20916, REZ 05-001, LOG 05-14-004, Cox Project, Lakeside.	2005

Italicized authors indicate studies within the current project area

\* Reports not filed at SCIC (but noted on resource forms)

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

<b>Resource Number</b>	<b>Resource Type</b>	<b>Recorder (Year)</b>
CA-SDI-5549	Bedrock Milling	Cook (1977)
CA-SDI-6883	Historic Structures	Pettus (1979); Roth (1990)
CA-SDI-8231	Bedrock Milling	Banks (1980)
CA-SDI-11705	Temporary Camp with Bedrock Milling	Cook (1990)
CA-SDI-12212	Lindo Lake Park	Joyner and Maier (1990)
CA-SDI-12213	Historic Structure	Beck (1991)
CA-SDI-12248	Temporary Camp with Bedrock Milling	Smith (1990)
CA-SDI-12310	Bedrock Milling; Artifact Scatter	Robbins-Wade et al. (1991)
CA-SDI-12311	Historic Structure	Robbins-Wade et al. (1991)
CA-SDI-13188	Bedrock Milling	Strudwick & Rhodes (1993); Whitaker (2009)
CA-SDI-13726	Bedrock Milling	Hector and Parr (1994)
CA-SDI-15105	Bedrock Milling	Newlands (1999)
CA-SDI-15106	Bedrock Milling	Newlands (1999)
CA-SDI-18472	Habitation Site with Bedrock Milling	Shalom, Sorenson & Bowden-Renna (2007); Akyuz (2007)
CA-SDI-18473	Historic Rock Wall	Akyuz (2007)
<i>CA-SDI-19477</i>	Historic Refuse Deposit	Stropes (2009)
CA-SDI-19644	Shell Scatter	Dorrier and Hubbs (2009)
<i>CA-SDI-19645</i>	Historic Foundation and Refuse	Dorrier and Hubbs (2009)
CA-SDI-19752	Shell Scatter	Blotner (2010)
CA-SDI-19759	Bedrock Milling; Artifact Scatter	HDR (2009)
CA-SDI-20170	Historic Foundation and Refuse	Morgan & Tennesen (2010); McGinnis (2013)
CA-SDI-21272	Bedrock Milling	Wade (2014)
CA-SDI-21509	Bedrock Milling	Richards (2014)
CA-SDI-21510	Bedrock Milling	Richards (2014)
CA-SDI-21511	Historic Foundation	Richards (2014)
P-37-015321	Isolate DSN Arrow Point	Strudwick & Rhodes (1993)
<i>P-37-030665</i>	Historic Residence	Stropes (2009)
<i>P-37-030666</i>	Historic Structure	Stropes (2009)
P-37-034482	Historic Pump Station	Yates & Chmiel (2014)
P-37-034486	Historic Pipe Line	Richards & Yates (2014)

Italicized resource numbers are located within the current project area

## 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.

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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 Places 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 (1998), “Traditional” in



this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices.

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 of 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 entire project area was surveyed in 2009 by Tracy Stropes and Philip Peña (Stropes and Smith 2009). Smith (2014) recommended that in order to update the survey process, an intuitive resurvey should be conducted with Native American participation.

The resurvey of the project area was conducted on January 8, 2016 by Mr. Andrew R. Pignuolo, RPA. The property was generally open and the parcel was resurveyed using 15 to 20 m transect intervals. The resurvey covered most of the parcel, but the resurvey was focused on ridgelines and high potential locations. Surface visibility was fair, averaging approximately 50 percent throughout the project area. Special attention was focused on rock outcrops and areas of historic activity. The current cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to update the previous survey and identify cultural resources. Cultural resources updated or identified during the survey were recorded on State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation forms and are included in Appendix C.

##### **3.1.2 Disposition of Cultural Materials**

No artifacts were collected during the survey therefore artifact disposition is necessary at this time. Photographs and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at Laguna Mountain until final disposition arrangements can be made at the San Diego Archaeological Center or another appropriate regional repository, or alternatively be repatriated to a tribe of appropriate cultural affinity.

##### **3.1.3 Native American Participation/Consultation**

Native American involvement in the project included Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Inc. who provided Mr. Tuchon Pheonix, as Native American Monitor to participate in the field survey. Tribal consultation per Assembly Bill 52 for the current project was conducted by the County of San Diego (County) on August 25, 2016. It included outreach and information requests to the Barona Group of the Capitan Grande (Barona), Campo Kumeyaay Nation (Campo), Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel (Santa Ysabel), Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians (Viejas), Kwaaymii Band of Mission Indians (Kwaaymii), and the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation (Sycuan). A response from Santa Ysabel, on August 26, 2016, requested Native American monitoring be implemented. The County responded to Santa Ysabel that the

project would be conditioned with Native American monitoring. No other responses were received.

