CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
FOR THE
HARBISON CANYON TPM PROJECT
AT 2030 HARBISON CANYON ROAD, EL CAJON
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
PDS2022-TPM-21316

Harbison Canyon TPM
(APN 513-101-11-00)

Lead Agency:

County of San Diego
Department of Planning and Land Use
Contact: Matha Elena Sanchez
5510 Overland Avenue
San Diego, CA 92123

Preparer:

Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA
and
Carol Serr
Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.
3421 Voltaire Street
San Diego, CA 92106

Andrew R. Pigniolo

Project Proponent:

Nagham Sabah Hakeem
1233 Pfeifer Lane
El Cajon, CA 92020

May 2024

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

Authors:	Andrew R. Pigniolo and Carol Serr
Firm:	Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.
Client/Project Proponent:	Nagham Sabah
Report Date:	May 2024
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Harbison Canyon TPM Project at 2030 Harbison Canyon Road, El Cajon, County of San Diego, California PDS2022-TPM-21316
Type of Study:	Cultural Resource Survey
New Resources:	CA-SDI-23515/P-37-040750 (HC-S-1)
Updated Sites:	None
USGS Quadrangle:	Alpine Quadrangle 7.5'
Acreage:	12.37 acres
Permit Numbers:	PDS2022-TPM-21316
Key Words:	County of San Diego, Dehesa, 2030 Harbison Canyon Road, Positive Survey, CA-SDI-23515/P-37-040750 (HC-S-1), Bedrock Milling Site, Lithic Scatter

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(Continued)

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APE	Area of Potential Effects
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
ARMR	Archaeological Resource Management Report
BP	Before present
California Register	California Register of Historic Resources
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
Jamul	Jamul Indian Village (Native American monitors)
Laguna Mountain	Laguna Mountain Environmental
Local Register	San Diego County Local Register of Historic Resources
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MUP	Major Use Permit
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
P-37	San Diego County; site primary number prefix
RPA	Register of Professional Archaeologists
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SDI	San Diego County; site trinomial prefix

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain) conducted an archaeological survey of a 12.4-acre property located at 2030 Harbison Canyon Road. The survey was conducted to determine if a proposed subdivision and residential development would impact cultural resources. The archaeological investigation included a records search, literature review, examination of historic maps, and archaeological field inventory of the property.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the County of San Diego implementing regulations and guidelines including the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). The County of San Diego will serve as lead agency for the project and CEQA compliance.

A records search performed at the South Coastal Information Center indicated that the property may have been previously surveyed in 1977 but no cultural resources were recorded within the project area. At least 30 archaeological studies have been documented in the vicinity of the project, and 23 cultural resources have been identified within a one-mile radius of the project area. These consist of mostly prehistoric resources along with two historic resources, and one prehistoric site that also has historic refuse present.

The project area was surveyed on November 2, 2023. The survey was conducted by Andrew Pigniolo and Jamul Indian Village Native American monitor, Erica Gonzalez. The project was surveyed on foot in 10 to 15-m transect intervals. Survey visibility averaged approximately 75 percent over the property due to open fall annual vegetation over most of the property. Overall surface visibility was adequate to identify cultural resources on the property without significant limitations.

The survey resulted in the identification of one previously unrecorded prehistoric site (CA-SDI-23515). CA-SDI-23515 is a bedrock milling station with an associated sparse lithic scatter. This resource has not been evaluated for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register).

The current development footprint indicates that no direct impacts will occur to site CA-SDI-23515 in Parcel 4. The site should be avoided and formally placed in a dedicated open space easement.

The project includes soil deposits where cultural resources could be buried and/or obscured by surface vegetation. The presence of cultural resources in the area provides support for the potential for buried cultural resources. 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 12.4-acre project parcel (APN 513-101-11-00) is in the unincorporated portion of El Cajon (Dehesa) in San Diego County, California (Figure 1). The parcel at 2030 Harbison Canyon Road is located south of Interstate 8 and north of Dehesa Road. The project area is situated in the southeastern portion of Section 11 within Township 16 South, Range 1 East as shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Alpine quadrangle map (Figure 2).

The project includes the subdivision of the current parcel into three small parcels on the western side and a larger parcel in the central portion, with the northeastern corner of the existing parcel to remain unchanged (Figure 3). Development of single family residential units on these parcels will include grading and excavation for building pads, roads, and utilities.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the County of San Diego implementing regulations and guidelines including the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). The County of San Diego will serve as lead agency for the project and CEQA compliance. The archaeological survey was conducted to determine if any cultural resources eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources (California Register), or significant under the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) will be affected by this project.

