

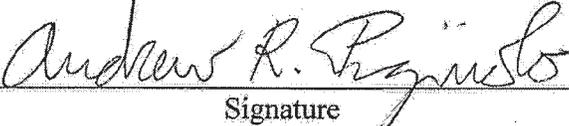
**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
OF THE GREEN CANYON RANCH PROJECT SOUTH PARCEL,
FALLBROOK, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
(APNs 106-290-045, 106-290-047, and 106-290-048)**

Project Common Name:
McCormack

Permit Numbers/DPLU Environmental Log No:
Permit TM5553/Log No. 08-02-007

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National Archaeological Data Base Information

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Report Date: October 2012

Report Title: Cultural Resource Survey of the Green Canyon Ranch Project South Parcel,
Fallbrook, San Diego County, California
(APNs 106-290-045, 106-290-047, and 106-290-048)

Type of Study: Cultural Resource Survey

New Sites: GCR-S-1, GCR-S-2, GCR-S-3, GCR-S-4

Updated Sites: None

USGS Quadrangle: Bonsall 7.5'

Acreage: Approximately 56-Acres

Permit Numbers: TM 5553/Log No. 08-02-007

Key Words: Fallbrook, Green Canyon Ranch, Bedrock Milling, Historic Structure

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APE (Area of Potential Effects)
ARMR (Archaeological Resource Management Report)
CA (California)
California Register (California Register of Historic Resources)
CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act)
CM (Centimeter)
CRM (Cultural Resource Management)
EIR (Environmental Impact Report)
Ft (Feet)
Laguna Mountain (Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.)
Local Register (San Diego County Local Register of Historic Resources)
M (Meter)
MOU (Memorandum of Understanding)
MUP (Major Use Permit)
NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act)
NHPA (National Historic Preservation Act)
RPO (Resource Protection Ordinance)
SCIC (South Coastal Information Center)
SDI (San Diego County)
SDM (San Diego Museum of Man)
STP (Shovel Test Pit)
TPM (Tentative Parcel Map)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain) conducted an archaeological survey of three parcels totaling 56 acres in the Fallbrook area of San Diego County. The project area is being proposed as a Tentative Parcel Map for a residential subdivision. Archaeological and historical research included a records search, literature review, examination of historic maps, and archaeological field survey of the property.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and the County of San Diego guidelines. The County of San Diego served as lead agency for the project and CEQA compliance.

Records searches at the South Coastal Information Center and the San Diego Museum of Man indicated that the area has not been previously surveyed. No sites have been previously recorded within the project area, but historic maps indicated the presence of two structures. Fourteen documented archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the project, and six archaeological sites have been identified through previous research within a one-mile radius of the project.

The survey of the project area was conducted on May 1 and 5, 2008 by Mr. Andrew R. Pignolo, RPA. Ms. Cammie Mojado and Ms. Mindy Stoneburner served as Native American Monitors and assisted in the survey. The project area largely consists of abandoned avocado orchards with some native riparian vegetation along the drainage. The surface of the area is covered with dense grasses and herbs which limited visibility to approximately 5 percent. Grass cover was occasionally kicked aside to improve surface visibility. The project area was intensively surveyed using 10 to 15 meter (m) interval transects, with the exception of a portion of the riparian habitat where vegetation was essentially impenetrable. Limited surface visibility served as a constraint to the survey.

The archaeological survey resulted in the location of four cultural resource sites within the project area (GCR-S-1 to GCR-S-4). Sites GCR-S-1 and GCR-S-2 are both prehistoric bedrock milling stations. GCR-S-1 is within a push pile of rocks and may originally have been more directly associated with GCR-S-2. Site GCR-S-3 is an abandoned house, garage, and foundation. GCR-S-4 is the location of a concrete slab foundation and an abandoned and broken earthen dam. Photographs and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at Laguna Mountain until final curation arrangements can be made at the San Diego Archaeological Center or another appropriate regional repository.

Sites GCR-S-1 to GCR-S-4 have not been previously tested or evaluated for California Register or RPO eligibility. This sites may, under the new County Guidelines, qualify as significant under CEQA, but based on their surface content are unlikely to be RPO significant.

If these sites cannot be avoided and incorporated into open space easements, a testing and data recovery program is recommended to address proposed impacts to these resources. If these resources can be incorporated into open space easements, then no impacts will occur and no additional work is required. Because the project does not include the development of areas with significant alluvial deposits that might conceal archaeological sites, a grading monitoring program is not recommended. Due to surface visibility limitations, archaeological monitoring during initial brushing and grubbing is recommended to address further potential for cultural resources.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

1.1.1 Project Summary

The approximately 56-acre project area is located in the northwestern portion of San Diego County, in the unincorporated community of Fallbrook (Figure 1). The project area consists of three parcels (APNs 106-290-045, 106-290-047, and 106-290-048). The proposed project is located south of Winter Haven Road, west of Sunnycrest Lane, and northwest of Green Canyon Road. The project is located within an unsectioned portion of Rancho Monserate in Township 9 South, Range 3 West. The project area is shown on the Bonsall USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Figure 2).

The proposed project is for a residential subdivision dividing three parcels (APNs 106-290-045, 106-290-047, and 106-290-048) into smaller lots (Figure 3). As part of the project, access roads, building pads, and driveways would be graded. Off-site improvements are limited to utility connections on adjacent streets.

The archaeological survey was conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and County of San Diego guidelines. The County of San Diego served as lead agency for CEQA compliance. The archaeological survey was conducted to determine if any cultural resources eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources (California Register) could be affected by this project.

1.1.2 Project Personnel

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

Ms. Stephanie Sandoval assisted in preparing the technical report. Ms. Sandoval has a BA in Anthropology from California State University Sonoma, and has over three years experience in the southern California area.

Ms. Cammie Mojado and Ms. Mindy Stoneburner, working under the San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Indians, served as Native American monitors for the project. Ms. Mojado and Ms. Stoneburner are Luiseño Indians from the San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Indians with experience in local archaeological monitoring.

