CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, TEST, AND EVALUATION OF THE NORDAHL TENTATIVE MAP 5602 PROJECT, SAN MARCOS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (PDS2015-TM-5602)

Tentative Map 5602

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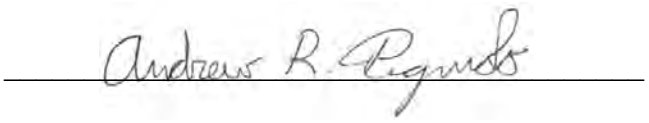

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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; site number prefix)
SDM (San Diego Museum of Man; site number prefix)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain) conducted an archaeological survey, testing, and evaluation program at the 3.8-acre Nordahl Tentative Map 1602 Project for a proposed subdivision. The project is located in the San Marcos area of San Diego County and includes future residential development. The archaeological investigation included a records search, literature review, examination of historic maps and previous studies, archival research, an archaeological field survey, testing of prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, and a historic evaluation of an existing historic-age structure.

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.

A records search performed at the South Coastal Information Center indicated that the project area had not been previously surveyed. At least 37 archaeological investigations have been previously documented in the vicinity of the project, and 10 cultural resources have been identified through previous research within a one-mile radius of the project. Sites in the project vicinity include nine bedrock milling stations, a historic structure, and the addition of historic age refuse at two of the sites.

The survey of the project area was conducted on April 1, 2016 by Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA. Mr. Gabe Kitchen served as Native American monitor during the survey. The property was generally open and the entire parcel was surveyed using 10 to 15 m transect intervals. Surface visibility was moderate, averaging approximately 70 percent throughout the project area. Special attention was paid to topographic high points and rock outcrops as well as rodent backdirt. The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources.

The cultural resource survey identified three cultural resources within the project area. P-37-035639 (NR-S-1) appears to have been a stone-walled pond or water feature of historic age. CA-SDI-22192/P-37-035640 (NR-S-2) is a prehistoric bedrock milling site with four boulder features and six milling elements. P-37-035641 (NR-S-3) is a historic-age residential structure. The project property appears to have been used for agricultural purposes in the historic past. The area has been extensively plowed and soils appear shallow. No surface historic or prehistoric artifacts were identified.

Sites P-37-035639 and CA-SDI-22192 were tested and evaluated for significance on June 8, 2017 by Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA. Mr. Gabe Kitchen served as Native American monitor during the testing program. Testing at P-37-035639 included the excavation of five shovel test pits (STPs) and more detailed recording of the wall features. Testing at CA-SDI-22192 included the excavation of eight STPs and recordation of the four bedrock milling features. Limited subsurface cultural material was recovered from either site. Photographs and project records for this inventory and evaluation program 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.

Resources P-37-035639, CA-SDI-22192, and P-37-035641 have not been previously evaluated for nomination to the California Register of Historical Resources. Testing and significance evaluation was conducted for these resources. Testing for P-37-035639 included subsurface testing and documentation to determine association and function. The feature appears to represent hardscape landscape elements and a possible outdoor barbeque. Associated artifacts were absent. Testing of CA-SDI-22192 included detailed documentation of the bedrock milling features and subsurface excavation. Only four prehistoric artifacts were identified indicating that a meaningful subsurface cultural component is not present. Under County guidelines, both P-37-035639 and CA-SDI-22192 qualify as important sites, but the testing and documentation of these resources has exhausted all research potential. P-37-035639 and CA-SDI-22192 do not qualify as CEQA or RPO significant.

Evaluation of P-37-035641 included an ownership search, review of the Residential Building Records, and other historical research to determine integrity and association. Based on remodeling in the late 1930s and more recent upgrades, P-37-035641 lacks integrity and associations and does not qualify as significant.

Although soils are shallow, the potential for buried cultural resources is present. Cultural resource monitoring by archaeological and Native American monitors during excavation and grading of native soils is recommended.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

1.1.1 Project Summary

The proposed project is located near the San Marcos area in the central portion of San Diego County (Figure 1). The project area is located at 1217 Nordahl Road, north of State Route 78, west of Interstate 15, and south of El Norte Parkway. It is located in an unsectioned portion of the Los Vallecitos de San Marcos land grant in Township 12 South, Range 2 West. The project is limited to the 3.8-acre proposed project area (APN 226-290-01-00) and no off-site improvements are proposed. The project area is shown on the Valley Center USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Figure 2). The proposed project is a Tentative Map for a residential subdivision of approximately 3.8 acres into 14 lots (Figure 3).

The cultural resource 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 cultural resource 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, testing, and evaluation program has been conducted by Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain), whose cultural resources staff meets state and local requirements. Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator for the project. Mr. Pigniolo is on the County of San Diego's list of qualified archaeologists and meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for qualified archaeologists. Mr. Pigniolo has an M.A. degree in Anthropology from San Diego State University and has more than 37 years of experience in the San Diego region. His resume is included in Appendix A.

Ms. Carol Serr served as Associate Archaeologist for the project assisting with the record search, report preparation, graphics, cataloging and artifact analysis, as well as report editing. Ms. Serr has a B.A. degree in Anthropology from San Diego State University and more than 37 years experience in archaeology of San Diego County.

Mr. Gabe Kitchen, of Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Red Tail), served as Native American monitor for the project during both the survey and testing phases. Mr. Kitchen has more than five years experience in local archaeological monitoring.

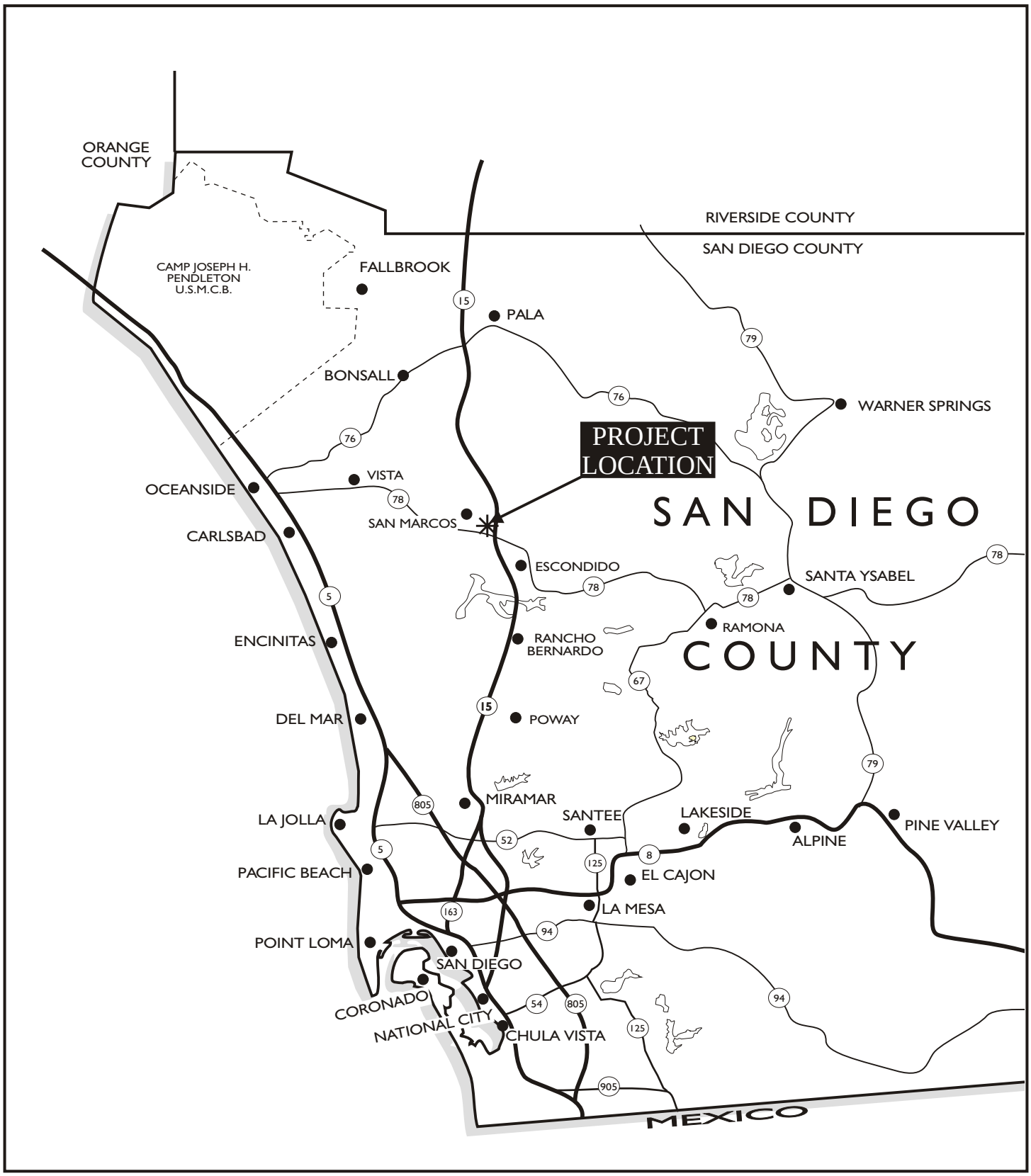

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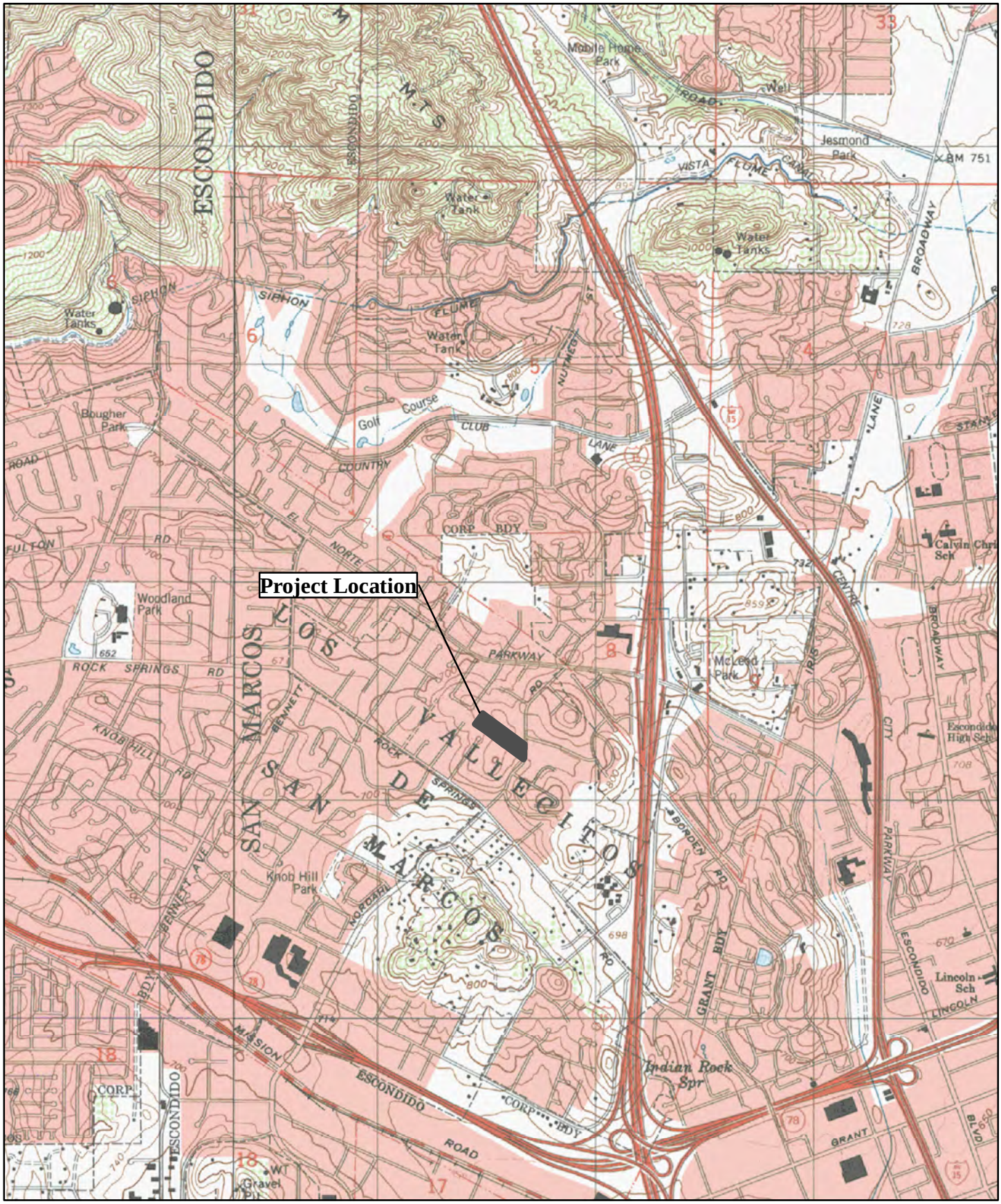
Figure 1
Regional Location Map