1.1.2 Project Personnel

The cultural resource inventory was conducted by Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain), whose cultural resources staff meets state and local requirements. Andrew R. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator for the project. Mr. Pigniolo is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) and meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for qualified archaeologists. He is also on the County of San Diego's list of qualified archaeologists. Mr. Pigniolo has an M.A. degree in Anthropology from San Diego State University and has more than 43 years of archaeological experience in the San Diego region. His resume is included in Appendix A.

Carol Serr performed the record search, prepared the report graphics, and formatted the report. She has a B.A. degree in Anthropology from San Diego State University and more than 43 years of experience in San Diego County archaeology.

Erica Gonzalez, from the Jamul Indian Village (Jamul), served as Native American Monitor and assisted in the field survey. She has more than four years of experience.

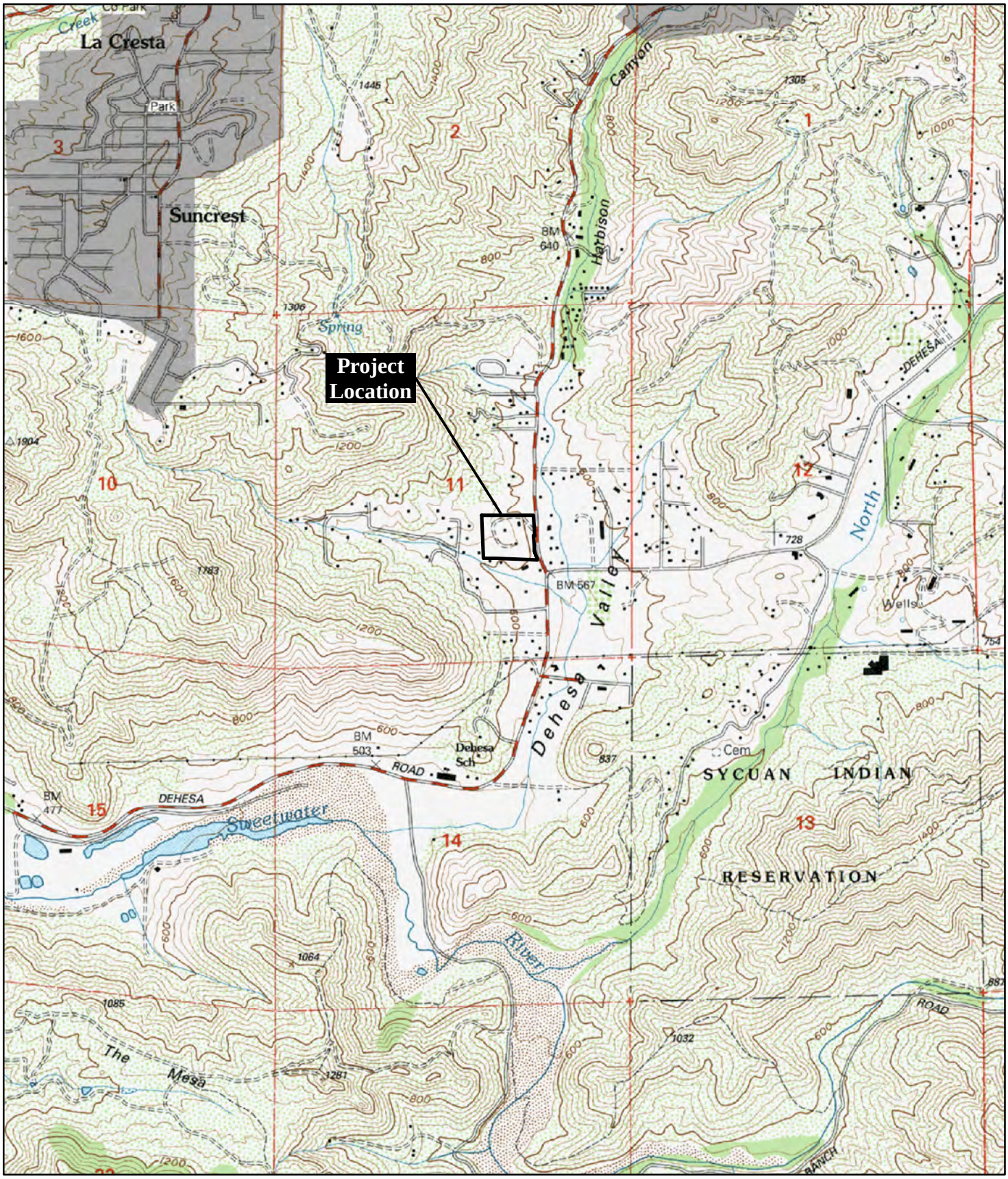
N

0 5 10

MILES

Figure 1
Regional Location Map

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.



