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**CULTURAL RESOURCE TECHNICAL REPORT FOR  
THE LIBERTY HIGH SCHOOL SITE PROJECT,  
UNINCORPORATED AREA OF EL CAJON,  
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  
PDS2015-MUP-15-027**

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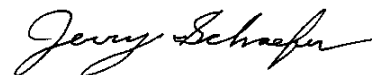
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March 2016  
PN 24400

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## NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

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**Report Date:** March 2016

**Report Title:** Cultural Resource Technical Report for the Liberty High School Site Project, Unincorporated Area of El Cajon, San Diego County, California; PDS2015-MUP-15-027

**Type of Study:** Phase I Survey

**Newly Recorded Sites:** P-37-034788

**Sites with Updated Records:** None

**USGS Quads:** El Cajon 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle

**Acreage:** 6.8 Acre

**Keywords:** El Cajon, California, Historic Period Foundations, P-37-034788

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The report presents the results of a Phase I record search and field inventory survey for the Liberty High School Site Project (project), located in the unincorporated area of El Cajon, San Diego County California. Survey of the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) conducted on May 13, 2015. The record search included the South Coastal Information Center and the California Native American Heritage Commission. During the survey by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor, a historical concrete structure pad: site P-37-034788 (Temporary ID ASM-Liberty-01) was identified. The pad was evaluated as not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources, resulting in an opinion that no significant cultural resources would be impacted by the proposed project and no additional treatments are recommended.



Figure 1a. Project vicinity map.



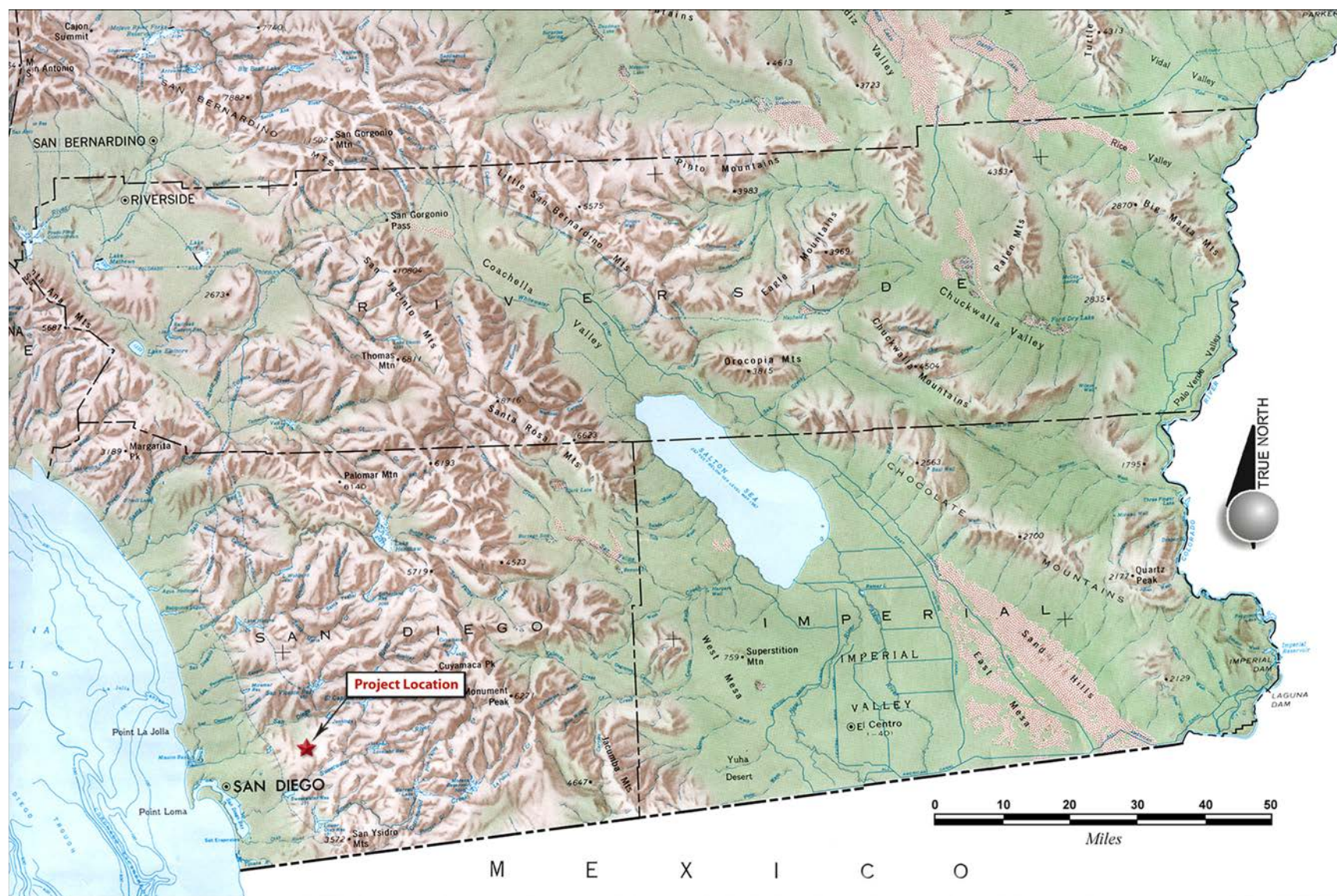


Figure 1b. Project vicinity map.