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

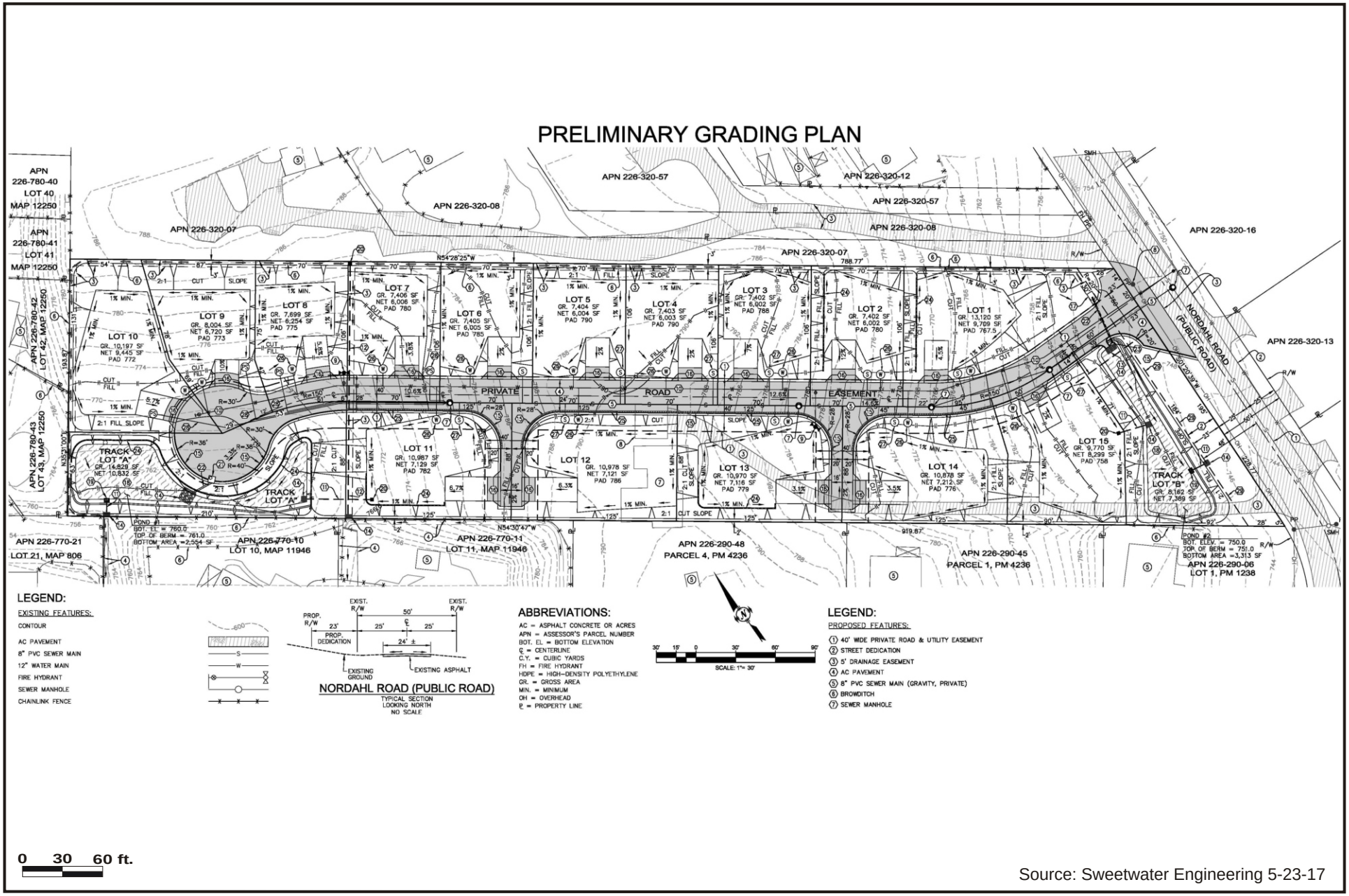


Source: USGS 7.5' San Marcos & Valley Center quadrangles

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Figure 2
Project Location

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.



Source: Sweetwater Engineering 5-23-17

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Figure 3
Project Plan

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

1.1.3 Structure of the Report

This report follows the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Requirements for cultural resources, which is a modified version of the Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) Guidelines. The report introduction provides a description of the project and background on the project area, as well as any previous research. Section 2 describes the guidelines for determining archaeological significance. Section 3 describes the research design, while Section 4 describes the survey, test, and evaluation methods including a description of the historic structure and prehistoric and historic resources. Section 4 also includes the inventory, testing, and evaluation results. Section 5 provides the interpretation and significance evaluation of the identified resources and describes the proposed 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 investigations.

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

The project is located in the central portion of San Diego County in the San Marcos area. The project area includes part of a ridge and knoll with the highest point being the north-central portion of the property. The property is largely undeveloped, disked agricultural land with a single residence. Elevation onsite ranges from approximately 760 to 780 ft. above mean sea level.

Current land use in the project area consists of low density residential. The existing structure and roads are in current use. Most of the area has been disturbed by past agricultural uses and development of the residence. A few native shrubs and trees have reestablished themselves.

The geomorphology of the project area is largely a product of the region's geologic history. During the Jurassic and late Cretaceous (>100 million years ago) a series of volcanic islands paralleled the current coastline in the San Diego region. This island arc of volcanos 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 around the project area. During the emplacement of the batholith surrounding rocks were metamorphosed. The project area is part of this metamorphic terrain and is underlain by undifferentiated metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of Cretaceous age (Kennedy 1999). These rocks are overlain throughout most of the project area by alluvium. Outcrops of metamorphic rock, were present only at the high point of the knoll within the project area. Although somewhat soft these metamorphic rocks provided particularly good abrasive surfaces for Native American seed processing. 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.

Escondido very fine sandy loam soils are present over most of the project area (Bowman 1973). Escondido series soils consist of moderately deep to deep, well-drained very fine sandy loams that formed in material weathered in place from metamorphosed sandstone. These soils are on uplands and are gently rolling to hilly.

In a representative profile, the surface layer is dark-brown, slightly acid very fine sandy loam about 6 inches thick. The subsoil is brown, neutral very fine sandy loam about 23 inches thick. The substratum is hard, fine-grained metasedimentary rock (Bowman 1973).

The far eastern portion of the project is underlain by Huerhuero Loam (Bowman 1973). The Huerhuero series consists of moderately well drained loams that have clay subsoil. These soils developed in sandy marine sediments. In a representative profile, the surface layer is brown and pale-brown, strongly acid and medium acid loam about 12 inches thick. The upper part of the subsoil is brown, moderately alkaline clay. It extends to a depth of about 41 inches. Below this, and extending to a depth of more than 60 inches, is brown, mildly alkaline clay loam and sandy loam (Bowman 1973).

A seasonal drainage was located less than 1/8 mile north of the project area prior to development and this drainage would have provided a seasonal water source for Native Americans using the area.

The climate of the region can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Rainfall limits vegetation growth. One vegetation community, adapted to the dry conditions of the area, probably occurred in the project area. The area is currently disturbed, but elements of coastal sage scrub vegetation are present in the area. Components of this community provided important resources to Native Americans in the region. Sage seed, yucca, buckwheat, acorns, and native grasses formed important food resources to Late Prehistoric Native Americans.

Animal resources in the region prior to development of the area included deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, bobcats, coyotes, rabbits, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits, is relatively abundant.

1.2.2 Cultural Setting

Prehistoric Period

Paleoindian Period

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

Archaic Period

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

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

Late Archaic or Late Prehistoric Period

The project area is located in a region with overlapping cultural use. It is likely that the region was earlier occupied by Luiseño peoples, but in ethnohistoric times occupied by Kumeyaay people.

Around 2,000 BP dramatic cultural changes occurred. An intrusion of Shoshonean-speakers into the northern portion of the region occurred around 1,500 BP. Yuman-speaking people from the eastern Colorado River region began migrating into southern California and northern Mexico around this same time. The Late Prehistoric Period in San Diego County is recognized archaeologically by smaller projectile points, the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremation, the introduction of ceramics, and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing, especially acorns (True 1966). Inland semi-sedentary villages were established along major water courses, and montane areas were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and piñon nuts, resulting in permanent milling features on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed grinding basins. This period is known archaeologically as the San Luis Rey Complex in northern San Diego County (Meighan 1954; True et. al. 1974). In southern San Diego County it is known as the Yuman (Rogers 1945) or Cuyamaca Complex (True 1970).

Luiseño

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 Kumeyaay (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 river 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, which was necessary for the leaching of 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 volcanics, 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).

Kumeyaay

The Kumeyaay (formerly referred to as Diegueño) who originally inhabited the southern region of San Diego County, western and central Imperial County, and northern Baja California (Almstedt 1982; Gifford 1931; Hedges 1975; Luomala 1976; Shipek 1982; Spier 1923) are the direct descendants of the early Yuman hunter-gatherers. Kumeyaay territory encompassed a large and diverse environment which included marine, foothill, mountain, and desert resource zones. Their language is a dialect of the Yuman language which is related to the large Hokan super family.

There seems to have been considerable variability in the level of social organization and settlement variance. The Kumeyaay were organized by patrilineal, patrilocal lineages that claimed prescribed territories, but did not own the resources except for some minor plants and eagle aeries (Luomala 1976; Spier 1923). Some lineages occupied procurement ranges that required considerable residential mobility, such as those in the deserts (Hicks 1963). In the mountains, some of the larger groups occupied a few large residential bases that would be occupied biannually, such as those occupied in Cuyamaca in the summer and fall, and in Guatay or Descanso during the rest of the year (Almstedt 1982; Rensch 1975). According to Spier (1923), many Eastern Kumeyaay spent the period of time from spring through autumn in larger residential bases in the upland procurement ranges, and wintered in mixed groups in residential bases along the eastern foothills on the edge of the desert (i.e., Jacumba and Mountain Springs). This variability in settlement mobility and organization reflects the great range of environments in the territory.

