



An Employee-Owned Company

October 11, 2018

Mr. Michael Grant
Development Contractor, Inc.
110 Town Center Parkway
Santee, CA 92071

Reference: Updated Results of the Archaeological Survey for the Prospect Estates II Project, Santee, California (RECON Number 7974-1)

Dear Mr. Grant:

This letter summarizes the background, methods, and results of the cultural resources survey for the Prospect Estates II Project (proposed project), located in the western end of the city of Santee, north of Prospect Avenue and east of unimproved portions of Marrokal Lane (Figure 1).

The project site is in an unsectioned portion of the El Cajon Rancho land grant, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map, La Mesa quadrangle, Township 15 South, Range 1 West (Figure 2). The project occupies Assessor's Parcel Numbers 383-112-32 and 383-112-55, equaling 6.8 acres (Figure 3). The project would develop 38 attached condominiums and 15 single-family residences. The Tentative Map would subdivide the 6.8-acre site for the development of 38 attached condominiums, 15 single-family residences, a biofiltration basin (Lot A), a park site (Lot C), and on-site private streets. The project includes public road improvements to Prospect Avenue and Marrokal Lane. Required project approvals include a Development Review Permit (DR 2016-04) and Tentative Map (TM 2016-03) to permit the proposed development of 38 attached condominiums and 15 single-family residences on the 6.8-gross-acre project site.

Surrounding Land Uses and Setting

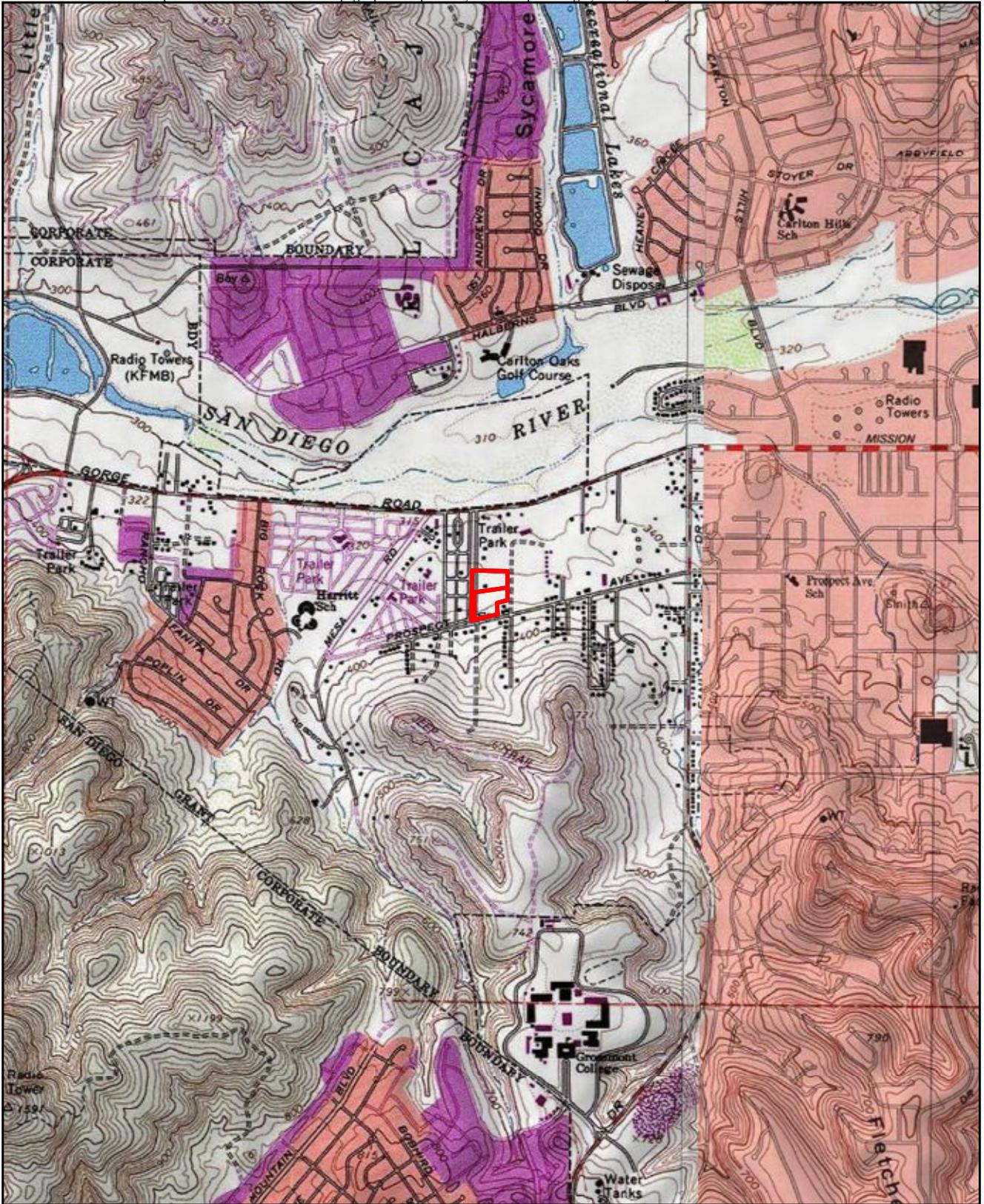
The project is located on the floodplain south of the San Diego River. The topography of the project area is relatively flat with elevations ranging from approximately 340 to 370 feet above mean sea level along the northern perimeter to the southern perimeter. The southern parcel of the project area is currently undeveloped, but was used for what appears to be a nursery from at least 1953 to approximately 1969 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC 2015), while the northern parcel contains an existing single-family residence and associated sheds, a greenhouse, and aviaries. A recreational vehicle sales center lies north of the project area, accessed from Mission Gorge Road. Immediately to the west of the project is Greenbrier Gardens Mobile Home Park. To the south and east of the project site are single-family and multi-family residences and vacant land (Figure 3). State Route 52 is located approximately 265 feet north of the project area, and State Route 125 is located approximately 1,000 feet east of the project area.



