HELIX
Environmental Planning

Rancho Sierra Project

Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Update

November 2017

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CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY AND EVALUATION UPDATE: RANCHO SIERRA ALPINE, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA RECORD ID PDS2015-TM-5601 ENVIRONMENTAL LOG NO. PDS2015-ER-15-14-004

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HELIX Project No. BSB-01

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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Report Date:	November 2017
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Update: Rancho Sierra, Alpine, San Diego County, California. Record ID PDS2015-TM-5601 Environmental Log No. PDS2015-ER-15-14-004
Type of Study:	Archaeological survey and testing/evaluation update
New Sites:	None
Updated Sites:	CA-SDI-13242
USGS Quadrangles:	Alpine (7.5' series)
Acreage:	11.5 acres
Keywords:	Positive archaeological survey; County of San Diego, Alpine; bedrock milling, debitage; not CEQA significant, not RPO significant; Township 15 South, Range 2 East, Section 34; CA-SDI-13242

LIST OF ACRONYMS

APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BMF	Bedrock Milling Feature
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
STP	Shovel Test Pit
USGS	US Geological Survey

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES

(Bound Separately – Not for Public Review)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Rancho Sierra project site (TM 5601) is located in the Alpine community in eastern San Diego County. The property is south of Interstate 8, east of Tavern Road. South Grade Road forms the eastern project boundary. The parcel is within Township 15 South, Range 2 East, Section 34, on the US Geological Survey 7.5-minute Alpine quadrangle.

The applicant proposes a residential development on the 11.5-acre property. The project would include 10 single-family residential lots and associated access.

The Rancho Sierra project area has been surveyed for archaeological resources in the past, and testing was conducted at site CA-SDI-13242 to establish site boundaries (Wade et al. 1999) and to evaluate site significance (Robbins-Wade and Sivba 2008). Due to changes in the project, including a reduced project boundary, and the age of the last study, County staff has required that the study be updated.

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was contracted to update the 2008 Affinis report for the project, including: conducting a records search update at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), contacting the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts, contacting the local Native American community as identified by the NAHC, conducting a field check of the previously recorded cultural resources within the project area, including a Kumeyaay Native American monitor during the field check, submitting an updated site record to SCIC, and preparing an updated cultural resources report to reflect the new project description and the updated information obtained. As a result of the January 2017 field visit to update the previous study, three previously unidentified bedrock milling features were noted, and the site boundary was extended. A testing program was required by County staff and implemented by HELIX, in order to assess the newly identified portion of site CA-SDI-13242.

One archaeological resource has been identified within the project area. CA-SDI-13242 is a large, low-density artifact scatter with bedrock milling features, a rock shelter, and a historic trash scatter, located on both sides of South Grade Road. The site, first documented adjacent to the project area, now extends into the current project area. Heritage Resources conducted a limited testing program at the portion of the site within the Rancho Sierra property in order to determine the site boundaries (Wade et al. 1999). Of the eight shovel test pits (STPs) excavated, subsurface material was found in only two of them. In 2008, Affinis excavated one test unit in the area where subsurface cultural was found by Heritage Resources (Robbins-Wade and Sivba 2008). Surface artifacts were also collected, and three bedrock milling features were documented. During the current study, conducted in January and June 2017, the portion of CA-SDI-13242 within the project property was surveyed, the three previously recorded bedrock milling features were found, and three additional bedrock milling features were identified and mapped. Two of the three newly recorded features are located outside the previously recorded site boundary. GPS points were taken on all six features within the project property, and the three newly identified features were recorded; the mapped site boundary was expanded to include these features. No artifacts were observed during the January 2017 field check; ground visibility was noted as extremely poor.

A testing program was conducted by HELIX in June 2017 to assess the extended site boundary and evaluate the significance of the newly identified portion of the resource. The additional milling

features were documented, a series of six STPs were excavated, and five flakes on the surface were mapped and collected. No cultural material was recovered in any of the STPs.

CA-SDI-13242 consists of bedrock milling features and a low-density artifact scatter on both sides of South Grade Road. The portion of the site within the Rancho Sierra project area does not meet the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, it is not a significant resource under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) nor is it significant under the County's Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). Because the site does contain information, it is significant under County guidelines. However, the research potential of the portion of the site within the project area has been fulfilled by documentation in the form of the previous reports and site records, an updated site record filed at the South Coastal Information Center, and this report. Therefore, the project is expected to have no significant impacts to archaeological resources. It is important to note that the rock shelter on the east side of South Grade Road remains a significant resource under both CEQA and County guidelines. That rock shelter is outside the current project area and will not be impacted by the proposed project.

No significant impacts to cultural resources have been identified for the proposed Rancho Sierra project (TM 5601). However, due to the lack of ground visibility during the 2017 fieldwork and the potential for encountering cultural features in a subsurface context, an archaeological monitoring program will be required. The monitoring program is described in detail in Section 5.0 Management Considerations – Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The Rancho Sierra project site (TM 5601) is located in the Alpine community in eastern San Diego County (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The property is south of Interstate 8, east of Tavern Road (Figures 2 and 3, *Project Vicinity Map [USGS Topography]* and *Project Vicinity Map [Aerial Photograph]*, respectively). On a smaller scale, the project area is south of Eltinge Drive and north of Boulder Oaks Lane. South Grade Road forms the eastern project boundary. The parcel is within Township 15 South, Range 2 East, Section 34, on the US Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Alpine quadrangle (Figure 2).

The applicant proposes a residential development on the 11.5-acre property. The project would include 10 single-family residential lots (0.5-acre and 1-acre minimum lot size). The project also includes the extension of the private road, Rancho Sierra, to the northwestern end of the property. Earthwork would consist of cut and fill of 7,470 cubic yards of material. The proposed site plan is illustrated in Figure 4, *Project Plan*.

The cultural resources study update consists of a records and literature review from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU), a Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), Native American outreach, an archaeological field check, and an archaeological testing program, including documentation of bedrock milling features. HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) Director of Cultural Resources, Mary Robbins-Wade, served as the project manager/principal investigator; other personnel are listed in Chapter 7.0, List of Preparers and Persons and Organizations Contacted. Red Tail Monitoring and Research provided a Native American (Kumeyaay) monitor for the fieldwork.

1.2 Existing Conditions

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

Natural Environment

The project area is in the foothills of San Diego County, where the climate is characterized as Mediterranean hot summer. Average annual temperatures range from a January low of about 38° Fahrenheit (F) to a July high of about 90° F, and annual rainfall averages around 18 inches (Griner and Pryde 1976: Table 3.1). Viejas Creek is located about ½ mile to the east (Figure 2). The Sweetwater River is located just over 2 miles to the south, and the San Diego River is less than 5 miles to the northwest.

Geologically, the project is underlain by Mesozoic granitic rocks; a small area of Eocene non-marine sedimentary rock (e.g., Poway conglomerate), surrounded by Mesozoic basic intrusive rock (gabbro and diorite) is mapped just to the south (Strand 1962). The soil mapped for the project site is Fallbrook sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes, eroded (Bowman 1973). Fallbrook series soils generally support annual grasses, oak or broadleaf chaparral, and intermittent areas of chamise (Bowman 1973). The native plant resources supported by these habitats would have been used by

Native American populations for clothing, food, tools, and decorative and ceremonial purposes (Bean and Shipek 1978; Hedges and Beresford 1986). Animal species found in these habitats would have provided food sources as well.

Cultural Environment

General Culture History

Several summaries discuss the prehistory of San Diego County and provide a background for understanding the archaeology of the general area surrounding the project. Moratto's (1984) review of the archaeology of California contains important discussions of Southern California, including the San Diego area, as does a relatively recent book by Neusius and Gross (2007). Bull (1983, 1987), Carrico (1987), Gallegos (1987), and Warren (1985, 1987) provide summaries of archaeological work and interpretations, and another paper (Arnold et al. 2004) discusses advances since 1984. The following is a brief discussion of the culture history of the San Diego region.