Acorns were the single most important food source used by the Kumeyaay. Their villages were usually located near water, which was necessary for leaching acorn meal. Other storable resources such as mesquite or agave were equally valuable to groups inhabiting desert areas, at least during certain seasons (Hicks 1963; Shackley 1984). Seeds from grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonadeberry, chia and other plants were also used along with various wild greens and fruits. Deer, small game and birds were hunted and fish and marine foods were eaten. Houses were arranged in the village without apparent pattern. The houses in primary villages were conical structures covered with tule bundles, having excavated floors and central hearths. Houses constructed at the mountain camps generally lacked any excavation, probably due to the summer occupation. Other structures included sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, ramadas and acorn granaries. The material culture included ceramic cooking and storage vessels, baskets, flaked lithic and ground stone tools, arrow shaft straighteners, stone, bone, and shell ornaments.

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks, nets and snares. Shell and bone fishhooks, as well as nets, were used for fishing. Lithic materials including quartz and metavolcanics were commonly available throughout much of the Kumeyaay territory. Other lithic resources, such as obsidian, chert, chalcedony and steatite, occur in more localized areas and were acquired through direct procurement or exchange. Projectile points including the Cottonwood Series points and Desert Side-notched points were commonly produced.

Kumeyaay culture and society remained stable until the advent of missionization and displacement by Hispanic populations during the eighteenth century. The effects of missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the native population of southern California. By the early 1820s, California was under Mexico's rule. The establishment of ranchos under the Mexican land grant program further disrupted the way of life of the native inhabitants.

Ethnohistoric Period

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

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 farther inland, at Pala (Sparkman 1908).

At the time of contact, Luiseño population estimates ranged 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.

The Kumeyaay as a whole speak a Yuman language which differentiates them from the Luiseño to the north, who speak a Takic language (Kroeber 1925). Both of these groups were hunter-gatherers with highly developed social systems. European contact introduced diseases that dramatically reduced the Native American population and helped to break down cultural institutions. The transition to a largely Euroamerican lifestyle occurred relatively rapidly in the nineteenth century.

Historic Period

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

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

Spanish

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

Mexican

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) includes the retention of many Spanish institutions and laws. The mission system was secularized in 1834, which dispossessed many Native Americans and increased Mexican settlement. After secularization, large tracts of land were granted to individuals and families and the rancho system was established. Cattle ranching dominated other

agricultural activities and the development of the hide and tallow trade with the United States increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblo of San Diego was established during this period and Native American influence and control greatly declined. The Mexican Period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War of 1846-48.

American

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

1.2.3 Record Search Results

The archival research consisted of literature and record searches at the local archaeological repository, in addition to an examination of historic maps, and historic site inventories. This information was used to identify previously recorded resources and determine the types of resources that might occur in the survey area. The methods and results of the archival research are described below.

The records and literature search for the project was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University. The records search included a one-mile radius of the project area to provide background on the types of sites that would be expected in the region (Appendix B). Copies of historic maps were provided by the South Coastal Information Center.

Thirty-seven archaeological investigations have been previously documented in the vicinity of the project. These studies indicate there was a moderate amount of prehistoric activity in the area. The property was not previously surveyed. Table 1 summarizes the investigations within the one-mile radius.

Ten cultural resources have been identified through previous research within one mile of the project area. These cultural resources are summarized on Table 2. These resources consist of eight prehistoric sites, one historic structure with associated refuse, and a prehistoric site that also has historic refuse within the site boundary. The prehistoric sites are all bedrock milling locations, and three also have stone (lithic) artifacts associated with them.

Historic research included an examination of a variety of resources. The current listings of the National Register of Historic Places were checked through the National Register of Historic Places website. The California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976) and the California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1992) were also checked for historic resources. Historic map research indicated that historic structures were not present in the project area. A 1953 aerial photograph of the area shows it as plowed agricultural land with one small area of native shrub vegetation.

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

Author	Report Title	Year
Anderson	Archaeological Survey for Escondido Master Plan Correction of Discrepancy for Parcel P11, Site EPS-30H/CA-SDI-12547H	1993
Archaeological Assoc.	Archaeological Survey Report For the E.I.R. of the Proposed Escondido Regional Shopping Center Northwest of Rts. 78 and 395, Escondido, CA	1978
Bonner and Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate NS-332-02 (Nordahl Marketplace), Center Drive, San Marcos, San Diego County, California	2005
Carrico	Archaeological Sensitivity and Potentiality Survey for Richland Neighborhood Study San Marcos, California	1976
Chace	An Archaeological Survey Rock Springs West	1977
Chace	An Archaeological Assessment of the McKellar Development, City of Escondido	1980
Chace	An Archaeological Survey of the Rock Springs Properties, City of Escondido (E.I.S. No. 650).	1979
Chace	An Archaeological Survey of Escondido Tract No. 562, City of Escondido	1983
Chace	An Archaeological Survey of Meadowview Estates, Escondido, California	1982
City of Escondido	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Expansion of Wastewater Treatment Facility	1980
Corum	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Park and Ride Lot 11-SD-15 P.M. R32.911823-90-8067	1987
Corum	Negative Archaeological Survey Report 11-SD-15 P.M. R32.9	1987
Duke	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility, SD 108-03, County of San Diego, CA	2001
Fink	Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Realignment of Valley Center Road, Valley Center, California	1974
Gallegos	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for Richland Hills, San Marcos, Calfifornia	1991
Harris	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the High Pointe Property San Marcos, Calif	1999
Hector	Cultural Resources Sensitivity Analysis for the Carryover Storage and San Vicente Dam Raise Project (CSP) Alternatives Analysis	2006
Hunt and Smith	An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Alta Vista Apartments Project	1998
Keller Environmental Assoc.	Appendices-reclaimed Water Distribution System Project: Draft Environmental Impact Report	1992
Kyle	Cultural Resource Survey for a Nine Acre Parcel Located on Seven Oaks Drive, City of Escondido, California	2004
Kyle and Gallegos	Cultural Resource Survey for the San Marcos General Plan Woodland Park Middle School Project San Marcos, California	1996
Laylander and Chace	An Archaeological Assessment of the Concordia Development, City of Escondido	1980
Loftus	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site NS0332 Highway 78 and Nordahl Road, San Marcos, San Diego County, California 92069	2012
McGinnis	Cultural Resources Survey of the Nordahl Road Interchange Project, County of San Diego, California	2007
McGinnis	Cultural Resources Survey of the Nordahl Road Interchange Project, County of San Diego, California	2009
McLean	Letter Report: Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Sunset Heights (EI Norte) Project in the City of Escondido, San Diego County, California	2000
Michael Brandman Assoc.	Draft Environmental Impact Report San Marcos Flood Control Channel San Marcos Creek/Las Posas Reach SCH #88061505	1989
Padon	Prehistoric Survey of the El Norte Property, 32.6 Acres in San Diego County, California	1999

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

Author	Report Title	Year
Pigniolo	Cultural Resource Survey of the Rock Springs TM Parcel San Diego County, California	1990
Pigniolo et al.	Draft Cultural Resource Survey for the Rock Springs Road Project, City of Escondido, CA	2001
Pigniolo et al.	Testing the Rock Springs Site: Draft Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Rock Springs Road Project, City of Escondido, California	2001
RECON	Draft Environmental Impact Report for San Marcos Assembly Hall	1976
Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Records Search and Literature Review, Vallecitos Water District Master Plan Update San Diego County, California	2003
Rosen	Completion of Section 106 and Filing of Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR)/Cultural Resources Survey of the Nordahl Road Interchange Project County of San Diego, California	2007
Rosenberg	ETS #8021; TL688 and TL6932 Relocation and Underground Conversion Project	2009
Walker and Bule	A Cultural Resource Study of Proposed Access Roads Between the Escondido Substation and the Proposed Substation Site at Rainbow	1979
Willoughby and Loftus	AT&T Site NS0332 Highway 78 and Nordahl Road, 842 Nordahl Road, San Marcos, San Diego County, California 92069	2010

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

Resource No.	Resource Type	Recorder (Year)
CA-SDI-1036	Bedrock Milling; Lithic Scatter	True (1962)
CA-SDI-5210	Bedrock Milling; Lithic Scatter; Historic Trash	Chace (1977); James et al. (1991)
CA-SDI-6727	Bedrock Milling	Bickford (1978)
CA-SDI-6728	Bedrock Milling	Bickford (1978)
CA-SDI-6729	Bedrock Milling; Lithic Scatter	Bickford (1978)
CA-SDI-7785	Bedrock Milling	Laylander (1980)
CA-SDI-9828	Bedrock Milling	Chace (1983)
CA-SDI-9829	Bedrock Milling	Chace (1983)
CA-SDI-9830	Bedrock Milling	Chace (1983)
CA-SDI-12543	Historic Structure & Trash	James et al. (1991)

1.3 Applicable Regulations

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

1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

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

(1) A resource listed in, or 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 of culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resources as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probably likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097398. The applicant may

develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

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

(2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

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

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

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

(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities;

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

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

1.3.3 San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

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

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

Such locations shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:

(aa) Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Placed 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.

1.3.4 Traditional Cultural Properties/Tribal Cultural Resources

Native American Heritage Values

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

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

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

The Traditional Tribal Cultural Places Bill of 2004 requires local governments to consult with Native American representatives during the project planning process. The intent of this legislation is to encourage consultation and assist in the preservation of “Native American places

of prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial importance" (County of San Diego 2007). It further allows for tribal cultural places to be included in open space planning. State Assembly Bill 52, in effect as of July 1, 2015, introduces the Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) as a class of cultural resource and additional considerations relating to Native American consultation into CEQA. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally-defined TCP, however incorporates consideration of local and state significance and required mitigation under CEQA. A TCR may be considered significant if included in a local or state register of historical resources; or determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC §5024.1; or is a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; or is a historical resource described in PRC §21084.1, a unique archaeological resources described in PRC §21083.2, or is a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

In 1990, the NPS and Advisory Council for Historic Preservation introduced the term 'TCP' through National Register Bulletin 38 (Parker and King 1990). A TCP may be considered eligible based on "its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community" (Parker and King 1990:1). Strictly speaking, Traditional Cultural Properties are both tangible and intangible; they are anchored in space by cultural values related to community-based physically defined "property referents" (Parker and King 1990:3). On the other hand, TCPs are largely ideological, a characteristic that may present substantial problems in the process of delineating specific boundaries. Such a property's extent is based on community conceptions of how the surrounding physical landscape interacts with existing cultural values. By its nature, a TCP need only be important to community members, and not the general outside population as a whole. In this way, a TCP boundary, as described by Bulletin 38, may be defined based on viewscape, encompassing topographic features, extent of archaeological district or use area, or a community's sense of its own geographic limits. Regardless of why a TCP is of importance to a group of people, outsider acceptance or rejection of this understanding is made inherently irrelevant by the relativistic nature of this concept.