 Project Location



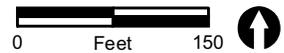
FIGURE 1
Regional Location



 Project Boundary

FIGURE 2

Project Location on USGS Map



 Project Boundary

FIGURE 3
Project Location on Aerial Photograph

Cultural Setting

The prehistoric cultural sequence in San Diego County is generally conceived as comprising three basic periods: the Paleoindian, dated between about 11,500 and 8,500 years ago and manifested by the artifacts of the San Dieguito Complex; the Archaic, lasting from about 8,500 to 1,500 years ago (A.D. 500) and manifested by the cobble and core technology of the La Jollan Complex; and the Late Prehistoric, lasting from about 1,500 years ago to historic contact (i.e., A.D. 500 to 1769) and represented by the Cuyamaca Complex. This latest complex is marked by the appearance of ceramics, small arrow points, and cremation burial practices.

The Paleoindian Period in San Diego County is most closely associated with the San Dieguito Complex, as identified by Rogers (1938, 1939, 1945). The San Dieguito assemblage consists of well-made scraper planes, choppers, scraping tools, crescentics, elongated bifacial knives, and leaf-shaped points. The San Dieguito Complex is thought to represent an early emphasis on hunting (Warren et al. 1993:III-33).

The Archaic Period in coastal San Diego County is represented by the La Jollan Complex, a local manifestation of the widespread Millingstone Horizon. This period brings an apparent shift toward a more generalized economy and an increased emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. Along with an economic focus on gathering plant resources, the settlement system appears to have been more sedentary. The La Jollan assemblage is dominated by rough, cobble-based choppers and scrapers, and slab and basin metates. Elko series projectile points appeared by about 3,500 years ago. Large deposits of marine shell at coastal sites argue for the importance of shellfish gathering to the coastal Archaic economy.

Near the coast and in the Peninsular Mountains beginning approximately 1,500 years ago, patterns began to emerge that suggest the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay. The Late Prehistoric Period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversify and intensify during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, but effective technological innovations. The late prehistoric archaeology of the San Diego coast and foothills is characterized by the Cuyamaca Complex. The Cuyamaca Complex is characterized by the presence of steatite arrow shaft straighteners, steatite pendants, steatite comales (heating stones), Tizon Brownware pottery, ceramic figurines reminiscent of Hohokam styles, ceramic "Yuman bow pipes," ceramic rattles, miniature pottery, various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, hammerstones), bone awls, manos and metates, mortars and pestles, and Desert Side-Notched (more common) and Cottonwood Series projectile points (True 1970).