Carter (1957, 1978, 1980), Minshall (1976) and others (e.g., Childers 1974; Davis 1968, 1973) have long argued for the presence of Pleistocene humans in California, including the San Diego area. The sites identified as "early man" are all controversial. Carter and Minshall are best known for their discoveries at Texas Street and Buchanan Canyon. The material from these sites is generally considered nonartifactual, and the investigative methodology is often questioned (Moratto 1984).

The earliest accepted archaeological manifestation of Native Americans in the San Diego area is the San Dieguito complex, dating to approximately 10,000 years ago (Warren 1967). The San Dieguito complex was originally defined by Rogers (1939), and Warren published a clear synthesis of the complex in 1967. The material culture of the San Dieguito complex consists primarily of scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, large blades, and large projectile points. Rogers considered crescentic stones to be characteristic of the San Dieguito complex as well. Tools and debitage made of fine-grained green metavolcanic material, locally known as felsite, were found at many sites that Rogers identified as San Dieguito. Often these artifacts were heavily patinated. Felsite tools, especially patinated felsite, came to be seen as an indicator of the San Dieguito complex. Many archaeologists have felt that the San Dieguito culture lacked milling technology and saw this as an important difference between the San Dieguito and La Jolla complexes. Sleeping circles, trail shrines, and rock alignments have also been associated with early San Dieguito sites. The San Dieguito complex is chronologically equivalent to other Paleoindian complexes across North America, and sites are sometimes called "Paleoindian" rather than "San Dieguito." San Dieguito material underlies La Jolla complex strata at the C.W. Harris site in San Dieguito Valley (Warren, ed. 1966).

The traditional view of San Diego prehistory has the San Dieguito complex followed by the La Jolla complex at least 7,000 years ago, possibly as long as 9,000 years ago (Rogers 1966). The La Jolla complex is part of the Encinitas tradition and equates with Wallace's (1955) Millingstone Horizon, also known as Early Archaic or Milling Archaic. The Encinitas tradition is generally "recognized by millingstone assemblages in shell middens, often near sloughs and lagoons" (Moratto 1984:147). "Crude" cobble tools, especially choppers and scrapers, characterize the

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Regional Location

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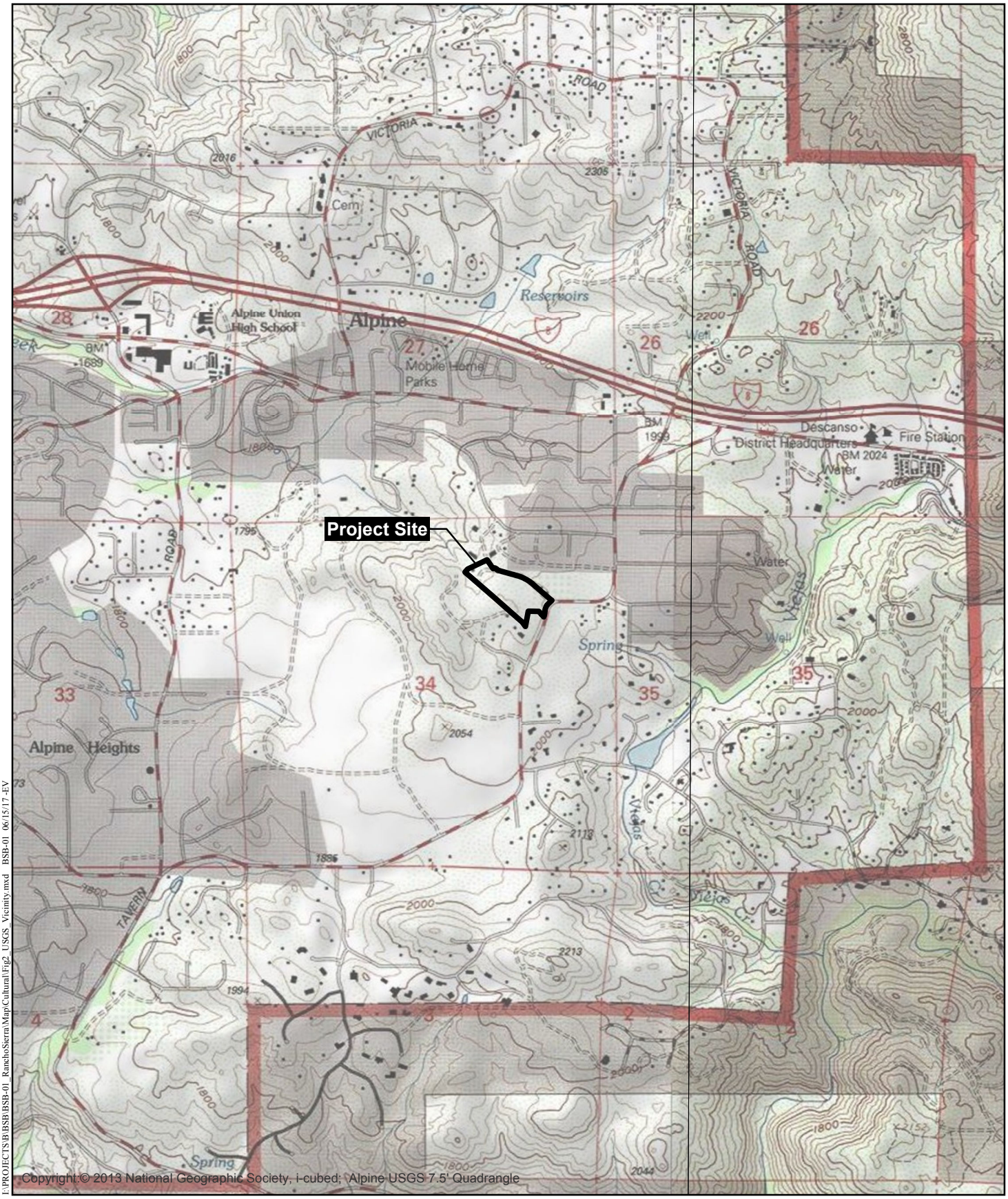
N 0 8 Miles

Figure 1



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Project Vicinity Map (USGS Topography)

RANCHO SIERRA

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N 0 2,000 Feet

Figure 2

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Project Vicinity Map (Aerial Photograph)

RANCHO SIERRA

HELIX Environmental Planning

N

0 1,000 Feet

Figure 3

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Project Plan

RANCHO SIERRA

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N

0 200 Feet

Figure 4

La Jolla complex (Moriarty 1966). Basin metates, manos, discoidals, a small number of Pinto series and Elko series points, and flexed burials are also characteristic.

Warren et al. (1961) proposed that the La Jolla complex developed with the arrival of a desert people on the coast who quickly adapted to their new environment. Moriarty (1966) and Kaldenberg (1976) have suggested an in-situ development of the La Jolla people from the San Dieguito. Moriarty has since proposed a Pleistocene migration of an ancestral stage of the La Jolla people to the San Diego coast. He suggested this Pre-La Jolla complex is represented at Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, and the Brown site (Moriarty 1987).

Since the 1980s, archaeologists in the region have begun to question the traditional definition of San Dieguito people simply as makers of finely crafted felsite projectile points, domed scrapers, and discoidal cores, who lacked milling technology. The traditional defining criteria for La Jolla sites (manos, metates, "crude" cobble tools, and reliance on lagoonal resources) have also been questioned (Bull 1987; Cárdenas and Robbins-Wade 1985; Robbins-Wade 1986). There is speculation that differences between artifact assemblages of "San Dieguito" and "La Jolla" sites reflect functional differences rather than temporal or cultural variability (Bull 1987; Gallegos 1987). Gallegos (1987) has proposed that the San Dieguito, La Jolla, and Pauma complexes are manifestations of the same culture, with differing site types "explained by site location, resources exploited, influence, innovation and adaptation to a rich coastal region over a long period of time" (Gallegos 1987:30). The classic "La Jolla" assemblage is one adapted to life on the coast and appears to continue through time (Robbins-Wade 1986; Winterrowd and Cárdenas 1987). Inland sites adapted to hunting contain a different tool kit, regardless of temporal period (Cárdenas and Van Wormer 1984).

