

## **APPENDIX C – PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT**



**PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR  
THE OTAY LAKES CAMPGROUND PROJECT  
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Project Common Name: BSOA Otay Lakes Campground

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**September 5, 2019**

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## **NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION**

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**Report Title:** Phase 1 Cultural Resources Report for the Otay Lakes Campground Project, San Diego County, California

**Type of Study:** Cultural Resources Survey

**New Sites:** 21134-1, 21134-2, 21134-3, 21134-5

**Updated Sites:** CA-SDI-10668, CA-SDI-10862, P-37-34105

**USGS Quad:** Otay Mesa 7.5-minute quadrangle

**Acreage:** 69.02

**Permit Numbers:** N/A

**Key Words:** San Diego County, Otay Mesa, Positive Survey, Southern California, Historical, Prehistoric

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## Management Summary

This report documents a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) archaeological survey for a 69.02-acre parcel in San Diego County, California. The project proposes to construct a campground and associated recreational facilities in Otay Lakes County Park.

Chambers Group, Inc. provided this Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment (CRA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines with respect to the identification and preservation of cultural resources.

Chambers Group requested a records searches at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), the cultural resource information center for San Diego County. The SCIC is a part of the Statewide California Historic Resource Information System (CHRIS). Information obtained from the records searches indicates that prehistoric or historic period archaeological sites have been recorded within the project boundaries.

Chambers Group requested the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) check their *Sacred Lands Files* for any cultural resources on or near the project area. The search was negative for resources; however, the NAHC provided a list of tribes affiliated with the overall project area. As lead agency, County of San Diego will be conducting consultation efforts under Assembly Bill 52 (AB52) with the tribes indicated in the NAHC letter (Appendix B).

Chambers Group archaeologists Kyle Knabb and Ted Roberts surveyed the project area on February 4, 2019. One of the three previously recorded resources (CA-SDI-10862) was encountered during the survey, and four new resources (21134-1, 21134-2, 21134-3, and 21134-5) were recorded. Newly recorded sites include one prehistoric quarry, an historic trash scatter, an historic water tower, and an historic isolate. CA-SDI-10862 consisted of an historic homestead that was excavated in 1987 and identified as anthropologically significant. After review of available documentation and in-field assessment during the current survey, Chambers Group archaeologists concur with this significance recommendation and recommend eligibility for the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). Sites (CA-SDI-10862, 21134-1, 21134-2, 21134-3, and 21134-5) identified during the current efforts were recommended not eligible under CEQA/CRHR.

## **SECTION 1.0 – INTRODUCTON**

### **1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The County of San Diego (County), as the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), has prepared an initial study (IS), which this technical report supports, to evaluate the potential environmental impacts associated with the Otay Lakes Campground Project (Proposed Project). The Proposed Project includes the development of new camping facilities, a flag plaza, archery range, fire ring and amphitheater, zip-line, demolition of existing restroom and construction of a new and larger restroom facility with showers overlapping the existing restroom footprint, development of an activity/program area ('Camporee Field'), construction of a fenced storage facility, development of six Challenging Outdoor Personal Experience (COPE) stations, and minor road improvements on County property adjacent to Otay Lakes County Park (Figure 2).

The cultural resources survey was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance (County of San Diego 2007a) and Report Format and Content Guidelines (County of San Diego 2007b), the RPO, Public Resources Code Section 21083.2, and the County of San Diego CEQA Guidelines. The County of San Diego will serve as lead agency for the purposes of CEQA.