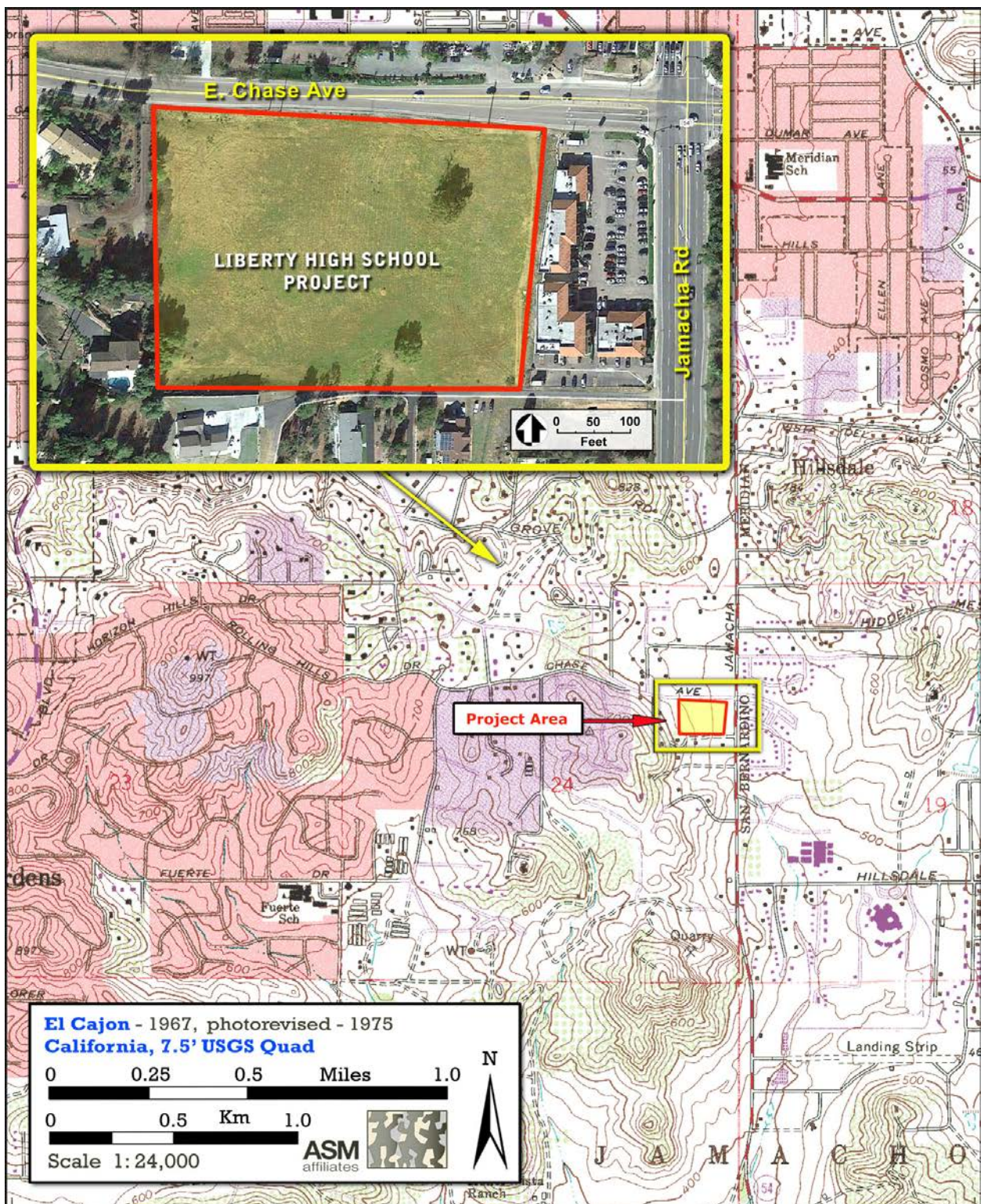


Figure 2. Project location on USGS 7.5-minute Quadrange.



## **2.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS**

This section reviews the environmental setting of the survey area, along with prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic contexts. Previous archaeological research conducted in the area is also reviewed. The discussion that follows is a summary describing how pertinent investigations in the general region have contributed to the current understanding of past cultural history and is not intended to be an exhaustive account of all research conducted in the area.

### **2.1 Environmental Setting**

The 6.8-acre APE lies within El Cajon Valley within the foothills province of the San Diego County Peninsular Range. Geologically, the project area is underlain by Cretaceous age rock, with outcrops of tonalite, and granodiorite (Tan 2002). The valley floor is overlain by Quaternary-age alluvium. Regionally the climate is classified as Mediterranean Hot Summer, or Csa in the Köppen classification (Pryde 2004). Rainfall is about 33 cm per year, falling primarily between December and March. The average January daily minimum temperature is 4°C (39°F), and the average July daily maximum is 32°C (90°F). The general area of El Cajon is largely developed with infrequent amounts of undeveloped parcels remaining. The predominant natural vegetation community of the region is coastal sage scrub (Pryde 2004) in the few scattered areas where native vegetation remains. The area is largely characterized as urban and developed with the current project area falling within the agricultural/pasture land vegetation grouping.

### **2.2 Cultural Background**

#### **2.2.1 Prehistoric Archaeology**

Archaeological investigations in southern California have documented a diverse range of human adaptations extending from the late Pleistocene up to the time of European contact (e.g., Erlandson and Colten 1991; Erlandson and Glassow 1997; Erlandson and Jones 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). To describe and discuss this diversity, local investigators have proposed a variety of different chronologies and conceptual categories (periods, horizons, stages, phases, traditions, cultures, peoples, industries, complexes, and patterns), often with confusingly overlapping or vague terminology.

The prehistory of San Diego County is most frequently divided chronologically into three or four major periods. An Early Man stage, perhaps dating back tens of thousands of years, has been proposed. More generally accepted divisions include a Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene period (ca. 12,000-6000 B.C.) (Paleo-Indian stage; Clovis and San Dieguito patterns), a Middle/Late Holocene period (ca. 6000 B.C.-A.D. 800) (Archaic stage; La Jolla, Millingstone, or Encinitas pattern), and a Late Prehistoric period (ca. A.D. 800-1769) (Archaic stage; Yuman, Cuyamaca, Patayan, or Hakataya pattern).

#### **Hypothetical Early Man (pre-ca. 12,000 B.C.)**

The antiquity of human occupation in the New World has been the subject of considerable interest and debate for more than a century. At present, the most widely accepted model is that humans first entered portions of the western hemisphere lying to the south of Alaska between about 15,000 and 12,000 B.C., either along the Pacific coastline or through an ice-free corridor between the retreating Cordilleran and Laurentide segments of the continental glacier in Canada, or along both routes. While there is no generally accepted evidence of human occupation in coastal southern California prior to about 11,000 B.C., ages estimated at 48,000 years and even earlier sometimes have been reported (e.g., Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1980). However, despite intense interest and the long history of research, no widely accepted evidence of human occupation of North America dating prior to about 12,000 B.C. has emerged.



Local claims for Early Man discoveries have generally been based either on the apparent crudeness of the lithic assemblages that were encountered or on the finds' apparent Pleistocene geological contexts (Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976, 1989; Reeves et al. 1986). The amino acid racemization technique was used in the 1970s and early 1980s to assign Pleistocene ages to several coastal San Diego sites (Bada et al. 1974), but the technique's findings have been discredited by more recent accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) radiocarbon dating (Taylor et al. 1985).

### **Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene Period (ca. 12,000–6000 B.C.)**

The earliest chronologically distinctive archaeological pattern recognized in most of North America is the Clovis pattern. Dated to around 11,500 B.C., Clovis assemblages are distinguished by fluted projectile points and other large bifaces, as well as extinct large mammal remains. At least three isolated fluted points have been reported within San Diego County, but their occurrence is very sparse and their dating and contexts are uncertain (Davis and Shutler 1969; Kline and Kline 2007; Rondeau et al. 2007).

The most widely recognized archaeological pattern within this period is termed San Dieguito and has been dated from at least as early as 8500 B.C. to perhaps around 6000 B.C. (Rogers 1966; Warren 1966; Warren et al. 2008). Proposed characteristics to distinguish San Dieguito flaked lithic assemblages include large projectile points (Lake Mojave, Silver Lake, and other, less diagnostic forms), bifaces, crescents, scraper planes, scrapers, hammers, and choppers. The San Dieguito technology involved well-controlled percussion flaking and some pressure flaking.