Some archaeologists in San Diego, however, do not subscribe to the Early Prehistoric/Late Prehistoric chronology (see Cook 1985; Gross and Hildebrand 1998; Gross and Robbins-Wade 1989; Shackley 1988; Warren 1998). They feel that an apparent overlap among assemblages identified as "La Jolla," "Pauma," or "San Dieguito" does not preclude the existence of an Early Milling period culture in the San Diego region, separate from an earlier culture. One perceived problem is that many site reports in the San Diego region present conclusions based on interpretations of stratigraphic profiles from sites at which stratigraphy cannot validly be used to address chronology or changes through time. Archaeology emphasizes stratigraphy as a tool, but many of the sites known in the San Diego region are not in depositional situations. In contexts where natural sources of sediment or anthropogenic sources of debris to bury archaeological materials are lacking, other factors must be responsible for the subsurface occurrence of cultural materials. The subsurface deposits at numerous sites are the result of such agencies as rodent burrowing and insect activity. Various studies have emphasized the importance of bioturbative factors in producing the stratigraphic profiles observed at archaeological sites (see Gross 1992). Different classes of artifacts move through the soil in different ways (Bocek 1986; Erlandson 1984; Johnson 1989), creating vertical patterning (Johnson 1989) that is not culturally relevant. Many sites that have been used to help define the culture sequence of the San Diego region are the result of just such nondepositional stratigraphy.

The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion of San Diego County and the San Luis Rey complex in the northern portion of the county. The Cuyamaca complex is the archaeological manifestation of the Yuman forebears of the Kumeyaay

people. The San Luis Rey complex represents the Shoshonean predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño. The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the Native people associated with that mission, while the Kumeyaay people are also known as Ipai, Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcala). Agua Hedionda Creek is often described as the division between the territories of the Luiseño and the Kumeyaay people (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963), although various researchers use slightly different ethnographic territory boundaries. Traditional stories and songs of the Native people also describe the extent of traditional use areas.

Elements of the Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes include small, pressure-flaked projectile points (e.g., Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched series); milling implements, including mortars and pestles; *Olivella* shell beads; ceramic vessels; and pictographs (True 1970; True et al. 1974). Of these elements, mortars and pestles, ceramics, and pictographs are not associated with earlier sites. True noted a greater number of quartz projectile points at San Luis Rey sites than at Cuyamaca complex sites, which he interpreted as a cultural preference for quartz (True 1966). He considered ceramics to be a late development among the Luiseño, probably learned from the Diegueño.

While Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo visited San Diego briefly in 1542, the beginning of the historic period in the San Diego area is generally given as 1769. It was that year that the Royal Presidio of San Diego was founded on a hill overlooking Mission Valley. The Mission San Diego de Alcala was constructed in its current location five years later. The Spanish Colonial period lasted until 1821 and was characterized by religious and military institutions bringing Spanish culture to the area and attempting to convert the Native American population to Christianity. Mission San Diego was the first mission founded in Southern California. Mission San Luis Rey, in Oceanside, was founded in 1798. *Asistencias* (chapels) were established at Pala (1816) and Santa Ysabel (1818).

The Mexican period lasted from 1821, when Mexico gained independence from Spain, to 1848, when Mexico ceded California to the United States under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo at the end of the Mexican-American War. Following secularization of the missions in 1834, mission lands were given as large land grants to Mexican citizens as rewards for service to the Mexican government. The society made a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. The Pueblo of San Diego was established during the period, and transportation routes were expanded. Cattle ranching prevailed over agricultural activities.

The American period began in 1848, when California was ceded to the United States. The territory became a state in 1850. Terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo brought about the creation of the Lands Commission in response to the Homestead Act of 1851, which was adopted as a means of validating and settling land ownership claims throughout the state. Few of the large Mexican ranchos remained intact, due to legal costs and the difficulty of producing sufficient evidence to prove title claims. Much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became available for settlement by immigrants to California. The influx of people to California and to the San Diego region resulted from several factors, including the discovery of gold in the state, the end of the Civil War, the availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act, and later, the importance of San Diego County as an agricultural area supported by roads, irrigation systems, and connecting railways. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, rural areas of

San Diego County developed small agricultural communities centered on one-room schoolhouses. Such rural farming communities consisted of individuals and families tied together through geographical boundaries, a common schoolhouse, and a church. Farmers living in small rural communities were instrumental in the development of San Diego County. They fed the growing urban population and provided business for local markets. Rural farm school districts represented the most common type of community in the county from 1870 to 1930. The growth and decline of towns occurred in response to boom and bust cycles in the 1880s.

Native American Perspective

In addition to the point of view discussed above, it is recognized that other perspectives exist to explain the presence of Native Americans in the region. The Native American perspective is that they have been here from the beginning, as described by their creation stories. Similarly, they do not necessarily agree with the distinction that is made between different archaeological cultures or periods, such as "La Jolla" and "San Dieguito." They instead believe that there is a continuum of ancestry from the first people to the present Native American populations of San Diego.

Project Vicinity

Alpine was similar to other rural communities throughout the county; it began as a farming community of "about 400 individuals tied together through geographical boundaries, a common schoolhouse, and a church" (Wade et al. 1999:11). "By 1888 Alpine was recognized as an established community with its own school, church, post office, and blacksmith shop" (Wade et al. 1999:13). The community had two stores and a town hall. Sunday school and church services were held in the schoolhouse.

The project area was part of a larger property once owned by the famous performer Julian Eltinge, whose given name was Bill Dalton. Eltinge was a renowned female impersonator who was celebrated for decades. He purchased the 160-acre ranch in 1923, imagining it as "a resort for his friends from the stage and screen" (Wade et al. 1999:34). Eltinge later purchased additional surrounding acreage and renamed the property Sierra Vista Resort Hotel. He developed the resort while living in a house on an adjacent property. A detailed history of Julian Eltinge, his career, and the history of his Sierra Vista Resort can be found in the 1999 Heritage Resources report that included the current project area (Wade et al. 1999).

1.2.2 Records Search Results

A records search update for the project area and a 1-mile radius was obtained from the SCIC at SDSU on January 18, 2017 by HELIX senior archaeologist Stacie Wilson. Records search maps are included in Confidential Appendix A. As summarized in Table 1, *Cultural Resources within 1-mile Radius*, 77 cultural resources have been recorded with SCIC within a 1-mile radius of the Rancho Sierra project. In addition, in-house records from the San Diego Museum of Man show five additional sites within the search radius. The majority of these resources are bedrock milling features, many with associated artifact scatters, including lithics and ceramics. Artifact scatters and isolates without accompanying features were also noted. Historic resources include residences, structures such as rock walls and water irrigation elements, roadways, and tree stands. One of the

previously recorded sites (CA-SDI-13242) is partially within the project area, and several other resources are associated with the Eltinge site adjacent to the project property.