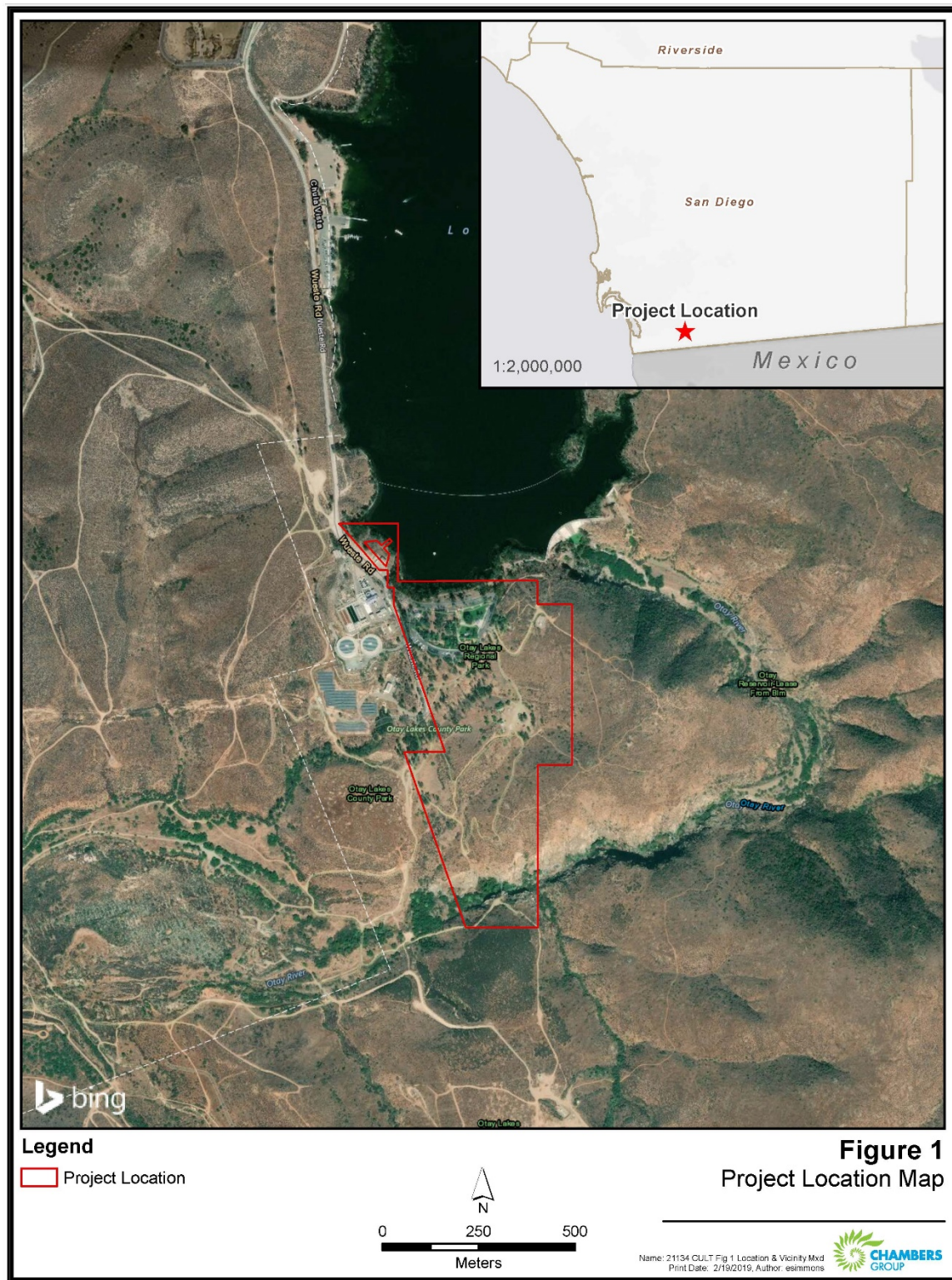


Figure 1: Project Location and Vicinity



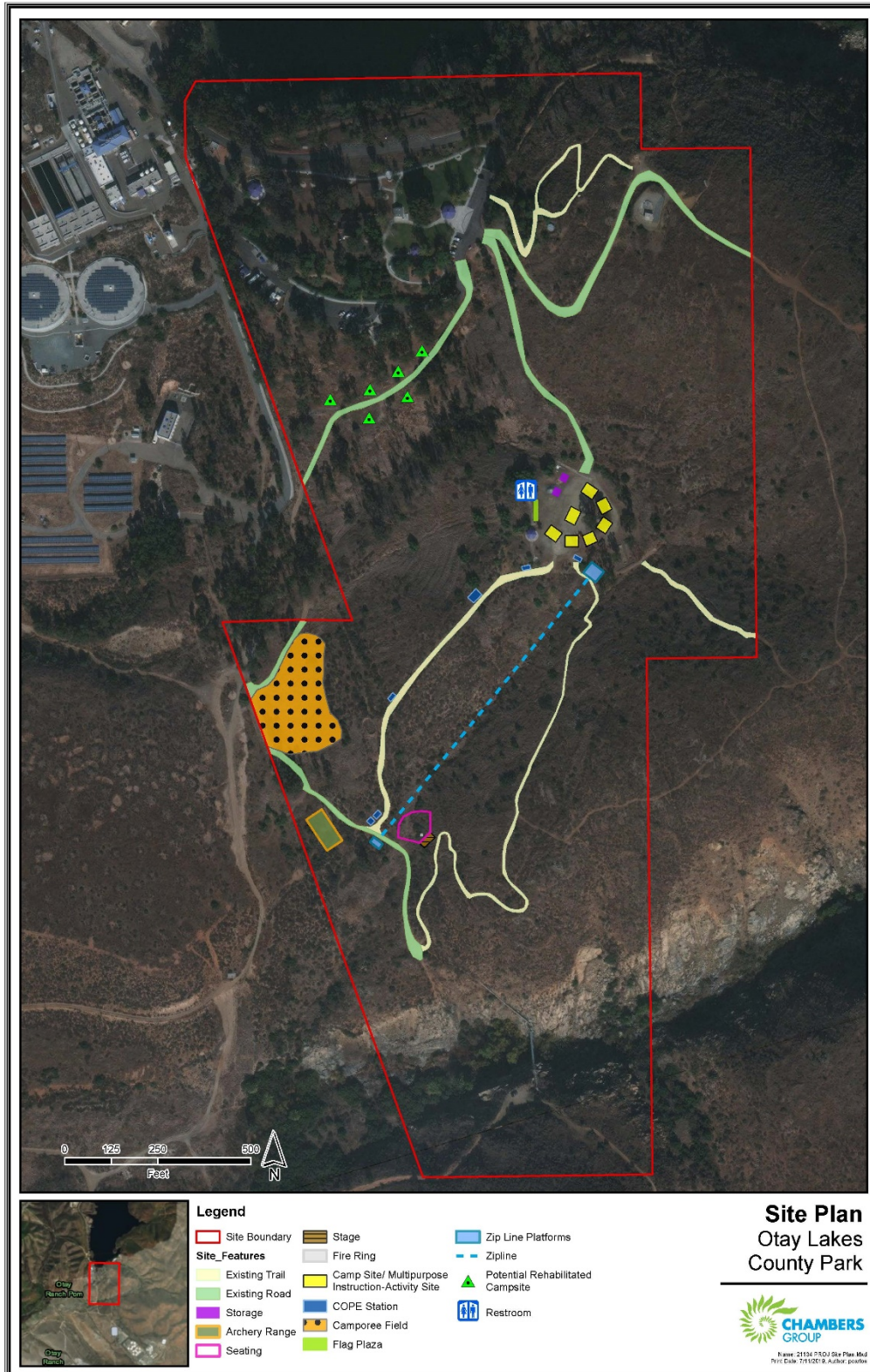


Figure 2: Otay Lakes proposed Site Plan

## **1.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS**

### **1.2.1 Environmental Setting**

The project area is located approximately four miles north of the US-Mexico International Border in southwestern San Diego County on the northwest flanks of the San Ysidro Mountains. The project area lies within the Cismontane chaparral biotic community at an elevation of 500 – 700 ft amsl. The project area lies within the Otay River System which contains several canyons and drainage courses. The project area includes a ridgeline extending along the eastern portion with rolling hills extending westward. Otay Lakes County Park is situated within a small valley west of the hills. The Otay Lakes Reservoir is located north of and adjacent to the project area. The Otay Mesa River flows out of the reservoir approximately 500-meters northeast of the northeast corner of the project boundary, and then turns west-southwest as it passes through the southern portion of the project area. The Otay Open Space Preserve is located east of the project area. The Otay Water Treatment Plant is located adjacent and to the west of the project area. Beyond that and to the west the landscape is largely undeveloped with few disturbances, notably by non-native grasses and access roads. The area is characterized by several small canyons extending from the ridgeline into the park, as well as a large canyon through which the Otay Mesa River flows. The slopes extending down into the canyon are quite steep and not conducive to overland travel.

Vegetation within the project area includes coastal and inland sage scrub, chaparral, and grassland communities. Numerous eucalyptus trees have been planted in the northwest portion of the property, mixing with additional native and non-native trees. Due to the unusually rainy season, the current study was hindered by low ground visibility as a result of heavy vegetation with grasses and shrubs that obscured the ground surface.

### **Cultural and Historical Setting**

The historical setting of southern California provides context for the evaluation and management of historic resources. The regional chronology developed for southern California includes three prehistoric periods and three historic periods.

The prehistoric past of southern California has a long and rich history, with occupations extending from at least 12,000-years ago to the Ethnohistoric period. Numerous chronological sequences have been devised to understand cultural changes for various areas within southern California over the past 75 years or more (Moretto 1984). The following framework is therefore divided into three major periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric.

#### ***Paleoindian Period (9500-6500 B.C.)***

Archaeological evidence from coastal and inland archaeological sites from this period suggests that the Paleoindian economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas and on Pleistocene lakeshores in eastern San Diego County (see Moratto 1984:90–92).

Many of the archaeological sites from this period share certain characteristics. As defined by Moratto (1984:93), these characteristics are:

- A tendency to be located on or near the shores of former pluvial lakes and marshes or along old stream channels;
- Dependence on hunting various animals, fowling, collecting, and gathering vegetal products;
- An absence of ground stone artifacts such as milling stones, hence a presumed lack of hard seeds in the diet; and
- A developed flaked stone tool industry marked especially by percussion flaked foliate (leaf-shaped) knives or points, Silver Lake and Lake Mojave points, lanceolate bifaces, and points similar to the long-stemmed variety.

The Paleoindian tool kit commonly included chipped stone crescents, large flake and core scrapers, choppers, scraper planes, and hammerstones, several types of cores, drills, graters, and diverse flakes.

Subsistence patterns shifted around 6000 B.C., coincident with the gradual desiccation associated with the onset of the Altithermal, a warm and dry period that lasted for about 3,000 years. As the climate changed, a greater emphasis was placed on plant foods and animal harvesting.

### ***Archaic Period (6500 B.C.-A.D. 700/1200)***

The Archaic period extended from approximately 6500 B.C. to A.D. 700/1200 (Moratto 1984). Archaeological characteristics from this period are:

- The presence of shell midden sites near the coast;
- Seed grinding implements (metates with deep basins and handheld milling stones), Pinto-style projectile points, flaked cobble tools, scrapers, and discoids; and
- Burials which tend to be flexed, with the head northward, and beneath cairns that frequently contained many broken tools.

Occupation along the San Diego coastline during the Archaic period varied depending upon the availability of marine and terrestrial resources. By about 3,000 years ago, many of the coastal sites in central San Diego County were abandoned (Gallegos 1987). This abandonment is usually attributed to the sedimentation of coastal lagoons and the resulting deterioration of fish and mollusk habitats, as documented at Batiquitos Lagoon (Gallegos 1987; Miller 1966). Along the northern and southern San Diego coastline where larger drainages remained open to the ocean, human exploitation of marine resources apparently continued without interruption (Byrd et al. 2004). San Diego Bay also shows continuous occupation until the close of the Archaic period. Compared to the preceding Paleoindian period, subsistence practices during the Archaic were more diversified and focused on gathering activities as evidenced by the myriad groundstone tools recovered from sites dating to this period. As such, archaeologists believe a greater emphasis was placed on the exploitation of plant resources, fish, and shellfish during the Archaic period.

### ***Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 700/1200-1769)***

The Late Prehistoric Period extended from approximately A.D. 700/1200 to A.D. 1769 (Moratto 1984). Archaeological characteristics from this period are:

- An increase in the use of plant food resources in conjunction with land and marine mammal hunting;
- Small, finely flaked projectile points, usually stemless with convex or concave bases;

- An increased utilization of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl and dart for hunting;
- The introduction of mortar and pestle;
- An increase in population size accompanied by the advent of larger, more permanent villages with numbers of inhabitants; and
- Pottery and the introduction of cremation in the archaeological record, traits diagnostic of the Late Prehistoric Period in the San Diego region.

The Late Prehistoric Period was a time of complex and ongoing change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus. These changes most likely reflect a response to shifts in environmental and social conditions, as well as influences from outside the area. Such influences include the major migration into the greater project region of Takic-speaking people (Uto-Aztecan language group) from inland desert regions to the east, previously referred to as the “Shoshonean wedge” (Warren 1968). This migration apparently extended over at least several centuries.

### **Historic Overview**

The historical context below provides a brief overview of the regional history of San Diego county and the Project area. It has been divided into time periods based on significant historical periods. These include the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848–present). The section concludes with an examination of the history of the project area.

#### ***Spanish Period (1769-1822)***

The first significant European settlement of California began during the Mission Period (1769 to 1822) with the founding of the first mission in San Diego and lasted until 1833-1834 when the Mexican secularization laws effectively opened the area to social and economic growth. The establishment of San Gabriel and San Juan Capistrano missions in 1771 and 1776, respectively, had several impacts on the region, resulting in the abandonment of some areas and the agricultural and ranching development of other portions. The mission system was dismantled after Mexican governors introduced new secularization acts between 1822 and 1833, thus freeing the Indians from mission control.

#### ***Mexican Period (1822-1848)***

After secularization, the dominance of the large land grant ranchos became established. In 1810, the Spanish government granted the first rancho to Jose Antonio Yorba and his nephew Juan Pablo Peralta. The Mexican government granted ranchos throughout California to Spanish and Hispanic soldiers and settlers (Castillo 1978). During this period, the entire area was almost constantly involved in political and military revolts. The tense situation ended in 1847 when California gained independence from Mexico during the “Bear Flag” revolt. One year later, the United States gained control of the area as a result of the Mexican-American War.

#### ***American Period (1848-Present)***

Although California had been under the control of the United States since 1847, the American Period did not really begin in the study area until 1851, when the Land Act required rancho dons to confirm the ownership of their lands. Many rancho dons lacked funds and legal documents to confirm land ownership. Along with legal problems related to the Land Act and new taxes imposed by the United States, many second-generation dons experienced a disastrous two-year drought (McWilliams 1973:62). The



combination of these hardships resulted in many rancho families losing their lands. A steady influx of Euro-Americans was brought in by the railroads. Euro-Americans expanded commercial and land development primarily in farming and dairy endeavors. In the twentieth century, independent businesses began to dominate the economic strategy, much as they do today.