The County also conducted tribal consultation regarding Senate Bill 18, requesting their participation in the identification of Sacred Lands associated with the project area. In addition to the above reservations, the SB-18 request included the Ewiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, Inaja Band of Mission Indians, Jamul Indian Village, La Posta Band of Mission Indians, Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians, and the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians. As of this writing, responses from only Santa Ysabel, on August 26, 2016, requesting Native American monitoring be implemented, have been received. The County responded to Santa Ysabel on the same day.

### **3.2 Survey Results**

The survey relocated CA-SDI-19477 essentially as previously recorded, however, the location was misplotted in 2009 and the site actually is located outside the project boundary (Figure 4). P-37-030665 and P-37-030666 were relocated as previously recorded. CA-SDI-19645 was also relocated during the survey, and it was observed that it had been partially impacted by power line construction in the area. In addition to relocating a portion of previously recorded resources, an isolated prehistoric stone tool (P-37-035619) was also found. Each of these resources are described in greater detail below.

During the survey, a prospect pit was identified on the ridgeline east of P-37-030665 (Figure 5). This pit was approximately 10 feet deep into bedrock and approximately 8 feet in diameter, but tailings were sparse and not well defined. Ores on the slope nearby suggest prospecting for a metallic mineral. No prospects were officially recorded for this area and the 1954 aerial photograph does not indicate any identifiable disturbance within the vegetation of this ridgeline (NETR 1964).

The pit had only recent trash in the bottom and no other indications of chronology are present. This pit may represent a very early unrecorded prospect or a much more recent activity. Without any means to determine chronology, and no further data present associated with the pit, this prospect was not recorded as a historic resource.

#### **3.2.1 Historic Sites**

##### **CA-SDI-19477**

Site CA-SDI-19477 was recorded in 2009 by Tracy Stropes as a historic refuse deposit. Its location was described as 243 m north of P-37-030665 and its size was described as 540 square meters. The deposit was described as primarily containing construction materials including concrete blocks, piping, glass, wood, and ceramic fixture fragments and had similarity with materials present at P-37-030666 (Stropes and Smith 2009).

The current survey failed to relocate this site where it had been plotted on the site location map. Further investigation included use of the Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates provided on the original site form in order to relocate the resource. The GPS coordinates led to relocation of the site as indicated by site material, GPS coordinates, and sketch map location. The site however is not located in the 2009 map location and is located well outside the boundaries of the

current project (see Figure 4). The site consisted of concrete block, ceramic toilet fragments, metal, and other debris on the east side of a seasonal drainage. Nothing diagnostic of historic age was observed during the survey.

Figure 4

Project Location and Associated Cultural Resources

(Confidential figure located in Appendix D)

Figure 5. Prospect Pit and Overview

A review of historic aerial photography does not indicate anything in this location on the 1953 aerial (NETR 1953). The 1964 aerial photograph shows a structure in the location of this site (NETR 1964) suggesting that the site represents debris from building demolition. Aerial photographs suggest this building was short lived and that by 1966 it may have already been in ruins (NETR 1966). A clear roofline does not appear on later photographs and the location subsequently becomes indistinct. Because this resource is not within the current project area no further research was conducted.

### **CA-SDI-19645**

Site CA-SDI-19645 was not identified during the 2009 survey (Stropes and Smith 2009), but was recorded during a subsequent transmission line survey on an easement through the project area (Whitaker 2009). It was described as a “historic concrete foundation and associated milk and solarized glass shards.” The foundation was described as 20 by 18 feet in size.

The site was relocated during the current survey generally as previously recorded (Figure 6). The foundation appears to represent a poured concrete slab with walls of narrow concrete block. A small extension foundation on the southwest side with a standing pipe may represent plumbing input into the structure (see Figure 6). The floor of the structure is not flat suggesting that it may have been made at a significant slope to enhance drainage. It seems likely that this structure may have served as some kind of small animal barn or shed.