Malcolm Rogers (1966) suggested that three successive phases of the San Dieguito pattern (San Dieguito I, II, and III) could be distinguished in southern California, based on evolving aspects of lithic technology. However, subsequent investigators have generally not been able to confirm such changes, and the phases are not now generally accepted.

A key issue has concerned ground stone, which was originally suggested as having been absent from San Dieguito components but has subsequently been recognized as occurring infrequently within them. It was initially suggested that San Dieguito components, like other Paleo-Indian manifestations, represented the products of highly mobile groups that were organized as small bands and focused on the hunting of large game. However, in the absence of supporting faunal evidence, this interpretation has increasingly been called into question, and it has been suggested that the San Dieguito pattern represented a more generalized, Archaic-stage lifeway, rather than a true Paleo-Indian adaptation.

A vigorous debate has continued for several decades concerning the relationship between the San Dieguito pattern and the La Jolla pattern that succeeded it and that may have also been contemporaneous with or even antecedent to it (e.g., Gallegos 1987; Warren et al. 2008). The initial view was that San Dieguito and La Jolla represented the products of distinct ethnic groups and/or cultural traditions (e.g., Rogers 1945; Warren 1967, 1968). However, as early Holocene radiocarbon dates have been obtained for site components with apparent La Jolla characteristics (shell middens, milling tools, and simple cobble-based flaked lithic technology), an alternative interpretation has gained some favor: that the San Dieguito pattern represented a functional pose related in particular to the production of bifaces, and that it represents activities by same people who were responsible for the La Jolla pattern (e.g., Bull 1987; Hanna 1983).

### **Middle/Late Holocene Period (ca. 6000 B.C.–A.D. 800)**

Archaeological evidence from this period, derived primarily from the coastal region, has been characterized as belonging to the Archaic stage, Millingstone horizon, Encinitas tradition, or La Jolla pattern (Moratto 1984; Rogers 1945; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2008). Adaptations during this period apparently emphasized gathering, in particular the harvesting of shellfish and hard plant seeds, rather than hunting. Distinctive characteristics of the La Jolla pattern include extensive shell

middens, portable ground stone metates and manos, crudely flaked cobble tools, occasional large expanding-stemmed projectile points (Pinto and Elko forms), and flexed human burials. Inland variants are less clearly understood (Warren et al. 1961).

Investigators have called attention to the apparent stability and conservatism of the La Jolla pattern throughout this long period, as contrasted with less conservative patterns observed elsewhere in coastal southern California (Hale 2009; Sutton 2010; Sutton and Gardner 2010; Warren 1968). However, distinct chronological phases within the pattern have also been suggested, based on changes in the flaked lithic and ground stone technologies, the shellfish species targeted, and burial practices (Harding 1951; Moriarty 1966; Rogers 1945; Shumway et al. 1961; Sutton and Gardner 2010; Warren 1964; Warren et al. 2008).

### **Late Prehistoric Period (ca. A.D. 800–1769)**

A Late Prehistoric period in San Diego County has been distinguished, primarily on the basis of three major innovations: the use of small projectile points (Desert Side-notched, Cottonwood triangular, and Dos Cabezas forms), associated with the adoption of the bow and arrow in place of the atlatl as a primary hunting tool and weapon; brownware pottery, presumably supplementing the continued use of basketry and other containers; and the practice of human cremation in place of inhumation. Uncertainty remains concerning the exact timing of these innovations, and whether they appeared simultaneously or sequentially (e.g., Griset 1996; Laylander 2011; Yohe 1992).

Labels applied to the archaeological manifestations of this period include Yuman, Cuyamaca, Patayan, and Hakataya (Rogers 1945; True 1970; Schroeder 1978; Waters 1982). These remains have generally been associated with the ethnohistorically known Kumeyaay (Diegueño, Tipai, Ipai) and have been seen as perhaps marking the initial local appearance of that group in a migration from the lower Colorado River region. Traits characterizing the Late Prehistoric period include a shift toward greater use of inland rather than coastal settlement locations, greater reliance on acorns as an abundant but labor-expensive food resource, a greater emphasis on hunting of both large and small game (particularly deer and rabbits), a greater amount of interregional exchange (seen notably in more use of obsidian), more elaboration of nonutilitarian culture (manifested in more frequent use of shell beads, decorated pottery and the distinctive Rancho Bernardo and La Rumorosa rock art styles), and possibly denser regional populations (Christenson 1990; McDonald and Eighmey 2008). Whether settlement became more or less sedentary during this period, as compared with the preceding period, is uncertain.

### **2.2.2 Ethnographic Evidence**

In ethnohistoric times, central and southern San Diego County was occupied by speakers of a Yuman language or languages, variously referred to as Kumeyaay, Diegueño, Tipai, and Ipai. Kumeyaay territory extended from south of Agua Hedionda Lagoon, Escondido, and Lake Henshaw to some distance south of Ensenada in northern Baja California, and east nearly as far as the lower Colorado River. Linguistic evidence (e.g., Golla 2007; Laylander 2010) suggests that the Yuman-Cochimí families of languages may have been affiliated with a widespread Hokan phylum, represented by scattered languages and families around the periphery of California and extending south into Mexico, and probably dating back at least as far as the early Holocene. Subsequent separations within the Yuman-Cochimí group may represent territorial expansions or migrations: the separation of Yuman and central Baja California's Cochimí (ca. 2000 B.C.?); the differentiation of Core Yuman from Kiliwa (ca. 1000 B.C.?); of Core Yuman into Delta-California, River, and Pai branches (ca. A.D. 1?); of Delta-California Yuman into Diegueño and Cocopa (ca. A.D. 500?); and of Diegueño into Kumeyaay proper, Ipai, Tipai, and Ku'ahl languages or dialects (ca. post-A.D. 1000?). The boundary between Ipai and Kumeyaay proper (or Tipai) languages or dialects on the San Diego coast has generally been put just south of the San Diego River (Luomala 1978).

While Kumeyaay cultural patterns, as recorded subsequent to European contact, cannot necessarily be equated with Late Prehistoric patterns, at a minimum they provide indispensable clues to cultural elements that would be difficult or impossible to extract unaided from the archaeological record alone. A few important ethnohistoric accounts are available from Hispanic-period explorers and travelers, Spanish administrators, and Franciscan missionaries, primarily in coastal areas (Fages 1937; Geiger and Meighan 1976; Laylander 2000). Many accounts by ethnographers, primarily recorded during the early twentieth century, are available (Almstedt 1982; Drucker 1937, 1941; Gifford 1918, 1931; Hicks 1963; Hohenthal 2001; Kroeber 1925; Laylander 2004; Luomala 1978; Shipek 1982, 1991; Spier 1923; Waterman 1910).