### ***Historical Overview of Otay Mesa***

Significant historic themes in Otay Mesa's history include agriculture and aviation uses (City of San Diego 2008). The area was settled in the late 19th Century and was originally a rural farming community of San Diego County. Though the availability of water was limited, residents practiced dry farming for most of the early 20th Century. The landscape of Otay Mesa was dotted with farms and barns as the primary land use was agricultural. The small community was typical of other rural farming communities in the county. The center of the community became the Alta School and St. John's Lutheran Church. After the Great Depression of the 1930s, Otay Mesa experienced a period of decline. While several families continued to farm on Otay Mesa, the Army and Navy began to use a large part of the mesa as training grounds for pilots. Originally known as East Field, this base was renamed Brown Field and ultimately transferred to the Navy. The Navy used Brown Field for training throughout World War II and again during the Korean War. In 1956 Otay Mesa was annexed to the City of San Diego and shortly thereafter, in 1961, Brown Field was acquired by the City. The conversion of Brown Field to a general aviation airport brought various small businesses, flying schools, and aircraft maintenance shops to the facility. In addition, after the Otay Mesa border crossing opened, the City rezoned much of Otay Mesa to commercial-industrial uses. With this rezoning, manufacturers moved to the area causing an increase in the number of warehouses and business parks located on Otay Mesa, resulting in the built environment visible today.

Previously identified historical resources on Otay Mesa include the Auxiliary Naval Air Station Brown Field Historic District. This historic district was designated by the City's Historical Resource Board (HRB) as Site #405-408. Other previously identified historical sites on Otay Mesa include Site #409 (Building Facility 2004 at Brown Field), HRB Site #410 (Building Facility 2044), and HRB Site #411 (Auxiliary Naval Air Station Brown Field Historic District).

#### **1.2.2 Record Search Results**

A records search dated November 13, 2018, was obtained from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (Appendix A), providing information on all documented cultural resources and previous archaeological investigations within 0.5-miles of the project area. Resources consulted during the records search conducted by the SCIC included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory. Results of the records search and additional research are detailed below.

#### **Previous Studies**

Based upon the records search conducted by the SCIC, 73 cultural resource projects have previously been completed within the 0.5-mile records search radius. Thirteen of these studies partially overlapped with the current project area (Table 1).



**Table 1: Previous Cultural Resource Studies within the Study Area**

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Relation to APE
<b>SD-00122</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>Banks, Thomas J.</b>	<b>An Archaeological Survey of the Otay Ranch Proposed Barrow Pit Locations San Diego County.</b>	<b>Intersects</b>
SD-00132	1980	Archaeological Planning Collaborative	An Archaeological Records Search and Field Survey of the Janal Ranch Property, San Diego County.	Outside
SD-00399	1985	Bull, Charles S.	Archaeological Survey of the California Structures Property on Otay Mesa (RECON Number R-1525)	Outside
SD-00588	1988	Cheever, Dayle M. and Dennis Gallegos	Cultural Resource Inventory for Hidden Trails; Otay Mesa, San Diego, CA	Outside
SD-00673	1988	Gallegos, Dennis, Carolyn Kyle, Richard Carrico, and Roxana Phillips	Cultural Resource Survey and Testing Program for the East Mesa Detention Facility San Diego, California.	Outside
SD-00847	1990	Kyle, Carolyn and Dennis Gallegos	Cultural Resource Survey for the Lower Otay Lake Boat Launching Facility, San Diego, California (DEP. No. 90-0269)	Outside
SD-00850	1988	Kyle, Carolyn, Dennis Gallegos, and Roxana Phillips	Cultural Resource Survey and Testing Program for the East Mesa Detention Facility, San Diego, California	Outside
SD-01178	1986	Hector, Susan	Archaeological Study on the Otay Valley Property.	Outside
SD-01179	1987	Hector, Susan	Archaeological Survey for the Gateway Fan EIR Project.	Outside
<b>SD-01619</b>	<b>1979</b>	<b>WESTEC Services, Inc.</b>	<b>Proponents Environmental Assessment Miguel to Tijuana Interconnection Project 230 KV Transmission Line</b>	<b>Intersects</b>
SD-01758	1981	McCorkle Apple, Rebecca	Archaeological Survey Reports for a Proposed Realignment Project at 11-SD-94 P.M. 29.9-30.3 11359-193361	Outside
SD-01793	1989	Schaefer, Jerry	The Lower Otay Filtration Plant (CA-SDi-11,355H)- An Historical Survey and Assessment	Outside
SD-01858	1987	Hector, Susan	Archaeological Survey of Siempe Viva Industrial Park	Outside
<b>SD-01861</b>	<b>1982</b>	<b>Hector, Susan and Stephen Van Wormer</b>	<b>Results of an Archaeological Test Program Conducted at SDi-10862 Lower Otay County Park County of San Diego</b>	<b>Intersects</b>

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Relation to APE
SD-02690	1993	Carrico, Richard	Final Cultural Resources Evaluation of the 23,088 Acre Otay Ranch, San Diego County	Outside
<b>SD-02945</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>Kyle, Carolyn, E. And Dennis R. Gallegos</b>	<b>Cultural Resource Survey and Test of Five Sites for the Otay Water District Central Area And Otay Mesa Interconnection Pipeline Alignments</b>	<b>Intersects</b>
<b>SD-03156</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>Smith, Brian F.</b>	<b>Results of an Archaeological Survey at the Otay Valley Parcel of the Otay Ranch</b>	<b>Intersects</b>
SD-03266	1996	Gross, Timothy, Ruth Alter, And Mary Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Survey For The Joint Task Force-Six Border Road Repair Project, Otay Mountain, California	Outside
<b>SD-03823</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>Kyle, Carolyn</b>	<b>Cultural Resource Constraint Study For The Otay Water Treatment Plant Improvements City Of San Diego, California</b>	<b>Intersects</b>
<b>SD-04134</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>Kyle, Carolyn E.</b>	<b>Cultural Resource Survey For The Otay Water Treatment Plant Upgrade, City Of San Diego, Ca.</b>	<b>Intersects</b>
SD-04163	1999	Gallegos, Dennis R. And Nina Harris	Cultural Resource Literature Review For The Rural Highway 94 Corridor Border Road San Diego, County, Ca.	Outside
<b>SD-04260</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>Brian F. Mooney Associates</b>	<b>Cultural Resource Survey For San Diego County Water Authority Pipeline 4eii</b>	<b>Intersects</b>
SD-04557	1998	U.S. Army Corps Of Engineers	Draft Environmental Assessment For Construction Of Barrier Systems Along A 1.6 Mile Corridor Of The United States/ Mexico International Boundary (Spring Canyon) In San Diego, Ca	Outside
SD-04651	1987	Westec	East Mesa County Detention Facility Draft Environmental Impact Report	Outside
SD-04653	1988	Westec	East Mesa Detention Facility Supplemental Environmental Impact Report Draft	Outside
SD-04657	1992	Ogden Environmental And Energy Services Co., Inc.	Draft Program Environmental Impact Report. Otay Ranch	Outside
SD-04770	2000	City Of San Diego	Final Environmental Impact Report For The San Diego Air Commerce Center At Brown Field Airport Mater Plan	Outside
SD-04815	1995	Caltrans	Preliminary Finding Of Effect - State Route 125 - South	Outside

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Relation to APE
SD-04853	1983	Cultural Systems Research, Inc.	Volume I Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program Of The Proposed Miguel-Tijuana 230 KV International Interconnection Project San Diego, Co.	Outside
SD-04924	1999	City of San Diego	San Diego Air Commerce Center at Brown Field Airport Master Plan Environmental Impact Report/ Environmental Assessment	Outside
SD-04929	1994	Herbert, Rano	Historic Architectural Survey Report - State route 125	Outside
SD-05032	1983	County of San Diego	Archaeological Assessment of Bureau of Land Management Jamul Site Number 3	Outside
<b>SD-05144</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>Kyle, Carolyn</b>	<b>Cultural Resource Survey for the Otay Water Treatment Plant Upgrade city of San Diego, California</b>	<b>Intersects</b>
SD-05379	1988	Gallegos, Dennis And Andrew Pignolo	Cultural Resource Inventory Number 2 For Twenty-Seven Drill Sites Within The Amir Indian Rose Area Lease	Outside
<b>SD-05408</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>Raap, Allison</b>	<b>Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration Otay Water Treatment Plant Upgrade</b>	<b>Intersects</b>
SD-05523	2001	Ponseggi, Marilyn	Draft Supplemental EIR-General Plan Amendment & Otay Ranch General Development Amendment 2001	Outside
SD-05540	2001	Ponseggi, Marilyn	Draft EIR-Otay Ranch Village Six Sectional Planning Area Plan & Conceptual	Outside
SD-05692	1993	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	DEIR Pinery Practice Golf Range	Outside
SD-05749	1996	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	DEIR for Otay Mesa Road Widening	Outside
SD-05875	1982	Day, Sandra And Richard Carrico	Archaeological Survey Of The U.S. Border Patrol Station Alternative Brown Field Site, San Diego	Outside
SD-05877	1981	Clark, Niki R.	Phase I Archaeological Field Survey Results For 230 KV International Interconnection Transmission Line From Miguel Substation To Tijuana, Mexico By San Diego Gas And Electric	Outside
SD-06001	1998	City Of San Diego	Deir For South San Diego Water Pipeline No.2	Outside
SD-06155	1997	Us Army Corps Of Engineers	Revised Environmental Assessment For The Immigration & Naturalization Service Multi-Tiered Pilot Fence Project (Phases IA & II) San Diego County, California	Outside