2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

Any of the following will be considered a potentially significant environmental impact to cultural resources:

1. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5 of the State Guidelines. This shall include the destruction, disturbance or any alteration of characteristics or elements of a resource that cause it to be significant in a manner not consistent with the Secretary of Interior Standards.

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

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

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

5. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined under Public Resources Code §21074.

The Guidelines listed above have been selected for the following reasons:

Guidelines 1 and 2 are derived directly from CEQA. Section 21083.2 of CEQA and 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines recommend evaluating historical and archaeological resources to determine whether or not a proposed action would have a significant effect on unique historical or archaeological resources. Guideline 3 is included because human remains must be treated with dignity and respect and CEQA requires consultation with the "Most Likely Descendant" as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for any project in which human remains have been identified.

Guideline 4 was selected because the RPO requires that cultural resources be considered when assessing environmental impacts. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, and cumulative) on significant cultural resources as defined by the RPO would be considered a significant impact. The only exception is scientific investigation.

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

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

3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 Research Potential

Research potential is the most applicable of the California Register criteria for archaeological resources. To establish a framework to evaluate if a sites may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history, important research questions are established along with data needs. These research criteria are established below.

3.2 Theoretical Orientation

As a social science, archaeology seeks to understand human behavior. Because of the nature of the archaeological record, archaeologists look at behavior in terms of cultural patterns, and environmentally oriented archaeologists attempt to explain these patterns in the context ofvarious and changing natural and social environments. While much of the past archaeological research in San Diego County has focused on reconstructing culture change over time or "culture history," new theoretical ideas in the 1960s and 1970s highlighted the importance of the environment and shifted the emphasis of archaeology from reconstructing history to understanding culture (Binford 1989).

The fundamental theoretical orientation that underlies this study, and much of the work that has been conducted in San Diego County, to date, is cultural materialism. "Cultural materialism" as used here essentially holds that practical, survival, and economic aspects of culture ultimately determine the success or the spread of specific behavior patterns (Hayden 1993). Cultural ecology and environmental archaeology are forms of cultural materialism, emphasizing the role of the environment as a practical controlling factor on culture and human behavior. The perspectives of cultural materialism and cultural ecology are appropriate for the study area because of the direct relationship between hunter-gatherer economy and the environment and because these concepts represent a continuation of recent thinking in the region. Cultural materialism is also appropriate for study of the historical archaeological resources because it focuses on relationships within systems.

3.4 Research Topics, Implications, and Data Requirements

3.4.1 Prehistoric Subsistence

Reconstructing the subsistence economy of prehistoric hunter-gatherers is a key question for cultural ecology. Historic period hunter-gatherers typically occupied extreme environments and/or had been heavily impacted by European colonial expansion. As a consequence, understanding the cultural adaptations of hunter-gatherers in more productive environments is heavily reliant on archaeological data.

For the most part, subsistence during the Late Prehistoric in San Diego County is fairly well understood through the ethnographic record. Ethnographic information has provided a level of detail beyond the archaeological record, but certain aspects are poorly known.

Based on the presence of bedrock milling features at site CA-SDI-22192, it is likely that subsistence was focused on inland terrestrial resources. This site is located well beyond the 10 kilometer coastal foraging radius suggested by Jones (1992).

- How does site subsistence pattern relate to resource availability?

Hypothesis: The general pattern is one of using available resources: Acorn processing subsistence technologies and small mammal procurement should dominate the assemblage. Marine resources, if present, will represent a minimal component of the assemblage.

Data Needs:

- Stratigraphic contexts that indicate the sites contain interpretable cultural strata that can be taken to represent the results of relatively short-term occupations or a single occupation that can be compared to other single occupation sites.
- Material suitable for establishing chronology from these contexts.

- Vertebrate and invertebrate faunal material, along with tools that reflect subsistence focus and activities such as projectile points, bifaces, and milling tools.

- Sufficient quantities of ecofactual material to allow patterns to be defined. To obtain a statistically valid sample, quantities of 50 items per m^3 are required.

3.4.2 Prehistoric Chronology

Chronology and aspects of culture history have long been the subjects of archaeological research in the San Diego region. Late Prehistoric period sites are common in the region, and are relatively easily identified through the presence of bedrock milling, ceramics, and bow and arrow technology. Early Archaic period sites are more difficult to recognize and perhaps less common in the area. Furthermore, while Archaic period sites have been scrutinized in coastal regions, few have been studied in depth in inland areas.

- Are there Archaic and Paleoindian periods represented at site CA-SDI-22192 and if so, how do these components compare to Late Prehistoric assemblage at the same location?

Hypothesis: Due to the bedrock milling associated with the prehistoric site, it is unlikely that this site includes Paleoindian occupation. If present, Archaic Period evidence will be represented by dart points, differences in lithic material selection and reduction technology, and flaked lithic tool types.

Data Needs:

- Stratigraphic contexts that indicate the sites contain interpretable cultural strata that can be taken to represent the results of relatively short-term occupations or a single occupation that can be compared to other single occupation sites.

- Material suitable for radiocarbon dating from these contexts.

- Biface tools and artifacts representative of activities carried out at the site. To obtain a statistically valid sample, quantities of 50 items per m^3 are required.

3.4.3 Prehistoric Mobility and Settlement

Settlement Patterns have been the subject of considerable research in San Diego County. This topic contributes to the definition of settlement systems and the study of their change through time, both elements important to local prehistoric studies. The interaction of cultural groups and the natural landscape is an important aspect of human behavior. Just as cultural geographers study current land use patterns to aid in urban planning, the study of prehistoric settlement patterns can provide insight into past strategies of interaction with the environment.

Most settlement pattern studies focus on the relationship between natural resources and areas of human occupation. A general assumption is that important resources for subsistence create a draw for settlement, and that people will tend to locate near important water and food resources. Other types of sites may also be located near resources, but may not be related to habitation. These special task sites, such as isolated bedrock milling stations and lithic procurement/reduction areas, also provide important evidence on how people used the natural landscape.

An examination of resources used at a site and their source provenience is a means of examining mobility. Direct procurement, or travel over relatively large distances to procure resources is one aspect of mobility. Another aspect relates to territoriality. A seasonal round type of mobility strategy with bipolar village locations is often the model for Late Prehistoric mobility.

- How does CA-SDI22192 fit into the regional settlement system through time?

Hypothesis: Site patterning in relation to water, land-form, and lithic resources is expected. Exchange played a very minor role in resource procurement and, although mobility provided a range of available resources at different time intervals, the sites reflect foraging and processing behavior and the local resources of the area. Roughly 90% of the assemblage will represent local materials within a 10-km foraging radius.

Data Needs:

- Stratigraphic contexts that indicate the sites contain interpretable cultural strata that can be taken to represent the results of relatively short-term occupations or a single occupation that can be compared to other single occupation sites.

- Material suitable for chronological control from these contexts.

- Artifacts representative of activities carried out at the sites. To obtain a statistically valid sample, quantities of 50 items per m^3 are probably required.

- Sufficient quantities of source specific lithic material to allow patterns to be defined. To obtain a statistically valid sample, quantities of 50 items per m^3 are required.

3.4.4 Historic Boom Bust

Residential evidence from the rural parts of the county may show differences from urban residences related to the development of urban life. It may also indicate responses to boom and bust periods. The kinds of artifacts expected from residential settings include structural and building hardware remains, ceramics, glass, metal, personal items, food and faunal remains.

Studies in the region have suggested two models testable through archival research and archaeological data (Laylander 1993). The Community Support model suggests that residents responded to economic uncertainty by solidifying community bonds to provide mutual support in times of economic stress. Artifact remains would reflect long-term occupation and stability. Artifacts would include kitchen goods such as canning jars and curated serving wares, family mementos, and curated furnishings indicating a settled family life.

The Individual Opportunism model suggests that individuals would have responded to economic uncertainty by minimizing investment in any single enterprise and maximizing flexibility. This would suggest a pattern of mobility and fluid economic associations. Little archaeological evidence of settled family life would be present and occupation would be short-term.

- How does P-37-035639 relate to these two contrasting models of economic adaptation?

Hypothesis: The Community Support model will be indicated by the archival and archaeological evidence and the rural setting will add to the stability of the area.

Data Needs: Archival evidence on occupants, their occupations, and the amount of time they lived in the area. Archaeological domestic refuse, and an ability to associate this refuse with particular occupants or families, is needed.

3.4.5 Historic Social Class Affiliation

There is a wide diversity in the historic archaeology of the San Diego region. Previous work ranges from studies in rural homesteads, downtown San Diego, industrial sites, and military development. Specific cultural patterns related to class might be identifiable in the archival and archaeological records. In southern California, upper-middle class assemblages are characterized by high frequencies of consumer items relative to kitchen items and by specific ceramic economic index values. Working class assemblages are suggested to exhibit consumer item frequencies less than or equal to kitchen items and should have lower ceramic index values. This pattern would be similar to rural sites but lower frequencies of hardware and munitions would be present. These overall patterns would be important markers of class and status.

- Can a common culture for working, middle, and upper-middle class residents be defined?

Hypothesis: Given the rural nature of the area and the isolated location at the time, it is expected that the site material will represent a lower-middle class household.

Data Needs: Archival data would need to address evidence of changing ownership, construction and adaptation, and household cycles. Archaeological data need to include temporally discrete deposits that can be linked through historic documentation to specific social groups.

4.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

4.1 Methods

4.1.1 Survey Methods

The survey of the project area was conducted on April 1, 2016 by Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA. Mr. Gabe Kitchen, of Red Tail, served as Native American monitor during the survey. The property was generally open and the entire parcel was surveyed using 10 to 15 m transect intervals. Surface visibility was moderate, averaging approximately 70 percent throughout the project area. Special attention was paid to topographic high points and rock outcrops as well as rodent backdirt. The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources. Cultural resources identified during the survey were recorded on State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation forms and are included in Appendix C.

4.1.2 Test Methods

The goal of the testing and evaluation program was to assess the integrity, style, and associations of the historic-age structure (P-37-035641) and test the integrity and content of the prehistoric site (CA-SDI-22192) and the historic archaeological site (P-37-035639) within the project area. Evaluation of structure P-37-035641 included tracing chain-of-title, Residential Building Records, and other historic research in addition to photography and description of the structure and its condition. Testing at resources P-37-035639 and CA-SDI-22192 included mapping, feature recordation and mapping, and excavation to determine if a subsurface component is present. Five STPs were excavated at P-37-035639 and eight STPs were excavated at CA-SDI-22192 to assess the integrity and content of the subsurface deposits.

Testing and historic research was conducted between June 5, 2014 and June 8, 2017 by Mr. Andrew Pigniolo. Mr. Gabe Kitchen, of Red Tail, served as Native American monitor during the testing. Testing included the excavation of 13 STPs.

The site records were updated with the testing results on State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation forms and included in Appendix C. Photographs, artifacts, and project records for the testing program 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.

Thirteen shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at the two sites (P-37-035639 and CA-SDI-22192) to determine if subsurface deposits were present, assess the content of these deposits, and to establish the integrity and boundaries of each site. STPs were set out in alignment with the feature distribution across the site areas. STPs were manually excavated circular test pits measuring 30 cm in diameter. STPs were excavated in 10-cm arbitrary, contour levels. The goal of STP placement was to test the areas within the site most likely to contain subsurface artifacts. All excavated soil was passed through 1/8-inch mesh hardware cloth and dry-screened in the field. Cultural material was separated into prehistoric artifact and ecofact categories, bagged and labeled by 10 cm level, and taken to the laboratory for cleaning, analysis, and temporary curation.