Source: USGS 7.5' Alpine Quadrangle

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Figure 2
Project Location

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

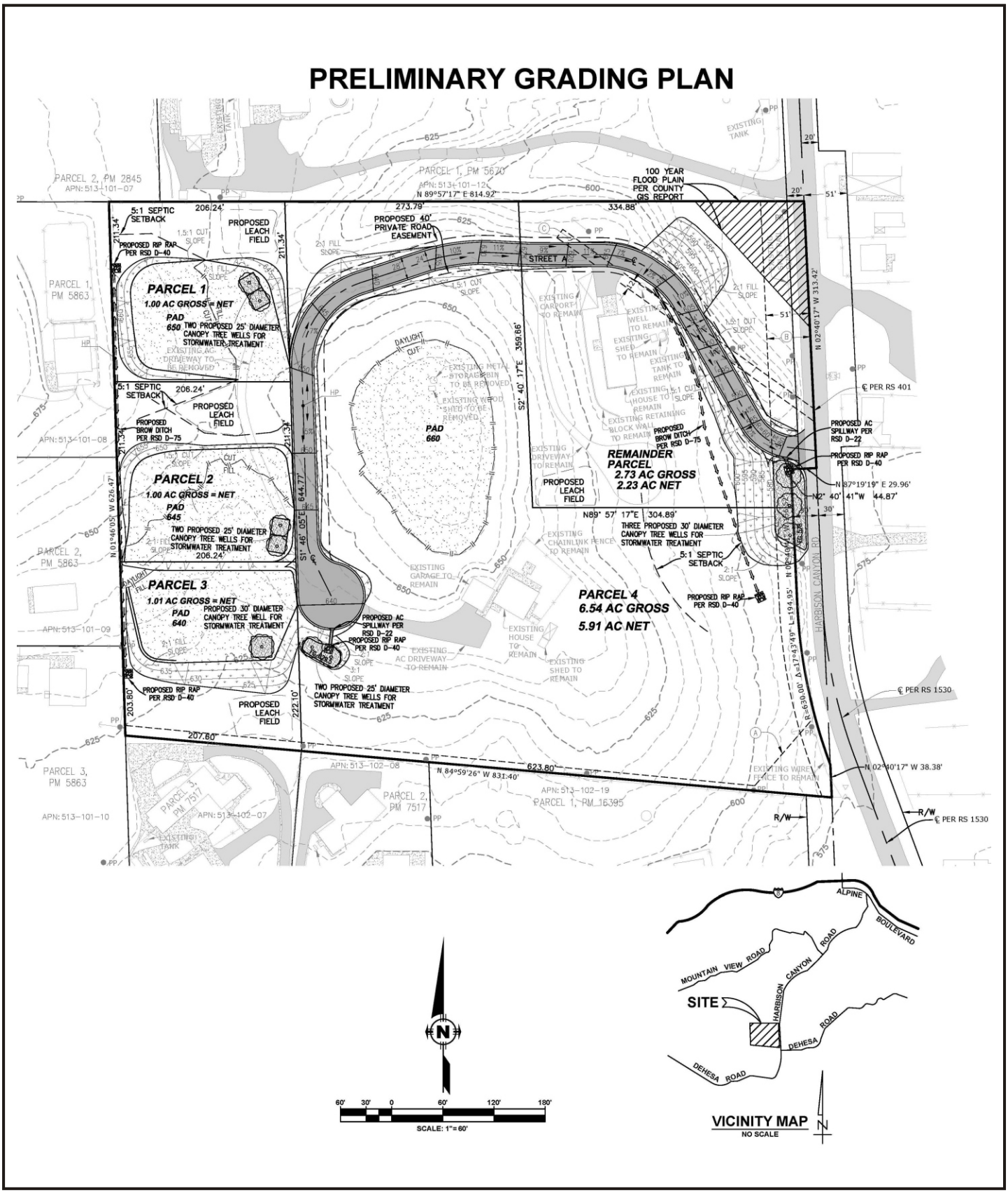


Figure 3
Proposed Project Plans

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

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. Section 4 describes impacts, 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 central portion of San Diego County on the west side of Harbison Canyon in the community of Dehesa. Current land use within the project area consists of two single family residences along with landscaped and not landscaped open space. Elevation onsite ranges from approximately 590 to 680 feet above mean sea level.