Table 1
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN 1-MILE RADIUS

Site Number (CA-SDI-#)	Site Number (P-37-#)	Site Description	Site Recorder
145	000145	No data available.	Treganza, n.d.
819	000819	Bedrock milling features and associated lithic scatter.	Schneider and Wade, 2002
4290	004290	Bedrock milling features.	Berryman, 1975
4656/H	004656	Bedrock milling features and midden deposit with flakes and pottery, as well as historic debris.	Elmore, 1974; Gross et al., 1993
4798	004798	Habitation site consisting of rock cairns and a ground stone and flaked stone artifact scatter.	Williams, 2009
5160	005160	Large lithic scatter, possible lithic workshop.	May, 1977
5199	005199	Bedrock milling features and midden deposit with flakes and pottery.	Cooley and Patterson, 2006
5200	005200	Diffuse flake scatter.	Cook, 1977; Robbins-Wade et al. 2008
5596	005596	Bedrock milling features and midden deposit with pottery, flakes, and burned bone.	Chace, 1977
5597	005597	Isolated bedrock milling feature.	Chace, 1977
5599	005599	Diffuse scatter of flakes.	Chace, 1977
5600	005600	Village site with bedrock milling features, and associated lithics.	True, 1981
5840	005840	Bedrock milling features and midden deposit with flakes, tools, cairns, and rock walls.	May, 1978
5876	005876	Bedrock milling features with flakes, tools, and a piece of pottery.	Rhodes, 1978
5953	005953	Bedrock milling features and midden flakes, tools, and ceramics.	Carrico, 1982
6714	006714	Numerous flakes, a core, a possible biface, and a pestle fragment.	Quillen and Briggs, 1979
7226	007226	Bedrock milling features.	Soule, 1979
8392	008392	Single bedrock milling feature with midden deposit, flakes, and several grinding implements.	Apple, 1980
8722	008722	Bedrock milling features and possible rock shelter.	Cooley and Patterson, 2008

Table 2 (cont.)
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN 1-MILE RADIUS

Site Number (CA-SDI-#)	Site Number (P-37-#)	Site Description	Site Recorder
8775/H	008775	Bedrock milling features, flakes, and potsherds. Historic adobe and rock house.	Hawkins, 1981
9710	009710	Bedrock milling features.	Noah and Fink, 1983
10741	010741	Bedrock milling features with no artifacts.	Smith, 1979
10742	010742	Single milling feature, flakes, scraper, mano fragment, possible rock enclosure.	Smith, 1979
10743	010743	Bedrock milling features, flakes, cores, and mano fragments.	Smith, 1979
11149	011149	Bedrock milling feature.	Berryman, 1989
11209	011209	Lithic scatter.	Roth, 1989
12161H	012161	Light scatter of World War I era trash.	Smith, 1991
12162	012162	Light scatter of lithics.	Smith, 1991
12163	012163	Light scatter of lithics.	Smith, 1991
12164	012164	Light scatter of cultural material, including a mano and a pottery sherd.	Cooley and Patterson, 2008
12165	012165	Isolated bedrock mortar in drainage. No artifacts.	Smith, 1991
12166H	012166	Earthen pad supported by rock wall, with glass, metal, and iron industrial implements.	Smith, 1991
12230	012230	Bedrock milling features, flakes, and pottery.	Roth, 1991
12231	012231	Bedrock milling features and midden, flakes, and pottery.	Roth, 1991
12232	012232	Bedrock milling features and midden, flakes, two ceramic pipe fragments, and pottery.	Roth, 1991
12233	012233	Bedrock milling features.	Roth, 1991
12234	012234	Bedrock milling features and midden, projectile point, flakes, and pottery.	Roth, 1991
12235H	012235	Rock alignment/ corral possibly dating to late 1880s.	Roth, 1991
12236H	012236	Historic house complex.	Roth, 1991
12237H	012237	Historic house complex.	Roth, 1991
12238H	012238	Historic water feature.	Roth, 1991
12239	012239	Isolated bedrock milling feature.	Roth, 1991
12240	012240	Isolated bedrock milling slick.	Roth, 1991
12255	012255	Historic residential and utility buildings from 1930s with possibility of historic resources dating from the 1890s.	RECON, 1991

Table 2 (cont.)
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN 1-MILE RADIUS

Site Number (CA-SDI-#)	Site Number (P-37-#)	Site Description	Site Recorder
13242	013242	Large, low-density artifact scatter with bedrock milling features, a rock shelter, and a historic trash scatter.	Gross et al., 1993; Robbins-Wade et al., 2000
13243	013243	Sparse lithic scatter.	Gross et al., 1993
13244	013244	Bedrock milling features with one flake observed.	Gross et al., 1993
13245H	013245	Light scatter of bottles, metal, and ceramics.	Gross et al., 1993
13246	013246	Historic homestead site.	Gross et al., 1993
14537	015951	Possible rock ring.	Smith, 1997
17194	025839	Bedrock milling features and one associated hammer stone.	Cooley and Patterson, 2008
17195	025840	Bedrock milling features and moderate artifact scatter.	Cooley and Patterson, 2008
17196	025841	Bedrock milling feature.	Cooley and Patterson, 2008
17197	025842	Bedrock milling feature with flakes, ground stone, and pottery.	Cooley and Patterson, 2008
17304	026075	Bedrock milling features and historic containment wall.	Bever and Chmiel, 2010
18284	028099	Bedrock milling features with midden, flakes, and pottery.	Hector and Sampson, 2006; James, 2016
18285	028100	Bedrock milling features with midden and flakes.	Hector and Sampson, 2006
18286	028101	Bedrock milling feature.	Hector and Sampson, 2006
18287	028102	Bedrock milling feature.	Hector and Sampson, 2006
18288	028103	Bedrock milling feature.	Hector and Sampson, 2006
18923	029602	Bedrock milling feature.	Pigniolo, 2008
19258	030231	Small lithic scatter consisting of four pieces of debitage.	Piek, 2008
19331	030426	Bedrock milling feature.	Bever and Chmiel, 2010
19332	030429	Bedrock milling feature.	Cooley, 2009
19333	030430	Bedrock milling feature.	Cooley, 2009
--	017298	Historic Julian Eltinge bathhouse and swimming pool.	Van Wormer, 1999
--	017299	Historic cottage.	Van Wormer, 1999
--	017300	Historic garage and carport.	Van Wormer, 1999
--	017301	Historic stable.	Van Wormer, 1999
--	017302	Historic Julian Eltinge house complex.	Van Wormer, 1999
--	027106	Isolated core tool.	Pigniolo et al., 2004
--	029587	Historic stand of eucalyptus trees.	Collett, 2008

Table 2 (cont.) CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN 1-MILE RADIUS			
Site Number (CA-SDI-#)	**Site Number (P-37-#)**	**Site Description**	**Site Recorder**
--	029595	Historic mortared stone will with an iron gate dating to the mid-20th century.	Collett, 2008
--	030427	Historic structure from 1928-1939.	Van Wormer, 2009
--	030428	Historic stage route stop with large oak tree.	Cooley and Patterson, 2008
--	030925	Historic district consisting of two roadbeds and 31 fieldstone masonry features.	Van Wormer, 2009
SDM-W-906	--	Bedrock milling feature.	Fink, 1975
SDM-W-907	--	Bedrock milling feature.	Fink, 1975
SDM-W-911	--	Bedrock milling feature.	Fink, 1975
SDM-W-236	--	Multicomponent site consisting of bedrock milling features, a lithic scatter, and a historic trash scatter.	James et al., 1991
SDM-W-2698	--	No detailed data available; site consists of at least one mano.	Hedges, 1980

Previous Studies

Forty-two previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within a 1-mile radius of the project area, several of which cover the current project site or portions of it (Table 2, *Previous Studies within 1-mile Radius*). These studies include archaeological surveys, testing/evaluations programs, cultural resource management plans, construction monitoring, and Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs). In some cases, more than one study has been prepared for the same property. Sometimes this reflects different phases of study (e.g., separate reports for survey, testing, and data recovery); sometimes it is the result of different projects proposed for the same property at varying times. Previous studies that addressed the current project area include surveys and testing projects for the Gustafson Estates property (Robbins-Wade and Sivba 2008) and the proposed Alpine Estates subdivision (Wade et al. 1999), as well as a historic resources inventory for Sweetwater Valley (Carrico 1990). The results of past studies as they pertain to the cultural resources within the current project area are addressed in the Results section.