A photographic record was kept to document the progress of the testing program. This included general overviews, and views of site excavation, and milling features. Digital photographs were taken during the entire testing program. A photographic log was kept to document orientation and subject matter. Photographs and logs are included in Appendix D.

4.1.3 Laboratory and Cataloging Procedures

All items were cleaned as needed or appropriate. The material was then separated by material class within each level prior to cataloging, performed by Carol Serr. Modern material, as well as faunal bone from natural rodent death and terrestrial snail shell, was considered to be intrusive items and only weighed for the purposes of this investigation.

Each artifact or group of artifacts was counted, weighed and/or measured, and given consecutive catalog numbers. Each item was analyzed for specific attributes particular to that material class. These attribute data are entered into an Excel spreadsheet file that serves as the master catalog from which analyses can be performed (Appendix E).

4.1.4 Disposition of Cultural Materials

Cultural material was recovered during testing, therefore artifact disposition is necessary at this time. Artifacts, photographs, and project records for this inventory will be temporarily stored at Laguna Mountain until final disposition arrangements can be made at an appropriate regional repository, or alternatively be repatriated to a tribe of appropriate cultural affinity.

4.1.5 Native American Participation/Consultation

Native American involvement in the project included Red Tail Monitoring and Research, who provided Mr. Gabe Kitchen as Native American Monitor to participate in the field survey. Tribal consultation per Assembly Bill 52 for the current project was initated by the County of San Diego (County) on April 20, 2017. It included outreach and information requests to a variety of Tribes (Appendix F).

The County requested a Sacred Lands check with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC response was negative for resources and provided a list of tribes who should be contacted. The County contacted 21 tribes (Agua Caliente, Barona, Campo, Ewiaapaayp, Inaja, Jamul, Kwaaymii, La Jolla, La Posta, Manzanita, Mesa Grande, Pala, Pauma, Pechanga, Rincon, San Luis Rey, San Pasqual, Santa Ysabel, Soboba, Sycuan, and Viejas.

4.2 Survey Results

The cultural resource survey identified three cultural resources within the project area (Figure 4). P-37-035639 appears to have been a decorative pond or water feature of historic age. CA-SDI-22192 is a prehistoric bedrock milling site with four boulder features containing six milling elements. P-37-035641 is a residential structure of historic age. The property appears to have been used for agricultural purposes in the historic past. The area has been extensively plowed and soils appear shallow. No surface historic or prehistoric artifacts were identified.

Figure 4

Project Area and Associated Cultural Resources

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P-37-035639 (NR-S-1)

This resource is a concrete and stone basin or trough built against existing bedrock (Figure 5). It is approximately 16 feet long by 7.5 wide and approximately 1 foot high. The wall is an elongated "U" shape with the west side made up by a natural bedrock boulder. The flattened concrete surface, near one corner, has the scratched-in initials of "MSC," "LNC," and "APC," in one column, to be read from the interior of the feature, then "NIC," off-set and "DG" perpendicular. Also perpendicular to the wall length is the digits "1937," presumably the year when the concrete was poured. The feature may have formed a decorative pond or a raised planter. No associated artifacts were observed. Integrity is good although some of the concrete is broken; the interior is filled with palm fronds and jade plants.

CA-SDI-22192/P-37-035640 (NR-S-2)

This site is a bedrock milling station made up of four features with a total of six milling elements. The site was originally recorded as being 18 m long by 1 m wide. No associated surface artifacts were observed. Feature A includes a single slick on a moderate size boulder. Feature B is a large low boulder with at least three slicks located 9 m southwest of Feature A. Feature C is a smaller boulder with a single slick remaining as high points located 9 m west-southwest of Feature B. Feature D is a small boulder situated 1.6 m west of Feature C that contains a natural depression serving as a basin with a ground surface. Site integrity is good although an existing residence is nearby and ornamental plants border three of the bedrock features now.

P-37-035641 (NR-S-3)

P-37-035641 consists of a historic-age residence at 1217 Nordahl Road (see Figure 5). It appears to have been initially built in 1932 and appears initially to have been a Craftsman Bungalow house in style. The house has two bedrooms and 1.5 baths. The house appears to have had several additions joining what originally may have been two separate structures and a significant addition to the house to form a partial "U" shape floor plan in a more Ranch Style layout. End gabled roof lines and roofed porch lines show significant differences in alignment. The 1938 aerial photograph of the area shows two separate, but adjacent structures at this location (NETR 1938). The surrounding area was planted as an orchard. The 1947 aerial appears to show the footprint of the current combined and expanded structure although some of the covered porches were absent until the 1980 aerial (NETR 1947, NETR 1980). The integrity of the original 1932 structure appears to be poor based on significant additions.

4.3 Testing and Evaluation Results

Testing and evaluation included STP excavation at sites P-37-035639 and CA-SDI-22192, and historic evaluation of structure P-37-035641. The results of testing and evaluation are described below.

a. P-35-035639 Wall Structure Overview, Looking Southwest (PR-05355-015)

b. P-35-035641 House Overview, Looking Northeast (PR-05355-038)

Figure 5
Views of P-37-035639 and P-37-035641

4.3.1 P-37-035639

Testing at P-37-035639 included the excavation of five STPs in and around the rock wall feature (Figure 6). Soils ranged from shallow (15 cm) over rock to 60 cm. Natural rock fragments were present in all STPs. All STPs were capped by leaf litter and bark from the overgrowing Eucalyptus trees. Soils below the duff appeared to be generally native medium brown sandy loam with rock fragments from the nearby outcrop.

Recovered material includes 259.2 g of intrusive modern and/or historic materials and one Donax (bean clam) shell (Table 3). STP 1, excavated inside the wall feature, produced material from all levels to a depth of 40 cm. Such material was only found in one or two levels of the other STPs. A good majority of this material is primarily chunks of concrete (100.5 g; 38.8%), presumably broken off from the feature walls. Other items include fragments of a glass lamp globe, a cornflower blue glass bead, and burned lumber (see catalog in Appendix E). Fragments of unburned rodent-size (probably gopher) bone were found in STP 5, excavated 2.5 m northeast of STP 1.

Table 3. P-37-035639 Recovery Summary

Prov.	Level (cm)	Class		Total Wt. (g)	Percent
		Shell*	Intrusive**		
STP 1	0-10	—	6.5	6.5	2.4
	10-20	—	26.6	26.6	10.0
	20-30	—	4.7	4.7	1.8
	30-40	—	1.1	1.1	0.4
STP 1 Total			38.9	38.9	14.6
STP 2	0-10	—	73.5	73.5	27.7
	10-20	6.6		6.6	2.5
STP 2 Total		*6.6*	*73.5*	*80.1*	*30.1*
STP 3	0-10	—	77.5	77.5	29.2
STP 4	0-10	—	58.7	58.7	22.1
	30-40	—	0.1	0.1	0.0
STP 4 Total			*58.8*	*58.8*	*22.1*
STP 5	0-10	—	10.4	10.4	3.9
	20-30	—	0.1	0.1	0.0
STP 5 Total			10.5	10.5	4.0
Total (g)		**6.6**	**259.2**	**265.8**	**100.0**
Percent		**2.5**	**97.5**	**100.0**	

* *Donax*

** Includes 0.2 g of natural rodent death bone from STP 5

The upper 10 cm of STP 5 produced a 12 gauge brass shotshell (6.9 g) introduced in 1901 by Winchester Repeating Arms Co. and made until 1919 (Shuey 1999). The headstamp is debossed with "1901" over "No. 12," above "REPEATER." Around the primer cup is "W.R.A. CO. NEW No. 4" – which dates to a post-1904 manufacture (prior to 1904, there was a "W" in the center of the primer).

Although at least the shotgun shell is historic in age, none of the cultural material recovered was clearly associated with the feature and could all represent random yard scatter.

Figure 6

STP Locations at P-37-035639 and CA-SDI-22192

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As shown in Figure 7, the feature was drawn to scale. Although still partially obscured by heavy vegetation the feature is dominated by a low, three-sided wall, but also includes two wall segments at contrasting angles. What may represent a small rectangular chimney built into the rock was present at the northern end of the feature (Figure 8). Although the function of the feature is still uncertain speculation suggests that it represents an outdoor barbeque and bench as related hardscape features to the house.

The "U" shaped wall with writing incised toward the interior (Figure 9) may represent a bench and at least what appears to be a chimney may represent part of a barbeque. The other two wall segments are unclear as to their function or relationship.

4.3.2 CA-SDI-22192/P-37-035640

A series of eight STPs were excavated across the site area in alignment with the long axis of the site (see Figure 6). Two of the STPs were placed in soil pockets between and around Feature B. All STPs at CA-SDI-22192 were shallow in depth with none reaching a depth greater than 30 cm. Four of the STPs terminated on rock while the remaining four ended at sterile levels.

Soils all had an initial layer of recent organic debris including grass and leaves followed by at least 10 cm of medium brown sandy loam. At approximately 15 cm depth in three of the STPs, a more reddish-brown silty sand subsoil was encountered. This subsoil was always sterile.

Recovery was dominated by intrusive material (146.3 g) including, glass, plastic, metal, recent rodent bone, and recent land snail shell. Intrusive material reached 25 cm in depth (Table 4).

Table 4. CA-SDI-22192 Recovery Summary

		Class			Artifact	Intrusive
		Debitage	Flaked Tool	Intrusive*	Total	Wt %
Prov.	**Level (cm)**	**Qty**	**Qty**	**Wt. (g)**		
STP 2	0-10	—	—	1.5	0	1.0
	10-20	—	—	0.1	0	0.1
STP 2 Total				*1.6*	*0*	*1.1*
STP 3	0-10	1	1	5.8	2	4.0
	10-20	—	—	0.1	0	0.1
STP 3 Total		*1*	*1*	*5.9*	*2*	*4.0*
STP 4	0-10	—	—	0.1	0	0.1
	10-20	—	—	0.1	0	0.1
STP 4 Total				*0.2*	*0*	*0.1*
STP 5	0-10	—	—	0.1	0	0.1
	10-20	—	—	1.1	0	0.8
STP 5 Total				*1.2*	*0*	*0.8*
STP 6	0-10	—	—	8.2	0	5.6
	10-20	—	—	0.6	0	0.4
	20-25	—	—	0.1	0	0.1
STP 6 Total				*8.9*	*0*	*6.1*
STP 7	0-10	—	—	2.2	0	1.5
	10-20	1	—	126.2	1	86.3
STP 7 Total		*1*		*128.4*	*1*	87.8
STP 8	0-10	1	—	0.1	1	0.1
Total		**3**	**1**	**146.3**	**4**	**100.0**