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 volcanic 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 in the batholith area and is underlain by granitic rocks (Todd 2004). 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.

The project area contains three soil types that include Fallbrook sandy loam, Visalia sandy loam, and Placentia sandy loam (Bowman 1973). Fallbrook series soils consist of well-drained moderately deep to deep sandy loams that formed in material weathered in place from granodiorite (Bowman 1973). These soils are on uplands and have slopes ranging from 2 to 30 percent. Fallbrook sandy loam dominates the central portion of the north half of the project area as well as the southeastern slope of the knoll. This soil is sloping and is 27 to 57 inches deep over rock (Bowman 1973).

Visalia series soils consist of moderately well drained, very deep sandy loams derived from granitic alluvium (Bowman 1973). These soils are on alluvial fans and flood plains. In a representative profile, the surface layer is dark grayish-brown, slightly acid sandy loam about 12 inches thick. The next layers are dark grayish-brown, slightly acid sandy loam and loam. This material extends to a depth of more than 60 inches. In some areas the soil is gravelly throughout (Bowman 1973). This soils occurs on the eastern edge of the parcel and southwest corner.

Placentia sandy loam is present on the western slope of the project. Vista series soils consist of well-drained, moderately deep and deep coarse sandy loams derived from granodiorite or quartz diorite. These soils are on uplands. The surface layer is generally dark grayish-brown and dark-brown, sandy loam about 19 inches thick. The subsoil is dark-brown and yellowish-brown, coarse sandy loam about 16 inches thick. Below this is strongly weathered granitic rock (Bowman 1973).

A seasonal drainage that feeds into Harbison Canyon in Dehesa Valley is immediately south of the project area and the drainage in Harbison Canyon is just east of Harbison Canyon Road. This drainage feeds into the Sweetwater River, which lies approximately 1 mile southwest of the project and would have provided a seasonal water source for Native Americans using the area.

The climate of the region can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Rainfall limits vegetation growth. Two vegetation communities adapted to the dry conditions of the area probably occurred in the project area. The main portion of the project areas is disturbed, but probably would have been dominated by Coast live oak woodland. Coastal sage scrub vegetation is present on the northern margin of the project area and may have dominated the areas that currently support non-native grassland. Components of these communities 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 people of the San Dieguito complex were 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 (BP), 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 BP, 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 are 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).

The records search indicated that the project site may have been previously surveyed in 1977 but no cultural resources were recorded within the project area. At least 30 archaeological studies have been documented in the vicinity of the project (Table 1), and 23 cultural resources have been identified within a one-mile radius of the project area (Table 2). These consist of mostly prehistoric resources along with two historic resources, and one prehistoric site that also has historic refuse present. No cultural resources were recorded within the project area as a result of prior investigations. Seven of the resources exist within the tribal land of the Sycuan Reservation and therefore information of these is not accessible.

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. No historic resources are recorded in the vicinity of the project. Historic maps and aerial photographs were also checked for the presence of historic resources. The earliest aerial photographs start in 1953 and it shows the property to be entirely furrowed except for the two high parts of the knoll; no native brush is apparent (NETR 1953). In 1964, the house pad for the house at the southern knoll top appears graded (NETR 1964). The house is built by 1971 and mature trees line the upper driveway to this house. By 1978, the second house appears on the aerial, at the northeast portion (NETR 1978). Other than the planted landscape trees, the parcel is kept cleared of native brush at least until 2014 (NETR 2014).