Table 2 PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN 1-MILE RADIUS		
Report Name	**Author, year**	**Report Type**
Archaeological Investigations at Palo Verde Ranch, Units 1 and 2, Alpine California	Carrico and Rhodes, 1978	Evaluation
Phase I Archaeological Investigation for Palo Verde Ranch Developments Units 2 Through 10	Phillips, 1982	Excavation
Alpine Villas Archaeological Survey TM 3857, EAD Log # 78-14-252 Alpine, California	Smith, 1978	Survey

Table 2 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN 1-MILE RADIUS

Report Name	Author, year	Report Type
Cultural Resource Testing of SDI-6714 A Prehistoric Site in Alpine County of San Diego, California	Whitehouse and Wade, 1990	Testing
An Archaeological Survey of Victoria Meadows, (Alpine), San Diego County	Chace, 1977	Survey
Alpine Ranch Subdivision TM #3796, EAD Log #77-14-280 Alpine, California	Advance Planning & Research Associates, 1978	Environmental Impact Report
Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Lynn Property Subacres 253A & 253B, GPA 89-03	Lettieri-McIntyre & Associates, 1989	Environmental Impact Report
Draft Environmental Impact Report Victoria Meadows, Alpine, County of San Diego	Multi-Systems Associates, Inc., 1978	Environmental Impact Report
An Archaeological Survey of the Georgian Lot Split Project	Smith, 1991	Survey
An Archaeological Survey of the Victoria Ranch Estates Split	Smith, 1991	Survey
An Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Evaluation at the Nicholas Subdivision Project	Smith, 1991	Survey
An Archaeological Survey of the Haven Townhomes Project	Smith, 1991	Survey
An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Alpine Ranch Subdivision	Cook, 1977	Evaluation, Field study
Alpine School District Middle School – Cultural Resources Constraints Assessment	Schaefer, 1998	Field study
Environmental Impact Report for the Proposed Stagecoach Ranch Specific Plan SP 91-002, TM 4974 LOG No. 91-14-13	McIntyre, 1993	Environmental Impact Report
An Archaeological Survey of the Boulder Oaks Project, Alpine, County of San Diego	Smith, 1997	Survey
An Archaeological Evaluation of SDI-14.537 for the Albertsons Alpine Project, Alpine, California	Buysse and Smith, 1999	Evaluation
Negative Survey Report for Big Sky Offices; STP01-067; LOG NO. 01-14-068; APN 403-310-23	Beddow, 2001	Survey
Historic Resources Inventory Sweetwater Valley	Carrico, 1990	Inventory
Cultural Resources Inventory for the Eltinge Drive Lot Split, Alpine, San Diego County	Robbins-Wade, 1990	Inventory
Alpine Estates Subdivision – An Inventory and Evaluation of Prehistoric and Historic Resources, Alpine, California	Wade et al., 1999	Survey and testing
Cultural Resources Inventory for the Gonya Property, Permit L1400, Alpine, San Diego County, California	Robbins-Wade, 2000	Testing and Data Recovery
Archaeological Survey and Extended Initial Study of Alpine Terrace	Flower et al. 1977	Survey

Table 2 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN 1-MILE RADIUS

Report Name	Author, year	Report Type
Cultural Resource Survey Report: TPM 4449	Hanna, 1984	Survey
The Alpine Woman's Club County of San Diego Historic Register Nomination	Walker, 2006	Evaluation
Confidential Appendices to Archaeological Survey and Assessment for the South Grade Road Parcel, Alpine, San Diego County, California	Gross et al. 1994	Survey and Testing
Surface Collection and Test Excavation at the Alpine Sites SDI-5199 and SDI-5200	Van Horn, 1978	Testing
TPM 18201, LOG 84-14-23	Banks, 1984	Evaluation
Victoria Meadows Archaeological Mitigation Report TM-3792, EAD LOG #78-14-66	Olmo, 1979	Mitigation
Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	Arrington, 2006	Monitoring
Cultural Resources Survey Report For: TPM 21044, LOG NO. 06-14-054- McKany Project APN 403-331-10-00	Wright, 2007	Survey
Final Archaeological Overview for the Cleveland National Forest, California	Carrico et al. 2003	Evaluation
Archaeological Resources Study, Park Alpine, Alpine, San Diego County, California, TM 5433	Robbins-Wade and Giletti, 2008	Review
Cultural Resource Study for Proposed Geotechnical Activities in the Star Valley/Alpine Boulevard Undergrounding Segment of a SDG&E sunrise Powerlink Project	Noah, 2008	Evaluation
Final: A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed AT&T/PF. Net Fiber Optics Conduit Ocotillo to San Diego, California	Cook et al. 2000	Inventory
Cultural Resource Survey and Testing of the Sunset View Estates TM Project, Alpine, San Diego County, California	Pigniolo and Davidson, 2009	Survey and Testing
Final Inventory Report of the Cultural Resources within the Approved San Diego Gas & Electric Sunrise Powerlink Final Environmentally Superior Southern Route, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California	Garcia-Herbst et al., 2010	Inventory
Cultural Resources Assessment for Alpine Oaks Estates (TM 5330), Alpine, San Diego County, California	Robbins-Wade, 2006	Evaluation
Archaeological Investigation of Two Sites, CA-SDI-17304 and CA-SDI-19331, for the Proposed Grossmont Union High School District's High School No. 12, Alpine, San Diego County, California	Bever and Rosen, 2011	Evaluation

Table 2 (cont.) PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN 1-MILE RADIUS		
Report Name	**Author, year**	**Report Type**
ETS#21744, Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Wood Pole Intrusive Inspections, 45 Poles, Alpine Project, San Diego, California (HDR #168414)	Whitaker, 2011	Monitoring
Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Grossmont Union High School District's High School No. 12, Alpine, San Diego County, California	Bever and Rosen, 2011	Survey
Cultural Resources Assessment for the Gustafson Estates Property, Alpine, San Diego County, California TM 5457	Robbins-Wade and Sivba, 2008	Survey

The Rancho Sierra property was surveyed for archaeological resources by Heritage Resources in 1999 (Wade et al. 1999). At that time, the current project area was part of a larger proposed development that included property to the east and southeast, across South Grade Road. The property on the east side of South Grade Road had been surveyed by Affinis in 1993 (Gross et al. 1994). CA-SDI-13242 was originally recorded during the 1993 Affinis survey. The site was recorded as a large, low-density artifact scatter covering an area of 18,850 m^2 (4.7 acres).

> Included within the boundaries of the site are a rock shelter with artifactual material to a depth of 50 cm, 2 bedrock milling features, a rather localized concentration of flaked lithic material, and a historic trash deposit, which appears to be associated with the use of the house that stood on the property (SDI-13,246). Some of the artifacts suggest use of the site during the early period of San Diego prehistory, perhaps as much as 9,000 years ago. Ceramics indicate site use during the Late Prehistoric period (1000 A.D. to approximately 1850) [Gross et al. 1994:25].

The rock shelter is located in the southern portion of the site (Gross et al. 1994: Figure D-1). Regarding this portion of CA-SDI-13242, the 1994 report concluded:

> [T]he rock shelter and the area immediately surrounding it represent an important archaeological resource, in that this portion of SDi-13,242 possesses the potential to yield information to address important scientific research questions. The remainder of the site consists of a scatter of lithic artifacts and 2 bedrock milling features; the research potential of these cultural materials has been realized through documentation during the testing program and analysis for this report [Gross et al. 1994:69].

It was recommended that the rock shelter and its surrounding area be placed in an open space easement and the area around the rock shelter be capped to preserve intact subsurface deposits (Gross et al. 1994). The remainder of CA-SDI-13242, as recorded at that time, was found not to represent a significant resource, as its research potential was fairly limited.

The 1999 survey by Heritage Resources found that CA-SDI-13242 extended northwest across South Grade Road into the current project area. They noted flakes, a mano, and a projectile point on the surface (only the point was collected), as well as two bedrock milling features. Eight shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated to assess the presence of subsurface cultural material and establish site boundaries. Of the eight STPs, only two contained subsurface artifacts. These two STPs were in proximity to one another, in a saddle between two knolls (Wade et al. 1999). Wade et al. (1999) identified CA-SDI-13242 as a significant resource, referencing Gross et al. (1994) in making this determination. However, Gross et al. (1994) had concluded that the area around the rock shelter was archaeologically and culturally significant, while the remainder of the site (as addressed at that time) did not represent a significant resource.