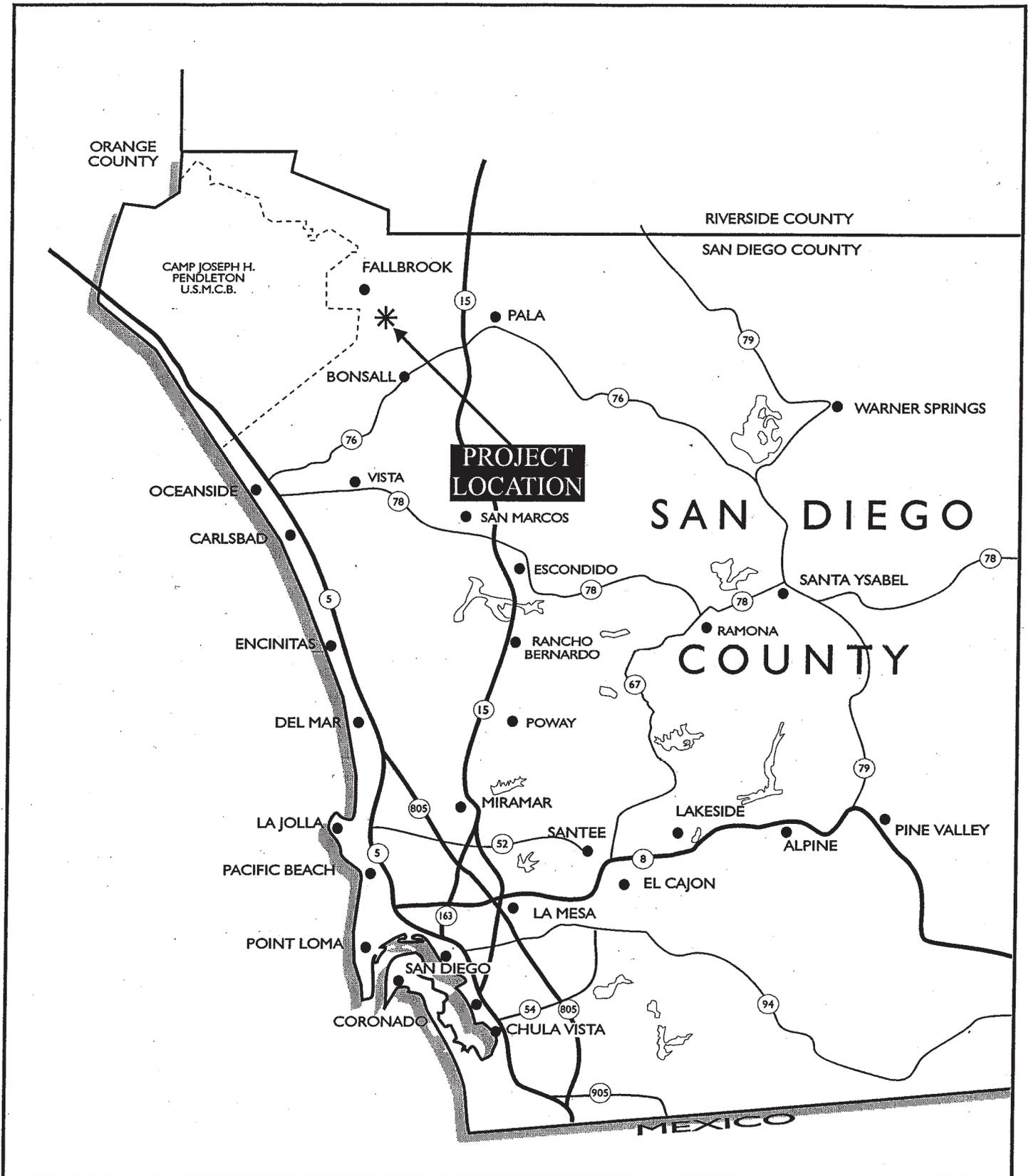
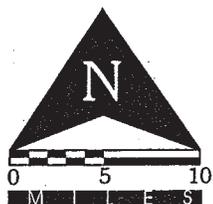
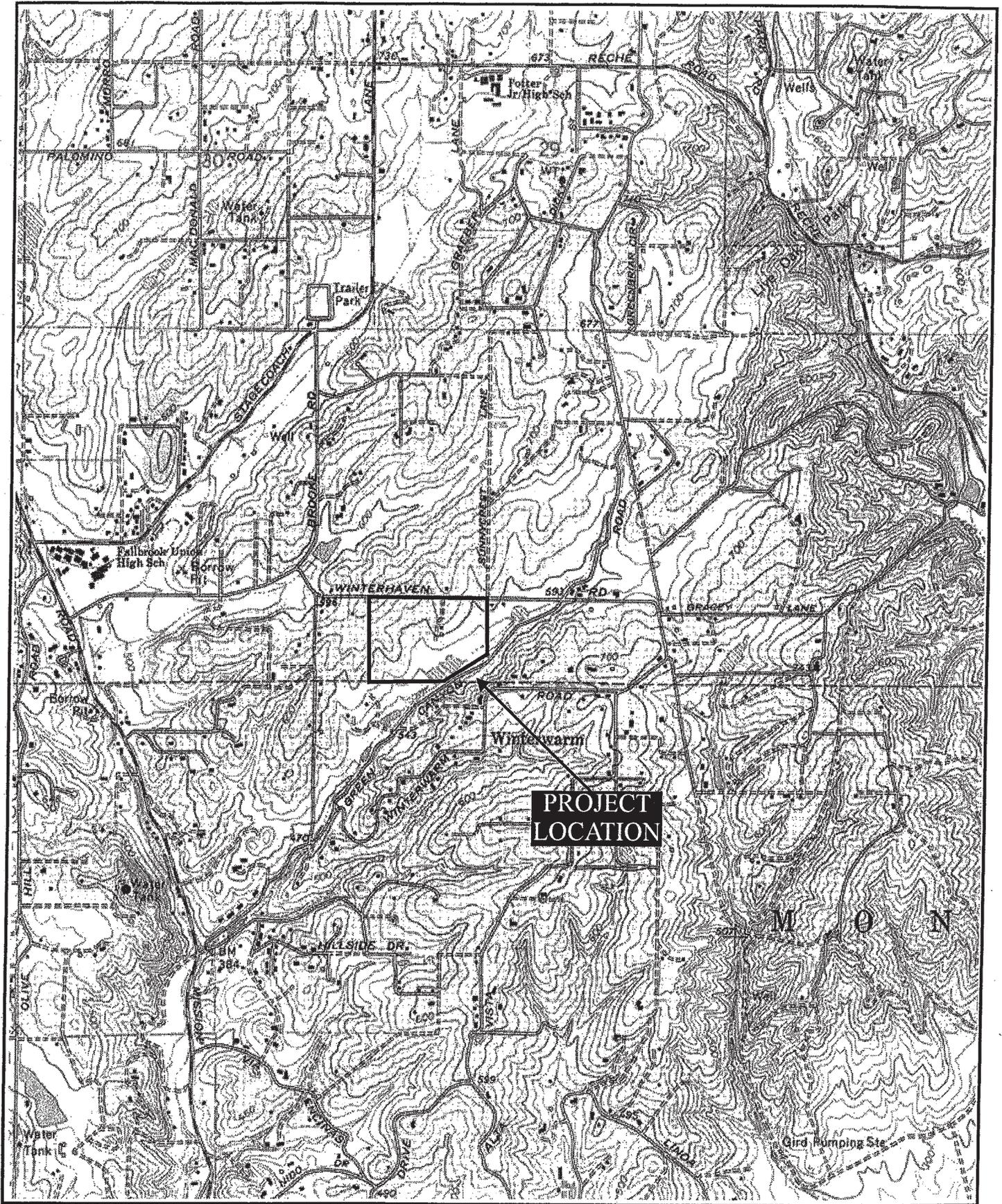


Figure 1
General Location Map





Source: USGS 7.5' Bonsall Quadrangle

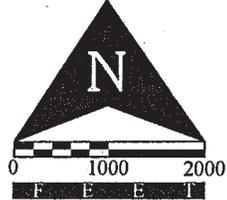


Figure 2
Project Location



Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Figure 3. Project Plan

To Be Provided Based on the Tentative Parcel Map

1.1.3 Structure of the Report

This report follows the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Requirements for cultural resources, which is a modified version of the Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) Guidelines. The report introduction provides a description of the project and background on the project area, as well as any previous research. Section 2 describes the guidelines for determining archaeological significance. Section 3 describes the research design, while Section 4 describes the survey methods and inventory results, including individual site descriptions. Section 5 provides the interpretation of any identified resources and impacts to those resources, and Section 6 includes a discussion of mitigation measures and recommendations for the project.

1.2 Existing Conditions

The following environmental and cultural background provides a context for the cultural resource inventory.

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

The project area is located in the Fallbrook area in the northwestern portion of San Diego County. The project is in Green Canyon, approximately 2.5 miles north of the San Luis Rey River Valley. The property is largely fallow avocado and other orchards, with a band of riparian vegetation along the southern edge of the project area. Most of the area appears to have been brushed in the past, and dense non-native grasses and herbs cover most of the area. The project ranges in elevation from approximately 560 to 680 feet above mean sea level (MSL).

The geomorphology of the project area is largely a product of the region's geologic history. During the Jurassic and late Cretaceous (>100 million years ago) a series of volcanic islands paralleled the current coastline in the San Diego region. The remnants of these islands stand as Double Peak, Black Mountain, and the Jamul Mountains among others. This island arc of volcanoes spewed out vast layers of tuff (volcanic ash) and breccia that have since been metamorphosed into hard rock of the Santiago Peak Volcanic formation. These fine-grained rocks provided a regionally important resource for Native American flaked stone tools.

At about the same time, a granitic and gabbroic batholith was being formed under and east of these volcanoes. This batholith was uplifted and forms the granitic rocks and outcrops of the Peninsular Range and the foothills to the west. These Mesozoic granitic rocks underlay the project area and a few small outcrops were present (California Division of Mines and Geology 1975). In San Diego County the large and varied crystals of these granitic rocks provided particularly good abrasive surfaces for Native American seed processing. These outcrops were frequently used for bedrock milling of seeds. The batholith contains numerous pegmatite dikes. This was a good source of quartz, a material used by Native Americans for flaked stone tools and ceremonial purposes.