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

Author	Title	Year
Analytical Environmental Services	Cultural Resources Study Sycuan Fee-to-Trust	2009
Baksh	Archaeological Surveys of the Sycuan, Barona, Santa Ysabel and Los Coyotes Indian Reservations	1974
Baksh and McGinnis	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Sycuan Fuel Break Project, Sycuan Indian Reservation, San Diego County	2002
Beddow	Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for SGS Properties; TPM20739; Log No. 03-14-022; APN #513-073-14	2003
Berryman	Archaeological Investigation of Rancho Deltesa Units 1-4.	1975
Berryman	Results of a Phase II Archaeological Study on the B&R Propety, Crest	1979
Bissell	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Singing Hills Project	1991
Bull	Letter Report: Historic Site SDM-W-1170	1977
Carrico	Archaeological Survey Conrock-Sweetwater River Project	1974
Carrico and Ainsworth	Archaeological Survey of the Sweetwater Special Use Permit, Dehesa	1980
Carrico et al.	Historic Resources Inventory Sweetwater Valley	1990
Caterino	The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study	2005
Cupples	Archaeological Surveys of Road Construction Projects on Eight Southern California Indian Reservations	1976
Cupples	An Archaeological Survey of the Kurtz Lot Split in Dehesa	1978
Daniels and Becker	Update to the Revised Preliminary Cultural Resource Study to Support the Padre Dam Municipal Water District Master Plan Update PEIR, San Diego County	2016
DeBarros	Cultural Resources Summary and Preliminary Assessment for the 1,166-acre Singing Hills Estates Project, San Diego County	2004
Falvey	Addendum to the Sycuan Sloane Canyon Trail Project Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment, San Diego County	2022
Jordan	Archaeological Monitoring for TCM Access Roads, Annual Report 2020, San Diego County	2021
McGinnis	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Walls Property, San Diego County	2006
Miller	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the Overton Trust Parcel, Crest, San Diego County	2003
Miller and Wesson	Cultural Resources Survey of a 20-acre Parcel, Crest, San Diego County	204
New Horizons	Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for Sloan Canyon Sand Company Sweetwater Project Specific Plan SP 75-02 Amendment, Major Use Permit P74-68W Modification and Reclaimation Plan, and Singing Hills Specific Plan	1990
Nighabhlain	Cultural Resources Survey of the Sycuan Fee-to-trust Transfer Property	2000
Pigniolo	An Archaeological Survey of the Crest View Properties, San Diego County	2003
Roy	Letter Report: eTS 30614 - Cultural Resources Survey for the New Residence Utility Activities, City of El Cajon, Eastern San Diego County	2015
Scully	An Archaeological Survey Report for the Crest Community Fuel Break, NOE San Diego	2019
Wade	Barrack Tentative Parcel Map: Archaeological Resources Survey	2000
Westec Services	Archaeological Survey of the B&R Development Project, Crest-Dehesa	1979
Whitehouse	Cultural Resources Survey for the SDG&E El Cajon-Descanso 69kV Electric Transmission Line Dehesa to Hidden Glen, San Diego County	1991
Wilson and Cooley	Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Sycuan Sloane Canyon Trail Project, San Diego County	2020

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

Resource No.		Resource Type	Recorder (Year)
P-37-0	CA-SDI-		
2735	2735	Prehistoric Temporary Camp	Foster et al. (1975)
5801	5801	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling	Cupples & Easland (1978); Pigniolo et al. (2006)
5802	5802	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling	Cupples & Easland (1978); Pigniolo et al. (2006)
6721	6721	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling	Franklin (1979)
8201	8201	RESTRICTED on Tribal Land	
12104	12104	RESTRICTED on Tribal Land	
13133	13133	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling, Habitation Debris & Historic Refuse	Bissell et al. (1991)
13154	13154	RESTRICTED on Tribal Land	Bissell et al. (1991)
13155	13155	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling	Bissell et al. (1991)
13156	13156	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling	Bissell et al. (1991)
19594	—	Historic Residence	Marsh (1983)
24203		RESTRICTED on Tribal Land	
27352	17875	Historic Structure Foundations & Refuse	Cupples (1978); Pigniolo et al. (2006)
30962		RESTRICTED on Tribal Land	
31130		RESTRICTED on Tribal Land	
31131		RESTRICTED on Tribal Land	
35882	21878	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling	Roy & Wolfe (2015)
39238	—	Prehistoric Isolate Sherd	Link (2020)
39239	—	Prehistoric Isolate Sherd	Link (2020)
39240	22999	Prehistoric Lithic & Ceramic Scatter	Link (2020)
39241	23000	Prehistoric Ceramic Scatter	Link (2020)
40331	—	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling	Roy (2019)
40332	—	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling, Sherd & Mano	Roy (2019)

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 land 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 determined 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 of 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 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, Tile 14, Section 4852) including the following:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
(B) Is associated with the lives of person important in our past;
(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or individual, or possesses high artistic value; or
(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

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

(1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
(2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

(A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
(B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of

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

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

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

(1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).

(2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.a of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.

(3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.