Affinis archaeologists conducted additional testing at the eastern portion of CA-SDI-13242 in 2000, as two previously undocumented bedrock milling features were identified. In 2008, Affinis conducted a testing program of the northwestern portion of the site, the portion recorded by Wade et al. (1999) within the current project area (Robbins-Wade and Sivba 2008). While the 1999 study had defined the site boundaries, additional testing was required to clarify the significance of the portion of the site within the current project area. This testing program, which included the excavation of one test unit to supplement the STPs excavated by Wade et al. (1999), resulted in the recording of three previously undocumented milling features and the collection of 203 artifacts (202 pieces of debitage and one retouched flake) (Robbins-Wade and Sivba 2008). The testing program reiterated the previous conclusions that a portion of CA-SDI-13242 around the rock shelter on the east side of South Grade Road retains significance, but the majority of the site (including the portion within the current project area) has limited research potential. The work completed by Affinis during the 1994, 2000, and 2008 testing programs served to fulfill the research potential of these portions of the site (Gross et al. 1994; Robbins-Wade 2000, 2006; Robbins-Wade and Sivba 2008).

Previously Recorded Sites Adjacent to the Study Area

In addition to CA-SDI-13242, Heritage Resources identified several historical resources within their survey area, including the significant Eltinge Historic Site (P-37-017302) and several other buildings and structures (P-37-017298 through P-37-017301); these resources are all outside the Rancho Sierra project site. Buildings and structures apparently not associated with Eltinge include a small cottage, a stable, a carport/garage, a well, and an equipment shed, also located north of the current project area. "No documentation could be found that these buildings are associated with Julian Eltinge and they do not possess the architectural distinction or historical association required to qualify for inclusion on the California Register" (Wade et al. 1999:57).

A bathhouse and swimming pool (P-37-017298) located a short distance north of the current project area are associated with Julian Eltinge and his development of the Sierra Vista Resort Hotel. "A photograph dated 1925 shows Julian directing the construction of an Olympic sized pool; there are at least six laborers and a team of four horses depicted (LaForce 1971:425)" (Wade et al. 1999:34). "In spite of their association with world famous entertainer Julian Eltinge, these features do not retain sufficient integrity to be historically significant. The pool has been significantly altered from its original size, and the stove, bath house, and pool are extremely deteriorated due to neglect" (Wade et al. 1999:59).

The Julian Eltinge House complex includes the house itself, patio and landscaping, a water tower, a caretaker's house, a garage, a pump house, and a bath house. All of these except the garage have been identified as contributing structures to the significance of the site. The Julian Eltinge House was determined to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and potentially the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) "at a local level of significance under Criterion A for its association with Julian Eltinge and his attachment to the community of Alpine from approximately 1930 to his death in 1941. During this period of time the building appears to have been Eltinge's primary residence" (Wade et al. 1999:60).

1.3 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance 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. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in CEQA, the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and the San Diego County Local Register provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act

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

(1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).

(2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

(3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

(B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

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

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

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

(A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or

(B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

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

Section 15064.5 8 of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

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

(2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.

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

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

Section 15064.5 (d) & (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

(D) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code §5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

(1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).

(2) The requirements 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

The County of San Diego's RPO protects significant cultural resources. 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. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation. All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria on prehistoric and historic sites. Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

1.3.4 Traditional Cultural Properties/Tribal Cultural Resources

Native American Heritage Values

Federal and state laws mandate that consideration be given to the concerns of contemporary Native Americans with regard to potentially ancestral human remains, associated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony. Consequently, an important element in assessing the significance of the study site has been to evaluate the likelihood that these classes of items are present in areas that would be affected by the proposed project.

Potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) in discussions of cultural resource management (CRM) performed under federal auspices. "Traditional" in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices (Parker and King 1998).

The County of San Diego Guidelines identify that cultural resources can also include TCPs, such as gathering areas, landmarks, and ethnographic locations in addition to archaeological districts (County of San Diego 2007). These guidelines incorporate both State and Federal definitions of TCPs. Generally, a TCP may consist of a single site, or group of associated archaeological sites (district or traditional cultural landscape), or an area of cultural/ethnographic importance.

The Traditional Tribal Cultural Places Bill of 2004 requires local governments to consult with Native American representatives during the project planning process, specifically before adopting or amending a General Plan or a Specific Plan, or when designating land as open space for the purpose of protecting Native American cultural places. The intent of this legislation is to encourage consultation and assist in the preservation of "Native American places of prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial importance" (County of San Diego 2007). It further allows for tribal cultural places to be included in open space planning. State Assembly Bill 52, in effect as of July 1, 2015, introduced the Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) as a class of cultural resource and additional considerations relating to Native American consultation into CEQA. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally-defined TCP, however incorporates consideration of local and state significance and required mitigation under CEQA. A TCR may be considered significant if included in a local or state register of historical resources; or determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC §5024.1; or is a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; or is a historical resource described in PRC §21084.1, a unique archaeological resource described in PRC §21083.2, or is a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

In 1990 the NPS and Advisory Council for Historic Preservation introduced the term 'TCP' through National Register Bulletin 38 (Parker and King 1998). A TCP may be considered eligible based on "its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community" (Parker and King 1998:1). Strictly speaking, Traditional Cultural Properties are both tangible and intangible; they are anchored in space by cultural values related to

community-based physically defined "property referents" (Parker and King 1998:3). On the other hand, TCPs are largely ideological, a characteristic that may present substantial problems in the process of delineating specific boundaries. Such a property's extent is based on community conceptions of how the surrounding physical landscape interacts with existing cultural values. By its nature, a TCP need only be important to community members, and not the general outside population as a whole. In this way, a TCP boundary, as described by Bulletin 38, may be defined based on viewscape, encompassing topographic features, extent of archaeological district or use area, or a community's sense of its own geographic limits. Regardless of why a TCP is of importance to a group of people, outsider acceptance or rejection of this understanding is made inherently irrelevant by the relativistic nature of this concept.

2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE

For the purposes of this technical report, any of the following will be considered a potentially significant environmental impact to cultural resources:

1. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction, disturbance, or any alteration of characteristics or elements of a resource that cause it to be significant in a manner consistent with the Secretary of Interior Standards.

2. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction or disturbance of an important archaeological site or any portion of an important archaeological site that contains or has the potential to contain information important to history or prehistory.

3. The project disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

4. The project proposes activities or uses damaging to significant cultural resources as defined by the RPO and fails to preserve those resources.

5. The project proposes activities or uses that would impact tribal cultural resources as defined under Public Resources Code §21074.

The significance guidelines listed above have been selected for the following reasons:

Guidelines 1 and 2 are derived directly from CEQA. Sections 21083.2 of CEQA and 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines recommend evaluating historical and archaeological resources to determine whether a proposed action would have a significant effect on unique historical or archaeological resources. Guideline 3 is included because human remains must be treated with dignity and respect and CEQA requires consultation with the "Most Likely Descendant" as identified by the NAHC for any project in which human remains have been identified.

Guideline 4 was selected because cultural resources are protected under the RPO. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, and cumulative) on significant cultural resources as defined by this Guideline would be considered a significant impact. The RPO does not allow non-exempt activities or uses damaging to significant prehistoric lands on properties under County jurisdiction. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation.

Guideline 5 was selected because tribal cultural resources are of cultural value to Native American tribes. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, or cumulative) on tribal cultural resources as defined by PRC §21074 would be considered a significant impact.

All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria on prehistoric and historic sites, as well as requirements listed in the Zoning Ordinance, General Plan, and the Grading, Clearing, and Watercourses Ordinance (§87.429). Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

3.1 Methods

3.1.1 Survey Methods

A cultural resources field check was conducted at the Rancho Sierra project site on January 13, 2017 by Nicole Falvey of HELIX and Gabe Kitchen and Kaci Brown of Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Native American monitors). The portion of CA-SDI-13242 within the project property was surveyed in parallel transects spaced 10 meters (m) apart, and bedrock outcrops throughout the property were examined for evidence of milling features. All previously recorded and newly identified features were mapped using a Trimble XH GPS unit. Visibility was very poor throughout the property (less than 10 percent), with rodent backfill providing the only visible soil in most areas. The ground was covered with low brush and short dense grasses and moss. The western and southern perimeters of the project area had been cleared of tall vegetation, but grasses and low vegetation still thoroughly covered these areas.