As the Peninsular Batholith rose, it warped and metamorphosed the overlying sediments, forming the Julian Schist (Remeika and Lindsay 1992). This formation contains quartzite, a material also used for Native American flaked stone tools. Its relatively poor flaking qualities made this quartzite less popular for tool making than the quartz and Santiago Peak materials.

The geology of the project area is mapped as Mesozoic granitic rock-tonalite and diorite (Rogers 1966). Soil types in the project area are comprised of the Bonsall, Fallbrook, and Placentia Series soils. The Bonsall Series consists of moderately well-drained, shallow to moderately deep sandy loams. In a representative profile the surface layer is brown, slightly acid sandy loam about 10 inches thick. The subsoil is brown, yellowish-brown, and light yellowish-brown, slightly acid to moderately alkaline clay loam and sandy loam about 50 inches thick. This is underlain by light-brown, mildly alkaline sandy clay loam and weathered granitic rock. Specifically in the project area, Bonsall sandy loam (B1C) is present; this soil occurs on gentle to moderate (2 to 9 percent) concave slopes (USDA 1973).

The Fallbrook Series consists of well-drained moderately deep to deep sandy loams which formed from weathered granodiorite. In a representative profile, the surface layer is brown, slightly acid sandy loam about 6 inches thick. The subsoil is reddish-brown and light reddish-brown, slightly acid and neutral sandy clay loam and loam about 41 inches thick. This is underlain by decomposed granodiorite. Specifically in the project area, Fallbrook sandy loam (FaC) is present; this soil occurs on moderately sloping (5 to 9 percent) uplands (USDA 1973).

The Placentia Series consists of moderately well-drained sandy loams formed from granitic alluvium. In a representative profile, the surface layer is a brown, slightly and medium acidic sandy loam about 13 inches thick. The subsoil is a brown, moderately alkaline sandy clay and sandy clay loam about 40 inches thick. This is underlain by yellowish-brown, moderately alkaline sandy clay loam. Specifically in the project area, Placentia sandy loam (PeC) is present; this soil occurs on gently to moderately sloping (2 to 9 percent) alluvial fans and plains (USDA 1973).

Fresh water in the area would have been present seasonally within the the main drainage through Green Canyon. This drainage had running water during the current survey, but much of this may be attributed to agricultural runoff.

The climate of the region can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Rainfall limits vegetation growth, but drought tolerant southern mixed chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation of the region was probably present over most of the property in the past. A corridor of riparian vegetation was present along the drainage at the southern end of the project area. Components of these communities provided important resources to Native Americans in the region. Sage seed, yucca, buckwheat, acorns, and native grasses formed important food resources to Late Prehistoric Native Americans.

Animal resources in the region probably included deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, bobcats, coyotes, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits, was probably relatively abundant.

1.2.2 Cultural Setting

Prehistoric Period

Paleoindian Period

The earliest well documented prehistoric sites in southern California are identified as belonging to the Paleoindian period, which has locally been termed the San Dieguito complex/tradition. The Paleoindian period is thought to have occurred between 9,000 years ago, or earlier, and 8,000 years ago in this region. Although varying from the well-defined fluted point complexes such as Clovis, the San Dieguito complex is still seen as a hunting focused economy with limited use of seed grinding technology. The economy is generally seen to focus on highly ranked resources such as large mammals and relatively high mobility which may be related to following large game. Archaeological evidence associated with this period has been found around inland dry lakes, on old terrace deposits of the California desert, and also near the coast where it was first documented at the Harris Site.

Archaic Period

Native Americans during the Archaic period had a generalized economy that focused on hunting and gathering. In many parts of North America, Native Americans chose to replace this economy with types based on horticulture and agriculture. Coastal southern California economies remained largely based on wild resource use until European contact (Willey and Phillips 1958). Changes in hunting technology and other important elements of material culture have created two distinct subdivisions within the Archaic period in southern California.

The Early Archaic period is differentiated from the earlier Paleoindian period by a shift to a more generalized economy and an increased focus on the use of grinding and seed processing technology. At sites dated between approximately 8,000 and 1,500 years before present, the increased use of groundstone artifacts and atlatl dart points, along with a mixed core-based tool assemblage, identify a range of adaptations to a more diversified set of plant and animal resources. Variations of the Pinto and Elko series projectile points, large bifaces, manos and portable metates, core tools, and heavy use of marine invertebrates in coastal areas are characteristic of this period, but many coastal sites show limited use of diagnostic atlatl points. Major changes in technology within this relatively long chronological unit appear limited. Several scientists have considered changes in projectile point styles and artifact frequencies within the Early Archaic period to be indicative of population movements or units of cultural change (Moratto 1984), but these units are poorly defined locally due to poor site preservation.

Late Prehistoric Period

Around 2,000 BP dramatic cultural changes occurred. An intrusion of Shoshonean-speakers into the northern part of San Diego County occurred around 1,500 BP. The Late Prehistoric period in San Diego County is recognized archaeologically by smaller projectile points, the replacement of flexed

inhumations with cremation, the introduction of ceramics and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing, especially acorns. Inland semi-sedentary villages were established along major water courses, and montane areas were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and piñon nuts, resulting in permanent milling stations on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed-grinding basins.

This period is known archaeologically in the southern part of San Diego County as the Yuman (Rogers 1945) or the Cuyamaca Complex (True 1970). In the northern part of the county, where the project is located, the period is known as the San Luis Rey Complex (Meighan 1954; True et. al. 1974).

The San Luis Rey Complex is divided into two phases. San Luis Rey I is a pre-ceramic phase dating from approximately 2,000 BP to 500 BP (True et al 1974). The material culture of this phase includes small triangular pressure flaked projectile points, manos, portable metates, olivella beads, drilled stone ornaments, and mortars and pestles. The San Luis Rey II phase differs only in the addition of ceramics and pictographs. Dates for the introduction of ceramics have not been satisfactorily documented.

The Shoshonean inhabitants of northern San Diego County were called Luiseños by Franciscan friars who named the San Luis Rey River and established the San Luis Rey Mission in the heart of Luiseño territory. Their territory encompassed an area from roughly Agua Hedionda on the coast, east to Lake Henshaw, north into Riverside County, and west through San Juan Capistrano to the coast (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño shared boundaries with the Gabrieliño and Serrano to the west and northwest, the Cahuilla from the deserts to the east, the Cupeño to the southeast and the Ipai, to the south. All but the Ipai are linguistically similar to the Luiseño, belonging to the Takic subfamily of Uto-Aztecan (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Yuman Ipai have a different language and cultural background but shared certain similarities in social structure, and some Ipai incorporated some Luiseño religious practices.

The Luiseño were divided into several autonomous lineages or kin groups. The lineage represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. According to Bean and Shipek (1978) each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, in the San Luis Rey Valley and another in the mountain region for the exploitation of acorns, although this mobility pattern may only apply to the ethnohistoric present. Nearly all resources of the environment were exploited by the Luiseño in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges and violation of trespass was seriously punished (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Acorns were the most important single food source used by the Luiseño. Their villages were usually located near water necessary for leaching acorn meal. Seeds from grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonade berry, chia and other plants were also used along with various wild greens and fruits. Deer, small game and birds were hunted and fish and marine foods were eaten. Generally

women collected the plant resources and the men hunted, but there was no rigid sexual division of labor (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Houses were arranged in the village without apparent pattern. The houses in primary villages were conical structures covered with Tule bundles, having excavated floors and central hearths. Houses constructed at the mountain camps generally lacked any excavation, probably due to the summer occupation. Other structures included sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, ramadas and acorn granaries. Domestic implements included wooden utensils, baskets and ceramic cooking and storage vessels.

Hunting implements consisted of the bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks, nets and snares. Shell and bone hooks as well as nets were used for fishing. Lithic resources of quartz and metavolcanics, and some cherts were available locally in some areas. Exotic materials, such as obsidian and steatite, were acquired through trade.