The Kumeyaay inhabited a diverse environment that included littoral, valley, foothill, mountain, and desert resource zones. Because of the early incorporation of coastal Kumeyaay into the mission system, most of the available ethnographic information relates to inland groups that lived in the Peninsular Range or the Colorado Desert. There may have been considerable variability among the Kumeyaay in settlement and subsistence strategies and in social organization (Laylander 1991, 1997; Luomala 1978; Spier 1923; but cf. Shipek 1982). Acorns were a key resource, but a wide range of other mineral, plant, and animal resources were exploited (Hedges 1986; Shipek 1991; Wilken 2012). Pre-contact practices of land management and agriculture west of the Colorado Desert have been suggested but not confirmed (Shipek 1993; cf. Laylander 1995). Some degree of residential mobility seems to have been practiced, although its extent and nature (e.g., within patterns of community fission and fusion) may have varied considerably among different communities and settings. The fundamental Kumeyaay social unit above the family was the *šimul* (patrilineage) and the residential community or band, to the extent that those two units were not identical. Leaders performed ceremonial, advisory, and diplomatic functions, rather than judicial, redistributive, or military ones. There seems to have been no national level of political unity and perhaps little sense of commonality within the language group (but cf. Shipek 1982).

Kumeyaay material culture was effective, but it was not highly elaborated. Structures included houses with excavated floors, ramadas, sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, and acorn granaries. Hunting equipment included bows and arrows, curved throwing sticks, nets, and snares. Processing and storage equipment included a variety of flaked stone tools, milling implements, ceramic vessels, and baskets.

Nonutilitarian culture was not neglected. A range of community ceremonies were performed, with particular emphases placed on making individuals' coming of age and on death and mourning. Oral literature included, in particular, an elaborate creation myth that was shared with other Yuman groups as well as with Takic speakers (Luiseño, Cupeño, Cahuilla, and Serrano) to the north (Kroeber 1925; Laylander 2001; Waterman 1909).

### 2.2.3 History

European exploration of the San Diego area began in 1542 with the arrival of a maritime expedition under Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, followed by a similar reconnaissance in 1602 by Sebastián Vizcaíno (Pourade 1960). It is possible that additional brief, unrecorded contacts with the crews of the Manila galleons may have occurred during the following century and a half, and that other influences, such as an awareness of alien technologies or the introduction of diseases, may have reached the region overland from earlier outposts of the Spanish empire in Baja California or Sonora.

The historic period proper did not begin until 1769, when multiple seaborne and overland expeditions under the leadership of the soldier Gaspar de Portolá and the Franciscan missionary Junípero Serra reached the region from Baja California and passed northward along the coastal plain to seek Monterey. In that year, a royal presidio and the Misión San Diego de Alcalá were founded, and the incorporation of local Kumeyaay into the mission system was begun. Shortly after the mission had been moved a short distance to the east from the presidio, a Kumeyaay uprising in 1775 resulted in the burning of the mission



and the killing of one of its Franciscan missionaries (Carrico 1997). However, the uprising was soon suppressed. An asistencia or satellite mission was established at Santa Ysabel in 1818.

As Spanish attention was consumed by the Napoleonic wars in Europe, California and its government and missions were increasingly left to their own devices. In 1821, Mexico consummated its independence from Spain, and the region became more open to outside visitors and influences (Pourade 1961). The loyalty to Mexico of the European Franciscans was considered to be in doubt, and private secular interests clamored for a greater share of the region's resources. The missions were secularized by act of the Mexican Congress in 1833. Native Americans released from the San Diego mission returned to their native villages, moved east to areas lying beyond Mexican control, or sought work on ranchos or in the town of San Diego. Numerous large land grants were issued to private owners during the Mexican period, including Janal, Jamacha, Jamul, El Cajon, Cañada de San Vicente, San Bernardo, Santa María, Cuyamaca, Santa Ysabel, and San Felipe in inland southern and central San Diego County (Pourade 1963).

The conquest and annexation of California by the United States in the Mexican-American War between 1846 and 1848 ushered in many more changes (Pourade 1963, 1964, 1965, 1967, 1977; Pryde 2004). Faced with debts and difficulties in confirming land grants, many Californio families lost their lands to outsiders. Cultural patterns that were brought by immigrants from the eastern U.S. gradually supplanted old Californio customs. Native American reservations were established at Mesa Grando, Santa Ysabel, Inaja, Cosmit, Barona, Capitan Grande, Viejas, Cuyapaipe, Sycuan, Manzanita, La Posta, and Campo (Shipek 1978).

The region experienced cycles of economic and demographic booms and busts, with notable periods of growth in the mid-1880s, during World Wars I and II, and on more sustained basis throughout the postwar decades. Aspects of development included the creation of transportation networks based on port facilities, railroads, highways, and airports; more elaborate systems of water supply and flood control; grazing livestock and growing a changing array of crops; supporting military facilities; limited amounts of manufacturing; and accommodating visitors and retirees. After false starts, San Diego converted itself to a substantial city, and then into a metropolis. Other cities were incorporated in the inland southern and central region of San Diego County, including El Cajon (1912), La Mesa (1912), Lemon Grove (1977), Santee (1980), and Poway (1980). Notable unincorporated communities include Spring Valley, Lakeside, Alpine, and Ramona (Pryde 2004).



### 3.0 RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

In order to ascertain the proximity of existing cultural resources to the proposed project area, a record search was undertaken by the South Coast Information Center (SCIC), San Diego State University (Appendix A). The search encompassed a 1-mile radius around the proposed project APE. This record search was completed to determine the general character of the cultural resources within the area as well as to gauge the potential effects of proposed construction activities.

#### 3.1 Previous Studies

A record search of a 1-mile buffer around the proposed project APE showed that a total of 39 studies have occurred within that area (Table 1). Of these studies, two have been identified as intersecting a portion of the current APE.

Table 1. Reports within 1-Mile Radius

Report No.	Authors (Affiliation)	Year	Title	Proximity to APE
SD-00991	Gross, Tim (San Diego State University)	1974	A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase II Project: P.M. 1.9-16.3 11-SD-54 Rte. 805 to Rte. 8	Intersects
SD-04627	(PRC Troups Corporation)	1979	Environmental Impact Report Route 54/94 Four-Lane Widening Improvements San Diego County, California	Intersects
SD-00176	Barbolla, Diane (San Diego Mesa College)	1977	Proposed 20-2 Reservoir, Pipeline and Road Easement: An Archaeological Survey	Outside
SD-00178	Barbolla, Diane E. and Ken Hedges (San Diego Mesa College)	1978	An Archaeological Survey of the Jamacha Regulatory Reservoir Project	Outside
SD-00389	Carrico, Richard (WESTEC Services, Inc.)	1978	Archaeological Survey of Fuerte Knolls	Outside
SD-00979	Gross, Tim and Paul Ezell (San Diego State University)	1972	An Archaeological Survey of Rancho San Diego	Outside
SD-01108	Loughlin, Barbara A. (San Diego State University)	1974	An Environmental Impact Report (Archaeology) for Rick Environmental Consultants of a 189 Acre Project at Madeira Downs in San Diego County, California.	Outside
SD-01193	Heuett, Mary Lou (Archaeological Consulting & Technology)	1981	The Rancho San Diego Project I (Monte Vista Village) Archaeological Testing and Historic Research	Outside
SD-01505	Van Wormer, Stephen (RECON Environmental, Inc.)	1988	Historical and Archaeological Assessment of the Liffreing House	Outside
SD-02175	(Mooney-Lettieri and Associates, Inc)	1987	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Rancho San Diego Specific Plan SPA87-001 R87-006 Log#87-19-6	Outside
SD-02532	Carrico, Richard (WESTEC Services, Inc.)	1974	Human Interest Inventory of Hidden Mesa Archaeological-Historical	Outside
SD-02653	Smith, Brian F. (Brian F. Smith and Associates)	1990	An Archaeological Survey of the Rancho Vista Pacifica Project, El Cajon	Outside