Ethnohistory

The Kumeyaay (also known as Kamia, Ipai, Tipai, and Diegueño) occupied the southern two-thirds of San Diego County. The Kumeyaay lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherias. Settlement system typically consisted of two or more seasonal villages with temporary camps radiating away from these central places (Cline 1984a and 1984b). Their economic system consisted of hunting and gathering, with a focus on small game, acorns, grass seeds, and other plant resources. The most basic social and economic unit was the patrilocal extended family. A wide range of tools was made of locally available and imported materials. A simple shoulder-height bow was utilized for hunting. Numerous other flaked stone tools were made including scrapers, choppers, flake-based cutting tools, and biface knives. Preferred stone types were locally available metavolcanics, cherts, and quartz. Obsidian was imported from the deserts to the north and east. Ground stone objects include mortars, manos, metates, and pestles typically made of locally available fine-grained granite. Both portable and bedrock types are known. The Kumeyaay made fine baskets using either coiled or twined construction. The Kumeyaay also made pottery, utilizing the paddle-and-anvil technique. Most were a plain brown utility ware called Tizon Brownware, but some were decorated (Meighan 1954; May 1976, 1978).

Spanish/Mexican/American Periods

The Spanish Period (1769–1821) represents a time of European exploration and settlement. Military and naval forces along with a religious contingent founded the San Diego Presidio, the pueblo of San Diego, and the San Diego Mission in 1769 (Rolle 1998). The mission system used forced Native American labor and introduced horses, cattle, other agricultural goods, and implements. Native American culture in the coastal strip of California rapidly deteriorated despite Native Americans' repeated attempts to revolt against the Spanish invaders (Cook 1976). One of the hallmarks of the Spanish colonial scheme was the rancho system. In an attempt to encourage settlement and development of the colonies, large land grants were made to meritorious or well-connected individuals.

In 1821, Mexico declared its independence from Spain. During the Mexican Period (1822–1848), the mission system was secularized by the Mexican government, and these lands allowed for the dramatic expansion of the rancho system. The southern California economy became increasingly based on cattle ranching. The project area was part of the El Cajon Rancho land grant, the third largest land grant in San Diego County, originally set up to support Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Pourade 1969). When secularization took place Rancho El Cajon became basically ownerless, and remained that way until 1845 when it was granted to Doña María Antonia Estudillo de Pedrorena. Doña María was the wife of Don Miguel de Pedrorena, a businessman and also harbor master of San Diego for a period of time (Pourade 1969).

The Mexican Period ended when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, concluding the Mexican–American War (1846–1848; Rolle 1998). Just prior to the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, gold was discovered in the northern California Sierra–Nevada foothills, the news was published on March 15, 1848, and the California Gold Rush began. The great influx of Americans and Europeans eliminated many remaining vestiges of Native American culture. California became a state in 1850. The Pedrorena family kept control of the rancho after the end of the Mexican-American War and creation of the state of California, and was issued a patent for the land by the U.S. Land Commission in 1876.

In the 1860s the Pedrorena family began to sell off portions of the rancho, the largest going to Isaac Lankershim in 1868 (Pourade 1969). In 1877 George A. Cowles purchased 4,000 acres which eventually became Santee (City of Santee 2015). Cowles purchased the property to develop vineyards. A town developed, known as Cowlestown, which was linked to the Cuyamaca Railroad (City of Santee 2015). In 1891 Jennie Cowles married Milton Santee, a realtor and surveyor. In 1893 the community changed its name to Santee, also adopted by the school district. Hosmer McCoon purchased 9,543 acres east of the project in 1885 and created Fanita Ranch, which was purchased in 1898 by the Scripps family (City of Santee 2015).

Santee remained a small community during the first half of the twentieth century. That changed, however, beginning in the 1950s. By 1970 the population had risen from less than 2,000 to 25,750 (City of Santee 2015). In 1980 Santee voted to incorporate.

Survey Methods

The cultural resources survey included both an archival search and an on-site foot survey of the proposed project parcels. Both parcels are considered the area of potential effect. The records search used for this project is the August 2015 search requested from the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University (SCIC-SDSU) for the original Prospect Estates project located immediately adjacent to the east of the project site. RECON feels that this search is current enough to provide all information on prehistoric and historic cultural resources in the project area. Historic aerial photographs were also checked in order to see past development within and near the project area.

A letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the original Prospect Estates project located adjacent to the project site requesting them to search their files to identify spiritually significant and/or sacred sites or traditional use areas in the proposed project vicinity. The NAHC was also

asked to provide a list of local Native American tribes, bands, or individuals who may have concerns or interests in the cultural resources of the proposed project parcel (Attachment 1).

The field survey of southern parcel was conducted on November 24, 2015 by RECON archaeologist Harry J. Price. The spacing between transects was 10–15 meters. Because aerial photographs show the central portion of the project has been impacted by grading in the past, the survey concentrated on the perimeter and eastern end of the parcel. The field survey of the northern parcel was conducted on July 6, 2017 by RECON archaeologists Harry J. Price and Carmen Zepeda-Herman. The survey area was inspected for evidence of archaeological materials such as flaked and ground stone tools, ceramics, milling features, and historic features. When archaeological materials were found, the transect intervals were reduced from 10–15 meters to 3–5 meters. The locations of the features and the artifacts within new site areas were recorded using a sub-meter global positioning system (GPS). The field GPS unit consisted of a handheld Trimble GEO-XH with linked beacon receiver. This instrument provided the field team with sub-meter accuracy and real-time position correction and recording capability. Photographs were taken to document existing conditions on-site. The cultural resources were recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation (DFR 523) forms, which will be submitted to the SCIC (Confidential Attachment 1). A copy of this report will also be forwarded to the SCIC.

Survey Results

Record Search

The August 2015 record search indicated that there have been 83 archaeological investigations and 20 cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the proposed project parcel (Lists of resources and reports included in Confidential Attachment 2). Fifteen prehistoric sites, two historic sites, and two multi-component sites have been recorded within the search area. Also included within the search area is one cultural resource whose site form included locational information only. None of these cultural resources occur within the proposed project area; the closest five cultural sites are discussed below.

CA-SDI-206 is a site recorded approximately 130 meters to the northwest of the project, within the mobile home park. No information about the site is given on the site form, except that it was recorded by Treganza.

CA-SDI-11543 is a historic site recorded approximately 300 meters to the south-southwest of the project. It is described as consisting of the remains of several mid-twentieth century structures and an associated trash dump. No structures remained standing in December 1989 when Affinis recorded the site.

CA-SDI-8594 is a prehistoric bedrock milling site approximately 400 meters north of the project. The site is characterized as a Late Period habitation site where tool manufacturing, finishing, and maintenance, seed and food manufacture, and possible religious and ceremonial activities occurred. The site spreads over two recorded loci and has been tested twice. Recorded cultural material includes 19 bedrock milling features with basins, slicks, mortars, grinding areas, a yoni, a core tool, 2 flaked tools, 4 hammerstones, 4 cores, 8 obsidian fragments, 15 manos, 3 metates, 26 ceramic sherds, 2 daub fragments, a piece of graphite, a bone tool, 129 pieces of animal bone, 267 flakes, 692 debitage, and 1,656.4 grams of historic material. The most recent site form update included a fine-grain metavolcanic flake, 2 shards of manganese glass, and a single shard of cobalt glass (Williams 2009a).

CA-SDI-205 is recorded approximately 420 meters northwest of the project, in and on the north side of State Route 52. The original site form was also written by Treganza, and has no information on the site. A subsequent update filed by Gallegos and Associates states that both Caltrans, in 1986, and ERCE, in 1991, tested for the site but could not relocate it. Monitoring by Gallegos and Associates in 1992 for the East Mission Gorge Force Main Project found artifacts in the excavated trench at the recorded location of the site.