A site record update was prepared for CA-SDI-13242 to include information regarding the newly identified milling features and to expand the site boundary to include these features. The site record update was submitted to SCIC.

3.1.2 Testing Methods

A testing program was conducted on June 14, 2017, consisting of mapping and collection of surface artifacts; documentation of the bedrock milling features identified during the January 2017 fieldwork, including mapping, drawing, and photographing the features; excavation of six STPs; and cataloging and analysis of the artifacts recovered. Features, artifacts, and STP locations were mapped using a Trimble XH GPS unit. Fieldwork was conducted by Kristina Davison and Dominique Diaz de Leon of HELIX and Justin Linton of Red Tail Monitoring and Research.

Six STPs, each measuring 30 centimeter (cm) in diameter, were excavated in 10-cm levels using shovels and a dig bar. The soil was screened through 1/8-inch mesh screens. Disturbances, soil characteristics, and other relevant information were recorded on STP summary forms. An attempt was made to excavate each STP to a minimum depth of 50 cm; however, compact decomposing granite (DG) or bedrock was encountered in some of the STPs before the 50 cm depth was reached. The STPs were situated so as to examine the areas around the newly identified milling features, as well as the area between the milling features and the previously mapped site boundary, in order to assess the presence/absence and depth of cultural material and collect an adequate sample of cultural material (Figure 5, *CA-SDI-13242 Site Map*, Confidential Appendix B). No test units were excavated, due to the lack of cultural material in the STPs.

Five flakes were mapped and collected from three surface locations during the June 2017 testing program. Ground visibility over the vast majority of the archaeological site was quite low (approximately 5 percent). The flakes were observed in an area that was somewhat clear, due to erosional factors.

All artifacts collected were taken to the HELIX laboratory, where they were cleaned, sorted, and cataloged. Standard catalog forms were completed for the collection that recorded provenience, artifact type, material, dimensions, and selected other attributes. The artifact catalogs are included as Confidential Appendix C.

A site record update was completed and submitted to the SCIC (Confidential Appendix D).

3.1.3 Native American Participation/Consultation

The NAHC was contacted in January 2017 for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts; a response was received on January 10, 2017. Individuals and groups identified by the NAHC were contacted regarding the project on January 12, 2017 (see Confidential Appendix E). As comments are received, the applicant and County staff will be made aware of them, so that potential concerns regarding cultural resources can be addressed in project design.

Kumeyaay Native American monitors from Red Tail Monitoring and Research participated in the field survey in January 2017 and the testing conducted in June 2017. The 2008 testing program also included contacting the NAHC for a Sacred Lands File search, and Red Tail Monitoring and Research provided a Native American monitor for the fieldwork (Robbins-Wade and Sivba 2008).

3.2 Results

One archaeological site was previously recorded within the project area, CA-SDI-13242. As discussed above, testing was completed in 2008 on the portion of this site within the project area, which was determined not to be a significant resource due to its very limited research potential. During the field visit in January 2017, site CA-SDI-13242 was relocated, and three additional bedrock milling features were recorded, extending the site boundary to the north, as illustrated in Figure 5. In addition, the historically significant Eltinge site (P-37-017302) is located adjacent to the project property. No evidence of historical resources related to the Eltinge Property was observed within the project site during the 2017 fieldwork.

3.2.1 Archaeological Resources

Archaeological site CA-SDI-13242 extends into the project area. This site has been the subject of several past studies, including survey, testing, monitoring, and data recovery at a portion of the site (Gross et al. 1994; Robbins-Wade 2000, 2006; Robbins-Wade and Sivba 2008; Wade et al. 1999). The portion of the site within the Rancho Sierra project area was most recently recorded as consisting of three bedrock milling features (BMF) labeled BMF 5, 6, and 7, and a surface lithic scatter (Robbins-Wade and Sivba 2008). The current survey found BMFs 5, 6, and 7 essentially as previously recorded. BMF 5 was recorded as consisting of six slicks; however, only one large slick was observed in January 2017. It is possible that this large slick was originally recorded as several smaller slicks or that the rain and cloudy weather prevented the relocation of other slicks on the rock. BMFs 6 and 7 were found as recorded; BMF 6 consisted of three slicks, and BMF 7 consisted of two slicks.

In addition, three newly identified bedrock milling features, BMFs A, B, and C, were identified during the January 2017 field visit. BMF A was located within the previously recorded site boundary, about midway between BMFs 6 and 7. It consisted of one slick on the northwestern portion of the boulder. BMF B was located approximately 66 m to the north of the previously recorded site boundary and was noted as at least one slick, possibly three total, but the wet conditions made decisive identification difficult. BMF C was located approximately 55 m north of the site boundary and approximately 29 m west of BMF B. It consisted of one highly exfoliated slick that was only evidenced by crushing and polish on high spots in the center of the boulder. The boundary of site CA-SDI-13242 was extended to include these features (Figure 5). In June 2017, a testing program was conducted to determine the presence/absence of subsurface cultural material in association with the newly identified bedrock milling features and to record these features.

Bedrock Milling Features

The three bedrock milling features that were first identified during the January 2017 field visit were documented during the June 2017 testing program. BMF A consists of a single slick, measuring 10 cm in diameter, on a low boulder that measures 7.5 m by 5.5 m. Outside the small area of the slick, the boulder is highly exfoliated. The original dimensions of the slick and whether any additional slicks are present cannot be ascertained. This feature is located within the original site boundary.

BMF B includes two slicks on a boulder measuring approximate 3.6 m by 4.2 m. Both slicks are oval in shape; Slick 1 is 34 cm by 15 cm, and Slick 2 is 22 cm by 12 cm.

BMF C consists of a boulder with one highly weathered slick, evidenced only by a few polished high spots. The only measurable area of the slick is approximately 3 cm by 2 cm. The boulder is 9 m by 6.4 m, with a height of 48 cm.

Shovel Test Pits

A series of six STPs were excavated in June 2017 around BMFs B and C and between these features and the previous site boundary (Figure 5). No cultural material was recovered in any of the STPs. The depth at which the STPs were terminated varied from 8 cm in STP 5, where compact DG was encountered at a shallow depth, to 50 cm in STPs 2 and 6 (Table 3, *Depths of Excavation in STPs*).

Table 3.
DEPTHS OF EXCAVATION IN STPS

STP	Final Depth (cm)
1	40
2	50
3	40
4	20
5	8
6	50

STP=shovel test pit; cm=centimeter

Artifacts

Five pieces of debitage (three flakes and two angular debris) were collected from three locations during the June 2017 testing program. The catalog is included as Confidential Appendix C. One flake and both pieces of angular debris are medium- to coarse-grained metavolcanic material; the other two flakes are fine-grained metavolcanic. Other attributes of the debitage are summarized in Table 4, *Debitage Attributes*.

Table 4.
DEBITAGE ATTRIBUTES

Variable	Value	Count	Percent
Morphology	Linear	2	40.0%
	Diverging	1	20.0%
	Converging	-	-
	Other	-	-
	Angular debris	2	40.0%
	Microflake	-	-
Cortex*	None	1	33.3%
	1-30%	2	66.7%
	31-90%	-	-
	91-99%	-	-
	100%	-	-

Table 4. DEBITAGE ATTRIBUTES			
Variable	**Value**	**Count**	**Percent**
Cortex type*	No cortex	1	33.3%
	Tabular/nodular	-	-
	Cobble	2	66.7%
	Indeterminate	-	-
Platform preparation*	Not applicable, no platform	-	-
	Cortex, no preparation	-	-
	Grinding visible	-	-
	Flaking visible	1	33.3%
	Plain, no cortex or flaking	2	66.7%
	Step platform	-	-
Flake termination*	Indeterminate	-	-
	Feather	-	-
	Step	2	66.7%
	Hinge	-	-
	Overshot	1	33.3%
Patination	Unpatinated	3	60.0%
	Patinated	2	40.0%

*only includes flakes, not angular debris

Other Considerations

The testing program also aimed to assess whether features BMF B and C should be considered part of CA-SD-13242 or a separate site, given their distance from the originally mapped site boundary. Although no surface artifacts were observed between the features and the previous site boundary, ground visibility was almost totally lacking; therefore, there is a potential for surface artifacts to be present that could not be seen. Given this, it was decided to continue including these milling features as an extension of CA-SDI-13242, rather than break them out as a separate site. The combined features represent a large resource processing/habitation area that is best addressed as a single site.