***** Includes natural rodent bone and terrestrial snail shell

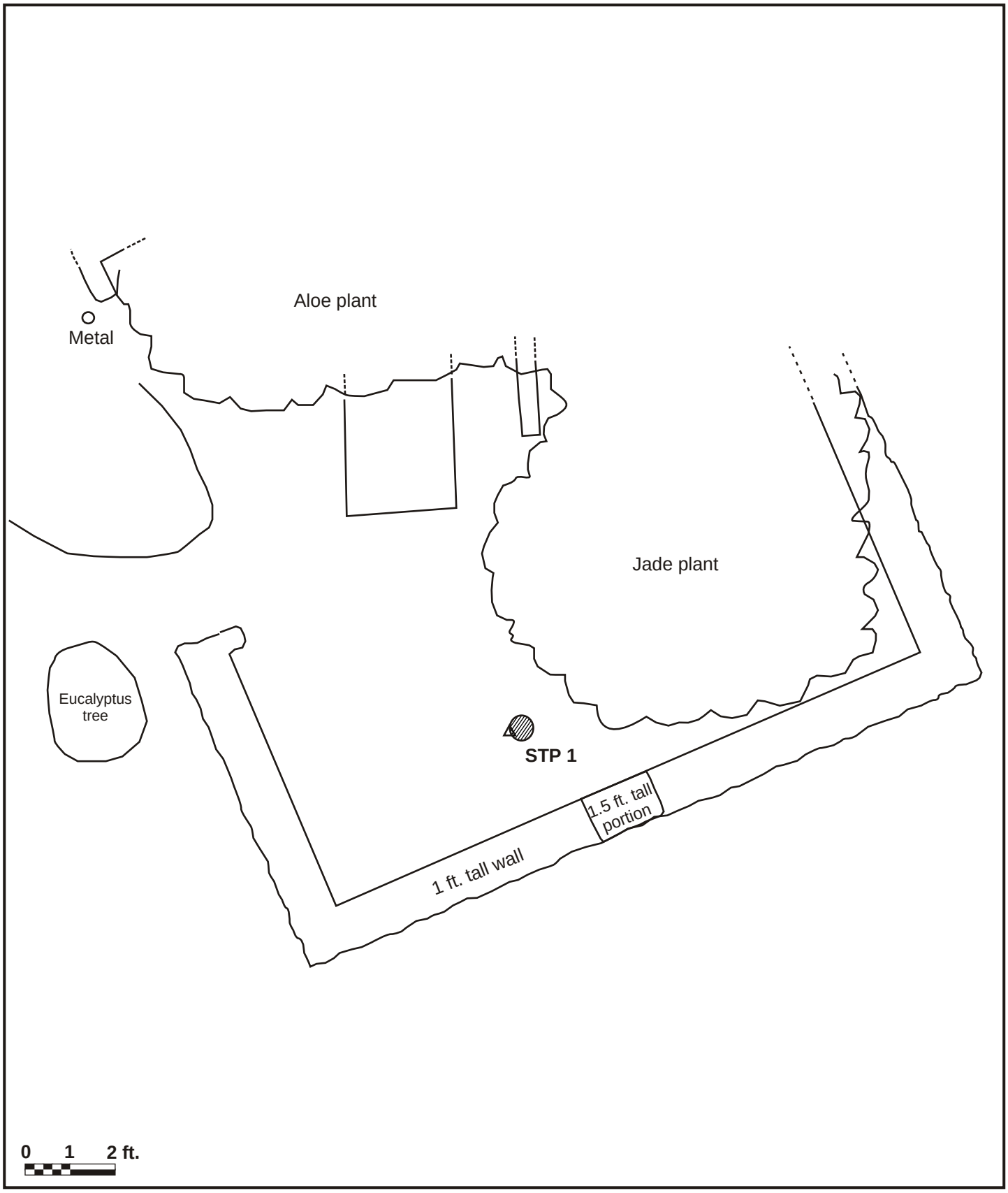

Figure 7
P-37-035639 Feature

N

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

a. Chimney-like Structure, Looking North (PR-05861-060)

b. Chimney-like Structure and Metal Attachment, Looking North (PR-05861-058)

Figure 8
P-37-035639 Chimney Photographs

a. Feature Overview, Looking Southwest (PR-05861-050)

b. Incised Concrete, Close-up (PR-05861-012)

Figure 9
P-37-035639 Feature Photographs

Recovered prehistoric material consists of one unifacial flake tool and three pieces of debitage. The narrow flake tool was recovered from the 0-10 cm level of STP 3 and is made of porphyritic Santiago Peak Volcanic material. Flakes were removed off 80 percent of the dorsal margin (excluding the cortical flake platform). There is 30 percent subrounded cortex present, primarily at the flake striking platform. The 5.6 cm long, by 3.8 cm wide, and 2.6 cm tall modified flake has the form of a small scraping tool but there is no evidence of use-wear on the edges or ventral flake surface.

The recovered debitage includes one piece of interior angular waste of porphyritic Santiago Peak Volcanic material from STP 3 that is 8-13 mm (< ½ inch) size, an interior gray quartzite 14-25 mm (1/2-1 inch) size flake from STP 7, and an 8-13 mm size angular waste fragment of the same quartzite material from STP 8. All but one was recovered from the 0-10 cm level (see Table 4).

Bedrock Milling

This site is a bedrock milling station of four features containing a total of eight milling elements (Table 5). All milling elements are slicks, but one element utilized a natural basin in the rock providing significant depth. The site dimension as defined by the bedrock milling features and productive STPs measures 18 m long by 7 m wide. No associated surface artifacts were observed. Feature A includes a single slick on a moderate size boulder (Figure 10). Feature B is a large low boulder with vegetation and patches of soil covering portions of the rock. Two more stable portions of the rock include a single slick on the northern portion of the feature and four slicks in a small area of the southern portion of the feature. Feature C is a smaller boulder with a single slick remaining as high points located southwest of Feature B. Feature D is a small boulder situated west of Feature C that contains a natural depression serving as a basin with a ground surface.

Table 5. CA-SDI-22192 Milling Feature Element Dimensions

Slick No.	Dimensions (cm)			Comments
	N/S	E/W	Depth	
FEATURE A				
1	30	30	0	
FEATURE B				
1	32	19	0	Ground on high spots only
2	19	23	0	Ground on high spots only
3	26	35	0	Ground on high spots only
4	30	20	1	
5	30	23	0	
FEATURE C				
1	15	20	0	Ground on high spots only
FEATURE D				
1	17	29	4	Ground on high spots only

Figure 10

CA-SDI-22192 Feature A Drawing

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Figure 11

CA-SDI-22192 Feature B Drawing

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Figure 12

CA-SDI-22192 Features C and D Drawing

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4.3.3 P-37-035641

Ownership History

The project area was originally subdivided in 1895 as part of selling the Rancho los Vallecitos de San Marcos (San Diego County Public Records). By December 15, 1924, the Bennett Investment Company, Inc. owned the land and apparently leased it for development. The initial structures on the property were built in 1932 during the Depression (Residential Building Record; Appendix H). The land was also probably planted in citrus (likely lemons) at that time. The original builders of the structure are unknown, but by 1937 a family with initials of MSC, LNC, APC, NIC, and DG incised their initials into a concrete landscape feature on the site (P-37-035639).

The property was sold by the Bennett Investment Company, Inc. to Harold A. Finney and Martha M. Finney by deed, dated February 14, 1939 and recorded March 18, 1939 (San Diego County Public Records). The 1937 City Directory lists Harold A. Finney as owner of the Metropolitan Pool Hall in Escondido. The 1940 voter registration listings show Harold A. Finney as a merchant with a residence on Richland Road to the east of the current property. This suggests that either this as the nearest postal location or the family was not living on the property, but renting it out. In 1952, owners were Harold A. and Martha M. Finney Rte 2, Box 459, Escondido, CA (San Diego County Public Records). By 1962, Martha M. Finney was listed as a widow and sole owner.

By December 3, 1963, the Palomar Investment Club, listed first at 309 S. Maple Street in Escondido and later at 242 E. Third Street in Escondido, took ownership presumably with a renter occupying the residence.

On July 29, 1966, Earl G. and Helen E. Mead took ownership as joint tenants with an address of P.O. Box 445 Escondido, CA (San Diego County Public Records).

The property was sold to Walter Max Bachman and on January 1, 1999 the Estate of Walter Max Bachman transferred the property to his heirs; Bernese M. Bachman, Ruth Juanita Bachman, and Jeanne Roldness (San Diego County Public Records). Juanita C. Bachman was added as a Trustee on May 22, 2006 (San Diego County Public Records). The property was sold to the current owner, Marie Diaz, on March 15, 2013 (San Diego County Public Records).

Structure Description and History

The structure appears initially to have been a Craftsman Bungalow house in style but a significant addition to the house to form a partial "U" shape floor plan leaves the structure with a more Ranch Style layout and an eclectic appearance in relation to style.

The initial structures on the property were built in 1932 (Residential Building Record; see Appendix H). The 1938 aerial photograph of the area shows two separate, but adjacent structures at this location (NETR 1938). One appears to represent a house and the second a barn or garage. These structures represent the southwestern portion of the existing residence. The

1938 aerial also shows landscape trees and what may be the landscape features of P-37-035639 on the rise to the northeast of the structure. The surrounding area of the property was planted in neat rows as an orchard (probably lemons).

The residential building record indicates that a significant remodel of the house was made in 1938. This appears to have occurred after the 1938 aerial photograph was taken and just before the property was sold to Harold A. Finney in 1939.

The 1947 aerial appears to show the footprint of the current combined and expanded structure after the 1938 remodel (NETR 1947, NETR 1980). The residential building record lists the construction as sub-standard frame, possibly reflecting the patchwork incorporation of the original separate small house and garage into the current "U" shaped structure. The current foundation is described as concrete (Residential Building Record). The windows are described as casement with screens. The siding is variable but dominated by wood. The roof is a combination of gable and cut up with multiple hips and valleys and varied gable angles (Residential Building Record). The roof finish is composition roll. The structure has a single fireplace. The house is two bedroom and has 1 and ½ baths, and it has hardwood floors in the living room. The house is approximately 1,030 square foot total.

Some of the covered porches were absent until the 1980 aerial (NETR 1947, NETR 1980) suggesting additional unrecorded remodeling at that time. The integrity of the original 1932 structure appears to be poor based on significant additions and the eclectic appearance of the current structure.

5.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

5.1 Resource Importance

The cultural resource survey identified three cultural resources within the project area. P-37-035639 appears to have been a hardscape landscape feature probably built in 1937. CA-SDI-22192 is a prehistoric bedrock milling site. P-37-035641 is a residential structure of historic age. None of these resources have previously been evaluated for significance.

Resources P-37-035639, CA-SDI-22192, and P-37-035641 have not been previously evaluated for nomination to the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) or for significance under the County RPO. Testing and significance evaluation was conducted for these resources. Testing for P-37-035639 included subsurface testing and documentation to determine association and function. The feature appears to represent hardscape landscape elements and a possible outdoor barbeque. Associated artifacts were absent. Testing of CA-SDI-22192 included detailed documentation of the bedrock milling features and subsurface excavation. Three prehistoric artifacts were identified suggesting that a meaningful subsurface cultural component is not present. Under County guidelines, both P-37-035639 and P-37-035640 qualify as important sites, but the testing and documentation of these resources has exhausted all research potential. The current project proposes no open space other than drainage bioretention areas. Relocation of bedrock milling features to these areas would significantly reduce their function. Most of the bedrock boulders consist of somewhat friable metamorphic rock and it would be extremely difficult to relocate these boulders intact. Preservation of the bedrock milling features does not appear to be feasible and is not recommended. P-37-035639 and CA-SDI-22192 do not qualify as CEQA or RPO significant.