The traditional Luiseño religion is a complex and deeply philosophical belief system with powerful religious leaders, elaborate ceremonies and a veil of secrecy (White 1963). Each ritual and ceremonial specialist maintained the knowledge of the full meaning of a ceremony in secrecy and passed on the knowledge to only one heir. The decimation of the population after European contact undoubtedly caused the loss of some religious specialists and brought about abbreviated versions of ceremonies (Winterrowd and Shipek 1986), many of which are still practiced today. Surviving ceremonies include initiation for cult candidates, installation of religious chiefs, funerals and clothes burning (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Ethnohistoric Period

The Ethnohistoric period refers to a brief period when Native American culture was initially being affected by Euroamerican culture and historical records on Native American activities were limited.

Spanish explorers first encountered coastal Luiseño villages in 1769 and later established the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798, four miles inland from the mouth of the river. The missions "recruited" the Luiseño to use as laborers and convert them to Catholicism. The inland Luiseño were not heavily affected by Spanish influence until 1816, when an outpost of the mission was established 20 miles further inland, at Pala (Sparkman 1908).

At the time of contact, Luiseño population estimates range from 5,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals. Missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the Luiseño population. Most villagers, however, continued to maintain many of their aboriginal customs and simply adopted the agricultural and animal husbandry practices learned from Spaniards.

By the early 1820s California came under Mexico's rule, and in 1834 the missions were secularized resulting in political imbalance which caused Indian uprisings against the Mexican rancheros. Many of the Luiseños left the missions and ranchos and returned to their original village settlements.

When California became a sovereign state in 1849, the Luiseño were recruited more heavily as laborers and experienced even harsher treatment. Conflicts between Indians and encroaching Anglos finally led to the establishment of reservations for some Luiseño populations, including the La Jolla Reservation in 1875. Other Luiseños were displaced from their homes, moving to nearby towns or ranches. The reservation system interrupted Luiseño social organization and settlement patterns, yet many aspects of the original Luiseño culture still persist today. Certain rituals and religious practices are maintained and traditional games, songs and dances continue as well as the use of foods such as acorns, yucca and wild game.

Historic Period

Cultural activities within San Diego County between the late 1700s and the present provide a record of Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and American control, occupation, and land use. An abbreviated history of San Diego County is presented for the purpose of providing a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the county.

Native American control of the southern California region ended in the political views of western nations with Spanish colonization of the area beginning in 1769. De facto Native American control of the majority of the population of California did not end until several decades later. In southern California Euroamerican control was firmly established by the end of the Garra uprising in the early 1850s (Phillips 1975).

Spanish

The Spanish Period (1769-1821) represents a period of Euroamerican exploration and settlement. Dual military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego and San Luis Rey Missions. The Mission system used Native Americans to build a footing for greater European settlement. The Mission system also introduced horses, cattle, other agricultural goods and implements; and provided construction methods and new architectural styles. The cultural and institutional systems established by the Spanish continued beyond the year 1821, when California came under Mexican rule.

Mexican

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) includes the retention of many Spanish institutions and laws. The mission system was secularized in 1834, which dispossessed many Native Americans and increased Mexican settlement. After secularization, large tracts of land were granted to individuals and families and the rancho system was established. Cattle ranching dominated other agricultural activities and the development of the hide and tallow trade with the United States increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblo of San Diego was established during this period and Native American influence and control greatly declined. The Mexican Period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War of 1846-48.

American

Soon after American control was established (1848-present), gold was discovered in California. The tremendous influx of American and Europeans that resulted quickly drowned out much of the Spanish and Mexican cultural influences and eliminated the last vestiges of de facto Native American control. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of land claim disputes and the homestead system increased American settlement beyond the coastal plain.

1.2.3 Record Search Results

The archaeological inventory includes archival and other background studies in addition to the field survey of the project. The archival research consisted of a record search of the project area conducted by the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man (Appendix B). This information was used to identify previously recorded resources and determine the types of resources that might occur in the survey area. The results of the archival research are described below.

The record search indicated that the project area has not been previously surveyed; however, a survey conducted in 2004 bordered the project area to the northwest and resulted in negative findings (Wright 2004). An additional 14 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project, as indicated in Table 1. These include surveys for utilities and public and private development.

Table 1. Cultural Resource Surveys Within a 1-Mile Radius of the Project

Author	Title	Date
Berryman	Stagecoach Road Palomaris Ranch Home	1988
Berryman	Cultural Assessment for 20+ Acre Parcel Along Winterwarm Road	1991
Joyner and Noah	Fallbrook Drainage and Flood Control	1989
Kyle and Pignolo	Cultural Resource Survey of the Fallbrook Sanitary Plants Nos. 1 and 2	1987
Loughlin	Environmental Impact Report (Archaeology) for Ram Construction Company	1973
Mooney & Assoc.	Cultural Resources Reports for the Fallbrook Water Reclamation Project Appendix A	1991
Peak & Assoc.	Cultural Resources Assessment of the AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable	1990
Pletka	Cultural Resources Assessment; AT&T Wireless Service Facility No. 2052A	2003
Pignolo	An Archaeological Survey of the Lash Project	2001
Price	Fourth Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Access Road on Interstate 15 in Rainbow Valley	1982

**Table 1. Cultural Resource Surveys Within a 1-Mile Radius of the Project
(Continued)**

Author	Title	Date
Smith	A Report of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Bensard-Tomlinson-Thomas Project	1989
Woldarski	Record Search and Field Reconnaissance for Nextel Wireless Telecommunications Site CA7498-A (Green Canyon-Balla Residence) Located at 2532 Green Canyon Road	2006
Wright	Cultural Resources Survey Report for TM 5364, Log No. 04-02-009-Daniels Subdivision APN 106-200-15, 16 Negative Findings	2004
Wright	Cultural Resources Survey Report for TPM 20534, Negative Findings	2004
Wright	Cultural Resources Survey for TPM 20819, Log No. 04-02-010-Slaven Minor Subdivision APN 123-041-34 Negative Findings	2004

The record search indicated that six cultural resources have been previously recorded within a 1-mile radius of the project (Table 2). Most of these are historic sites consisting of historic structures and foundations. The prehistoric sites include a temporary camp and bedrock milling features. None of the recorded sites are within a close proximity to the project area.

Table 2. Cultural Resources Within a 1-Mile Radius of the Project

Site Number	Site Type	Site Size	Recorder
CA-SDI-11236/H P-37-011236 SDM-W-4259	Habitation Site, Bedrock Milling Feature; Historic Bridge	140 x 13m	Joyner and Noah (1989); Gallegos & Assoc. (2004)
CA-SDI-11479 SDM-W-4430	Lithic Scatter	75 x 40m	Smith (1989)
CA-SDI-11480 SDM-W-4431	Bedrock Milling Features	20 x 20m	Smith (1989)
SDM-W-7687	Historic Foundations	n/a	Pignuolo et al. (2000)
SDM-W-7688	Historic Structure	16 x 30 ft	Pignuolo et al. (2000)
SDM-W-7689	Historic Structures	n/a	Pignuolo et al. (2000)

A review of historic maps indicate that two structures of historic age are located within the project area and another two structures are directly adjacent to the west. These structures appear on the 1948 edition of the Bonsall 7.5' USGS Quadrangle. Currently, there is only one historic address formally recorded within a one-mile radius of the project.

1.3 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structure, and objects that possess exceptional value or qualify illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in CEQA and the San Diego County Local Register provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections(s) details the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term “historical resource” includes the following:

- (1) A resource listed in, or determine to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resources as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
 - (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
 - (B) Is associated with the lives of person important in our past;
 - (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or individual, or possesses high artistic value; or
 - (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- (4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in sections 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code)

does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

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

- (1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- (2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - (A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
 - (B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historical or culturally significant; or
 - (C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

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

- (1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- (2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.a of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
- (3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not

apply to surveys and site evaluation activities to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.

- (4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 1564.5 (d) & (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

- (d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probably likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097398. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:
 - (1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
 - (2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

1.3.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register)

The County requires that resource importance be assessed not only at the State level as required by CEQA, but at the local level as well. If a resource meets any one of the following criteria as outlined in the Local Register, it will be considered an important resource.