(4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project o n 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:

  (a) Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Placed by the Keeper of the National Register; or

  (b) To which the Historic Resource ("H" Designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied; or

(2) One-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources which contain a significant volume and range of data and materials; and

(3) Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances which is either:
  (a) Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures or,

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

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 project area was surveyed on November 2, 2023. The survey was conducted by Andrew Pigniolo and Jamul Indian Village Native American monitor, Erica Gonzalez. The project was surveyed on foot in 10 to 15-m transect intervals. Survey visibility averaged approximately 75 percent over the property due to open Fall annual vegetation over most of the property. Overall surface visibility was adequate to identify cultural resources on the property without significant limitations. Cultural resources identified during the survey were recorded on State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation forms and are included in confidential Appendix C.

3.1.2 Disposition of Cultural Materials

No artifacts were collected during the survey therefore no 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.

3.1.3 Native American Participation/Consultation

Native American involvement in the project included the Jamul Indian Village, which provided Erica Gonzalez as the Native American monitor to participate in the field survey.

A sacred sites search was conducted with the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). A response of positive results in the project area was received on November 21, 2023 (Appendix E). Letters were sent out for tribal outreach. The only response was from the Resource Management Director, Ray Teran, of the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Nation asking for project grading plans. Tribal consultation per Assembly Bill 52 for the current project will be conducted by the County of San Diego (County), if required. It will include outreach and information requests to local Native American groups.

3.2 Survey Results

The project area showed evidence of disturbance related to previous clearing, agriculture, and grading for the existing roads and structures. Most of the project area was open with sparse herbs and grasses (Figure 4). Only a single bedrock outcrop was present.

The survey resulted in the identification of one previously unrecorded site (CA-SDI-23515). CA-SDI-23515 is a bedrock milling station with associated surface artifacts. This cultural resource is discussed in greater detail below.

a. Project Overview of Northwestern Project Corner, Looking West (PR-09408-001)

b. Project Overview, Looking North-northwest (PR-09408-010)

Figure 4
Survey Conditions

3.2.1 **CA-SDI-23515/P-37-040750** (HC-S-1)

This site is a newly recorded small bedrock milling station on the eastern side of a elongated hill towards the southeastern portion of the project. The site is roughly 25 m southeast of the house on the knoll top (Figure 5). It consists of a tall granitic boulder with bedrock milling and associated artifacts. The site is approximately 15 m by 23 m. It is unknown if site depth is present. The single bedrock milling feature (Feature A) measures 3 m by 5 m and is 2 m high, and contains two slicks with moderate grinding.

Six surface artifacts were identified to the east and south of the feature. Artifact 1 is an interior, aphanitic green Santiago Peak Volcanic proximal flake fragment. Artifact 2 is an interior aphanitic black Santiago Peak Volcanic proximal flake fragment. Artifact 3 is a very small proximal flake fragment that may be the same material as Artifact 2. Artifact 4 is an interior patinated aphanitic gray Santiago Peak Volcanic flake. Artifact 5 is an interior milky quartz flake while Artifact 6 is a gray quartzite interior flake fragment.

Site integrity is fair, but the area to the northwest has been graded for the house and orange trees have been planted in the site area along with other agricultural disturbance.

The area was probably originally coastal sage scrub habitat, but is currently non-native grasses with some landscaping. The site is on a ridge/hill with silty sand soil derived from decomposed granite. It has an eastern exposure with an approximately 10-degree slope.

Figure 5
Project Location and Associated Cultural Resources
Confidential
(Bound Separately in Appendix E)

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

The survey resulted in the identification of one previously unrecorded prehistoric site (CA-SDI-23515). CA-SDI-23515 is a bedrock milling station with an associated sparse lithic scatter. The resource has not been evaluated for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register).

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 the project area contains culturally or spiritually significant resources. 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 subdivision project includes grading and excavation. No artifacts were collected during the survey so therefore the disposition of cultural materials is not necessary.

The current development footprint indicates that no direct impacts will occur to site CA-SDI-23515 (Figure 6). Avoidance and incorporation into a dedicated open space easement with a 30-foot buffer area is recommended for this site. A dedicated open space easement is recommended to avoid long-term indirect impacts to this resource.

Figure 6
Proposed Impacts
Confidential
(Bound Separately in Appendix E)

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 identified prehistoric site CA-SDI-23515 within the southeastern project area. The resource will not be impacted by the proposed project.