Evaluation of P-37-035641 included an ownership search, review of the Residential Building Records, and other historical research to determine integrity and association. Based on remodeling in the late 1930s and more recent upgrades, P-37-035641 lacks integrity and important associations and does not qualify as eligible for the California Register.

5.1.1 Native American Heritage Resources/Traditional Cultural Properties

No information has been obtained through Native American consultation or communication with the Native American monitors during fieldwork that any of the evaluated sites are culturally or spiritually significant. No Traditional Cultural Properties or Tribal Cultural Resources that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the project area. During the current archaeological evaluation, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices.

5.2 Impact Identification

The proposed grading plan indicates that all of the cultural resources within the parcel will be directly impacted by the proposed project (Figure 13). All of these resources will be demolished or graded away as part of the proposed project.

Figure 13

Project Plan and Associated Cultural Resources

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Very little of the project includes a depositional soil environment where cultural resources are likely to be buried, however some potential remains for buried cultural resources. Archaeological and Native American construction monitoring is recommended during all earth disturbing activities.

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 cultural resource survey resulted in the location of one structure (P-37-035641) and two archaeological sites (P-37-035639 and CA-SDI-22192) within the project area.

Based on the testing and evaluation of the three cultural resources P-37-035639 and CA-SDI-22192, and P-37-035641, it was determined that none of these sites are eligible for the California Register or significant under RPO.

6.1 Mitigable Impacts

Based on the results of the evaluation of sites P-37-035639 and CA-SDI-22192, and P-37-035641, it has been determined that these cultural resources do not qualify as significant archaeological or historic resources and mitigation measures are not necessary.

Very little of the project includes a depositional environment with alluvial soils where cultural resources are likely to be buried, however some potential remains for buried cultural resources. Archaeological and Native American construction monitoring is recommended during all earth disturbing activities that includes the following:

- 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).

o Human Remains.

- The Property Owner or their representative shall contact the County Coroner and the PDS Staff Archaeologist.
- Upon identification of human remains, no further disturbance shall occur in the area of the find until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin.
- If the 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 South coastal Information Center 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 South Coastal Information Center 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.

6.2 No Significant Adverse Effects

No significant adverse effect will result from project impacts. None of the resources within the project area appear eligible under the RPO. Potential impacts to buried archaeological resources appear to be mitigable. No significant adverse effect will result from project impacts.

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8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

List of Preparers

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.
Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA, Primary Author

List of Persons and Organizations Contacted

Red Tail Monitoring and Research
Clinton Linton
Gabe Kitchen

South Coastal Information Center (SCIC)
Jaime Lennox

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc - Archival Maps and Records

9.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Mitigation Measures	Design Considerations
Implement an archaeological and Native American monitoring and data recovery program to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources.	During earth disturbing activities, an archaeological and Native American monitor should be present to ensure that any undiscovered buried archaeological resources are identified. If resources are identified, then data recovery excavation may be necessary if impacts cannot be avoided.
If cultural resources are identified and recovered during monitoring, the disposition of cultural materials will occur.	All prehistoric archaeological materials collected during the archaeological monitoring program shall be submitted to a San Diego curation facility or a culturally affiliated Native American Tribal curation facility that meets Federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, or alternatively repatriated to a Native American tribe of appropriate cultural affinity.

APPENDICES

A. Resume of Principal Investigator
B. Records Search Confirmations
C. Site Records (Confidential – Bound Separately)
D. Photographs and Photo Logs
E. Material Catalogs
F. Native American Correspondence (Confidential – Bound Separately)
G. Confidential Figures (Bound Separately)
H. Residential Building Record

APPENDIX A

RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

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

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

Professional Experience

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

Professional Affiliations
Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA; formerly called SOPA), 1992-present
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, San Diego County
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, City of San Diego
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, City of Chula Vista
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, Riverside County
Society for American Archaeology
Society for California Archaeology

Qualifications
Mr. Andrew Pigniolo is a certified archaeology consultant for the County and City of San Diego. He has received 40 hour HAZWOPPER training and holds an active card for hazardous material work. Mr. Pigniolo has more than 30 years of experience as an archaeologist, and has conducted more than 700 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. Mr. Pigniolo has conducted the complete range of technical studies including archaeological overviews and management plans, ethnographic studies, archaeological surveys, test excavations, historical research, evaluations of significance for National Register eligibility, data recovery programs, and monitoring projects.

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

Centinela Solar Project, Imperial County, California *(KP Environmental, Inc.)* Mr. Pigniolo served as the Principal Investigator for a cultural resource survey of more than 240 acres of agricultural land near Mt. Signal, California. The survey was conducted in multiple phases based on crop conditions and surface visibility within various parcels. The project included surveys of highly impacted agricultural lands. Historic-age agricultural features were identified within several parcels. Cultural resources within the proposed project area were recorded during the survey and recommendations for impact avoidance were made. This project was conducted under both Federal and State environmental requirements.

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

Hill Street Undergrounding Project, Point Loma, California *(City of San Diego).* Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of an archaeological monitoring project of utility undergrounding in the community of Point Loma. The project was located in an urban environment under city streets. Archaeological monitoring identified two prehistoric sites with high levels of integrity. Testing included the excavation of four units to evaluate the significance of these resources and mitigate project effects. A hearth feature, shell and a variety of prehistoric artifacts were recovered and additional impacts to the sites were avoided by reducing trench depth.

Center City Development Corporation Area 1 Utility Undergrounding Project, San Diego, California (*City of San Diego*). Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of an archaeological monitoring project including the undergrounding of residential and commercial utilities in the community of Logan Heights in San Diego. The project was conducted under CEQA and City of San Diego guidelines. Historic streetcar lines were encountered along with sparse historic trash deposit, but adverse impacts did not occur and no further work was recommended.

Mission Hills Sever Group 664 Project *(Lamprides Environmental Organization)* Mr. Pigniolo was the Principal Investigator for an archaeological monitoring project for a sewer line replacement in the community of Mission Hills in the City of San Diego. The project included archaeological construction monitoring in an urban environment. The project was located near the Old Town area of San Diego, but steep slopes and previous pipelines in the area resulted in an absence of cultural materials encountered.

City of San Diego Sever Group 783 Project, San Diego, California *(Orion Construction Company)* Mr. Pigniolo was the Principal Investigator for an archaeological monitoring project for a sewer line replacement in the eastern portion of the City of San Diego. The project included archaeological construction monitoring in an urban environment. Shallow soils and previous pipeline disturbance in the area resulted in an absence of cultural materials encountered (2006-2007)

All American 105 Race Project, West Mesa, Imperial County, California *(Legacy 106, Inc.)* Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator, report author, and crew chief for an archaeological survey for a proposed off-road vehicle race course in the West Mesa area of Imperial County. The survey covered Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands and included close coordination with BLM staff. The survey included a proposed 7.5 mile course with a very short time-frame. The goal was project alignment adjustment and realignment to avoid resource impacts where possible. A variety of prehistoric cultural resources including 10 sites and 7 isolates were encountered. Human remains were identified and avoided. The race route was realigned to avoid significant resource impacts allowing the race to proceed on schedule.

Victoria Loop Road Survey, Alpine, San Diego County, California (*Alpine Fire Safe Council*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of an 85-acre cultural resource survey in the Alpine area of San Diego County. The survey identified six cultural resources within the project area including prehistoric lithic scatters, an historic well, and historic artifact scatters. All resources were flagged and marked for avoidance during the vegetation treatment program. The Bureau of Land Management served as Federal Lead Agency for the project.

Spirit of Joy Church Project Testing Program, Ramona, San Diego County, California (*Spirit of Joy Lutheran Church*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator and Project Manager a cultural resource testing program at site CA-SDI-17299. The site was a sparse temporary camp. The project included surface collection and subsurface testing. Subsurface deposits were not identified within the project area and the site material was recovered during testing. Construction monitoring was recommended to address alluvial soils within other portions of the project area.

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

APPENDIX B

RECORDS SEARCH CONFIRMATION

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

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM
CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Laguna

Company Representative: Carol Serr

Date: 4/1/2016

Project Identification: Nordahl TM Survey Project

Search Radius: 1 mile

Historical Resources: SELF

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

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: SELF

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

Historic Addresses: SELF

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

Historic Maps: SELF

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

Copies: 40

Hours: 2

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

APPENDIX C

SITE RECORDS

(Confidential - Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHOTO LOGS

State of California ç The Resources Agency **Primary #**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **HRI#**

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Trinomial

Page 1 **of** 1 **Project Name (No.):** Nordahl TM Survey Project (1607) **Year 2016**

Camera Format: FujiChrome
Film Type and Speed: Digital Images Kept at: Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp.	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
4	1	12:30	01	Overview of project area from northeast corner	W	PR-05355-001
4	1	12:30	02	Overview of project area from northeast corner	SW	PR-05355-002
4	1	12:30	03	Overview of house	SW	PR-05355-003
4	1	12:30	04	Overview of project area from northeast corner	SE	PR-05355-004
4	1	12:30	05	Overview of project area from northeast corner	S	PR-05355-005
4	1	12:30	06	Overview of project area from northeast corner	SW	PR-05355-006
4	1	12:30	07	Overview of project area from northeast corner	W	PR-05355-007
4	1	12:30	08	Overview of the house	W	PR-05355-008
4	1	12:30	09	Overview of the house (closer)	W	PR-05355-009
4	1	12:30	10	House	W	PR-05355-010
4	1	12:30	11	NR-S-1 concrete incising	-	PR-05355-011
4	1	12:30	12	NR-S-1 concrete incising	-	PR-05355-012
4	1	12:30	13	NR-S-1 Overview	S	PR-05355-013
4	1	12:30	14	NR-S-1	WSW	PR-05355-014
4	1	12:30	15	NR-S-1	SW	PR-05355-015
4	1	12:30	16	NR-S-1	SW	PR-05355-016
4	1	12:30	17	NR-S-1	N	PR-05355-017
4	1	12:30	18	NR-S-1	NW	PR-05355-018
4	1	12:30	19	NR-S-2 Feature A	SE	PR-05355-019
4	1	12:30	20	NR-S-2 Feature A	SE	PR-05355-020
4	1	12:30	21	NR-S-2 Overview	E	PR-05355-021
4	1	12:30	22	NR-S-2 Feature B Overview	E	PR-05355-022
4	1	12:30	23	NR-S-2 Feature B	SW	PR-05355-023
4	1	12:30	24	NR-S-2 Feature B	W	PR-05355-024
4	1	12:30	25	NR-S-2 Feature D	N	PR-05355-025
4	1	13:00	26	NR-S-2 Feature D	NE	PR-05355-026
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4	1	13:00	30	NR-S-3 House	SSW	PR-05355-030
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4	1	13:00	39	Project Overview	E	PR-05355-039
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4	1	13:00	41	Project Overview	S	PR-05355-041
4	1	13:00	42	Project Overview	SE	PR-05355-042


PR-05355-001


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PR-05355-003


PR-05355-004


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PR-05355-040

PR-05355-041

PR-05355-042

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

 Project Name (No.): Nordahl TM Test (1717) **Year 2017**

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Film Type and Speed: Digital Images Kept at: Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

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State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