CA-SDI-9243 is a prehistoric bedrock milling site approximately 600 meters to the northwest. The site comprises seven basins, six slicks, and two cupules. This location was tested twice, first in 1986, which produced: 34 potsherds, 17,065 debitage, 49 cores, 19 hammerstones, 36 flake tools, 12 core tools, 40 projectile points, 14 bifaces, 58 manos, 15 metate fragments, 6 ground stone fragments, 34 pieces of marine shell, 14,096 pieces of mammal, bird, fish, and reptile bones; and a turtle carapace. The excavation in 1992 with recovery described as: 4 hearths/cooking platforms, 2 ovens/kilns, 2 hearths/ovens, 1 pit, and 1 fire-affected rock scatter, 65,876 debitage, core tools, flake tools, projectile points/bifaces, ground stone, ceramic, net weights, antler tips, shell beads, glass trade bead, bone beads, turtle shell fragments, awls, modified bone fragments, asphaltum, ochre, daub, 205 shell pieces, and 67,580 bone fragments (including human bone fragments and possible human fragments). It is hypothesized that CA-SDI-9243 is the possible location of Malcolm Rogers' SDM-W-200 (Williams 2009b).

Twelve historic addresses were located within the one-mile project site buffer, the bulk of which occurs on the north side of State Route 52, east of State Route 125. No historic addresses occur on or immediately adjacent to the project property. The closest recorded historic property is at 9010 Prospect Avenue, listed as a Spanish Eclectic house constructed in 1937. It is mapped by the SCIC approximately 100 meters north of the project site. Currently, there is no residence at this location, and no houses have occupied the site as far back as the 1950s. The listed assessor's parcel number 383-121-3300 also does not correspond to the mapped location, nor is it immediately adjacent to the project in any direction. Additionally, this address may have been mismapped at the SCIC. Currently Google Maps search places this address approximately 0.5 mile east of the project area.

USGS and Historic Aerials

The 1942 USGS topographic map shows the project site vacant. The 1953 historic aerial photograph shows the southern parcel occupied by what appears to be a nursery, consisting of at least 16 long, narrow buildings oriented north-south and several dozen smaller rectangles that are either shade structures or closely packed plants. A small structure is located on the northern parcel. The 1964 aerial photograph shows the same structures, with the addition of a much larger structure in the southwest corner of the southern parcel. A dirt road leading to the small structure and what looks like landscaping have been added in the northern parcel. Aerial photographs from 1966 and 1968 show basically the same development for the southern parcel. The existing house in the northern parcel appears on a 1966 photograph. The 1971 aerial photograph shows the southern parcel vacant except for a large building in the southwest corner and a small adjacent structure. The trees and landscaping in the western half of the northern parcel have grown by 1971. By 1980 the southern parcel is vacant except for the small structure in the southwest corner of the property, while the western half of the northern parcel has more trees and the eastern half looks like it has windrows from grading or ripping. In a 2003 photograph almost the entire southern parcel has been graded, with a rectangular mound occupying the south-central portion of the property. Small trees or shrubs on the eastern half of the northern parcel first appear on a 2009 photograph. The project area has remained basically the same since then.

Native American Heritage Commission

A response from the NAHC to the original letter was received on September 16, 2014. The NAHC Sacred Lands Search was negative.

Field Survey

Southern Parcel

The southern parcel has been impacted by grading to some extent. At the eastern side of this parcel, which on aerials did not appear to be impacted by the 2003 grading, there was visible evidence of ground disturbance. Piles of dirt of various sizes, partially buried concrete, and scattered gravel indicate at least surface disturbance by machinery (Photograph 1). Ground visibility in this area varied considerably. There were numerous Russian thistle patches, where visibility was less than 5 percent. Otherwise, ground visibility in the eastern area averaged approximately 50 percent, with many areas of 80 percent ground visibility (Photograph 2).

The main portion of the southern parcel has been heavily impacted by grading and construction of a large main pad and smaller northern pad (Photographs 3 and 4). Most of the soil used to construct these pads appears to be imported, as there is no excavated area on-site that would supply the soil needed for their construction. Also, the soil used to construct the pads is a tan sandy clay soil with cobbles, unlike the brown-gray clay soil with cobbles native to the property.

The perimeter areas surrounding the pads show piles and windrows of both tan and gray-brown soil of various sizes, with some concrete and patches of gravel scattered around (Photograph 5). Ground visibility in the perimeter areas was also restricted by patches of Russian thistle. Ground visibility away from the thistle patches averaged 50–70 percent. There is a 2- to 3-foot fill slope running along the northern edge of the property, a result of work to flatten the parcel. A dirt road runs along the western edge of the southern parcel, possibly used to access two storm drain manholes in the northwestern corner of the southern parcel (Photograph 6). A small cut/fill slope runs along the southern perimeter of the southern parcel. It appears a cut was made initially along the southern parcel edge, and subsequently soil was piled up against the cut (Photograph 7). Gravel and concrete are present in this area. There is a large dirt pile in the southeastern corner of the southern parcel, adjacent to an off-site residence.