5.1 Mitigation Measures and Project Design Features

5.1.1 Open Space Easement

Grant to the County of San Diego a dedicated open space easement over a portion of Parcel 4. This easement (including adequate buffers) is for the protection of archaeological site CA-SDI-23515 and prohibits all of the following on any portion of the land subject to said easement: grading; excavation; placement of soil, sand, rock, gravel, or other material; clearing of vegetation; construction, erection, or placement of any building or structure; vehicular activities; trash dumping; or use for any purpose other than as open space.

5.1.2 Archaeological Monitoring Program

An Archaeological Monitoring Program will also be implemented. There is a potential for subsurface archaeological deposits given the sensitivity for cultural resources in the surrounding area as well as the geomorphic setting. As such, an Archaeological Monitoring Program will be made a condition of approval as outlined below:

- Pre-Construction
    - Contract with a County approved archaeologist to perform archaeological monitoring and a potential data recovery program during all earth-disturbing activities. The Project Archaeologist shall perform the monitoring duties before, during and after 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 at the time of discovery.
- 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).

o 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 human remains are to be taken offsite for evaluation, they shall be accompanied by the Kumeyaay Native American monitor.
- 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

o Monitoring Report. 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
  - Final. Report. 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.
  - Cultural Material Conveyance
    - 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 effects are anticipated to result from project impacts. Protection in dedicated open space will serve to mitigate impacts to CA-SDI-23515. Implementation of a grading monitoring will serve to mitigate any potential adverse impacts to unknown buried resources from the project.

6.0 REFERENCES

Almstedt, Ruth F.
1982 Kumeyaay and `IIpay. In *APS/SDG&E Interconnection Native American Cultural Resources*, edited by C. M. Woods, pp. 6-20. Prepared by Wirth Associates, San Diego for San Diego Gas & Electric.

Bowman, Roy H.
1973 *Soil Survey, San Diego Area, California*. United States Department of Agriculture.

Gifford, Edward W.
1931 *The Kamia of Imperial Valley*. Bulletin 98, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Hedges, Ken
1975 Notes on the Kumeyaay: A Problem of Identification. *Journal of California Anthropology* 2(1):71-83.

Hicks, Fredrick N.
1963 Ecological Aspects of Aboriginal Culture in the Western Yuman Area. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Kroeber, A. L.
1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bulletin No. 78, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C.

Luomala, Katherine
1976 Flexibility in Sib Affiliation among the Diegueño. In *Native Californians: A Theoretical Retrospective*, edited by L. J. Bean, and T. C. Blackburn, pp. 245-270. Ballena Press, Socorro, New Mexico.

Moratto, Michael J.
1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR)
1953-2020 Historic Maps and Aerial Photographs for 1953-2020. Electronic document available at: www.historicaerials.com, accessed December 26, 2023

Parker, Patricia L., and Thomas F. King
1998 Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Phillips, George Harwood
1975 *Chiefs and Challengers: Indian Resistance and Cooperation in Southern California*. University of California Press, Los Angeles.

Remeika, Paul, and Lowell Lindsay
1992 *Geology of Anza-Borrego: Edge of Creation*. Sunbelt Publications, San Diego.

Rensch, Hero E.
1975 *The Indian Place Names of Rancho Cuyamaca*. Acoma Books, Ramona.

Rogers, Malcolm J.
1945 An Outline of Yuman Prehistory. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*, 1(2):157-198.

Shackley, M. Steven
1984 *Archaeological Investigations in the Western Colorado Desert: A Socioecological Approach*, Vol. 1. Prepared by Wirth Environmental Services, A Division of Dames & Moore, San Diego for San Diego Gas & Electric.

Shipek, Florence
1982 The Kamia. In *APS/SDG&E Interconnection Project: Native American Cultural Resources*, edited by C. M. Woods, pp. 21-33. Prepared by Wirth Associates, San Diego for San Diego Gas & Electric.

Spier, Leslie
1923 Southern Diegueño Customs. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 20:292-358.

State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation.
1976 *California Inventory of Historic Resources.* Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California.

1992 *California Historical Landmarks.* Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento California.

Todd, Victoria R.
2004 Preliminary Geologic Map of the El Cajon 30’ x 60' Quadrangle Southern California. Open-file Report 2004-1361. California Geological Survey, Sacramento, California.

True, D.L.
1966 Archaeological Differentiation of Shoshonean and Yuman Speaking Groups in Southern California. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.

1970 *Investigation of a Late Prehistoric Complex in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, San Diego County, California*. Archaeological Survey Monograph, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Willey, G. R., and P. Phillips
1958 *Method and Theory in American Archaeology*. University of Chicago Press.