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage;
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities;
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

1.3.3 San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

The County of San Diego's RPO protects significant cultural resource. The RPO defines "Significant Prehistoric or Historic Sites" as follows:

Sites that provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, State, or Federal importance.

Such locations shall include, but not be limited to:

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

The RPO does not allow non-exempt activities or uses damaging to significant prehistoric or historic lands on properties under County jurisdiction. This includes development, trenching, grading, clearing and grubbing, or any other activity or use damaging to significant prehistoric or historic lands. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation with an approved research design prepared by an archaeologist certified by the Society of Professional Archaeologists. All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County Standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria on prehistoric and historic sites. Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

Determining resource importance is a two-step process. First, the cultural environment must be defined. Then the criteria for determining importance must be applied to the resource. The following subchapters provide guidance on this process and detail the cultural environment and criteria that is typically used in evaluating resources.

2.1 Defining The Cultural Environment

San Diego County has more than 23,000 recorded sites as of September 2006 and this number continues to grow. The cultural environment consists of the remains of prehistoric and historic human behaviors. When cultural resources have been identified, the cultural environment has been defined and the baseline condition set. Cultural resources include archaeological and historic sites, structures, and objects, as well as traditional cultural properties. The following is a list of components that can make up the cultural environment.

2.1.1 Building

A building is a resource, such as a house, barn, church, factory, hotel, or similar structure created principally to shelter or assist in carrying out any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn. The Somers-Linden Farmstead (Victorian), the McRae/Albright Ranch House (Victorian), the Holmgren House (Moderne), and the County Administration Center (Spanish Colonial Revival) are examples of buildings in the County of San Diego.

Special consideration should be given to moved buildings, structures, or objects, cultural resources achieving significance within the past fifty (50) years, and reconstructed buildings. Context, time, and original form are integral to historic preservation. However, it is important to recognize resources outside of the required characteristics for the history that they embody.

Moved buildings, structures, or objects

The retention of historical resources on site should be encouraged and the non-historic grouping of historic buildings into parks or districts would be discouraged. However, it is recognized that moving an historic building, structure, or object is sometimes necessary to prevent its destruction, and is appropriate in some instances. An historical resource should retain its historic features and compatibility in orientation, setting, and general environment.

Cultural resources achieving significance within the past fifty (50) years

In order to understand the historical importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than fifty (50) years old may be considered if it can be determined that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance.

Reconstructed Buildings

A reconstructed building less than fifty (50) years old may be eligible if it embodies traditional building methods and techniques that play an important role in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. An example of a reconstructed building is an American Indian sweat lodge.

2.1.2 Site

A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possessed historical, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing building, structure, or object. A site need not be marked by physical remains if it is the location of a prehistoric or historic event, and if no buildings, structures, or objects marked it at that time. Examples of such sites are trails, designed and traditional landscapes, battlefields (San Pasqual Battlefield), homestead sites, habitation sites (Village of Pamo), American Indian ceremonial areas (Gregory Mountain), petroglyphs, pictographs, and traditional cultural places.

2.1.3 Structure

The term "structure" is used to describe a construction made for a functional purpose rather than creating human shelter. Examples of structures include mines, flumes, roads, bridges, dams, and tunnels.

2.1.4 Object

The term "object" is used to describe those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed, as opposed to a building or structure. Although it may be moveable by nature or design, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment. Objects should be in a setting appropriate to their significant historic use, role, or character. Objects that are relocated to a museum are not eligible for listing in the Local Register. Examples of objects include fountains, monuments, maritime resources, sculptures, and boundary markers.

2.1.5 Landscapes and Traditional Cultural Properties

"Landscapes" vary in size from small gardens to national parks. In character, they range from designed to vernacular, rural to urban, and agricultural to industrial. A cultural landscape is a geographic area which, because of a unique and integral relationship between the natural and cultural environments, has been used by people; shaped or modified by human activity, occupation or invention; or is infused with significant value in the belief system of a culture or society. Estate gardens, cemeteries, farms, quarries, mills, nuclear test sites, suburbs, and abandoned settlements, and prehistoric complexes, all may be considered under the broad category of cultural landscapes. Landscapes provide a distinct sense of time and place. Traditional cultural landscapes (Traditional

Cultural Properties) can also consist of related archaeological and ethnographic features and places (see below for definition of a prehistoric district).

2.1.6 Prehistoric and Historic Districts

Districts are united geographic entities that contain a concentration of historic buildings, structures, objects, and/or sites united historically, culturally, or architecturally. Districts are defined by precise geographic boundaries; therefore, districts with unusual boundaries require a description of what lies immediately outside the area, in order to define the edge of the district and to explain the exclusion of adjoining areas. Camp Lockett in Campo is an example of a historic district. The Village of Pamo is an example of a prehistoric Indian rancheria that represents a traditional cultural landscape that could be a district, consisting of the places used and inhabited by a traditional culture. A traditional cultural landscape defined as a district could include a village site, related milling features, stone quarries and lithic tool process areas, ceremonial locations and landmarks, and temporary or seasonal camps. Together, these represent a traditional cultural landscape.

2.2 Criteria for the Determination of Resource Importance

A number of criteria are used in identifying significant historic/archaeological resources and are based upon the criteria for inclusion in the San Diego County Local Register. Significance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture.

The San Diego County Register was modeled after the California Register. As such, a cultural resource is determined significant if the resource is listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the San Diego County Register of Historical Resources. Any resource that is significant at the National or State level is by definition significant at the local level.

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

The following criteria must be considered when evaluating a resource's importance. The first four criteria were derived from the significance criteria found in the California Environmental Quality Act and the San Diego County Register of Historical Resources (Ordinance No.9493; San Diego County Administrative Code §396.7). The San Diego County Register is similar to both the National Register and California Register but is different in that significance is evaluated at the local level.

1. Resources associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California or San Diego County's history and cultural heritage. Examples include resources associated with the Battle of San Pasqual (Mexican-American War, 1846) or gold mining in the Julian area (1870s), or a Kumeyaay settlement in the Cuyamaca Valley. Each of these resources would be considered significant because it is associated with an event that has made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage.
2. Resources associated with the lives of persons important to our past, including the history of San Diego County or its communities. Resources that are associated with the life of George W. Marston (Benefactor/Merchant/Civic Leader), Kate Sessions (Horticulturalist), John D. Spreckels (Investor/Developer), Ellen Browning Scripps (Philanthropist), Ah Quin (Chinese Merchant/Labor Contractor), Manuel O. Medina (Pioneer of the Tuna Industry), Jose Manuel Polton (Hatam [Kumeyaay Captain of the Florida Canyon Village]), or Jose Pedro Panto (Kumeyaay Captain of the San Pasqual Pueblo) illustrates this criteria because this list identifies examples of individuals that are important to the history of San Diego County or its communities.
3. Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region (San Diego County), or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values. Resources representing the work of William Templeton Johnson (Architect – Balboa Park, Serra Museum), Irving Gill (Architect – Bishop's School), Lilian Rice (Rancho Santa Fe), or Hazel Waterman (Designer – Estudillo Adobe Restoration) would be considered significant because they represent the work of an important creative individual; or if a resource is identified as a Queen Anne, Mission Revival, Craftsman, Spanish Colonial, or Western Ranch Style structure, it would be significant because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type or period.
4. Resources that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Most archaeological resources contain information; however the amount of information varies from resource to resource. For example, a small lithic scatter will contain information, but it will be on a much more limited basis than that of a village or camp site. The information may be captured during initial recordation and testing of the site or may require a full data recovery program or additional treatment/mitigation. **Any site that yields information or has the potential to yield information is considered a significant site.** Most resources will be considered significant because they contain some information that contributes to our knowledge of history or prehistory. The criteria used to evaluate a single resource is the same criteria used to evaluate cumulative impacts to multiple resources outside the boundary of a project.
5. Although districts typically will fall into one of the above four categories, because they are not specifically identified, the following criterion is included which was obtained from the National Register:

Districts are significant resources if they are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition, but collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture. A traditional cultural landscape is an example of a prehistoric district because individual sites must be considered within the broader context of their association with one another.