Cobbles of various sizes were common across the southern parcel, some showing breakage from equipment.

No prehistoric or historic cultural material was observed within the area of potential effect. The extent of grading and other ground-disturbance activities would have heavily impacted any surface prehistoric or historic material on the property. Despite the extensive disturbance, if there were cultural material on the project, some would still have been visible around the perimeter of the site, which has not been covered by fill.

Northern Parcel

One prehistoric site and two isolated artifact locations were identified during the July 6, 2017 survey. Site 7974.1-CZH-1 consists of sparse lithic scatter with one fine-grained metavolcanic core, one quartzite scraper, and one secondary quartzite flake. The core was made from a split cobble with some cortex and five flakes taken off uniaxially. It was located in an area with numerous cobbles that may have been pushed to this location during efforts to clear the property of cobbles. Isolate ISO-1 consists of one quartzite assayed cobble with two flakes removed and one quartzite core with three flakes uniaxially removed. Isolate ISO-2 consists of a quartzite undifferentiated flaked lithic artifact fragment. Due to its broken nature, the tool type could not be determined. The tool fragment had use wear along one edge.

This portion of the project area has been graded to an extent as well. Ground visibility was good and varied from 80 to 100 percent on the eastern end of the northern parcel. The northern parcel has been planted with ornamental and fruit trees including pepper, pine, palm, and olive. In addition, several native species are found on the parcel, including toyon, oak, and lemonadeberry. The larger, more mature trees are located on the western end of this parcel while the smaller and less densely planted trees are on the eastern end (Photograph 8).



PHOTOGRAPH 1
Dirt Piles and Concrete Chunks in Eastern Side of Southern Parcel



PHOTOGRAPH 2
View Showing Russian Thistle and Average Ground Visibility



PHOTOGRAPH 3
Looking East from Western Edge of Pads



PHOTOGRAPH 4
Looking Northwest across Upper Pad



PHOTOGRAPH 5
Windrow of Tan Soil in Northern Portion of Southern Parcel



PHOTOGRAPH 6
Dirt Road on West End of Southern Parcel



PHOTOGRAPH 7
Cut along Southern Perimeter of Southern Parcel



PHOTOGRAPH 8
Background with Mature Trees and
Foreground with More Sparsely Planted Trees

Visibility below ornamental trees was poor due to dense leaf duff (Photograph 9). The western end contains a 1964–65 house with four associated aviaries located closer to the center of the property. A shed/garage is located along southern edge of the northern parcel. A poured concrete perimeter wall foundation is located in the central portion of the northern parcel (Photograph 10). This foundation originally supported a residence constructed from combining two wood frame structures obtained from Camp Callan in the late 1940s. The current house, originally constructed in the college area in 1947, was moved onto the property in 1965 (Hazel Sheffer, personal communication 2017). Camp Callan was built in 1940–41 as an anti-aircraft artillery replacement training center for World War II. After its closure in 1945, the majority of the buildings were dismantled, and the lumber was used to build homes for veterans; small buildings were hauled away intact to become homes (San Diego Union Tribune 1947). Other structures on the northern parcel included a greenhouse and adjacent storage sheds. The east end of the northern parcel contained a large number of cobbles and small piles of imported yellow–reddish soils (Photograph 11).

Regulatory Background

The project is subject to state and City of Santee environmental regulations. The City is the lead for the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines and regulations. Thus, the project is also subject to CEQA guidelines. Significance criteria are found in CEQA Guidelines 15064.5(a) and Section 5024 of the Public Resources Code (PRC), and CEQA Guidelines 15064.5(c).

A resource shall be considered historically significant if it meets one of the following criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR; PRC Section 5024.1):

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

In addition to meeting one of the above criteria, a resource must have integrity; that is, it must evoke the resource's period of significance or, in the case of criterion 4, it may be disturbed, but it must retain enough intact and undisturbed deposits to make a meaningful data contribution to regional research issues (California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 11.5 Section 4852 [c]).