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Relation to APE
SD-06244	1998	Doolittle, Christopher J., David Ferraro, And Ayse Taskiran	Archaeological Test Excavations And National Register Evaluation For Ca-Sdi-12259 (Ibwc-4), San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-06281	1999	Abeyta, Daniel	Proposed State Route 905 (File# 11-Sd-905, P.M. 5.2/12.0) San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-06323	1997	Gallegos, Dennis	Cultural Resource Letter Report for the Watson Residence	Outside
SD-06616	1996	City Of San Diego	Deir For Land Development Code	Outside
SD-06805	1987	Berry, Stanley	Archaeological Overview and Planning Document for the Proposed Rancho Otay Project	Outside
SD-06891	1997	Huey, Danielle M.	Ins Border Patrol Facility Construction, San Diego County	Outside
SD-06980	1998	Dept. Of Parks And Recreation And Daniel Abeyta	Brown Field Airport Master Plan, Otay Mesa, San Diego County	Outside
SD-07093	1999	Abeyta, Daniel	Brown Field Airport Master Plan, Otay Mesa, San Diego County	Outside
SD-07390	1998	Gallegos, Dennis R., Carolyn Kyle, Adella Schroth, And Patricia Mitchell	Management Plan For Otay Mesa Prehistoric Resources San Diego, California	Outside
SD-07435	1978	Fink, Gary And Janet Hightower	Archaeological Resources, Jamul-Dulzura Sub regional Area	Outside
SD-07772	2000	Brian F. Smith	Results of An Archaeological Evaluation Of Cultural Resources Within He Proposed Corridor For The Salt Creek Sewer Project	Outside
SD-08006	1982	Vane, Sylvia Brakke	Cultural Resource Identification and National Register Assessment Program of the Proposed Miguel-Tijuana 230KV International Interconnection Project Volumes I and II, Cultural Resource Report	Outside
SD-08068	2000	Gallegos, Dennis R. And Jeffery Flenniken	Cultural Resources Test Results For The Otay Mesa Generating Project	Outside
SD-08167	2003	City Of San Diego	Notice Of Preparation Of A Draft Environmental Impact Report Otay Second Pipeline Improvement Program	Outside

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Relation to APE
SD-08688	2002	Vargas, Victoria	Cultural Resource Survey Tecate Truck Trail Nad Puebla Tree Road San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-09398	2002	Cook, John R., Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead, And Alice Brewster	Cultural Resource Analysis Of The Metropolitan Canyon Sewer Programs, San Diego, California	Outside
SD-09658	2005	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Monitoring for the Otay Water Treatment Plant Upgrade Project City of San Diego, California	Outside
<b>SD-10251</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>Bonner, Wayne H. And Sarah A. Williams</b>	<b>Cultural Resource Records Search And Site Visit Results Search And Site Visit Results For Spirit Nextel Telecommunications Facility Candidate Ca7456a (Johnson Canyon), 2270 Wueste Road, Chula Vista, San Diego County, California</b>	<b>Intersects</b>
SD-11227	2007	Keppinger, Ravenjoy O.	Food, Medicine, Or Both? Native American Ethnobotany In San Diego County	Outside
SD-12320	2002	Russell, Glenn And Donna Beddow	Supplement To The East Otay Mesa Cultural Resources Technical Report Update	Outside
SD-12630	1954	Meighan, Clement	A Late Complex In Southern California Prehistory	Outside
SD-12631		Various	Miscellaneous Papers On The Southern California Milling Stone Horizon	Outside
SD-12632		Various	Miscellaneous Papers On The San Dieguito Complex	Outside
SD-12633	1968	Irwin-Williams, C., Ed.	Early Man In Western North America	Outside
SD-12648	1966	Moriarty, James	Culture Phase Divisions Suggested By Typological Change Coordinated With Stratigraphically Controlled Radiocarbon Dating At San Diego	Outside
SD-13626	2011	Morgan, Nichole B.	TCM Access Road Grading Project, Cultural Resources Inventory Report	Outside
SD-13650	2010	Clowery, Sara C. And Nicole Blotner	eTS #8360; TI 6910 Wood To Steel, Miguel To Border Substations, Cultural Resources Inventory Report	Outside
SD-14503	2013	Glenny, Wayne	Revised Letter Report: eTS 22168- Cultural Resources Monitoring For Miguel To Salt Creek Transmission Line 6965 Geotechnical Boring And Gas And Water Potholing, Chula Vista Eastlake Area, San Diego County, California	Outside

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Relation to APE
<b>SD-15229</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Tennesen, Kristin</b>	<b>eTS #24738.03, Cultural Resources Monitoring For The Intrusive Pole Inspections, Metro District, Sub-Areas Bord, Snys, Impe, Otay, Sbay, Hilt, Mont, Ssde, Linc Project, San Diego County, California (Hdr #207357)</b>	<b>Intersects</b>
<b>SD-17413</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>Tennesen, Kristin</b>	<b>Ets #35718, Cultural Resources Monitoring For The Rfs Valves, Install Caps, Hp Removal, Otay Project, San Diego County, California</b>	<b>Intersects</b>

### 1.2.3 Previously Recorded Sites Adjacent to the Study Area

Based upon the records search conducted by the SCIC, 62 previously recorded cultural resources were recorded within the 0.5-mile records search radius (Table 2). Three are located within the project area: CA-SDI-010668, CA-SDI-010862, and P-37-034105. Sites located within or intersecting the project boundary are discussed below, as well as in Section 4.2.

**Table 2: Cultural Resources with the Study Area**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Relation to APE	Site Description	Report Reference
P-37-004734	CA-SDI-004734	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter	SD-01493, SD-01619
P-37-004735	CA-SDI-004735	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter	SD-01493, SD-01619
P-37-004736	CA-SDI-004736	Outside	Prehistoric site – Open air	SD-01493, SD-01619
P-37-004737	CA-SDI-004737	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter, historic trash scatter	SD-01493, SD-01619, SD-02945
P-37-004989	CA-SDI-004989	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter	SD-01493, SD-13650
P-37-007212	CA-SDI-007212	Outside	Prehistoric habitation debris	SD-01493, SD-05379, SD-05877, SD-08068, SD-13650
P-37-008649	CA-SDI-008649	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter	SD-01493, SD-05877, SD-13650
P-37-010666	CA-SDI-010666	Outside	Prehistoric quarry and lithic scatter	SD-00673, SD-00850, SD-04653, SD-07379
P-37-010667	CA-SDI-010667	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter	SD-00673, SD-00850, SD-04653
<b>P-37-010668</b>	<b>CA-SDI-010668</b>	<b>Intersects</b>	<b>Prehistoric lithic scatter, historic trash scatter</b>	SD-00673, SD-00850, SD-04653, SD-13650, SD-14642, SD-16988
<b>P-37-010862</b>	<b>CA-SDI-010862</b>	<b>Inside</b>	<b>Historic trash scatter, structural pads, reservoir</b>	SD-01861, SD-02945, SD-04653
P-37-010874	CA-SDI-010874	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter	SD-00673, SD-00850

Primary Number	Trinomial	Relation to APE	Site Description	Report Reference
P-37-010875	CA-SDI-010875	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter	SD-00673, SD-00850, SD-01493, SD-13626, SD-13636, SD-14334, SD-14505
P-37-011335	CA-SDI-011335	Outside	Historic building – Lower Otay Lakes Filtration Plant	SD-01793, SD-05144, SD-09657, SD-09658
P-37-011360	CA-SDI-011360	Outside	Historic building remains, prehistoric lithic scatter	None
P-37-011370	CA-SDI-011370	Outside	Historic trash scatter	None
P-37-011371	CA-SDI-011371	Outside	Historic metal scatter	SD-05144, SD-09658
P-37-011380	CA-SDI-011380	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter	SD-02945, SD-04134, SD-05144, SD-09658
P-37-011381	CA-SDI-011381	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter	None
P-37-011382	CA-SDI-011382	Outside	Historic trash scatter	SD-05144, SD-09658
P-37-012876	CA-SDI-012876	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter, shell scatter	SD-02945, SD-13650
P-37-012936	CA-SDI-012936	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter	None
P-37-013453	CA-SDI-013453	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter	SD-02945
P-37-013455	CA-SDI-013455	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter, historic isolate	SD-02945
P-37-013456	CA-SDI-013456	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter	SD-02945
P-37-013457	CA-SDI-013457	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter	SD-02945
P-37-013458	CA-SDI-013458	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter	SD-02945
P-37-013459	CA-SDI-013459	Outside	Historic trash scatter	SD-02945
P-37-013460	CA-SDI-013460	Outside	Historic trash scatter	SD-02945
P-37-013461	CA-SDI-013461	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter	SD-02945
P-37-014535		Outside	Prehistoric isolate	None
P-37-014538		Outside	Prehistoric isolate	None
P-37-014579	CA-SDI-014212	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter	SD-03156
P-37-014580	CA-SDI-014213	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter	SD-03156
P-37-014581	CA-SDI-014214	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter	SD-03156

Primary Number	Trinomial	Relation to APE	Site Description	Report Reference
P-37-014595	CA-SDI-014228	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter	SD-03156
P-37-015200		Outside	Prehistoric isolate	None
P-37-015376		Outside	Prehistoric isolate	None
P-37-015378		Outside	Prehistoric isolate	None
P-37-015380		Outside	Prehistoric isolate	None
P-37-015381		Outside	Prehistoric isolate	None
P-37-015382		Outside	Prehistoric isolate	None
P-37-015383		Outside	Prehistoric isolate	None
P-37-015384		Outside	Prehistoric isolate	None
P-37-015385		Outside	Prehistoric isolate	None
P-37-015386		Outside	Prehistoric isolate	None
P-37-015387		Outside	Prehistoric isolate	None
P-37-015388		Outside	Prehistoric isolate	None
P-37-015391		Outside	Prehistoric isolate	None
P-37-019182	CA-SDI-020163	Outside	Prehistoric isolate	2001 (Kyle Consulting)
P-37-031366		Outside	Prehistoric isolate	2010 (HDR e2M)
P-37-031367		Outside	Prehistoric isolate	2010 (HDR e2M)
P-37-031741	CA-SDI-020163	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter	2010 (Brian F. Smith & Associates)
P-37-031742	CA-SDI-020164	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter	2010 (Brian F. Smith & Associates)
P-37-033130		Outside	Prehistoric isolate	2013 (Affinis)
<b>P-37-034105</b>		<b>Inside</b>	<b>Prehistoric isolate</b>	None
P-37-034106		Outside	Prehistoric isolate	None
P-37-035765	CA-SDI-021853	Outside	Prehistoric lithic scatter	None
P-37-035766		Outside	Prehistoric isolate	None