What was described as milk glass is apparently jadite – an opaque, light-green glass kitchen ware that was introduced during the Depression. At least two vessels appear to have been present, based on form. A jadite vessel base fragment with a “*Fire King Oven Ware*” and “Made in U.S.A.” embossed mark, used by Anchor-Hocking Glass, indicates a manufacture date range from between 1951 and 1960 (Keller and Ross 2003). Fragments of amethyst, or purple tinged, glass is also present. This type of colorless glass, made with a manganese decolorant that became chemically altered by the ultra violet light of the sun to become purple, was made prior to 1920 (Lockhart 2006:54). The site is larger than previously recorded, as very sparse glass covers an area approximately 30 m north/south by 20 m east/west. Portions of the site show recent disturbance from power pole placement or maintenance.

No structures or vegetation disturbance is indicated on the 1953 aerial photograph for this area (NETR 1953). The 1964 aerial photograph shows dramatic changes throughout the project area (NETR 1964). A structure is present at the location of CA-SDI-19645 in 1964. The structure appears to match the existing foundation in outline. The roofline is rectangular with a small extension on the southwest side matching the current foundation outline. A road is present to the north, but no driveway or road entrance is apparent suggesting that the structure may not have served a residential purpose and might be more of a storage structure. The area surrounding the structure has been brushed and cleared of vegetation. The standing structure appears on subsequent aerial photographs through 1980 (NETR 1966, 1968, 1971). The 1980 aerial photograph suggests loss of a roof (NETR 1980) and subsequent photographs indicate the structure becoming progressively less visible.



Figure 6. CA-SDI-19645 Foundation

CA-SDI-19645 appears to represent the foundation of a structure present at least between the years 1964 and 1980. It may have had an earlier date, but not before 1954. The structure likely represented a small animal barn or shed and was not residential. The artifacts found in association with the structure were either curated items or were discards, such as shooting targets, not directly associated with the original structure.

### 3.2.2 Historic-Age Structures

#### P-37-030665

P-37-030665 was initially recorded as a historic-age residence on APN 398-400-08-00 (Stropes and Smith 2009). It is located at 9370 Adlai Road (see Figure 5). The structure appears on the 1955 edition of the El Cajon 7.5' USGS quadrangle indicating the structure is historic in age. The house was described as being approximately 1,500 square feet in size; a National Folk style house with a side gable medium pitched roof and roll roofing over composition shingles. Window sashes were described as sliding and wood types and some modifications to the structure were noted. The recorders noted the potential for a buried trash deposit on the back slope of the house although only modern trash was visible at that time (Stropes and Smith 2009).

Based on the Residential Building Record (Appendix E) a residential building permit was first applied for in 1942, but the first appraisal on this structure was not conducted until 1958. Based on the 1954 aerial photograph indicating nothing located on this site (NETR 1954), it is likely this structure was present after that date.

The 1955 edition of the El Cajon 7.5' USGS quadrangle shows the structure and is based on aerial photography from 1953 and field checking in 1955. This strongly suggests the building was first present on the site in 1955.

Henry M. Clingingsmith and Juliene Clingingsmith seem to have owned most of the project area in the 1950s (Chain-of-Title; Appendix F). Henry M. Clingingsmith appears on San Diego city directories as a machinist and mechanic for aircraft corporations throughout the 1960s (City Directories 1964, 1965, 1967). As recorded on July 1, 1955, Henry M. Clingingsmith and Juliene transferred a portion of the property to Raymond and Adeline Brule (Chain-of-Title). In 1954, Raymond Brule was living at 2427 Lincoln Avenue in San Diego. In 1959, Raymond Brule was living at 9815 Grosalla in Grossmont and his occupation was listed as salesman (City Directory 1959). In 1966, Raymond Brule was working for Hearthside Realty and had a residence in Grossmont (City Directory 1966).

Another property transaction occurred on June 24, 1955 when Henry M. Clingingsmith and Juliene transferred a portion of the property to Robert and Dorothy Rohde (Chain-of-title). The 1959 City Directory lists Robert Rohde as an assistant property manager for O. W. Cotton Co. with a residence in Lakeside (presumably the project area) (City Directory 1959). By 1961 Robert Rohde was listed as an administrative assistant at Scripps Institute with a residence in Lakeside (City Directory 1961). By 1968, Robert Rohde was listed as a department manager at UCSD with a home at 2938 Governor Drive (City Directory 1968). No other owners could be directly traced to occupation of the properties in the project area and it is like that both P-37-030665 and P-37-030666 served as rental properties for much of their occupation.

The initial structure on the site may represent a relocation of an earlier structure (1942 construction) on to the site and incorporation with a new addition into the current structure. The 1964 aerial photograph shows the current structure with the same roofline and proportions as the structure currently present.

