HELIX
Environmental Planning

Sweetwater Vistas Project

PDS2015-GPA-15-006; PDS2015-SPA-15-002
PDS2015-REZ-15-008; PDS2015-TM-5608
PDS2015-MUP-89-015W4; PDS2015-STP-15-016
PDS2015-ER-89-19-015I

Cultural Resources Inventory

April 2017

Mary Robbins-Wade
Director of Cultural Resources

Nicole Falvey
Staff Archaeologist

Lead Agency:
County of San Diego
Planning & Development Services
5510 Overland Avenue, Suite 310
San Diego, CA 92123

Project Proponent:
Sweetwater Vistas LLC
1620 Fifth Avenue, Suite 400
San Diego, CA 92101

Prepared by:
HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
7578 El Cajon Boulevard
La Mesa, CA 91942

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY:
SWEETWATER VISTAS
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
PDS2015-GPA-15-006, PDS2015-TM-5608, PDS2015-REZ-15-008, PDS2015-MUP-89-015W4, PDS2015-STP-15-016, PDS2015-ER-89-19-015I

Lead Agency:

County of San Diego
Planning & Development Services
Contact: Mark Slovick
5510 Overland Avenue, Suite 310
San Diego, CA 92123
(858) 694-2962

Preparer:

Mary Robbins-Wade

and

Nicole Falvey

HELIX Environmental Planning
7578 El Cajon Boulevard
La Mesa, CA 91942
(619) 462-1515

Project Proponent:

Terry R. Plowden
Sweetwater Vistas LLC
1620 Fifth Avenue, Suite 400
San Diego, California 92101
619-906-4352

April 2017
HELIX Project No. DOW-05

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

Authors:	Mary Robbins-Wade and Nicole Falvey
Consulting Firm:	HELIX Environmental Planning, 7578 El Cajon Boulevard, La Mesa, CA 91942, (619) 462-1515
Client/Project Proponent:	Terry R. Plowden, Sweetwater Vistas LLC, 1620 Fifth Avenue, San Diego, CA 92101, (619) 906-4352
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Report Title:	Cultural Resources Inventory: Sweetwater Vistas, San Diego County, California. PDS2015-GPA-15-006, PDS2015-TM-5608, PDS2015-REZ-15-008, PDS2015-MUP-89-015W4, PDS2015-STP-15-016, PDS2015-ER-89-19-015I
Type of Study:	Archaeological survey
New Sites:	None
Updated Sites:	CA-SDI-185 (P-000185), CA-SDI-19654 (P-37-030966)
USGS Quadrangles:	Jamul Mountains (7.5' series)
Acreage:	52 acres
Keywords:	Positive archaeological survey; County of San Diego, Sweetwater Springs, Isham Springs; APNs 505-672-03, 07, 09, 10, 23, and 37

LIST OF ACRONYMS

APN	Assessor’s Parcel Number
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SR	State Route

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(Bound Separately – Not for Public Review)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Sweetwater Vistas project is located in the Spring Valley community of southern San Diego County. The project is located at the intersection of Jamacha Boulevard and Sweetwater Springs Boulevard. The applicant proposes to develop residential uses, and a large portion of the project site will be left in biological open space.

A cultural resources study was undertaken by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) in 2015, including a review of previous studies of the project site, a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, and a field survey.

Two archaeological sites were previously recorded within the project area: CA-SDI-185 and CA-SDI-19654. The latter site consists of two rock features that are of recent age (not historic). During the current survey, CA-SDI-19654 was found as previously recorded; it is located within a biological open space easement and would not be subject to project impacts.

CA-SDI-185 is a large site that has been the subject of a number of past survey and testing efforts, although the mapping of the site is inconsistent and sometimes confusing. This site was determined by past studies to be a significant resource; however, the only portion of the site that remains is located within an open space easement placed over the Isham Springs historic site, which is a part of CA-SDI-185. No evidence of CA-SDI-185 was found within the project area during the current survey. The project area has been subject to a great deal of disturbance, which apparently destroyed the archaeological site, except the portion that remains in an open space easement outside the current project area.

Given the cultural sensitivity of the general area and the possibility for subsurface remnants of CA-SDI-185, a monitoring program will be required during grading and other ground-disturbing activity.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The Sweetwater Vistas project (project) is located in the Spring Valley community in southern San Diego County (Figure 1, *Regional Location Map*). The project site is at the intersection of Jamacha Boulevard and Sweetwater Springs Boulevard, with 43.4 acres on the west side of Jamacha Boulevard and 8.6 acres on the east side of Jamacha Boulevard (Figure 2, *Project Vicinity Map [USGS Topography]*). The 52.0-acre property, which is bounded on the south by Pointe Parkway (Figure 3, *Site Plan*), is located in Township 17 South, Range 1 West, unsectioned lands (Rancho Jamacha), on the 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Jamul Mountains quadrangle (Figure 2).