Primary Number	Trinomial	Relation to APE	Site Description	Report Reference
P-37-035767		Outside	Prehistoric isolate	None
P-37-035768		Outside	Prehistoric isolate	None
P-37-035769		Outside	Prehistoric isolate	None

### CA-SDI-10668

This site was originally recorded in 1979 by Thesken. Only a small portion was previously recorded within the project area. The resource was originally defined as isolated flakes along a flat ridgetop within the O’Neal Canyon system overlooking the Otay River (south of the current project area). The site record was updated in 1986 by Westec to encompass a larger area, including six loci consisting of three quarries, a lithic scatter, a c. 1930s era historic site with a cistern, glass and shell fragments, and a concrete trough with a metal spigot. All additional features were recorded outside of the proposed project area. The site has been updated many times since then, as recently as 2016 by AECOM. The site boundaries and features identified were expanded to include a small portion of the current project area. Much of the site was impacted and destroyed by the construction of the detention facility.

### CA-SDI-10862

This site was originally recorded in 1987 by Hector and Van Wormer (1987a) and is located entirely within the project area. The site as originally recorded consisted of four structural pads, one reservoir, and two historic trash dumps spaced approximately 150 meters apart. Artifacts included Chinese Brownware, square and round nails, bottle glass, metal can fragments, and shoe fragments, with dates ranging from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to the 1930s. Archaeological testing at the site resulted in the collection of approximately 8.9-kg of artifacts which are curated at the County of San Diego Storage Facility, Mission Valley. In their report, Hector and Van Wormer (1987b) concluded that the site is anthropologically significant, but did not make specific management recommendations under CEQA.

### P-37-34105

This resource is a prehistoric isolate located near an unnamed access road leading to SDG&E pole P188089. The isolate, a volcanic core, was not collected and left where it was found.

## 1.3 APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

Resource significance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality or those illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Several criteria are used in demonstrating resource significance. Specifically, criteria outlined in CEQA, the San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) and the San Diego County Local Register provide the guidance for making such determinations. The following section details the criteria that a resource must meet to be determined significant.

### 1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act

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 or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource 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 an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
  - (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
  - (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
  - (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; 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 in 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 section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource 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 historically 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 21084.1 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.
- (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 intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- (4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (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 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:

- (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**

The County requires that resource significance 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 a significant 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**

The purpose of the County of San Diego's RPO is to protect significant cultural resources. The RPO defines "Significant Prehistoric or Historic Sites" as follows:

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 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. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation authorized by the County. 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. Noncompliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

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

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 resource 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 of Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) in discussions of cultural resource management (CRM) performed under federal auspices. According to Parker and 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 (2007a) identify that cultural resources can also include TCPs, such as gathering areas, landmarks, and ethnographic locations in addition to archaeological districts. 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 (Senate Bill No. 18) 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 2007a). It further allows for tribal cultural places to be included in open space planning. State Assembly Bill (AB) 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, it 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 1998). 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 1998:1). Strictly speaking, TCPs are both tangible and intangible; they are anchored in space by cultural values related to community-based physically defined “property referents” (Parker and King 1998:3). 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 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.

### **1.3.5 County of San Diego Grading Ordinance**

The Grading Ordinance requires that projects involving grading, clearing, and/or removal of natural vegetation obtain a grading permit, unless the project meets one or more of the exemptions listed in Section 87.202 of the Grading Ordinance. The grading permit is discretionary and requires compliance with CEQA. In the event that human remains or Native American artifacts are encountered, Section 87.429 requires that grading operations be suspended in the affected area and the operator is required to inform the County Official. The County’s Grading Ordinance requires the project to comply with the requirements of Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.99.

## **SECTION 2.0 – GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE**

Section 15064.5(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines identifies adverse environmental impacts to historical resources. The County has prepared guidelines for determining the significance of environmental impacts to cultural resources, based on CEQA and the County RPO. Pursuant to the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance – Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historical Resources (2007b), any of the following will be considered a significant impact to cultural resources:

1. The project, as designed, causes a substantial 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 alterations of characteristics or elements of a resource that cause it to be significant in the 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 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.
5. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined under Public Resources Code §21074.

## SECTION 3.0 – ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

### 3.1 METHODS

#### 3.1.1 Survey Methods

A pedestrian survey of the approximately 69.02-acre Project area was conducted by Chambers Group archaeologists Kyle Knabb and Ted Roberts on February 4, 2019. Vegetation included non-native grasses and shrubs. Ground visibility ranged between 10 to 50 percent on non-paved areas. Transects were spaced at no greater than 15-meter intervals across the project area. Site locations were recorded with a handheld GPS with sub-meter accuracy and documented with high-resolution digital photographs. Artifacts were examined on site and left in place. When diagnostic artifacts were present these were recorded to obtain a date with as much precision as possible. Paved portions, mostly in the northwest part of the project area where the San Diego County Parks office is located, were not surveyed (Figure 3). The southern extent of the survey area was not surveyed due to steep topography (canyon walls) as well as inaccessibility due to access roads being washed out.

#### 3.1.2 Native American Participation/Consultation

The County of San Diego will be conducting Tribal consultation efforts under Assembly Bill 52 (AB52). In anticipation of these efforts, Chambers Group requested that the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conduct a search of its *Sacred Lands File* (SLF) to determine if cultural resources important to Native Americans have been recorded in the project footprint and buffer area. On November 5, 2018, Chambers Group received a response from NAHC stating that the search of its SLF did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within 1-mile of the project area or surrounding vicinity (Appendix B). The NAHC provided a list of seven Native American tribal governments that may have knowledge of cultural resources near the project area. This list is included in Appendix B. Because San Diego County is leading the AB52 consultation process, Chambers Group did not send consultation letters to the affiliated tribes.



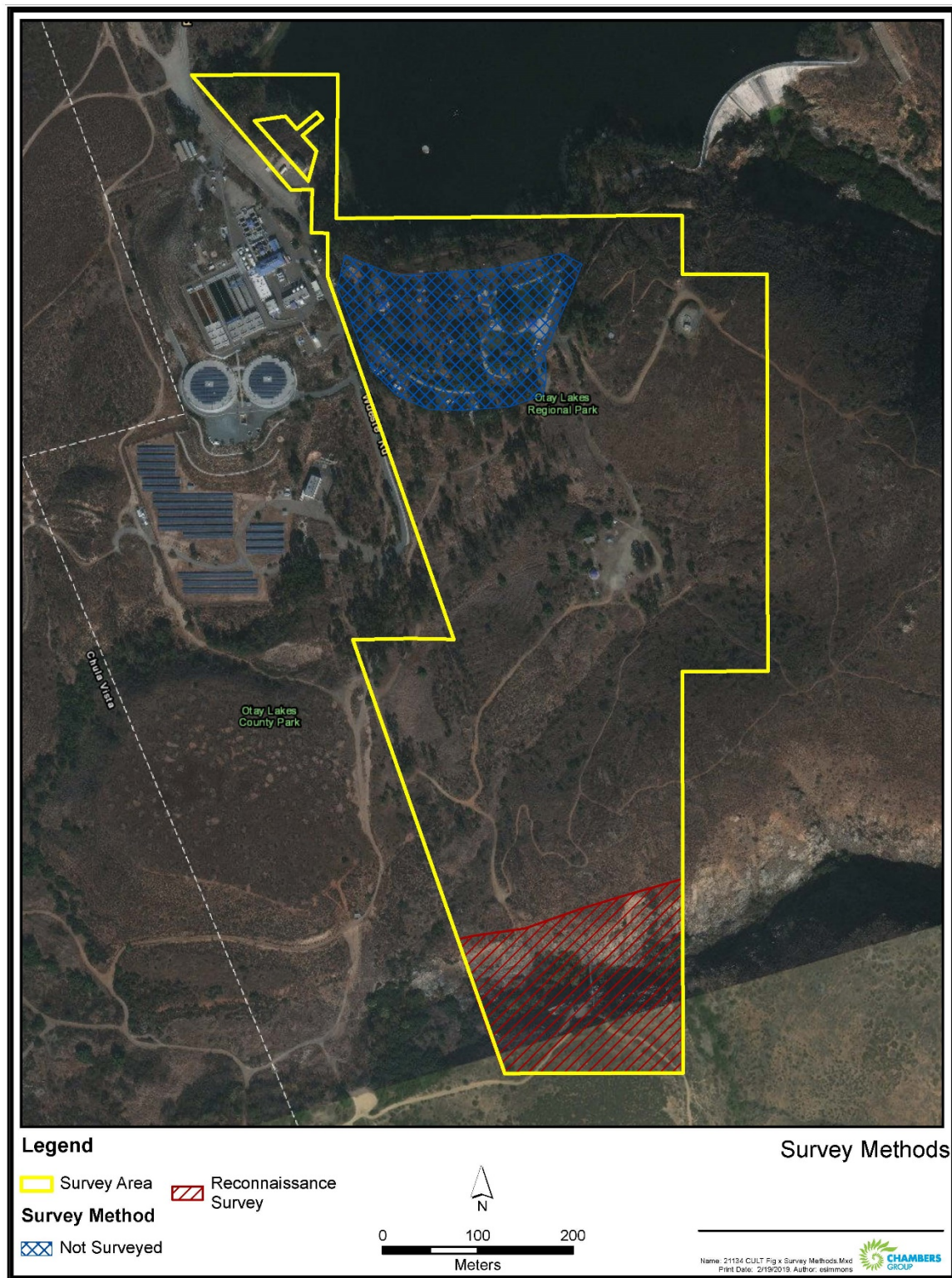


Figure 3: Survey Methods

## 3.2 RESULTS

### CA-SDI-10668

**Site Type:** Quarry/Lithic Reduction Locus

**Cultural and Temporal Affiliation:** Unknown prehistoric, mid-20<sup>th</sup> century historic

**CRHR Eligibility Recommendation:** Not Eligible

#### **Site Description:**

The portion of the site was previously recorded in the proposed project area on the south side of the Otay River and consisted of a lithic quarry/flake scatter. The area was observed from the north bank of the Otay River Canyon. Due to the steep topography which made accessing the canyon and south bank dangerous, as well as local access roads being washed out due to recent and ongoing rains, the site was not revisited during the current survey.