### 3.0 Record Search Results

Report No.	Authors (Affiliation)	Year	Title	Proximity to APE
SD-02976	Clevenger, Joyce M. (Ogden Environmental)	1994	Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Improvements to Portions of State Route 94, P.M. 14.1 to P.M. 16.7 and State Route 54, P.M. T-11.0 to P.M.12.7 Charge Unit No./EA No. 11221-182050/11221-182020.	Outside
SD-04632	(PRC Toups Corporation)	1981	Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report Widening of Jamacha Road between Chase Avenue and the City of El Cajon	Outside
SD-04897	(RECON Environmental, Inc.)	1976	Addendum to the Draft Environmental Impact Report for Madeira Downs	Outside
SD-05345	(PRC Toups Corporation)	1979	Environmental Impact Report Rancho San Diego Specific Plan San Diego County, California Appendices Volume II	Outside
SD-05474	Martin Rosen (California Dept. of Transportation)	1998	3rd Supplemental/ Historical Property Survey Report for Biological Mitigation Sites, Utility Relocation Sweetwater Road Realignment and the Evaluation of the Sweetwater Day, Sweetwater Quarries and National City and Otway Railroad	Outside
SD-05779	Clevenger, Joyce M. and Kathleen A. Crawford (Ogden Environmental and Energy Service Corps., Inc.)	1994	Historic Properties Survey Report for Proposed Improvements to Portions of State Route 94, P.M. 14.1 to P.M. 16.7 and State Route 54, P.M. T-11.0 to P.M. 12.7	Outside
SD-06425	Carrico, Richard (Ogden Environmental and Energy Service Corps., Inc.)	1990	Historic Resources Inventory Sweetwater Valley	Outside
SD-07273	Clevenger, Joyce (Ogden Environmental and Energy Service Corps., Inc.)	1993	Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Improvements to Portions of State Route 94, P.M. 14.1 to P.M. 16.7 and State Route 54, P.M. T-11.0 to P.M. 12.7	Outside
SD-07949	Curt Duke (LSA Associates, Inc.)	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Facility No. 10052D San Diego County, CA	Outside
SD-08485	Wright, Gail (County of San Diego, Dept. of Planning and Land Use)	2003	Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for: Smith-L 14013 Log No: 03-14-044-APN 498 151 30 31 32, 33	Outside
SD-08620	Heuett, Mary Lou (Archaeological Consulting & Technology)	1979	Preliminary Archaeological Investigations of W-1146 Spring Valley, California	Outside
SD-09109	Wright, Gail (County of San Diego, Dept. of Planning and Land Use)	2004	Cultural Resources Survey Report for TPM 20827, Log No. 04-14-011, Pan 493-410-09-Boney Minor Subdivision	Outside
SD-09435	Wright, Gail (County of San Diego, Dept. of Planning and Land Use)	2005	Cultural Resources Survey Report for TPM 20918, Log 05-04-006, Brayton Way Minor Subdivision Aprn 498-320-11, Negative Findings	Outside
SD-09848	Carrico, Richard (WESTEC Services, Inc.)	1974	Archaeological/ Historical Survey of Hidden Mesa Development Site	Outside
SD-09862	Carrico, Richard (WESTEC Services, Inc.)	1974	Archaeological Survey of the Jamacha Hollow Residential/ Jamacha Hollow Medical Facility	Outside

## 3.0 Record Search Results

Report No.	Authors (Affiliation)	Year	Title	Proximity to APE
SD-09960	Wright, Gail (County of San Diego, Dept. of Planning and Land Use)	2006	Cultural Resources Survey Report for: TM 5466, Log No. 05-14-043 Sundale Subdivision, APN 517-131-05-00; Negative Survey	Outside
SD-09963	Wright, Gail (County of San Diego, Dept. of Planning and Land Use)	2006	Cultural Resources Survey Report for: TPM 20991, Log No. 06-14-002-Brayton Way/Law Minor Subdivision, APN 4983201900; Negative Survey	Outside
SD-10362	Crull, Scott (Terracon Consultants, Inc.)	2006	Cultural Resources Survey and Record Search for the Cricket Wireless Proposed Tower Candidate SAN-532, Located at 12887 Wieghorst Way, El Cajon, San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-10453	Van Wormer, Stephen R. (Walter Enterprises)	1999	A Research Design and Data Recovery Program for SDI-10895: the Liffreing House Dump	Outside
SD-10529	McClean, Deborah (LSA Associates, Inc.)	2006	Results of Cultural Resources Records Search and Recommendations for the Hillsdale Project, City of El Cajon, San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-10551	Arrington, Cindy (SWCA Environmental Consultants)	2006	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	Outside
SD-10576	McIntyre, M. Bruce (Lettieri-McIntyre and Associates, Inc.)	1999	Final Environmental Impact Report for the Proposed Hillsdale Ranch (TM4794, P88-067, S88-136, R87-033) Log #88-14-128, SCH #94061036	Outside
SD-11213	Kyle, Carolyn E. (Kyle Consulting)	2007	Cultural Resource Survey for the CIP: P2009 Jamacha Road 36-Inch Potable Water Pipeline and CIP P2038: 12-Inch Potable Water Pipeline Replacement, San Diego, California	Outside
SD-12523	Bonner, Wayne and Sarah Williams (Michael Brandman Associates)	2008	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SD06537C (East Chase Ave R.O.W.), Intersection of East Chase Avenue and Chase Lane, El Cajon, San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-12756	McKenna, Jeanette A. (McKenna et al.)	2010	Valhalla High School, El Cajon, Ca	Outside
SD-13893	Perez, Don (EBI Consulting)	2012	FCC Form 621, for Proposed Collocation Project Valhalla- San Diego/ Ensite #11086 (18244) 12885 C Wieghorst Way, El Cajon, San Diego County, Ca 92109	Outside
SD-14009	Roth, Linda (Roth and Associates)	1991	Cultural Resources Survey and Historic Feature Documentation 10 Acre St. Luke Property along Hillsdale Road San Diego County, California	Outside

### 3.2 Previously Recorded Sites Adjacent to Study Area

The record search of the 1-mile buffer around the APE also identified the presence of 21 cultural resources (Table 2). None of the recorded resources falls within the project APE.