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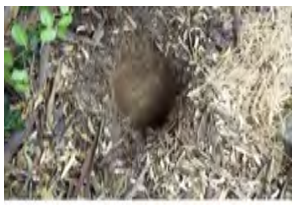
PR-05861-001


PR-05861-002


PR-05861-003


PR-05861-004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PR-05861-006


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PR-05861-060


PR-05861-061


PR-05861-062


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PR-05861-065


PR-05861-066

APPENDIX E

MATERIAL CATALOGS

P-37-035639 STP Recovery Inventory

Cat#	Prov.	Level (cm)	Class	Item	Type	Condition	Material	Weight (g)	Comments	Date
1	STP 1	0-10	Intrusive	Modern Item	Various	-	Mixed	6.5	concrete chunk (5.1 g); clear glass lamp globe (ground rim)	
2	STP 1	10-20	Intrusive	Modern Item	Various	-	Mixed	26.6	concrete chunk (26.2 g); burned lumber	
3	STP 1	20-30	Intrusive	Modern Item	Various	-	Mixed	1.1	concrete chunk (0.8 g); clear glass lamp globe	
4	STP 1	30-40	Intrusive	Modern Item	Various	-	Mixed	4.7	concrete chunk (3.1 g); thin corroded sheet(?)	
5	STP 2	0-10	Intrusive	Modern Item	Concrete	-	Other	73.5		
6	STP 2	10-20	Faunal Shell	Shell	Bivalve	Unburned	Donax	6.6		
7	STP 3	0-10	Intrusive	Modern Item	Various	-	Mixed	77.5	concrete chunks (62.1 g); 2 cork lined crown caps	pre-1968
8	STP 4	0-10	Intrusive	Modern Item	Concrete	-	Other	58.7		
9	STP 4	30-40	Intrusive	Modern Item	Bead	-	Glass	0.1	pale blue (corn flower?); 0.5 cm dia	
10	STP 5	0-10	Intrusive	Modern Item	Various	-	Mixed	3.4	concrete chunk (3.2 g); burned lumber	
10	STP 5	0-10	Intrusive	Modern Item	Shot Shell	-	Brass	6.9	headstamp: 1901 / No. 12 / REPEATER; W.R.A. CO. NEW No 4 - around primer cup; Winchester Repeating Arms Co.; 1/2" deep	1904-1920
11	STP 5	0-10	Intrusive	Bone	Sm. Mammal	Unburned	Bone	0.1	rodent ulna frag	
12	STP 5	20-30	Intrusive	Bone	Sm. Mammal	Unburned	Bone	0.1	rodent long bone midsection	

P-37-035640 STP Recovery Catalog

Cat#	Prov.	Level (cm)	Class	Item	Type	Cortex	Material	Size	Lng(cm)	Wid(cm)	Thk(cm)	Count	Wt (g)	Comments
1	STP 2	0-10	Intrusive	Modern Item	Various	-	Mixed	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	concrete chunk (1.5 g); Helic snail shell
2	STP 2	10-20	Intrusive	Faunal Shell	Snail	-	Helix	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	
3	STP 3	0-10	Debitage	Angular Waste	Core Reduction	None	SPVol	8-13 mm	-	-	-	1	0.2	
4	STP 3	0-10	Flaked Tool	Flake Tool	Uniface	Subrounded	SPVol	-	5.6	3.8	2.6	1	60.5	"scraper"; flks removed from 80% of dorsal side: narrow, humped form; no use-wear evident; 30% cortex (mostly on platform); fresh nicks on 1 dorsal edge from excavation
5	STP 3	0-10	Intrusive	Modern Item	Various	-	Mixed	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	concrete chunk (5.1 g); white molded plastic tube
6	STP 3	10-20	Intrusive	Modern Item	Metal	-	Metal	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	rusty bit of flat metal
7	STP 4	0-10	Intrusive	Faunal Shell	Snail	-	Helix	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	
8	STP 4	10-20	Intrusive	Faunal Shell	Snail	-	Helix	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	
9	STP 5	0-10	Intrusive	Faunal Shell	Snail	-	Helix	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	
10	STP 5	10-20	Intrusive	Modern Item	Various	-	Mixed	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	hard white plastic frags; rusty metal (can or sheeting?)
11	STP 5	10-20	Intrusive	Faunal Bone	Mammal	-	Undiff.	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	gopher maxilla frag
12	STP 6	0-10	Intrusive	Modern Item	Various	-	Mixed	-	-	-	-	-	6.1	1 frag clear bottle glass; rusted metal sheeting
12	STP 6	0-10	Intrusive	Faunal Bone	Mammal	-	Bone	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	gopher skull; whole (not prehistoric)
13	STP 6	10-20	Intrusive	Modern Item	Other	-	Glass	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	pale aqua; semi-melted; cant tell if a vessel or bottle
14	STP 6	20-25	Intrusive	Modern Item	Metal	-	Metal	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	rusty. thin sheet
15	STP 7	0-10	Intrusive	Modern Item	Various	-	Mixed	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	concrete chunk (1.6 g); 4 corroded metal "spikey" things (or are they sticks?); Helix shell
16	STP 7	10-20	Debitage	Flake	Core Reduction	None	Quartzite	14-25 mm	-	-	-	1	0.3	
17	STP 7	10-20	Intrusive	Modern Item	Various	-	Mixed	-	-	-	-	-	126.2	2 flat 1/2" thk concrete chunks; Helix shell
18	STP 8	0-10	Debitage	Angular Waste	Core Reduction	None	Quartzite	8-13 mm	-	-	-	1	0.2	same gray as from STP 7?
19	STP 8	0-10	Intrusive	Faunal Shell	Snail	-	Helix	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	

APPENDIX F

NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONSENSE

(Confidential - Bound Separately)

APPENDIX G

CONFIDENTIAL FIGURES

(Bound Separately)

APPENDIX H

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING RECORDS

COUNTY ASSESSOR
SAN DIEGO CO. CALIFORNIA

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING RECORD

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS PARCEL ~~226-143-10~~ 226-290-1

ADDRESS 1217 NORDAHL RD

64C03

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING

CLASS & SHAPE	CONSTRUCTION	STRUCTURAL	EXTERIOR	ROOF	LIGHTING	AIR CONDITION
~~D4.5C~~ D3.5+6	Light	X Frame	Stucco on	Flat / Pitch	X Wiring	Heating / Cooling
	X Sub-Standard	" x " - "		X Gable 4/4 A-L	K.T. / Conduit	Forced / Clean'g
ARCHITECTURE	Standard	Sheathing	Siding " x "	Hip 1/4	B.X. / Cable	Gravity / Humid.
	Above-Standard	Concrete Block	X Bev	Shed 1/4	Fixtures	Wall Unit
1 Stories	Special	B&B. / T.&G.		X Cut Up	X Few / X Cheap	
TYPE		Brick	Shingle	Dormers	Avg. / Med.	Floor Unit
Use / Design	FOUNDATION	Adobe	Shake	X Raft. 2"x 4"-24"	Many / Special	Zone Unit
X Single X	X Concrete	X Floor Joist:	B&B. / T.&G.	Gutters		Central "
Double	Reinforced	1st: " x " - "			PLUMBING	
Duplex	Brick	2nd: " x " - "	Brick	Shingle	Poor X / Std. / Spec	
Apartment	Wood	Sub-Floor	Stone	Shake		Oil Burner
Flat-Court	Piers	Concrete Floor	WINDOWS	Tile	X Sink	
Motel			D.H. / X Casement	Tile Trim	Laundry	M-B.T.U.
		Insulated Ceilings	Metal Sash	X Compo.	X Water Htr.-Auto.	X Fireplace
1 Units	Light / Heavy	Insulated Walls	X Screens	Compo. Shingle	Water-Softner	

ROOM AND FINISH DETAIL

ROOMS	FLOORS B	1	2	FLOOR FINISH Material	Grade	TRIM	INTERIOR FINISH Walls	Ceilings
All E		X		~~OF~~ W/W			—	PL
Ent. Hall								
Living		1		HWD				
Dining								
Bed		2						
Bed								
Kitchen		1		~~Lino~~ Vinyl				

Drain Bd. Material: LINO Lgth: 9 Ft. Splash:

CONSTRUCTION RECORD

Permit No.	For	Amount	Date	EFFEC. YEAR	APPR. YEAR	Age	Remain'g Life	Table	%	Cond.	Arch. Attr.	Func. Plan	Con-form	Storage Space Cupb'd	Closet	Work-m'nshp
	D		1932	32	64	32	26	R55	56	F	F	F	F			F
	Remod		1938	1932	1968	36		R55	53	A	A	A	G	A	A	A
					74					A	A	A	A	A	A	A

BATH DETAIL

Fl.	No.	Floors	Walls	Wc.	La.	Tub	Type	Grade	St.	O.T.	G.D.	Finish
1	3/4	W/W	PL-PT	1	1		M	A	X			
1	1	W/W	PL-PT	1	1	1	M	A				

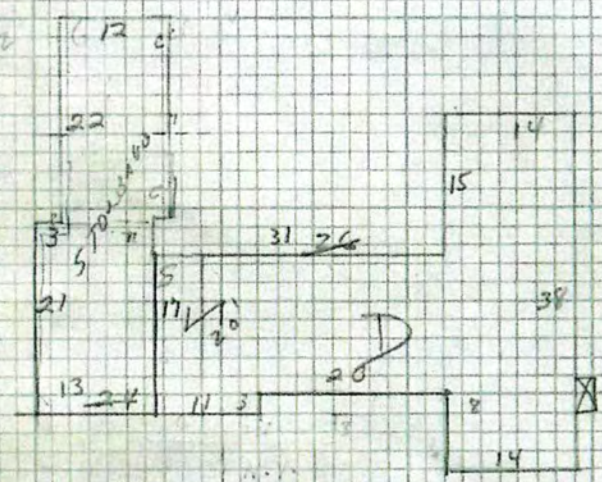
SPECIAL FEATURES

Book Cases	Built in Refrig.	Venetian Blinds
Shutters	" " Oven & Plate	
Vent Fan	" " Dishwasher	

COMPUTATION

Appraiser & Date		D Chase 4/4/63		Parker 7-20-67		(SPN) 74											
Unit	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost
D	~~1016~~ 1030	6.10	6198	7.70	7823						2C						
FP			300		300												
G	~~264~~	AS 15	100	2.00	528												
CCP	154	1.20	185	1.00	154												
STDL3AGO / SLAB	537						500										
TOTAL			6783		8805												
~~NORMAL~~ % GOOD		3DR Less 5% = .51			53												
R.C.L.N.D		CH	3459		4667												

A 3-54



MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES

Structure	Found.	Cons.	Ext.	Roof	Floor	Int.	Size, etc.

COMPUTATIONS

P = 162.

1) 3.5+6
~~3 x 14 = 42.~~
~~6 x 14 = 84.~~
~~17 x 40 = 680.~~
~~15 x 14 = 210.~~
~~1016~~

BF = 6.00
+ 6 COR @ .01 = .06
6.06

2)
14 x 38 = 532
15 x 31 = 465
3 x 11 = 33
1030

STORAGE 13 x 21 = 273
22 x 12 = 264
537

Remarks: 1) No entry. NOH. % Good less 5% for deferred maintenance. D Clune 4/3/63
2) NEW MEASUREMENT - REMODELED. CLARKSON 4-57