7.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

7.1 List of Preparers

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.
Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA, Author
Carol Serr

7.2 List of Persons and Organizations Contacted

Jamul Indian Village
Lisa Cumper, THPO
Erica Gonzalez

South Coastal Information Center (SCIC)
Jaime Lennox

8.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Mitigation Measures	Requirements
Avoidance and incorporation into an open space easement is recommended for site CA-SDI-23515/P-37-040750 located within the proposed project area.	Grant to the County of San Diego an open space easement over a portion of the project area. This easement is for the protection of archaeological site CA-SDI-23515/P-37-040750 and prohibits all of the following on any portion of the land subject to said easement: grading; excavation; placement of soil, sand, rock, gravel, or other material; clearing of vegetation; construction, erection, or placement of any building or structure; vehicular activities; trash dumping; or use for any purpose other than as open space.
Implement an Archaeological and Tribal Monitoring Program	An Archaeological and Tribal Monitoring Program will be implemented during earth-disturbing activities due to the potential for the presence of subsurface resources.

APPENDICES

A. Resume of Principal Investigator
B. Records Search Confirmation (Confidential – Bound Separately)
C. Native American Correspondence (Confidential – Bound Separately)
D. Resource Form (Confidential – Bound Separately)
E. Confidential Figures (Bound Separately)

APPENDIX A

RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Professional Affiliations

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

Qualifications

Mr. Andrew Pigniolo is a certified archaeology consultant for the County and City of San Diego. Mr. Pigniolo has more than 38 years of experience as an archaeologist, and has conducted more than 800 projects throughout southern California and western Arizona. His archaeological investigations have been conducted for a wide variety of development and resource management projects including water resource facilities, energy utilities, commercial and residential developments, military installations, transportation projects, and projects involving Indian Reservation lands. Mr. Pigniolo has conducted the complete range of technical studies including archaeological overviews and management plans, ethnographic studies, archaeological surveys, test excavations, historical research, evaluations of significance under CEQA and Section 106, data recovery programs, and monitoring projects. He has received 40 hour HAZWOPPER training and holds an active card for hazardous material work.

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Resource Salvage and Monitoring within a Portion of CA-SDI-39/17372 at 1891 Viking Way, La Jolla, City of San Diego, California (*Ayers General Contracting, Inc.*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of an archaeological salvage and documentation program in addition to construction monitoring for the residence located at 1891 Viking Way, in the La Jolla. The project included the demolition and replacement of an existing retaining wall, and the replacement of additional yard hardscape. The City of San Diego archaeologist determined that construction work was occurring within site CA-SDI-39 and required work to stop and a treatment plan to partially mitigate impacts to the site be prepared. The project included a salvage effort to partially mitigate impacts to this portion of the site, through documentation and artifact recovery and to recover any impacted human remains as part of mitigation. Three phases of treatment were conducted including a 100 percent recovery program for human remains and associated grave goods and monitoring of final construction disturbance and backfilling.

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

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

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

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

All American 105 Race Project, West Mesa, Imperial County, California (*Legacy 106, Inc*.). Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator, report author, and crew chief for an archaeological survey for a proposed off-road vehicle race course in the West Mesa area of Imperial County. The survey covered Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands and included close coordination with BLM staff. The survey included a proposed 7.5 mile course with a very short time-frame. The goal was project alignment adjustment and realignment to avoid resource impacts where possible. A variety of prehistoric cultural resources including 10 sites and seven isolates were encountered. Human remains were identified and avoided. The race route was realigned to avoid significant resource impacts allowing the race to proceed on schedule.

Alpine Fire Safe Council Brush Management Monitoring Project, Alpine Region, San Diego County, California (*Alpine Fire Safe Council*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator for a cultural resources monitoring and protection program on four project areas surrounding Alpine. Cultural resources identified during previous surveys within the vegetation treatment areas were flagged for avoidance. The project included hand clearing and chaparral mastication near residential structures to create a fire buffer zone. Vegetation removal was monitored to ensure cultural resources obscured by heavy vegetation were not impacted by the project and that all recorded cultural resources were avoided. The Bureau of Land Management served as Lead Agency for the project.

APPENDIX B

RECORDS SEARCH CONFIRMATION
(Confidential – Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE
(Confidential – Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

RESOURCE FORM
(Confidential – Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

CONFIDENTIAL FIGURES
(Bound Separately)