Table 2. Cultural Resources within 1-Mile Radius

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Recording Events-Affiliation (Recorder & Year)	Description	Proximity to APE
P-37-004649	CA-SDI-004649	Unspecified Affiliation (Fink 1972)	Bedrock milling, stone tools, debitage, and pottery	Outside
P-37-004654	CA-SDI-004654	Unspecified Affiliation (Fink 1972)	Bedrock milling and isolate handstone	Outside
P-37-005153	CA-SDI-005153	Unspecified Affiliation (Berryman n.d.)	Bedrock milling	Outside
P-37-005887	CA-SDI-005887	WESTEC Services, Inc. (Taylor and Carrico 1977)	Bedrock milling	Outside
P-37-008318	CA-SDI-008318	Archaeological Consulting and Technology (Heuett 1979)	Earthen reservoir lined with concrete (first built in 1893 by George Davis of the Jamacho Rancho)	Outside
P-37-008322	CA-SDI-008322	Archaeological Consulting and Technology (Heuett 1979)	Bedrock milling, debitage, and fish bone	Outside
P-37-008323	CA-SDI-008323	Archaeological Consulting and Technology (Heuett 1979)	Historic stone retaining wall associated with the 1800s Monte Vista Ranch	Outside
P-37-008324	CA-SDI-008324	Archaeological Consulting and Technology (Heuett 1979)	Lithic flake scatter and isolate shell fragment	Outside
P-37-010895	CA-SDI-010895	RECON (Hector 1987)	Liffreing family farmstead site with associated farm structures and historic scatter	Outside
P-37-012174	CA-SDI-012174	Linda Roth and Associates (Roth 1991)	1920s farmstead structures (rock embankment, road, cobble wall, and corral area) with historic scatter	Outside
P-37-017468	--	SANDAG (Brandes 1985)	1889 Edwin Brayton/ Earl Irey House	Outside
P-37-017469	--	SANDAG (Brandes 1985)	1939 John Carmichael/ Earl Irey House	Outside
P-37-017474	--	SANDAG (Brandes 1985)	1912 Parsons Family Barn Structure	Outside
P-37-017475	--	SANDAG (Brandes 1985)	1886 Rose/ David Brodewolf House	Outside
P-37-017502	--	SANDAG (Brandes 1985)	1915 Paul Family Barn Structure	Outside
P-37-017571	--	SANDAG (Brandes 1985)	1893 Julian Leffering/ Chu House	Outside
P-37-017572	--	SANDAG (Brandes 1985)	1930 Hillsdale Knoll House	Outside
P-37-017573	--	SANDAG (Brandes 1985)	1928 Henry & Minnie Love/ Wright House	Outside
P-37-017574	--	SANDAG (Brandes 1985)	1926 Fishburn Place House	Outside
P-37-017646	--	SANDAG (Brandes 1985)	1889 Harry Saunders/ Nye Residence	Outside
P-37-017714	--	SANDAG (Brandes 1985)	1928 G.L. Sprague-Frazee/ Morris Residence	Outside

## 4.0 APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

Cultural resource regulations that apply to the project area are California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), provisions for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources.

Historic and archaeological districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects are assigned significance based on their exceptional value or quality in 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.

### 4.1 CRHR and CEQA

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

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate historical resources against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project’s impacts to historical resources. Mitigation of adverse impacts is required if the proposed project will cause substantial adverse change. Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired. While demolition and destruction are fairly obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA Guidelines provide that a project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) is considered to materially impair the resource’s significance. The CRHR is used in the consideration of historical resources relative to significance for purposes of CEQA. The CRHR includes resources listed in, or formally determined eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts), or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory, may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852), which consist of the following:

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

## **4.2 County of San Diego Local Register and Guidelines for Determining Significance**

The County maintains a Local Register that was modeled after the CRHR. Significance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Any resource that is significant at the national or state level is by definition also significant at the local level. The criteria for eligibility for the Local Register are comparable to the criteria for eligibility for the CRHR and NRHP, but significance is evaluated at the local level. Local Register criteria includes the following:

1. Resources associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California or San Diego County's history and cultural heritage;
2. Resources associated with the lives of persons important to our past, including the history of San Diego and our communities;
3. Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region (San Diego County), or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; and
4. Resources that have yielded or are likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Districts are significant resources if they are composed of integral parts of the environment that collectively (but not necessarily as individual elements) are exceptional or outstanding examples of prehistory or history.

The County also treats human remains as "highly sensitive." They are considered significant if interred outside a formal cemetery. Avoidance is the preferred treatment.

Under County guidelines for determining significance of cultural and historical resources, any site that yields information or has the potential to yield information is considered a significant site (County of San Diego 2007a: 16). Unless a resource is determined to be "not significant" based on the criteria for eligibility described above, it will be considered a significant resource. If it is agreed to forego significance testing on cultural sites, the sites will be treated as significant resources and must be preserved through project design (County of San Diego 2007a:19).

## **4.3 County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance**

The County uses the CRHR criteria to evaluate the significance of cultural resources. In addition, other regulations must be considered during the evaluation of cultural resources. Specifically, the County of San Diego's RPO defines significant prehistoric and 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:



- a. Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register; or
  - b. To which the Historic Resource (“H” Designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied; or
2. One-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources which contain a significant volume and range of data or materials; and
3. Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances which is either:
  - a. Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Religious Freedom Act, or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burials, pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, or
  - b. Other formally designated and recognized sites which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

## **4.4 Traditional Cultural Properties/Tribal Cultural Resources**

### **4.4.1 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

### *3.0 Record Search Results*

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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.

## 5.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

### 5.1 CEQA

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:

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.

The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

- 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 CRHR; or
- 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 historically or culturally significant; or
- 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 CRHR 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:

- 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).
- If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 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.
- 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 intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources. 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 15064.5 (d) & (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

- When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable 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 SS5097.98. 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: 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); and the requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

## **5.2 County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance**

Pursuant to the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance- Cultural Resources (2007), any of the following will be considered a significant impact to cultural resources:

- 1) The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA 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, as designed, 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 the potential to contain information important to history or prehistory.
- 3) The project, as designed, disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.
- 4) The project proposes non-exempt activities or uses damaging to, and fails to preserve, significant cultural resources as defined by the Resource Protection Ordinance and fails to preserve those resources.

Although not identified within the County's Guidelines for Determining Significance, as of July 1, 2015, Tribal Cultural Resources must also be evaluated under CEQA.

- 5) The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource pursuant to CEQA.