The 1975 photorevised 1967 edition of the El Cajon 7.5' USGS quadrangle shows the addition of a second structure on the same parcel southwest of the existing house. This small square structure is present on the 1980 aerial photograph (NETR 1980). This structure appears to have been present through 2003, but was no longer present on the 2005 aerial photograph.

The structure is a single story wood frame house (Figure 7). It is 56 feet long east/west by 21 feet north/south for a total of 1,176 square feet (County of San Diego nda). The structure is on a pier and piling foundation and the construction is described as sub-standard. The siding is stucco. The roof is side gable and medium pitched with roll roofing over composition shingles. Floors are hardwood over joist. The residence has an entrance hall, a living room, a dining room, one bathroom and three bedrooms. Windows are generally wood frame sliding sash divided vertically. The window on the west side of the structure appears to be a smaller sliding vinyl replacement of a larger original window (Figure 8). The door on the west side of the house also appears to be a recent addition panel door and based on the consistent door and window framing both additions may have occurred at the same time. Most of the rest of the windows appear to be wood frame sliding (see Figure 8).

On the south side of the structure the porch appears to be an addition (Figure 9). Aerial photographs indicate the porch was not present in 1980, but was present in 2010 (NETR 1980, 2010). The porch is a simple shed roof frame addition over what appears to have been the main entrance to the house. The east side of the structure shows window modification for an air conditioner replacement (see Figure 9).

### **P-37-030666**

P-37-030666 was recorded as a historic utilitarian structure on APN 398-400-20 by Stropes and Smith (2009). They assigned a date of 1956 to the pump house structure, but this appears to be the construction date of the adjacent residence on the same parcel. The pump house structure was described as a simple box-shaped concrete block structure measuring approximately 200 square feet. The structure has a side medium pitched gabled roof with vertical flush board siding on the gables. Stropes and Smith (2009) noted that the structure has power, but no apparent water or sewer lines. They also noted that the structure is boarded up and had no apparent associated historic deposits (Stropes and Smith 2009).

The 1954 aerial photograph shows nothing on this parcel (NETR 1954). The 1955 edition of the El Cajon 7.5' USGS quadrangle shows the pump house structure and it is based on aerial photography from 1953 and field checking in 1955. This suggests the pump house structure was present by 1955, but not the residence on the same parcel, which does not appear on this map. The Residential Building Record (see Appendix E) indicates that the residence was built in 1956. The 1964 aerial shows both the pump house and residence were in place at that time (NETR 1964).

Figure 7. P-37-030665 Overviews

Figure 8. P-37-030665 West and North Sides

Figure 9. P-37-030665 South and East Sides

The structure originally recorded as P-37-030666 is described as a pump house on the residential building record. It is 20 feet by 13 feet in size and is made from concrete block. It contains a 15-horse power turbine pump and a 2,000-gallon storage tank. It is likely that this pump house served as a local water system for the residential buildings at or near the project area and its construction date appears to coincide with that of P-37-030665 and just predates the residence at P-37-030666. It may also have served another residence outside the current project area. As shown on Figure 10, the concrete block is rapidly eroding in several areas. The well appears to be located in the south end of the structure. The east side of the structure shows a boarded up window and door (see Figure 10). Both end gables of the structure have metal air vents near the top (Figure 11). A fixed wood frame window on the north side of the structure has also been boarded up.

The residence on the same parcel was not initially recorded as part of P-37-030666, but is also of historic age. It appears to date to 1956 and appears on the aerial photographs in 1964 (NETR 1964). The structure has an odd configuration that was present as early as the 1964 aerial (NETR 1964). The main part of the house is nearly square (28 by 30 feet). On the west side, a 24 foot by 17 foot extension comes out at a slight angle to the main part of the house. To the north of this extension, a 12 by 13 foot patio is present in alignment with the main block of the house to which it is attached with an acute angle between it and the extension. One of the appraisers notes that the “house appears to have been moved on or a mis-judging along foundation line.”

The house is a single story standard construction wood frame structure (see Figure 11). It has stucco siding and a medium pitch gable roof with composite shingles. The house has hardwood floor with a living room, a dining room and two bedrooms.