### 21134-1

**Site Type:** Quarry

**Cultural and Temporal Affiliation:** Unknown prehistoric

**CRHR Eligibility Recommendation:** Not Eligible

#### **Site Description:**

This newly recorded site includes a prehistoric quarry area and lithic material procurement site in the northeast corner of the project area. Most of the site is located outside of the project area along an eroding hillslope. Artifacts observed include angular debris (shatter), assayed cores, primary flakes (debitage exhibiting more than 50% dorsal cortex), and secondary flakes (debitage exhibiting less than 50% dorsal cortex). Isolated shards of amber historic bottle glass were also observed.





**Figure 4: Overview of 21134-1 facing northeast**

**CA-SDI-10862**

**Site Type:** Homestead, trash scatter, reservoir

**Cultural and Temporal Affiliation:** late 19<sup>th</sup> century to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century

**CRHR Eligibility Recommendation:** Eligible

**Site Description:**

The entirety of CA-SDI-10862 is located within the project area. The historic site dates to the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Previous work at the site uncovered deposits postdating initial occupation suggesting the site was inhabited into the 1920s-1930s. Hector and Van Wormer recorded a plaster-lined reservoir, four structural pads, and trash dumps and surface scatters. The reservoir and two historic trash dumps were relocated during the survey. The structural pads were not relocated due to dense and tall grasses. Additional historic features were recorded during the survey, and the site boundaries were expanded to include these additional features and the reservoir, which was not previously within the recorded boundary polygon obtained from the SCIC. The additional historic features consisted of trash scatters with artifacts dating to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, including amber, clear, and green bottle glass, sanitary cans, forged nails, ceramic dishware, and clay sewer pipe. See the associated DPR Form (Appendix C) for the updated site boundaries. Overall, the condition of the relocated portions of SDI-10862 remains unchanged since original recordation reported in the Hector and Van Wormer report (1987b).



**Figure 5: CA-SDI-10862 overview facing south**





Figure 6: Overview of reservoir at CA-SDI-10862 facing south.

#### 21134-2

**Site Type:** Trash scatter

**Cultural and Temporal Affiliation:** early-20<sup>th</sup> century

**CRHR Eligibility Recommendation:** Not Eligible

#### Site Description:

This newly recorded site consists of an historic trash scatter of forged nails, bottle glass (amethyst, green, aqua, clear, and amber), barbed wire, cans (pull-tab and hole-in-top), and clay sewer pipe. The assemblage suggests a date in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The scatter is at the base of hills east of an area developed by the Otay County Park for storage and outdoor games. The site is approximately 15-m in diameter. Much of the glass is melted suggesting a trash dump that had been incinerated or perhaps a post-deposition brushfire.



**Figure 7: Overview of site 21134-2, facing south**

### **21134-3**

**Site Type:** Water storage container

**Cultural and Temporal Affiliation:** Mid-20<sup>th</sup> century

**CRHR Eligibility Recommendation:** Not eligible

#### **Site Description:**

This newly recorded resource consists of a metal water storage tank, approximately 3-meters in diameter and built of welded steel. The tank appears on USGS historical maps beginning in 1955 (USGS 1955). A ventilation fan on the roof of the tank was once connected to an electrical source but is now disconnected. No county records were identified, and County Park staff were not aware of additional documentation.





**Figure 8: Overview of 21134-3, facing northwest**

**21134-5**

**Site Type:** Historic isolate

**Cultural and Temporal Affiliation:** Unknown historic period

**CRHR Eligibility Recommendation:** Not Eligible

**Site Description:**

This resource, classified as an historic isolate, includes an earthen depression with ring berm feature, circular in shape and approximately 3-meters in diameter, that appears to be a prospect. It may also be an impact crater from military training exercises. However, due to low visibility resulting from tall grasses much of the feature was obscured and the nature of the depression remains unknown. No artifacts were observed in the site vicinity.



Figure 9: Overview of 21134-5 facing east.

**P-37-34105**

**Site Type:** Isolate

**Cultural and Temporal Affiliation:** Unknown prehistoric

**CRHR Eligibility Recommendation:** Not eligible

**Site Description:**

This previously recorded resource consists of a prehistoric isolate located near an unnamed access road leading to SDG&E pole P188089. The isolate, a core manufactured from an unidentified volcanic material, was not relocated during the survey.



## SECTION 4.0 – INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

### 4.1 RESOURCE IMPORTANCE

The County of San Diego is the lead review agency for the Project. Accordingly, the resources have been evaluated for eligibility for the CRHR under CEQA Guidelines as well as evaluated for importance under the County Guidelines. While resources may be recommended as eligible or not eligible for listing on the CRHR based on Criterion 4, data potential, under the County Guidelines all resources except isolates are considered “important.” Under the County Guidelines, the “importance” of resources recommended as not eligible for listing on the CRHR can be exhausted through a combination of recordation, testing, curation, and construction monitoring. The significance of sites encountered during survey was evaluated by applying the procedure and criteria for the CRHR, the Local Register, and the RPO.

#### 4.1.1 CA-SDI-10668

The northern extent of this site is located on undeveloped land and therefore remains as previously described. The portion of the site within the current project area was originally recorded by Thesken (1979), but not resurveyed by any of the subsequent site visits. Much of the site to the south of the Project area has been destroyed by the construction of the East Mesa Detention Complex and related facilities.

During the current survey, Chambers Group did not relocate CA-SDI-10668 within the project area due to dangerous conditions, including washed out roads due to recent heavy rains and steep canyon topography. The site boundary, as originally recorded was largely outside the current project area. Based on current and prior research at the site, Chambers Group recommends the site not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the Local Register, and therefore should not be considered a historic resource under CEQA guidelines Section 15054.5. These recommendations are based on a number of factors. The site (1) is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s or San Diego County’s history and cultural heritage, (2) is not associated with the lives of persons important in local, state, or national history or the history of San Diego County or its communities, (3) does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, and (4) is unlikely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

Chambers Group recommends that CA-SDI-10668 is not significant under the RPO. It is not formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), it has not been given an H designator, and does not appear to be a one-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources that contains a significant volume and range of data or materials.

County guidelines identify artifact isolates as the only archaeological resource type that is considered “not important.” Therefore, Chambers Group recommends that CA-SDI-10668 is an important resource because the resource is not an isolate.

#### 4.1.2 21134-1

Site 21134-1 was first recorded during the Chambers Group survey on a portion of the project area that had not been previously surveyed. During the current survey the site boundaries were mapped and

artifacts were identified in the field. Visibility was low due to the presence of seasonal grasses and shrubs. The site is mostly found on an eroding hillside and extends beyond the boundaries of the current project.

Based on the results of the field survey, Chambers group recommends the site is not eligible for the CRHP or the local register, thus the site should not be considered a significant “historical resource” under CEQA guidelines Section 15054.5. These recommendations are based on a number of factors. The site (1) is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s or San Diego County’s history and cultural heritage, (2) is not associated with the lives of persons important in local, state, or national history or the history of San Diego County or its communities, (3) does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, and (4) is unlikely to yield information important to prehistory or history. The site is not likely to contain significant buried deposits that could substantively add to our understanding of the past use of the Otay Lakes region based on the low artifact density and diversity that would otherwise provide a strong research context for refining and contributing to local and regional culture histories. The homogeneity and redundancy of flaked lithic debris constituting the majority of artifacts at the site represent a common site type and lack the diagnostic characteristics necessary to place the site in cultural or temporal context.

Chambers Group recommends that 21134-1 is not significant under the RPO. It is not formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), it has not been given an H designator, and does not appear to be a one-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources that contains a significant volume and range of data or materials.

County guidelines identify artifact isolates as the only archaeological resource type that is considered “not important.” Therefore, Chambers Group recommends that 21134-1 is an important resource because the resource is not an isolate.

#### **4.1.3      CA-SDI-10862**

This site, an historic homestead originally recorded by Hector and Van Wormer (1982), is located at the south end of Otay Lakes County Park. The homestead dates to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and contains a reservoir, four structural pads, and a trash deposit. Testing at the site indicated that the deposit extended across an area that measured approximately 12 by 6 meters. Approximately 134 meters southwest of the reservoir was located a small trash deposit consisting of a square pit measuring approximately 90 by 90 cm filled with trash dating between c. 1930-1950. Based in part on the presence of Chinese artifacts dating to the early years of rural agriculture in Otay Mesa, Hector and Van Wormer recommended the site be considered significant. They noted that most archaeological studies of 19<sup>th</sup> century Chinese have focused on urban or small-town communities rather than rural households, and that analysis of artifacts from a rural Chinese site could answer questions concerning Chinese acculturation, economic and social status, and interaction and dependency on Anglo society. Hector and Van Wormer indicated that the site still had the potential to yield additional information about the influence of Chinese culture in San Diego and throughout the West.