6. Resource Protection Ordinance. Cultural resources must be evaluated for both the California Environmental Quality Act as outlined in criteria 1-4 above and the Resource Protection Ordinance pursuant to Article III of the ordinance. Under the Resource Protection Ordinance, cultural resources are considered "RPO" significant if they meet the definition of a RPO "Significant Prehistoric or Historic Site", as set forth in Section 3.1 above.
7. Human remains are considered "highly sensitive" by the County. As such, human remains require special consideration and treatment. Regulations require that if human remains are discovered, the County Coroner shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains. The following criterion was included pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (§15064.5) and California State Code (PRC5097.98 and HSC7050.5). As such, a resource shall be considered significant if it contains any human remains interred outside of a formal cemetery. Mitigation measures will be developed on a case by case basis by the County archaeologist and the archaeological consultant. In addition, it is of the utmost importance to tribes that human remains be avoided whenever feasible.
8. Integrity is the authenticity of a resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. The evaluation of integrity is somewhat of a subjective judgment, but it must always be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its historical associations or attributes and context. Resources must retain enough of their historical character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. An evaluation of integrity is an essential part of determining significance for historical resources such as building, structures, and districts.

Integrity is evaluated through the assessment of a cultural resource's attributes, and may include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is proposed for eligibility (structural, architectural, artistic, historic location, archaeological site, historic district). Alterations over time to a resource or historic changes in its use may themselves have historical, cultural, or architectural significance.

Attributes - Attributes are those distinctive features that characterize a resource. They should be evaluated and compared to other properties of its type, period, or method of construction.

Location - Location is the place where the property was constructed or the place where the historical event occurred. The actual location of an historical property, complemented by its setting, is particularly important in recapturing the sense of historical events and persons.

Design - Design is the combination of elements that create the historical form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. This includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. Design can also apply to districts and to the historical way in which the buildings, sites, or structures are related. Examples include spatial relationships between major features; visual rhythms in a streetscape or landscape plantings; the layout and materials of walkways and roads; and the relationship of other features, such as statues, water fountains, and archaeological sites.

Setting - Setting is the physical environment of an historical property. It refers to the historical character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its historical relationship to surrounding features and open space. The physical features that constitute the historical setting of an historical property can be either natural or manmade and include such elements as topographical features, vegetation, simple manmade paths or fences and the relationships between buildings and other features or open spaces.

Materials - Materials are the physical elements that were present during the development period and are still present or, if materials have been replaced, the replacement(s) must have been based on the original. The property must be an actual historical resource, not a recreation. For example, a Victorian style wood-frame dwelling that has been covered with reconstructed stucco has lost its integrity of materials. Conversely, an adobe wall that has been reconstructed with similar adobe mud, as opposed to adobe-simulate concrete, would retain its integrity of materials.

Workmanship - Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history. It is the evidence of the artisans' labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site. It may be expressed in vernacular methods of construction and plain finishes or in highly sophisticated configurations and ornamental detailing. Examples of workmanship in historic buildings include tooling, carving, painting, graining, turning, and joinery. Examples of workmanship in precontact contexts include pottery, stone tools, basketry, rock art, bedrock milling, and stone structures

To assess integrity one must:

- (1) Define essential physical features that must be present to a high degree for a property to represent its significance;

- (2) Determine whether the essential physical features are apparent enough to convey the property's significance; and
- (3) Compare the property with similar properties in the locally significant theme.

A property that is significant for its historical association should retain the essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or person(s). If the property is a site where there are no material cultural remains, such as a battlefield, the setting must be intact. If the historical building associated with the event, pattern, or person no longer exists, the property has lost its historical integrity.

A property important for illustrating a particular architectural style or construction technique must retain the physical features that constitute that style or technique. A property that has lost some historical materials or details can be considered if it retains the majority of the features that illustrate its style in terms of the massing, spatial relationships, proportion, pattern of windows and doors, texture of materials, and ornamentation. A property should not be considered if it retains some basic features conveying massing, but has lost the majority of the features that once characterized its style. Normally changes to a structure that are reversible will not affect integrity because they will be less than significant.

Properties being considered for the first five criteria above must not only retain the essential physical features, but the features must be visible enough to convey their significance and historical identity. This means that even if a property is physically intact, its integrity is questionable if its significant features are concealed under modern construction. Archaeological properties are the exception to this – by nature they may not require visible features to convey their significance.

Note: Unless a resource is determined to be “not significant” based on the above criteria, it will be considered a significant resource. If it is agreed to forego significance testing on cultural sites, the sites will be treated as significant resources and must be preserved through project design. In addition, a treatment plan must be prepared that will include preservation of cultural resources.

3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The goal of this study is to identify any cultural resources located within the project area so that the effects of the project could be assessed. To accomplish this goal, background information was examined and assessed, and a field survey was conducted to identify cultural remains. Based on the records search and historic map check, the project area could contain both historic and prehistoric cultural resources. Historic resources could include the remains of the structure that appears on early maps or associated features and artifacts. Prehistoric cultural resources could include bedrock milling associated with the sparse bedrock outcrops in the area, lithic reduction, or other evidence of Native American activity.

4.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

4.1 Methods

4.1.1 Survey Methods

The survey of the project area was conducted on May 1 and 5, 2008 by Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA. Ms. Cammie Mojado and Ms. Mindy Stoneburner served as Native American Monitors and assisted in the survey. The project area was largely abandoned avocado orchards with some native riparian vegetation along the drainage. The surface of the area was covered with dense grasses and herbs which limited visibility to approximately 5 percent. Grass cover was occasionally kicked aside to improve surface visibility. The project area was intensively surveyed using 10 to 15 meter (m) interval transects with the exception of a portion of the riparian habitat where vegetation was essentially impenetrable. Limited surface visibility served as a constraint to the survey.

Cultural resources identified during the survey were recorded on State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation forms and are included in Appendix D.

4.1.2 Curation

Photographs and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at Laguna Mountain until final curation arrangements can be made at the San Diego Archaeological Center or another appropriate regional repository. No artifacts were recovered from the survey no artifact curation is necessary at this time.

4.1.3 Native American Participation

Native American involvement in the project included conducting a Sacred Sites Check at the California Native American Heritage Commission (Appendix B). It also included contacting the San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Indians who provided Ms. Cammie Mojado and Mindy Stoneburner as Native American Monitors. Ms. Mojado and Ms. Stoneburner also participated in the field survey.

4.2 SURVEY RESULTS

The archaeological survey resulted in the location of four cultural resource sites within the project area (Figure 4). Sites GCR-S-1 and GCR-S-2 are both bedrock milling stations. GCR-S-1 is within a push pile of rocks and may originally have been more directly associated with GCR-S-2. Site GCR-S-3 is an abandoned house, garage, and foundation. GCR-S-4 is the location of a previous structure, an existing concrete slab foundation, and an abandoned and breached earthen dam. Each of these resources will be described in greater detail below.

Figure 4
Project Location and Associated Cultural Resources
(Confidential figure located in Appendix E)

GCR-S-1

Site GCR-S-1 is a single bedrock milling feature that appears to have been pushed into a pile of four boulders during the bushing and clearing of the area for an avocado grove. The feature is on a gentle east-facing slope approximately 20 m west of a small drainage and 30 m south of Winter Haven Road. The boulders show metal scrape marks and the bedrock milling feature is turned on its side with an avocado tree stump covering part of it. The feature is approximately 1 by 1 m in size and the presence of associated subsurface deposits is unlikely in that the feature may not have originally been in this location. The feature contains a single milling slick. No associated artifacts were present, although surface visibility was poor. The feature retains poor integrity although the milling is distinct. The feature appears to have been relocated and the area has been heavily modified by agricultural clearing and planting.

GCR-S-2

GCR-S-2 is another bedrock milling feature. It is located southwest of GCR-S-1, approximately 50 m west of a small drainage and 50 m south of Winter Haven Road. This feature is larger than GCR-S-1 and appears to be in its original location. It consists of a large oval boulder with several smaller adjacent boulders. The feature is approximately 3.5 m north/south by 2 m east/west. The feature ranges from 0 to 50 cm high. It is unclear if subsurface deposits are present. No associated artifacts were observed, although surface visibility was poor. The single feature contains 1 basin, 2 slicks, and a large connecting slick. Site integrity is poor due to the extensive brushing and clearing for the avocado grove. Several dead avocado trees cover the feature and metal marks are present on nearby rocks.