The significance guidelines listed above have been selected for the following reasons: Guideline 1 is derived directly from CEQA. Sections 21083.2 of CEQA and 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines recommend evaluating historical resources to determine whether or not a proposed action would have a significant effect on unique historical sites. Guideline 2 is derived directly from CEQA. Sections 21083.2 of CEQA and 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines recommend evaluating archaeological resources to determine whether or not a proposed action would have a significant effect on unique archaeological sites. 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 Resource Protection Ordinance 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 this Guideline would be considered a significant impact. The only exemption is scientific investigation.

Guideline 5 became effective on July 1, 2015, and pursuant to CEQA, tribal cultural resources must be identified and evaluated including significance determinations, identification of impacts to those resources, and appropriate mitigation measures proposed, as necessary.



## **6.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS**

### **6.1 Methods**

The following section presents the methodology undertaken in the execution of the archaeological site reconnaissance and Native American participation.

#### **6.1.1 Survey Methods**

In the current survey the ground surface of the impact area was visually inspected for cultural resources. The ground surface was scanned in transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart. Digital photographs were taken to document the character of the project APE and survey conditions. California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site forms were prepared to document survey information and were submitted to SCIC.

#### **6.1.2 Native American Participation**

The County requested a sacred lands search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for information on any recorded Native American heritage sites located within the vicinity of the project APE. The response from the NAHC indicated recorded resources within or in the vicinity of the project area. They do provide a list of 13 tribes or tribal organizations that may be consulted by government agencies (Appendix B).

During the survey, a Native American monitor also accompanied ASM in order to observe the survey and to report the findings to their respective tribal authority or organization. The La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians was contacted, and Robert Bolger was assigned to accompany the ASM field archaeologist during the survey.

### **6.2 Results**

On May 13, 2015 ASM Associate Archaeologist Tony Quach, and Robert Bolger, representing the La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, surveyed the 6.8-acre APE. Upon arrival, it was noted that much of the proposed project area occurred on level grassland. The vegetation of the project area consisted primarily of brome grasses (Figure 3). The overall surface visibility of the area was estimated to be around 10 percent. The soil at the time of survey was noted to consist of weathered granitic sand. In multiple traverses over the project area, a single concrete structure pad was identified, provided with site number P-37- 034788 by the SCIC (Figures 4 and 5). The concrete pad was partially buried by soil and measured approximately 20-foot square. An examination of aerial photos appeared to indicate that this structure was constructed sometime prior to 1953.

For the current survey existing property title and archived public records were also searched to provide some additional information concerning the origins of the identified structure pad. The property title record indicated that this property was owned by Fred P. and Margaret B. Klicka in the 1950s prior to their transfer of the title to William and Josephine Abi Zaid in 1956. Contemporaneous directory listings at the time seems to indicate that Frederick P. Klicka was a salesperson/broker in the San Diego and El Cajon areas. The 1940 United States census record indicated that Mr. Flicka was born in Illinois in 1885 and resided in the El Cajon area by at least 1940. His 1942 draft registration card placed his residence at Bratton Rd and Jamacha which seems to suggest that the currently identified structure was likely the remnant of a home or residence.





Figure 3. Project area overview facing east, frame no. 794.



Figure 4. Overview of historic structure pad at P-37- 034788, frame no. 807.





Figure 5. Overview of retaining lip of structure pad at P-37- 034788, frame no. 808.



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

### **7.1 Resource Importance**

#### **7.1.1 Cultural Resources**

One historic resource was identified within the project APE, P-37- 034788. It does not qualify under any criteria for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). It is not associated with any events that made a contribution to local or regional history but is rather the poorly preserved foundation of a typical type of rural or suburban foundation of a structure either just predating or more likely post-dating World War II. It is not associated with any significant historical persons. The foundation as a remnant does not represent a distinctive style or method of construction and is certainly not the product of a master builder. Finally, the foundation offers no research value and does not provide information important to our understanding of local or regional history. As such, the resource is not significant under CEQA or the County's RPO. Furthermore, no information has been received during consultation that there are tribal cultural resources present within the project site.

#### **7.1.2 Tribal Cultural Resources**

No information has been obtained through Native American consultation or communication with the Native American monitors during fieldwork that there are any sites that 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.

### **7.2 Impact Identification**

The foundation will be removed during grading of the property for development of Liberty High School and will be directly impacted.



## **8.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS- MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

The one historical foundation is not significant or eligible for listing in the CRHR and no mitigation measures or design consideration therefore are recommended.

### **8.1 Unavoidable Impacts**

No unavoidable impacts to significant cultural resources are projected to occur.

#### **8.1.1 Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations**

Due to the limited visibility (10%) during the cultural survey and evaluation, archaeological monitoring is recommended.

### **8.2 No Significant Adverse Effects**

There are no significant adverse effects projected.



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## **APPENDICES**



## **APPENDIX A**

### **South Coast Information Center Record Search - *Confidential***

## **APPENDIX B**

### **Native American Heritage Commission Correspondence**





**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100  
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
Fax (916) 373-5471



June 4, 2015

Tony T. Quach  
ASM Affiliates Inc.  
2034 Corte del Nogal  
Carlsbad, CA 92011

Sent by Fax: (760) 804-5755  
Number of Pages: 3

Re: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Liberty high School Project (ASM Project # 24400), El Cajon, San Diego County.

Dear Mr. Quach,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez  
Associate Government Program Analyst

**Native American Contacts  
San Diego County  
June 3, 2015**

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office  
Robert Pinto Sr., Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road  
Alpine, CA 91901  
wmicklin@leaningrock.net  
(619) 445-6315

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians  
ATTN: Julie Hagen, Cultural Resources  
P.O. Box 908  
Alpine, CA 91903  
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov  
(619) 445-3810  
(619) 445-5337

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

(619) 445-9126 Fax

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation  
Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson  
1 Kwaaypaay Court  
El Cajon, CA 92019  
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov  
(619) 445-2613

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office  
Will Micklin, Executive Director  
4054 Willows Road  
Alpine, CA 91901  
wmicklin@leaningrock.net  
(619) 445-6315

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

(619) 445-1927 Fax

(619) 445-9126 Fax

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians  
Anthony R. Pico, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 908  
Alpine, CA 91903  
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov  
(619) 445-3810

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel  
Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources  
P.O. Box 507  
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070  
cjlinton73@aol.com  
(760) 803-5694

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

(619) 445-5337 Fax

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee  
Ron Christman  
56 Viejas Grade Road  
Alpine, CA 91901  
(619) 445-0385

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation  
Lisa Haws, Cultural Resource Manager  
1 Kwaaypaay Court  
El Cajon, CA 92019  
(619) 445-4564

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee  
Steve Banegas, Spokesperson  
1095 Barona Road  
Lakeside, CA 92040  
sbanegas50@gmail.com  
(619) 742-5587

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy  
Mr. Kim Bactad, Executive Director  
2 Kwaaypaay Court  
El Cajon, CA 92019  
kimbactad@gmail.com  
(619) 659-1008 Office

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

(619) 443-0681 Fax

(619) 445-0238 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Liberty High School Project (ASM Project #24400), El Cajon, San Diego County.