During the current survey, the site was relocated, and additional features were recorded. Other than some minor disturbance the site remains in the same condition. Based on the previous work conducted at the site, the potential for the site to yield important information about San Diego and California history, and the site’s locally and regionally rare cultural resources containing a significant volume and range of data

and materials, Chambers Group recommends the site is eligible for inclusion in the CRHR and Local Register, may be significant under the County of San Diego's RPO, and is important under County guidelines.

#### **4.1.4      21134-2**

Site 21134-2 was first recorded during the current survey on a portion of the project area that had not been previously surveyed. During the current survey the site boundaries were mapped and artifacts were identified in the field. Visibility was average due to the presence of seasonal grasses and shrubs. The site is located at the base of a hillside near a developed activity area. The site is composed of a scatter of historic trash, including bottle glass, tin cans, and barbed wire.

Based on the results of the field survey, Chambers Group recommends the site is not eligible for the CRHP or the local register, thus the site should not be considered a significant "historical resource" under CEQA guidelines Section 15054.5. These recommendations are based on a number of factors. The site (1) is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's or San Diego County's history and cultural heritage, (2) is not associated with the lives of persons important in local, state, or national history or the history of San Diego County or its communities, (3) does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, and (4) is unlikely to yield information important to prehistory or history. The site is not likely to contain significant buried deposits that could substantively add to our understanding of the past use of the Otay Lakes region based on the low artifact density and diversity that would otherwise provide a strong research context for refining and contributing to local and regional culture histories.

Chambers Group recommends that 21134-2 is not significant under the RPO. It is not formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), it has not been given an H designator, and does not appear to be a one-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources that contains a significant volume and range of data or materials.

County guidelines identify artifact isolates as the only archaeological resource type that is considered "not important." Therefore, Chambers Group recommends that 21134-2 is an important resource because the resource is not an isolate.

#### **4.1.5      21134-3**

Site 21134-3 was first recorded during the current survey on a portion of the project area that had not been previously surveyed. During the current survey the site boundaries were mapped. No artifacts were identified in the field. Visibility was average due to the presence of seasonal grasses and shrubs. The site consists of an historic water tank dating to the 1950s.

Based on the results of the field survey, Chambers Group recommends the site is not eligible for the CRHP or the local register, thus the site should not be considered a significant "historical resource" under CEQA guidelines Section 15054.5. These recommendations are based on a number of factors. The site (1) is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's or San Diego County's history and cultural heritage, (2) is not associated with the lives of persons important in local, state, or national history or the history of San Diego County or its communities, (3) does not

embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, and (4) is unlikely to yield information important to prehistory or history. The site is not likely to contain significant buried deposits that could substantively add to our understanding of the past use of the Otay Lakes region based on the low artifact density and diversity that would otherwise provide a strong research context for refining and contributing to local and regional culture histories.

Chambers Group recommends that 21134-3 is not significant under the RPO. It is not formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), it has not been given an H designator, and does not appear to be a one-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources that contains a significant volume and range of data or materials.

County guidelines identify artifact isolates as the only archaeological resource type that is considered “not important.” Therefore, Chambers Group recommends that 21134-3 is an important resource because the resource is not an isolate.

#### **4.1.6      21134-5**

Site 21134-5 was first recorded during the current survey on a portion of the project area that had not been previously surveyed. The resource is classified as an historic isolated feature and consists of a miner’s prospect or perhaps impact crater from historic military exercises. No artifacts were identified in the field. Visibility was low due to the presence of seasonal grasses and shrubs.

Based on the results of the field survey, Chambers Group recommends the resource is not eligible for the CRHP or the local register, thus the resource should not be considered a significant “historical resource” under CEQA guidelines Section 15054.5. These recommendations are based on a number of factors. The resource (1) is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s or San Diego County’s history and cultural heritage, (2) is not associated with the lives of persons important in local, state, or national history or the history of San Diego County or its communities, (3) does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, and (4) is unlikely to yield information important to prehistory or history. The resource is not likely to contain significant buried deposits that could substantively add to our understanding of the past use of the Otay Lakes region based on the low artifact density and diversity that would otherwise provide a strong research context for refining and contributing to local and regional culture histories.

Chambers Group recommends that 21134-5 is not significant under the RPO. It is not formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), it has not been given an H designator, and does not appear to be a one-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources that contains a significant volume and range of data or materials.

County guidelines identify artifact isolates as the only archaeological resource type that is considered “not important.” Therefore, Chambers Group recommends that 21134-5 is not an important resource because the resource is an isolate.

#### **4.1.7      P-37-34105**

Site P-37-34105 was first recorded in 2013 by ASM during a pole survey for SDG&E. The prehistoric isolate consisted of a volcanic core found off the access road. During the current survey the isolate was not relocated.

Based on current and prior research, Chambers Group recommends the resource is not eligible for the CRHP or the local register, thus the resource should not be considered a significant “historical resource” under CEQA guidelines Section 15054.5. These recommendations are based on a number of factors. The resource (1) is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s or San Diego County’s history and cultural heritage, (2) is not associated with the lives of persons important in local, state, or national history or the history of San Diego County or its communities, (3) does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, and (4) is unlikely to yield information important to prehistory or history. The resource is not likely to contain significant buried deposits that could substantively add to our understanding of the past use of the Otay Lakes region based on the low artifact density and diversity that would otherwise provide a strong research context for refining and contributing to local and regional culture histories.

Chambers Group recommends that P-37-34105 is not significant under the RPO. It is not formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), it has not been given an H designator, and does not appear to be a one-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources that contains a significant volume and range of data or materials.

County guidelines identify artifact isolates as the only archaeological resource type that is considered “not important.” Therefore, Chambers Group recommends that P-37-34105 is not an important resource because the resource is an isolate.

#### **4.2            IMPACT IDENTIFICATION**

##### **4.2.1      CA-SDI-10668**

Within the project boundaries, CA-SDI-10668 is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the Local Register. It is recommended not significant under the County RPO. The site is recommended “important” under the county guidelines. The current conceptual plans for the proposed project do not include changes to this portion of the project area. The proposed project is not likely to have an adverse impact on this resource.

##### **4.2.2      21134-1**

21134-1 is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the Local Register. It recommended not significant under the County RPO. The site is recommended “important” under the county guidelines. The current conceptual plans for the proposed project include the construction of a zipline and/or activity stations near the resource. The proposed project has the potential to directly impact this resource because of project development (e.g. grading, clearing, etc.).

**4.2.3      CA-SDI-10862**

CA-SDI-10862 is recommended eligible for the CRHR and the Local Register and may be significant under the County RPO. The proposed project has the potential to cause a significant environmental impact as defined in Section 15064.5(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines. In addition, the project proposes activities or uses damaging to significant cultural resources as defined by the Resource Protection Ordinance.

**4.2.4      21134-2**

21134-2 is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the Local Register. It is recommended not significant under the County RPO. The site is recommended “important” under the county guidelines. Therefore, the proposed project has the potential to cause a significant environmental impact to the resource according to Guideline 2 of the County’s Guidelines for Determining Impact Significance.

**4.2.5      21134-3**

21134-3 is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the Local Register. It is recommended not significant under the County RPO. The site is recommended “important” under the county guidelines. Therefore, the proposed project has the potential to cause a significant environmental impact to the resource according to Guideline 2 of the County’s Guidelines for Determining Impact Significance.

**4.2.6      21134-5**

21134-5 is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the Local Register. It is recommended not significant under the County RPO. The site is recommended “not important” under the county guidelines. Therefore, the proposed project is unlikely cause a significant environmental impact to the resource according to Guideline 2 of the County’s Guidelines for Determining Impact Significance.

**4.2.7      P-37-34105**

P-37-34105 is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the Local Register. It is recommended not significant under the County RPO. The site is recommended “not important” under the county guidelines. Therefore, the proposed project is unlikely to cause a significant environmental impact to the resource according to Guideline 2 of the County’s Guidelines for Determining Impact Significance.

## **SECTION 5.0 – MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

### **5.1 UNMITIGATED IMPACTS**

The proposed project is currently in a conceptual design phase and specific construction plans are not yet available. As currently conceived (see Figure 2) it is anticipated that all impacts can be mitigated.

### **5.2 MITIGATED IMPACTS**

CA-SDI-10668, 21134-1, 21134-2, and 21134-3 are all recommended as not eligible for the CRHR and Local Register, and as not significant under the County RPO. Under county guidelines the sites are considered “important” and therefore require mitigation to reduce impacts to less than significant, which can be achieved through avoidance, hiring qualified archaeological monitors and Native American Monitors, and monitoring in the vicinity if ground disturbance is required within 50 feet of the resources. Any resources collected during monitoring should be curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center or repatriated if requested by the Native American Monitor.

Site CA-SDI-10862 is recommended as eligible for the CRHR, Local Register, and may be significant under the County RPO. If the county accepts the recommendation of significant under the RPO, the site must be placed in open space pursuant to the County’s guidelines. If RPO significance is not assigned, avoidance, hiring qualified archaeologists, and monitoring of all construction within 100 feet by qualified archaeologists is recommended. If avoidance is not possible, testing is recommended to evaluate eligibility for CRHR and local register.

Due to the poor ground surface visibility within portions of the Project area, monitoring of all initial ground disturbance by a qualified archaeologist is recommended to mitigate for potential impacts to cultural resources. If potentially significant archaeological materials are encountered during Project-related construction activities, all work must be halted near the archaeological discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the archaeological resource. As well, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery. Finally, if the Project area is expanded to include areas not covered by this survey additional cultural resources studies may be required.