GCR-S-3

GCR-S-3 is an abandoned house, garage, and poured concrete foundation of what may have been an earlier garage. Three older vehicles are also present in the area. The site is located on the top of a knoll or ridge end south of Winter Haven Road. The structure appears to date from the mid-1940s to the 1950s. It is single-story and is located near the top of a ridge-line at the end of a palm-lined drive way. The vehicles include a tractor, a small cement mixing vehicle, and a truck that all appear to date to the 1950s. The structure and associated elements cover an area approximately 164 feet north/south by 130 feet east/west. The structure appears to have indoor plumbing and trash disposal does not appear to have occurred on site. The area is relatively undisturbed. The house appears to retain fair integrity, although the standing garage appears new or recently recovered.

GCR-S-4

Site GCR-S-4 is the location of a previous structure, an existing concrete slab that may represent a barn or storage building foundation, and an earthen dam that has been breached and is no longer functional. A structure appears on the 1948 edition of the Bonsall USGS 7.5' Quadrangle to the northwest of the earthen dam, but no surface evidence of this structure was located during the survey. The area has been partially graded for dirt roads and subsurface deposits or foundations seem

unlikely. The slab is approximately 50 feet by 20 feet in size and does not contain any marks or footings for walls. The earthen dam is approximately 100 feet long and appears to have blocked the seasonal drainage in the past. It appears on both the 1948 and 1968 editions of the Bonsall USGS 7.5' Quadrangle. The dam has now been breached and is no longer functional. A recent dirt road cuts around the northern end of the dam and it has been slightly impacted. Although there is nothing datable, the features are both consistent with the use of the age of GCR-S-3 and may date to the mid 1940s. The integrity of the area is fair.

5.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

5.1 Resource Importance

The archaeological survey resulted in the location of four cultural resource sites within the project area (GCR-S-1 to GCR-S-4) (See Figure 4). Sites GCR-S-1 and GCR-S-2 are both prehistoric bedrock milling stations. GCR-S-1 is within a push pile of rocks and may originally have been more directly associated with GCR-S-2. Site GCR-S-3 is an abandoned house, garage, and foundation. GCR-S-4 is the location of a concrete slab foundation and an abandoned and non-functional earthen dam. Photographs and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at Laguna Mountain until final curation arrangements can be made at the San Diego Archaeological Center or another appropriate regional repository.

Sites GCR-S-1 to GCR-S-4 have not been previously tested or evaluated for California Register or RPO eligibility. This sites may, under the new County Guidelines, qualify as significant under CEQA, but based on their surface content are unlikely to be RPO significant.

5.2 Impact Identification

Project plans are not yet available, but based on the density of development proposed for the area, the project is likely to result in both direct and indirect impacts to cultural resources (Figure 5 in Appendix E). Because the project does not include the development of areas with significant alluvial deposits that might conceal archaeological sites, a grading monitoring program is not recommended.

Figure 5

Project Resource and Proposed Impacts

(Confidential figure to be Provided based on the Grading Plan)

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS-MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

The goal of the project was to identify resources that may be impacted by the project. The archaeological survey resulted in the recordation of four sites (GCR-S-1 through GCR-S-4) within the project area.

6.1 Mitigable Impacts

Archaeological sites GCR-S-1 to GCR-S-4 may be both directly and indirectly impacted by the proposed project. If these resources can be incorporated into open space easements, then no impacts will occur and no additional work is required. If these sites cannot be avoided and incorporated into an open space easement, a testing and data recovery program is recommended to address proposed impacts to these resources. Sites GCR-S-1 to GCR-S-4 do not appear to be eligible for the County RPO, so impacts are considered to be mitigable. Based on the density of proposed development, a testing, evaluation, and data recovery program is recommended to mitigate direct and indirect impacts to these resources. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.

Because the project does not include the development of areas with significant alluvial deposits that might conceal archaeological sites, a grading monitoring program is not recommended. Due to surface visibility limitations, archaeological monitoring during initial brushing and grubbing is recommended to address further potential for cultural resources.

6.2 No Significant Adverse Effects

Because the project does not appear to include any RPO significant cultural resources, implementation of a testing and data recovery program for sites that cannot be avoided and incorporated into an open space easements should result in no significant adverse effects to cultural resources. Because the project does not include the development of areas with significant alluvial deposits that might conceal archaeological sites, a grading monitoring program is not recommended. Due to surface visibility limitations, archaeological monitoring during initial brushing and grubbing is recommended to address further potential for cultural resources. No significant adverse effect will result from project impacts if mitigation measures are carried out.

7.0 REFERENCES

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True, D. L., C. W. Meighan, and Harvey Crew

1974 Archaeological Investigations at Molpa, San Diego County, California. *University of California Publications in Anthropology Volume 11*. University of California Press. Berkeley.

White, Raymond C.

1963 Luiseño Social Organization. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* Vol. 48. University of California Press, Berkeley.

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1958 *Method and Theory in American Archaeology*. University of Chicago Press.

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8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

8.1 List of Preparers

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Andrew R. Pignolo, RPA, Primary Author
Stephanie Sandoval, Secondary Author

8.2 List of Persons and Organizations Contacted

San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Indians

Ms. Cammie Mojado and Ms. Mindy Stoneburner

Native American Heritage Commission

Larry Myers

South Coastal Information Center (SCIC)

Seth Mallios

Museum of Man

Garrett Knudsen

9.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Mitigation Measures	Design Considerations
Conduct a testing and data recovery program at sites GCR-S-1 through GCR-S-4 as necessary based on final project impacts and open space.	Incorporation of GCR-S-1 through GCR-S-4 into open space easements as possible to avoid both direct and indirect impacts.
Implement an archaeological and Native American monitoring and data recovery program to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered archaeological resources obscured by low surface visibility.	During brushing and grubbing an archaeological and Native American monitor should be present to ensure that any undiscovered archaeological resources are identified. If resources are identified, then data recovery excavation may be necessary if impacts cannot be avoided.

APPENDICES

- A. Resume of Principal Investigator**
- B. Native American Consultation**
- C. Records Search Confirmations and Site Locations (Confidential)**
- D. Site Forms (Confidential)**
- E. Confidential Figures (Confidential)**

APPENDIX A

RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Professional Affiliations

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA; formerly called SOPA), 1992-present
Society for American Archaeology
Society for California Archaeology
Pacific Coast Archaeology Society
Certified Archaeology Consultant, San Diego County
Certified Archaeology Consultant, Riverside County
Certified Archaeology Consultant, City of San Diego
Permitted for Bureau of Land Management lands in California

Qualifications

Mr. Andrew Pignuolo is RPA/SOPA certified (1992-present) and is a certified archaeology consultant for San Diego and Riverside Counties. Mr. Pignuolo has more than 27 years of experience as an archaeologist, and has conducted more than 600 projects throughout southern California and western Arizona. His archaeological investigations have been conducted for a wide variety of development and resource management projects including military installations, geothermal power projects, water resource facilities, transportation projects, commercial and residential developments, and projects involving Indian Reservation lands. He has conducted the complete range of technical studies including archaeological overviews, archaeological surveys, test excavations, historical research, evaluations of significance for National Register eligibility, data recovery programs, and monitoring projects.

Relevant Projects

Rancho San Vicente Project (*Turrini & Brink Planning Consultants*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Project Archaeologist, Principal Author, and Field Manager of a testing program at 24 archaeological sites located within an 850-acre planned development near Ramona, San Diego County, California. The project was conducted for compliance with County of San Diego guidelines and CEQA.

Los Coyotes Landfill Cultural Resources (*Bureau of Indian Affairs*) Project Archaeologist and Field Manager of a cultural resources survey for a landfill and related facilities on Los Coyotes Indian Reservation in San Diego County, California. The project involved a literature search and field survey to identify the presence and location of archaeological sites within the project boundary in compliance with NEPA.