**Native American Contacts  
San Diego County  
June 3, 2015**

Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Council  
Frank Brown, Coordinator  
240 Brown Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay  
Alpine , CA 91901  
frbrown@viejas-nsn.gov  
(619) 884-6437

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee  
Bernice Paipa, Vice Spokesperson  
P.O. Box 937 Diegueno/Kumeyaay  
Boulevard , CA 91905  
bernicepaipa@gmail.com

lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel  
Virgil Perez, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 130 Diegueno/Kumeyaay  
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070  
(760) 765-0845  
  
(760) 765-0320 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Liberty High School Project (ASM Project #24400), El Cajon, San Diego County.

**APPENDIX C**  
**New DPR Record**

State of California – The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 4

Resource Name or # ASM-Liberty-01

P1. Other Identifier: ASM-Liberty-01

P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

a. County: San Diego

b. USGS 7.5' Quad El Cajon Date 1978 T16S; R1W; SE¼ of NE¼ Section 24; S.B. B.M.

c. Address City Zip

d. UTM: NAD 83 Zone 11N 506626.01 mE/ 3625621.60 mN Datum- Center of pad

e. Other Locational Data: This resource is located underneath the eucalyptus tree by the intersection of East Chase Ave and Jamacha Rd.

P3a. Description: This historic resource is a concrete structure pad that measures approximately 20 x 20 feet. From examination of historic aerials it appears this structure was built by at least 1953. The original use of this structure is unknown. Title searches associate the parcel with Fred and Margaret Flicka and William and Mary Zaid but San Diego City Directories list them at addresses other than the parcel. It is likely the foundations remain from a rental property.

P3b. Resource Attributes: AH2. Foundations/structure pads

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5a. Photograph or Drawing

P5b. Description of Photo:

Photo # 807 Overview of structure pad towards northwest

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address:

Literacy First Charter Schools, Inc.,  
799 E Washington Ave, El Cajon,  
CA 92020

P8. Recorded by:

T. Quach,  
ASM Affiliates,  
2034 Corte Del Nogal,  
Carlsbad, CA 92011

P9. Date Recorded: 5/13/2015

P10. Survey Type:

Intensive pedestrian

P11. Report Citation: Schaefer, Jerry and Tony Quach

2015 Cultural Resource Technical Report for the Liberty High School Site Project, Unincorporated Area of El Cajon, San Diego County, California. ASM Affiliates, Inc.

A17. Form Prepared by: Tony Quach ASM Project Reference #: 24400

Form Prepared on: June 1, 2015

Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record  
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record  
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):





Photo #808 western retaining lip of structure



Photo # 813 southern retaining lip of structure



State of California – The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**LOCATION MAP**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

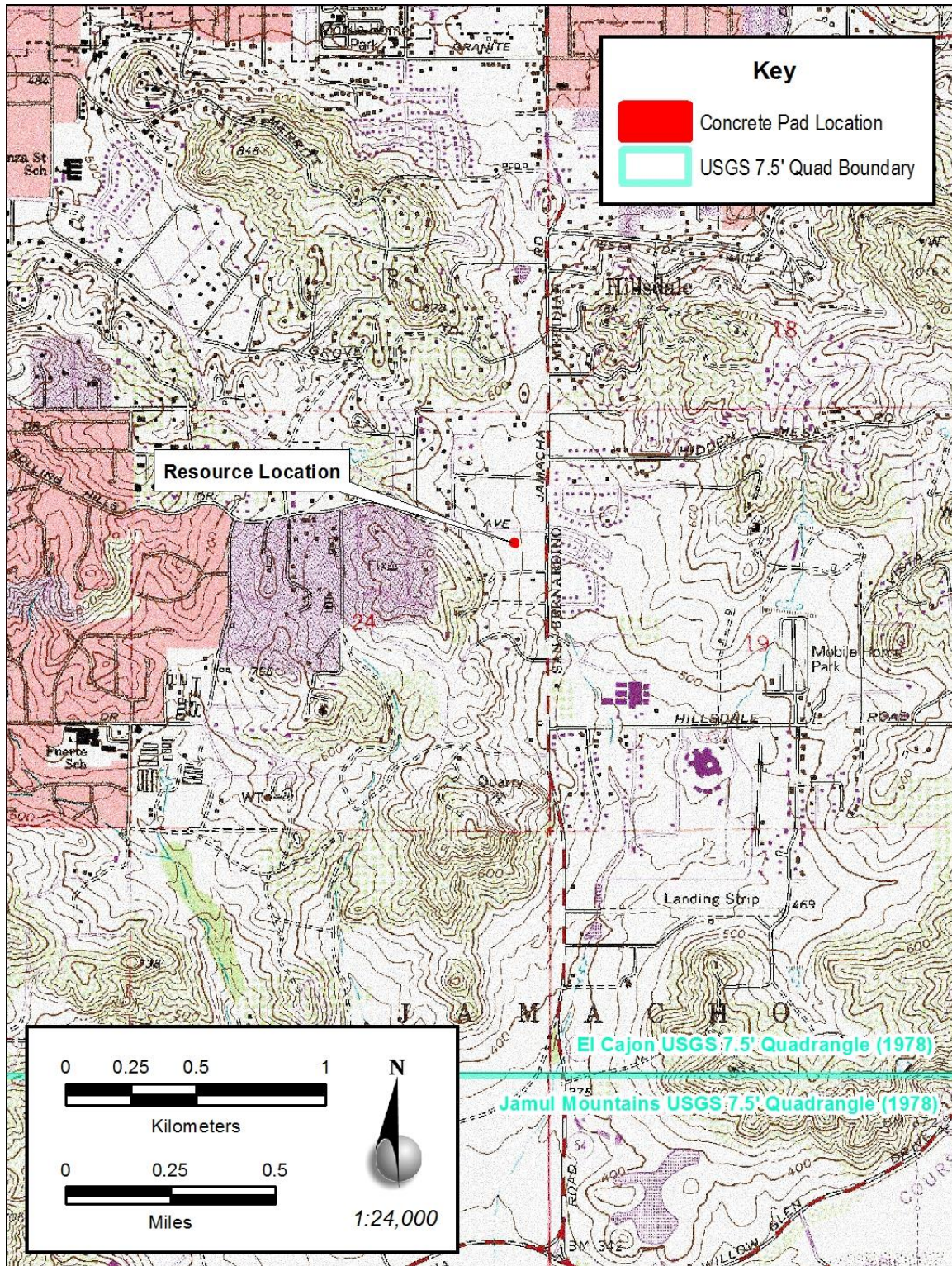
Page 3 of 4

Map Name: USGS 7.5' El Cajon

Scale: 1:24,000

Resource Name or # ASM-Liberty-01

Date of USGS Map: 1978





State of California – The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**SKETCH MAP**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 4 of 4  
Drawn by: Tony Quach

Resource Name or # ASM-Liberty-01  
Date of map: June 1, 2015