Unless demonstrated otherwise, archaeological sites with only a surface component are not typically considered significant. The determination of an archaeological site's significance depends on a number of factors specific to that site including size, type, integrity, presence or absence of a subsurface deposit, soil stratigraphy, features, diagnostic artifacts, or datable material; artifact/ecofact density; assemblage complexity; cultural affiliation; association with an important person or event; and ethnic importance.

Management Recommendations

The two newly recorded isolates are not considered significant, because they lack characteristics that would qualify them for listing on the CRHR. Site 7974.1-CZH-1 is recommended not eligible for listing on the CRHR because it lacks a variety and density of artifacts and is likely a surface deposit. The three lithic artifacts likely are the result of opportunistic stone sampling and do not provide a meaningful contribution to the regional research questions. Additionally, the site appears to lack integrity. The area has likely been graded and the cobbles surrounding the site have been pushed there by heavy machinery. Through the recording of the location, the extent, and the characteristic of the site, its archaeological information potential has been exhausted.



PHOTOGRAPH 9
Poor Visibility due to Dense Leaf Cover



PHOTOGRAPH 10
Foundation for Past Camp Callan House



PHOTOGRAPH 11
Sample of Cobbles Covering Eastern Part of Northern Parcel

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According to CEQA, a significant impact is a project effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. Adverse changes include physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings resulting in the impairment of the resource's significance (Sec. 15064.5.4b, CEQA Guidelines). Mitigation measures are required for adverse effects on significant historical resources (Sec. 21083.2 CEQA Code). The project would not result in a significant impact to known cultural resources.

The project area is located in the mapped alluvium and slopewash floodplain of the San Diego River (Kennedy and Peterson 1975). Given this, and the presence of subsurface deposits in recorded prehistoric sites in the vicinity of the project, implementation of the proposed project does have the potential to encounter buried archaeological deposits during construction. Because of this, RECON has recommended that all ground-disturbing work be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American observer. If previously unknown prehistoric or historic resources are found during ground-disturbing operations, the monitors will redirect or halt construction in the area of the discovery until the resources can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist and, if significant, a treatment plan will be implemented to ensure that impacts are reduced to a level below significance.

Sincerely,



Harry J. Price
Project Archaeologist



Carmen Zepeda-Herman
Project Archaeologist

HJP:eab:sh

Attachments

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- 2009b Site Record Update for CA-SDI-9243. On file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

ATTACHMENT 1
Sacred Lands File

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 FAX



September 21, 2015

Harry J Price
RECON Environmental
1927 Fifth Avenue
San Diego, CA 92101

Sent by Email: hprice@reconenvironmental.com
Number of Pages: 4

RE: Prospect Estates, El Cajon, RECON #7974, San Diego County

Dear Mr. Price:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. Please note that the intent above reference codes is to mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.1, 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 require public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and

- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.

3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. A SFL search was completed with negative results.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

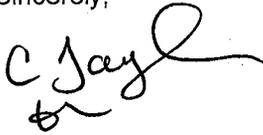
Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the case that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

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 consultation list contains current information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: rob.wood@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Rob Wood
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Diego County
September 21, 2015**

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside , CA 92040
cloyd@barona-nsn.gov
(619) 443-6612
(619) 443-0681

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
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ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov
(619) 445-2613

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
Robert Pinto Sr., Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
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Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Anthony R. Pico, Chairperson
P.O. Box 908 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
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jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
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La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
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(619) 478-2125

Campo Band of Mission Indians
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(619) 478-9046

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
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(619) 766-4930

Jamul Indian Village
Raymond Hunter, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Jamul , CA 91935
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San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365 Diegueno
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allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org
(760) 749-3200

Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Mark Romero, Chairperson
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(760) 782-3818

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.
This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2.

Prospect Estates, El Cajon, RECON #7974, San Diego County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Diego County
September 21, 2015

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(619) 709-4207
Diegueno-Kwaaymii
Kumeyaay

Inaja Band of Mission Indians
Rebecca Osuna, Chairman
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Diegueno

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 507
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Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Virgil Perez, Chairperson
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Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
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Diegueno/Kumeyaay

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Prospect Estates, El Cajon, RECON #7974, San Diego County.

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT 1

Site Forms

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT 2
Lists of Resources and Reports