3.2.2 Historic Resources

As previously noted, the Eltinge historic site (P-37-017302) is located adjacent to the project area. No evidence of historic artifacts or features associated with the site was observed within the project area during the current survey. This site has been designated significant and will not be impacted by the current project.

3.2.3 Native American Participation/Consultation

The NAHC was contacted in January 2017 for a Sacred Lands File search and list of contacts. The Sacred Lands File search, received on January 10, 2017, resulted "with negative results however the area is sensitive for potential tribal cultural resources." Correspondence with the NAHC is included in Confidential Appendix E.

Individuals and groups identified by the NAHC were contacted regarding the project on January 12, 2017 (see Confidential Appendix E). To date, no responses have been received. If comments are received, the applicant and County staff will be apprised, so that concerns (if any) can be addressed in project design.

No information has been obtained through Native American consultation or communication with the Native American monitors during fieldwork to indicate that the site within the project area is culturally or spiritually significant. No TCRs that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the project area.

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

4.1.1 Resource Importance – Archaeological and Native American Resources

One archaeological site has been recorded within the Rancho Sierra project area. CA-SDI-13242 consists of bedrock milling features and a low-density artifact scatter. Past archaeological work at the site has resulted in the collection of visible surface artifacts, as well as documentation of features and excavation (Gross et al. 1994; Robbins-Wade 2000, 2006; Robbins-Wade and Sivba 2008; Wade 1999). The portion of the site within the Rancho Sierra project area has six milling features, each with one to six slicks, most having a single slick and several of them in poor condition. A limited area of subsurface cultural material was identified during previous testing programs within the Rancho Sierra project area (Robbins-Wade and Sivba 2008; Wade 1999). With the exception of a single mano and a projectile point noted by Heritage Resources, all the artifactual material found within the project area is debitage. The portion of CA-SDI-13242 within the current project area does not meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR. Therefore, it is not a significant resource under CEQA nor is it a significant resource under the RPO. Because the site does contain information, it is significant under County guidelines. However, the research potential of the site has been fulfilled by documentation in the form of site records filed at the South Coastal Information Center, the previous testing reports, and this report. It is important to note that the rock shelter within the site boundaries remains a significant resource under both CEQA and County guidelines; however, the rock shelter is outside of the current project area.

No information has been obtained through Native American consultation or communication with the Native American monitors during fieldwork that the site within the project area is culturally or spiritually significant. No TCRs that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the project area.

4.1.2 Resource Importance – Historic Resources

As previously noted, no historic resources have been identified within the project area, although a significant historic resource (P-37-017302) is located adjacent to the project. The parcel on which this significant resource is located is not a part of the currently proposed project (TM 5601).

4.2 Impact identification

4.2.1 Impact Identification – Archaeological and Native American Resources

As illustrated in Figure 6, *Cultural Resources in Relation to Project Plan* (Confidential Appendix B, four of the bedrock milling features (BMFs 5, A, B, and C) in site CA-SDI-13242 are within the proposed grading area and would be subject to direct impacts from project development. The remaining two features (BMFs 6 and 7) are within portions of the project that will not be subject to mass grading. The research potential of the portion of CA-SDI-13242 within the project area has been fulfilled through documentation in the form of site records filed at the SCIC and reports, including this one. Therefore, the project will have a less than significant impact on SDI-13242. Although the portion of CA-SDI-13242 within the Rancho Sierra project site has been determined not significant, ground visibility was extremely poor during the 2017 fieldwork; thus, there is still a potential for cultural resources to be present that could not be seen. In addition, it is still possible that subsurface cultural resources remain intact.

No tribal cultural resources were identified during the evaluation of the proposed project site. In addition, the Native American consultants did not express any concerns. Therefore, there will be no impacts to tribal cultural resources from the proposed project.

4.2.2 Impact Identification – Historic Resources

As previously noted, no historic resources have been identified within the project area, although a significant historic resource is located adjacent to the project. The project would have no impacts to historic resources.

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

The Rancho Sierra project will have no significant impacts to cultural resources. As addressed in the previous section, the western portion of archaeological site CA-SDI-13242 is within the project area but has been determined not significant. The general area of the project is sensitive in terms of cultural resources, and the potential remains for subsurface cultural features or deposits that were not encountered during previous testing programs at the site. Based on this, a monitoring program is recommended.

The archaeological monitoring program shall include the following requirements:

- Pre-Construction
    - Pre-construction meeting to be attended by the Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor to explain the monitoring requirements.

- Construction
    - Monitoring. Both the Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor are to be onsite during earth disturbing activities. The frequency and location of monitoring of native soils will be determined by the Project

Archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American monitor. Both the Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor will evaluate fill soils to ensure that they are negative for cultural resources

- If cultural resources are identified:
  - Both the Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of the discovery.
  - The Project Archaeologist shall contact the County Archaeologist.
  - The Project Archaeologist in consultation with the County Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American shall determine the significance of discovered resources.
  - Construction activities will be allowed to resume after the County Archaeologist has concurred with the significance evaluation.
  - Isolates and non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field. Should the isolates and non-significant deposits not be collected by the Project Archaeologist, the Kumeyaay Native American monitor may collect the cultural material for transfer to a Tribal curation facility or repatriation program.
  - If cultural resources are determined to be significant, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program shall be prepared by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American monitor and approved by the County Archaeologist. The program shall include reasonable efforts to preserve (avoid) unique cultural resources of Sacred Sites; the capping of identified Sacred Sites or unique cultural resources and placement of development over the cap if avoidance is infeasible; and data recovery for non-unique cultural resources. The preferred option is preservation (avoidance).
- Human Remains.
  - The Property Owner or their representative shall contact the County Coroner and the PDS Staff Archaeologist.
  - Upon identification of human remains, no further disturbance shall occur in the area of the find until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin.
  - If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), shall be contacted by the Property Owner or their

representative in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.

- The immediate vicinity where the Native American human remains are located is not to be damaged or disturbed by further development activity until consultation with the MLD regarding their recommendations as required by Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 has been conducted.

- Public Resources Code §5097.98, CEQA §15064.5 and Health & Safety Code §7050.5 shall be followed in the event that human remains are discovered.

- Rough Grading
  - Upon completion of Rough Grading, a monitoring report shall be prepared identifying whether resources were encountered. A copy of the monitoring report shall be provided to the SCIC and any culturally-affiliated tribe who requests a copy.

- Final Grading
  - A final report shall be prepared substantiating that earth-disturbing activities are completed and whether cultural resources were encountered. A copy of the final report shall be submitted to the SCIC and any culturally-affiliated tribe who requests a copy.

  - Disposition of Cultural Material.

    - The final report shall include evidence that all prehistoric materials have been curated at a San Diego curation facility or Tribal curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, or alternatively have been repatriated to a culturally affiliated tribe.

    - The final report shall include evidence that all historic materials have been curated at a San Diego curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79.

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8.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

As addressed in Section 5.0, the following mitigation measures and design considerations shown in Table 5, *Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations*, will serve to mitigate project impacts to below a level of significance.

Table 5
MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Site Number	Direct Impacts	Mitigation Measures
CA-SDI-13242	Not significant; site has been tested and determined not a significant resource.	Construction monitoring, analysis and curation of any cultural material collected.

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