### **3.2.3 Prehistoric Isolate**

#### **P-37-035619 (GHR-I-1)**

This isolate is a small obsidian scraping or cutting tool (Figure 12). The artifact was located on a north-facing slope at the head of a drainage near the top of the ridgeline. The artifact is approximately 2.5 cm by 2 cm by 1.5 cm thick. It is not patinated, but shows some rounding and polish suggesting age. The material does not appear to be porphyritic suggesting it is not from the Obsidian Butte source and further suggesting an Archaic age. The tool shows a high angle worked edge on three sides. As can be seen in Figure 12 the artifact is very small and may have been discarded for this reason. No associated cultural material was observed nearby. The location of the artifact might suggest loss or discard along a trail or path across this low point in the ridge saddle at the head of the drainage.

Figure 10. P-37-030666 Southwest and Southeast Sides



Figure 11. P-37-030666 North Side and Residence

Figure 12. Isolate P-37-035619

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## **4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION**

### **4.1 Resource Importance**

The cultural resource resurvey resulted in the relocation of structures P-37-030665 and P-37-030666, and site CA-SDI-19645 within the project area along with an isolated prehistoric tool (P-37-035619).

Historic-age structures P-37-030665 and P-37-030666 have not been previously evaluated for nomination to the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) or for significance under the County RPO. Based on their style, condition, and lack of important associations, these resources do not have qualities that would make them eligible for the California Register. P-37-030665 and P-37-030666 are not significant resources. CA-SDI-19645 also has not been previously evaluated for significance. As the archaeological remains of a 1950s era barn or shed this resource also does not retain criteria or information potential to qualify as eligible for the California Register. As an isolated prehistoric artifact, isolate P-37-035619 does not qualify for nomination to the California Register or as significant under the County RPO.

#### **4.1.1 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 of the evaluated sites are culturally or spiritually significant. No Traditional Cultural Properties that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the project area. During the current archaeological evaluation, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices.

### **4.2 Impact Identification**

The proposed grading plan indicates that most of the cultural resources within the parcel will be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed project (Figure 13). Structures P-37-030665 and P-37-030666 will be directly impacted by project development. Isolate P-37-035619 will also be directly impacted by the project. CA-SDI-19645 falls within a proposed limited building zone easement while all other sites will be directly impacted by the project. Isolate P-37-035619 does not qualify as a significant cultural resource and no further treatment is necessary. No artifacts were collected during the survey and the disposition of cultural materials is not necessary.

Very little of the project includes a depositional environment with alluvial soils where cultural resources are likely to be buried, however some potential remains for buried cultural resources, although cuts and excavated areas within the project did not indicate the presence of any cultural material. Archaeological and Native American construction monitoring is recommended during all earth disturbing activities.

Figure 13

Project Plan and Associated Cultural Resources

(Confidential figure located in Appendix D)

## **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 cultural resource survey resulted in the location of structures P-37-030665 and P-37-030666, and site CA-SDI-19645 within the project area along with an isolated prehistoric tool (P-37-035619).

Based on the evaluation of historic-age structures P-37-030665 and P-37-030666 and site CA-SDI-19645, it was determined that none of these resources are eligible for the California Register or significant under RPO. Isolate P-37-035619 does not qualify as a significant cultural resource and no further treatment is necessary.

### **5.1 Mitigable Impacts**

Based on the results of the evaluation of historic-age structures P-37-030665 and P-37-030666 and site CA-SDI-19645, it has been determined that these cultural sites do not qualify as important archaeological or historic resources and mitigation measures are not necessary.

Very little of the project includes a depositional environment with alluvial soils where cultural resources are likely to be buried, however some potential remains for buried cultural resources, although cuts and excavated areas within the project did not indicate the presence of any cultural material. Archaeological and Native American construction monitoring is recommended during all earth disturbing activities that includes the following:

- Pre-Construction
  - Pre-construction meeting to be attended by the Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor to explain the monitoring requirements.
- Construction
  - Monitoring. Both the Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor are to be onsite during earth disturbing activities. The frequency and location of monitoring of native soils will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American monitor. Both the Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor will evaluate fill soils to ensure that they are negative for cultural resources
  - If cultural resources are identified:
    - Both the Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of the discovery.
    - The Project Archaeologist shall contact the County Archaeologist.
    - The Project Archaeologist in consultation with the County Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American shall determine the significance of discovered resources.
    - Construction activities will be allowed to resume after the County Archaeologist has concurred with the significance evaluation.