### **5.3 EFFECTS FOUND NOT TO BE SIGNIFICANT**

P-37-34105 and 21134-5 are recommended not eligible for the CRHR or Local Register, not significant under the County RPO, and “not important” under county guidelines. No mitigation is recommended for these resources as no significant effects were identified.



## SECTION 6.0 – REFERENCES

### AECOM

- 2016 *Archeological Site Update for CA-SDI-10668*, On file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

### Byrd, Brian F., Kevin O. Pope, and Seetha N. Reedy

- 2004 *Results of NSF-Funded Archaeological and Paleontological Investigations at San Elijo Lagoon, San Diego County, California*. On file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

### City of San Diego

- 2008 *Otay Mesa Community Plan Update: Historic context Statement and Historic Resource Survey*. City of San Diego, City Planning and Community Investment

### County of San Diego

- 2007a *Guidelines for Determining Significance, Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources*. Land Use and Environment Group, Department of Planning and Land Use, Department of Public Works, San Diego County, California.
- 2007b *Report Format and Content Guidelines: Archaeological and Historic Resources*. Land Use and Environment Group, Department of Planning and Land Use, Department of Public Works, San Diego County, California.

### Gallegos, Dennis R.

- 1987 *A Review and Synthesis of Environmental and Cultural Material for the Batiquitos Lagoon Region*. In: San Dieguito-La Jolla Chronology and Controversy, edited by D. Gallegos, 23-24. San Diego County Archaeological Society Research Paper, No. 1.

### Hector, Susan and Steve Van Wormer,

- 1987a *Archaeological Site Record for CA-SDI-10862*, On file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1987b *Results of an Archaeological Test Program conducted at SDI-10,862 Lower Otay*, On file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

### Kyle, Carolyn

- 1986 *Archaeological Site Record for CA-SDI-10,668*, On file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

### Miller, Jacqueline Neva



- 1966 The Present and Past Molluscan Faunas and Environments of Four Southern California Coastal Lagoons. Master's Thesis, Department of Biology, University of California, San Diego

Moratto, Michael J.

- 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Parker, Patricia L. and Thomas F. King

- 1998 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*. National Register Bulletin 38. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Parks Service.

Thesken, J.

- 1979 *Archeological Site Survey Record for CA-SDI-10668*. On file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Warren, Claude N.

- 1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by C. Irwin-Williams. *Eastern New Mexico Contributions in Anthropology* 1(3):1-14.

## **SECTION 7.0 – LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED**

### **7.1 LIST OF PREPARERS**

#### **Kyle Knabb, PhD, Staff Cultural Resources Specialist/Project Manager**

Dr. Knabb is a Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualified Archaeologist. He has a PhD in Archaeology and more than 15 years of professional experience in archaeology and cultural resources management.

#### **Ted Roberts, MA, Cultural Resources Department Head**

Mr. Roberts is a Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualified Archaeologist. He has nearly 20 years of archaeological and cultural resource management experience in the private sector, the government, and academic institutions.

## SECTION 8.0 – LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Avoidance through Project design is the recommended mitigation measure. The recommended mitigation measures for the project are described in Table 4. Monitoring by a qualified archaeologist and Native American Monitor is recommended for all ground disturbance within the Project area.

**Table 3: Recommended Mitigation Measures**

Site Number	Direct Impacts	Evaluation Recommendations	Mitigation Measure
CA-SDI-10668, 21134-1, 21134-2, 21134-3	Impacted by project design	CRHR/Local Register: not eligible RPO: not significant SD County: Important	Impacts will be reduced to less than significant through avoidance, hiring qualified archaeologist, monitoring ground disturbing activities, and curation of artifacts.
CA-SDI-10862	Impacted by project design	CRHR/Local Register: Eligible RPO: significant SD County: Important	If RPO significant – create open space easement Impacts will be reduced to less than significant through avoidance, hiring qualified archaeologist, monitoring ground disturbing activities, and curation of artifacts. Testing recommended to evaluate eligibility if avoidance is impossible.
P-37-34105, 21134-5	Not impacted	CRHR/Local Register: not eligible RPO: not significant SD County: not important	None

## **APPENDIX A – CHRIS Records Search Results**



South Coastal Information Center  
San Diego State University  
5500 Campanile Drive  
San Diego, CA 92182-5320  
Office: (619) 594-5682  
www.scic.org  
nick@scic.org

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## CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM RECORDS SEARCH

**Company:** Chambers Group, Inc.

**Company Representative:** Kyle Knabb

**Date Processed:**

**Project Identification:** 211XX Otay Lakes Boy Scout Camp

**Search Radius:** 1/2 mile

**Historical Resources:**

YES

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

**Previous Survey Report Boundaries:**

YES

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

**Historic Addresses:**

YES

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

**Historic Maps:**

YES

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

Summary of SHRC Approved CHRIS IC Records Search Elements	
RSID:	2536
RUSH:	no
Hours:	1
Spatial Features:	135
Address-Mapped Shapes:	no
Digital Database Records:	0
Quads:	1
Aerial Photos:	0
PDFs:	Yes
PDF Pages:	294

*This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly billing statement*

## **APPENDIX B – NAHC SLF RESULTS**



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION  
Cultural and Environmental Department  
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
Phone: (916) 373-3710  
Email: [nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>  
Twitter: @CA\_NAHC



November 5, 2018

Kyle Knabb  
Chambers Group, Inc.

VIA Email to: [kknabb@chambersgroupinc.com](mailto:kknabb@chambersgroupinc.com)

RE: 211XX Boy Scouts of America Otay Lakes Campground Project, San Diego County

Dear Mr. Knabb:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF 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.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. 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. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, 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 my email address: [Katy.Sanchez@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Katy.Sanchez@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

  
for Katy Sanchez  
Associate Environmental Planner

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contacts List  
11/5/2018**

Barona Band of Mission Indians Edwin Romero Chairperson 1095 Barona Road Lakeside CA 92040 clloyd@barona-nsn.gov (619) 443-6612 (619) 443-0681	Diegueno	Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Virgil Perez, Chairperson P.O. Box 130 Santa Ysabel CA 92070 (760) 765-0845 (760) 765-0320 Fax	Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Campo Band of Diegueño Mission Indians Ralph Goff, Chairperson 36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo CA 91906 rgoff@campo-nsn.gov (619) 478-9046 (619) 478-5818 Fax	Diegueno/Kumeyaay	Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians Rebecca Osuna, Chairman 2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Escondido CA 92025 (760) 737-7628 (760) 747-8568 Fax	Diegueno
Ewiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians Robert Pinto Sr., Chairperson 4054 Willows Road Alpine CA 91901 (619) 445-6315 (619) 445-9126 Fax	Diegueno/Kumeyaay	Jamul Indian Village Erica Pinto, Chairperson P.O. Box 612 Jamul CA 91935 (619) 669-4785 (619) 669-4817	Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Ewiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson 4054 Willows Road Alpine CA 91901 michaelg@leaningrock.net (619) 445-6315 (619) 445-9126 Fax	Diegueno/Kumeyaay	Jamul Indian Village Lisa Cumper, THPO P.O. Box 612 Jamul CA 91935 lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov (619) 669-4855 Office (619) 669-4817 Cell	Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Ewiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians Robert Pinto Sr., Chairperson 4054 Willows Road Alpine CA 91901 (619) 445-6315 (619) 445-9126 Fax	Diegueno/Kumeyaay	Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources P.O. Box 507 Santa Ysabel CA 92070 cjlinton73@aol.com (760) 803-5694	Diegueno/Kumeyaay

This list is current as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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 Resources Code, or Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed: 211XX Boy Scouts of America Otay Lakes Campground Project, San Diego County.



**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contacts List  
11/5/2018**

<p>Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians Carmen Lucas P.O. Box 775 Pine Valley CA 91962 (619) 709-4207</p>	<p>Diegueno-Kwaaymii Kumeyaay</p>	<p>San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson P.O. Box 365 Valley Center CA 92082 allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org (760) 749-3200 (760) 749-3876 Fax</p>	<p>Diegueno</p>
<p>La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson 8 Crestwood Road Boulevard CA 91905 LP13boots@aol.com (619) 478-2113 (619) 478-2125 Fax</p>	<p>Diegueno/Kumeyaay</p>	<p>Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson 1 Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon CA 92019 ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov (619) 445-2613 (619) 445-1927 Fax</p>	<p>Diegueno/Kumeyaay</p>
<p>Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation Angela Elliott-Santos, Chairperson P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard CA 91905 (619) 766-4930 (619) 766-4957 Fax</p>	<p>Diegueno/Kumeyaay</p>	<p>Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians Robert J. Welch, Jr., Chairperson 1 Viejas Grade Road Alpine CA 91901 jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov (619) 445-3810 (619) 445-5337 Fax</p>	<p>Diegueno/Kumeyaay</p>
<p>Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians Virgil Oyo, Chairperson P.O. Box 270 Santa Ysabel CA 92070 mesagrandeband@msn.com (760) 782-3818 (760) 782-9092 Fax</p>	<p>Diegueno</p>		
<p>San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson P.O. Box 365 Valley Center CA 92082 allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org (760) 749-3200 (760) 749-3876 Fax</p>	<p>Diegueno</p>		

This list is current as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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 Resources Code, or Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed: 211XX Boy Scouts of America Otay Lakes Campground Project, San Diego County.

**APPENDIX C – CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION (DPR) 523  
SERIES FORMS (Confidential Provided Separately)**

## **APPENDIX D – CONFIDENTIAL SURVEY RESULTS MAP**