Salt Creek Ranch Testing Program (*City of Chula Vista*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Project Archaeologist, Principal Author, and Field Manager of a large testing program which included 27 archaeological sites that were evaluated under CEQA and City of Chula Vista guidelines.

State Route 56 Transportation Alternatives Project (*City of San Diego*) Mr. Pigniolo was Senior Archaeologist, Principal Author, and Field Manager for a large testing and evaluation program at 13 sites in northern San Diego. Six of these were significant pursuant to CEQA and NHPA criteria providing a variety of important data on the Archaic period.

Imperial Project 2,500-Acre Survey and Evaluation (*Bureau of Land Management*) Mr. Pigniolo served as the Senior Archaeologist, Author, and Field Manager for an intensive archaeological inventory of more than 2,500 acres in eastern Imperial County, California for a proposed gold mine project. The project included the involvement of Native American representatives. More than 90 sites, including eight very large multicomponent sites, were identified and evaluated for National Register eligibility. A Traditional Cultural Property was identified and evaluated in the main portion of the project area.

Daley Rock Quarry Cultural Resources Survey and Test (*The Daley Corporation*) Project Archaeologist, Author, and Field Manager for the testing program and a series of associated surveys for a large prehistoric quarry (CA-SDi-10,027) located in southern San Diego County in compliance with County of San Diego guidelines and CEQA.

MCAS Tustin Relocation, MCAGCC Twentynine Palms 5,000-Acre Survey Project (*Commandant of the Marine Corps, COMCABWEST Base Realignment and Closure*) Mr. Pigniolo was Principal Investigator, Author, and Field Manager of a proposed base relocation project in San Bernardino County, California. The project included intensive inventory of an approximately 5,000 acre area and the recording of 137 archaeological sites and 207 isolated artifacts. The project was conducted under Section 106 of the national Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

Reconnaissance of Sky Oaks Ranch (*Systems Ecology/Biology, San Diego State University*) Mr. Pigniolo participated in archaeological survey of more than 1,500 acres in the eastern portion of San Diego County.

Olympic Training Center Boathouse Project (*City of Chula Vista*) Project Archaeologist for an archaeological survey and testing program at two prehistoric archaeological sites adjacent to Lower Otay Lake.

Otay Ranch 5,000-Acre Survey Project (*City of Chula Vista*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Project Archaeologist for a survey of approximately 5,000 acres in southern San Diego County in compliance with County of San Diego guidelines, CEQA, and guidelines of the City of Chula Vista.

Scripps Poway Parkway Alternatives Project (*City of Poway*) Mr. Pigniolo was Principal Investigator, Author, and Field Manager of a survey of approximately 1,400 acres in the City of Poway. The survey resulted in the identification of 69 archaeological and historical resources within the area of potential effect. The survey was conducted under guidelines for the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

160-Acre Eastlake Parcel of Otay Ranch (*City of Chula Vista/County of San Diego*) Project Archaeologist for an archaeological survey identifying three sites and ten isolates.

Monofill Land Exchange Project (*Magma Operating Company*) Mr. Pigniolo was Principal Investigator and Project Manager of an archaeological field survey of 1,280 acres to create a buffer zone around an existing landfill operation. The survey identified 92 prehistoric and historic sites and 42 isolated artifacts. The project was conducted in compliance with NEPA.

Otay Mesa OHV Park Survey (*County of San Diego*) Associate Archaeologist and Field Manager of a survey of the eastern portion of Otay Mesa in southern San Diego County pursuant to CEQA and County of San Diego guidelines.

Viejas Indian Reservation 1,200-Acre Survey (*Gold River Country*) Project Archaeologist for an archaeological survey of the entire Viejas Indian Reservation identifying more than 60 archaeological sites.

Campo Indian Reservation Cultural Resource Inventory (*U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service*) Mr. Pigniolo participated in an archaeological survey of approximately 12,000 acres. The survey included working closely with local Native Americans in the identification and recordation of a variety of prehistoric and historic cultural resources.

APPENDIX B

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-6390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_naho@pacbell.net



May 16, 2008

Mr. Andrew R. Pignolo, Principal Archaeologist
Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.
7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208
San Diego, CA 92111

Sent by FAX to: 858-505-9658
Number of Pages: 3

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File records search for the proposed Green Canyon Ranch Project, located in the Fallbrook Area, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Pignolo:

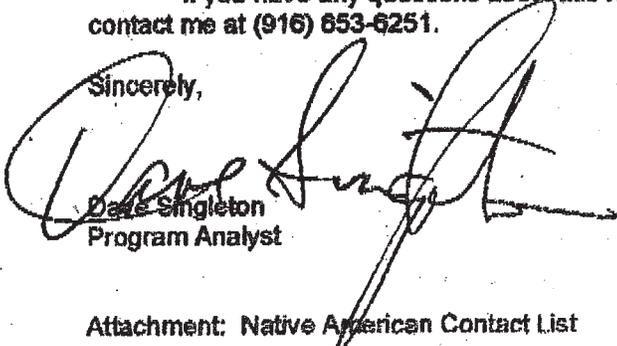
The Native American Heritage Commission was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area (APE). The SLF search did indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the names of the nearest tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. In particular, we recommend that you contact Clint Linton at (760) 803-6694 and the other persons on the attached list of Native American contacts may have knowledge as to whether or not the known cultural resources identified may be at-risk by the proposed project. The Commission makes no recommendation of a single individual or group over another. It is advisable to contact the person listed; if they cannot supply you with specific information about the impact on cultural resources, they may be able to refer you to another tribe or person knowledgeable of the cultural resources in or near the affected project area (APE).

Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude the existence of archeological resources. In fact, a Native American tribe may be the only source of information about a cultural resource. Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,


Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

**Native American Contacts
San Diego County
May 16, 2008**

Pauma & Yuima
Christobal C. Devers, Chairperson
 P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
 Pauma Valley , CA 92061
 paumareservation@aol.com
 (760) 742-1289
 (760) 742-3422 Fax

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Angela Veltrano, Rincon Culture Committee
 P.O. Box 68 Luiseno
 Valley Center , CA 92082
 council@rincontribe.org
 (760) 749-1051
 (760) 749-8901 Fax

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Henry Contreras, Most Likely Descendant
 1763 Chapulin Lane Luiseno
 Fallbrook , CA 92028
 (760) 728-6722 - Home
 (760) 908-7625 - Cell

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Russell Romo, Chairman
 12064 Old Pomerado Road Luiseno
 Poway , CA 92064
 (858) 748-1586

Pauma Valley Band of Luiseño Indians
Bennae Calac, Chair - Repatriation Committee
 P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
 Pauma Valley , CA 92061
 bennaecalac@aol.com
 (760) 617-2872
 (760) 742-3422 - FAX

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Mojado, Co-Chair
 1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
 Vista , CA 92081
 cjmojado@slmissionindians.org
 (760) 724-8505

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Mark Mojado, Cultural Resources
 1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
 Vista , CA 92081 Cupeno
 (760) 724-8505
 (760) 586-4858 (cell)

Cupa Cultural Center (Pala Band)
Shasta Gaughen, Assistant Director
 35008 Pala-Temecula Rd. PMB Box 445 Luiseno
 Pala , CA 92059
 cupa@palatribe.com
 (760) 742-1590
 (760) 742-4543 - FAX

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Green Canyon Ranch Project located in the Fallbrook Area of northern San Diego County for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

**Native American Contacts
San Diego County
May 16, 2008**

La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
ATTN: Rob Roy, Environmental Director
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA 92061
lajolla-sherry@aol.com and
(760) 742-3790
(760) 742-1704 Fax

Mel Vernon
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
1044 North Ivy Street Luiseno
Escondido, CA 92026
melvern@aol.com
(760) 746-8692
(760) 703-1514 - cell

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 only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Green Canyon Ranch Project located in the Fallbrook Area of northern San Diego County for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

APPENDIX C
RECORDS SEARCH CONFIRMATIONS
AND
SITE LOCATIONS

(With Confidential Figures)

APPENDIX D

SITE FORMS

(With Confidential Appendices)

APPENDIX E
CONFIDENTIAL FIGURES
(With Confidential Appendices)