- Isolates and non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field. Should the isolates and non-significant deposits not be collected by the Project Archaeologist, the Kumeyaay Native American monitor may collect the cultural material for transfer to a Tribal curation facility or repatriation program.
- If cultural resources are determined to be significant, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program shall be prepared by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American monitor and approved by the County Archaeologist. The program shall include reasonable efforts to preserve (avoid) unique cultural resources of Sacred Sites; the capping of identified Sacred Sites or unique cultural resources and placement of development over the cap if avoidance is infeasible; and data recovery for non-unique cultural resources. The preferred option is preservation (avoidance).
- Human Remains.
  - The Property Owner or their representative shall contact the County Coroner and the PDS Staff Archaeologist.
  - Upon identification of human remains, no further disturbance shall occur in the area of the find until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin.
  - If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), shall be contacted by the Property Owner or their representative in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
  - The immediate vicinity where the Native American human remains are located is not to be damaged or disturbed by further development activity until consultation with the MLD regarding their recommendations as required by Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 has been conducted.
  - Public Resources Code §5097.98, CEQA §15064.5 and Health & Safety Code §7050.5 shall be followed in the event that human remains are discovered.
- Rough Grading
  - Upon completion of Rough Grading, a monitoring report shall be prepared identifying whether resources were encountered. A copy of the monitoring report shall be provided to the South coastal Information Center and any culturally-affiliated tribe who requests a copy.
- Final Grading
  - A final report shall be prepared substantiating that earth-disturbing activities are completed and whether cultural resources were encountered. A copy of the final report shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center and any culturally-affiliated tribe who requests a copy.
  - Disposition of Cultural Material.
    - The final report shall include evidence that all prehistoric materials have been curated at a San Diego curation facility or Tribal curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, or alternatively have been repatriated to a culturally affiliated tribe.

- The final report shall include evidence that all historic materials have been curated at a San Diego curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79.

## **5.2 No Significant Adverse Effects**

No significant adverse effect will result from project impacts. None of the resources within the project area appear eligible under the RPO. Potential impacts to buried archaeological resources appear to be mitigable. No significant adverse effect will result from project impacts.

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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. Pigniolo, RPA, Primary Author

### **7.2 List of Persons and Organizations Contacted**

#### **Red Tail Monitoring and Research**

Clinton Linton

Tuchon Pheonix

#### **South Coastal Information Center (SCIC)**

Jaime Lennox

#### **Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc - Archival Maps and Records**

## 8.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

<b>Mitigation Measures</b>	<b>Design Considerations</b>
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, the disposition of cultural materials will occur.	All prehistoric archaeological materials collected during the archaeological monitoring program shall be submitted to a San Diego curation facility or a culturally affiliated Native American Tribal curation facility that meets Federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, or alternatively repatriated to a Native American tribe of appropriate cultural affinity.

## **APPENDICES**

- A. Resume of Principal Investigator
- B. Records Search Confirmations
- C. Site and Isolate Records (Confidential – Bound Separately)
- D. Confidential Figures (Bound Separately)
- E. Residential Building Records
- F. Chain of Title
- G. Native American Communications (Confidential – Bound Separately)

**APPENDIX A**

**RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR**

**APPENDIX B**

**RECORDS SEARCH CONFIRMATION**

**APPENDIX C**

**SITE AND ISOLATE RECORDS**

(Confidential - Bound Separately)



**APPENDIX D**

**CONFIDENTIAL FIGURES**

(Bound Separately)

**APPENDIX E**

**RESIDENTIAL BUILDING RECORDS**

**APPENDIX F**

**CHAIN OF TITLE DOCUMENTS**

**APPENDIX G**

**NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS**

(Confidential - Bound Separately)

**CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES**

**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND  
HISTORICAL EVALUATION  
OF THE  
GREEN HILLS RANCH PHASE II PROJECT,  
LAKESIDE, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  
PDS2016-SPA-16-001, PDS2016-TM-5611, PDS2016-REZ-16-002,  
PDS2016-ER-9814020B**

Greenhills Ranch Phase II

**Lead Agency:**

County of San Diego  
Department of Planning and Land Use  
Contact: Ben Mills  
5510 Overland Avenue  
San Diego, CA 92123  
(858) 694-2960

**Preparer:**

Andrew R. Pigniolo  
Carol Serr  
Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.  
7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208  
San Diego, CA 92111  
(858) 505-8164

**Project Proponent:**

Dana Goodman  
Atlas Investments, LLC  
11661 San Vicente Boulevard  
Los Angeles, CA 90049

November 2016

## **APPENDICES**

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- D. Confidential Figures
- G. Native American Correspondence

**APPENDIX C**

**SITE AND ISOLATE RECORDS**

(Confidential)

**APPENDIX D**

**CONFIDENTIAL FIGURES**



**APPENDIX G**

**NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS**

(Confidential)