The project includes the development of a new master plan community consisting of 218 multi-family residential units and 27.9 acres of biological open space on a 52-acre property. The residential development consists of three separate areas. Lots 1 and 2 would be developed with a total of 143 residential condominium units, and Lot 3 would be developed with 75 residential condominium units. The project also includes the extension of Avenida Bosques to connect to Pointe Parkway. In addition, an 8-foot wide trail would be constructed along Jamacha Boulevard along the property frontage, and a pathway would be constructed along the new segment of Avenida Bosques. Earthwork will consist of 129,000 cubic yards of balanced cut and fill. Hansen's Creek, which bisects the western parcel, will be preserved. The proposed site plan is illustrated in Figure 3.

The cultural resources study consists of a records and literature review from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU), a Sacred Lands Files search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), Native American outreach, and an archaeological survey. HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) Director of Cultural Resources, Mary Robbins-Wade, served as the project manager/principal investigator, and Andrew Giletti was the field director. Red Tail Monitoring and Research provided a Native American (Kumeyaay) monitor for the fieldwork.

1.2 Existing Conditions

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

Natural Environment

The project is located in an area characterized as "Mediterranean hot summer," (Griner and Pryde 1976: Figure 3.4). The average high temperature for July ranges from 80° Fahrenheit to 85° (Griner and Pryde 1976: Figure 3.1), and the average January low temperature ranges from 40° to 44° (Griner and Pryde 1976: Figure 3.2). Average annual rainfall is 13 inches (Griner and Pryde 1976: Figure 3.3).

Geologically, the project site is underlain by Cretaceous gabbro, while the surrounding geology is mapped as Jurassic and Cretaceous metavolcanic and sedimentary rocks (Tan 2002). Five soil types have been mapped within the project area: Diablo clay, 9 to 15 percent slopes and 15 to

30 percent slopes; Friant rocky fine sandy loam, 30 to 70 percent slopes; Las Posas fine sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes, eroded; and Linne clay loam, 9 to 30 percent slopes (Bowman 1973). The Diablo series of soils are clay derived from calcareous sandstone and shale and generally support vegetation such as annual grasses and shrubs; this soil is mapped in the northern and central-western portions of the project site (Bowman 1973). The Linne soil series is similar to the Diablo series but located on steeper slopes; it supports flattop buckwheat, California sagebrush, scrub oak, and sugarbush (Bowman 1973). Linne soils are located in the south-central portion of the project area (Bowman 1973). The Friant series of soils consists of shallow, fine sandy loams formed from metasedimentary rock; they support California sagebrush and annual grasses. This soil is mapped in the eastern portion of the project site (Bowman 1973). The Las Posas series of soils is characterized by fine sandy loams with clay subsoil and generally supports vegetation such as chamise, sumac, California sagebrush, ceanothus, annual grasses, and some scattered oaks (Bowman 1973). This soil type is mapped as being in the western edge of the project area (Bowman 1973). A biological study of the current project site (HELIX 2014) indicates that there are 15 vegetation communities/habitat types present on the project site: freshwater marsh, cismontane alkali marsh (including disturbed), disturbed wetland, southern willow scrub (including disturbed), mule fat scrub, disturbed riparian scrub, non-native riparian, tamarisk scrub, seasonal pond, Diegan coastal sage scrub, non-native grassland (including disturbed), eucalyptus woodland, non-native vegetation, disturbed habitat, and developed land. The native plant resources supported by these habitats would have been used by Native American populations for clothing, food, tools, and decorative and ceremonial purposes (Bean and Shipek 1978; Hedges and Beresford 1986). Animal species found in these habitats would have provided food sources as well.

Sweetwater Spring, formerly Isham Spring, is located just outside the project site and connects to Hansen's Creek, which bisects the portion of the project west of Jamacha Boulevard and is ultimately a tributary to the Sweetwater River. One mile east of the project is the Sweetwater River, which flows southwestward into Sweetwater Reservoir, 2 miles south of the project area. The majority of the project site was previously used as ranch lands, with a brief stint as a spa resort and water bottling plant. Between 1990 and 2003, the Pointe San Diego Specific Plan owned the land and began developing the western area bordering Jamacha Boulevard. The project site has been subject to a great deal of disturbance associated with past uses of the area.

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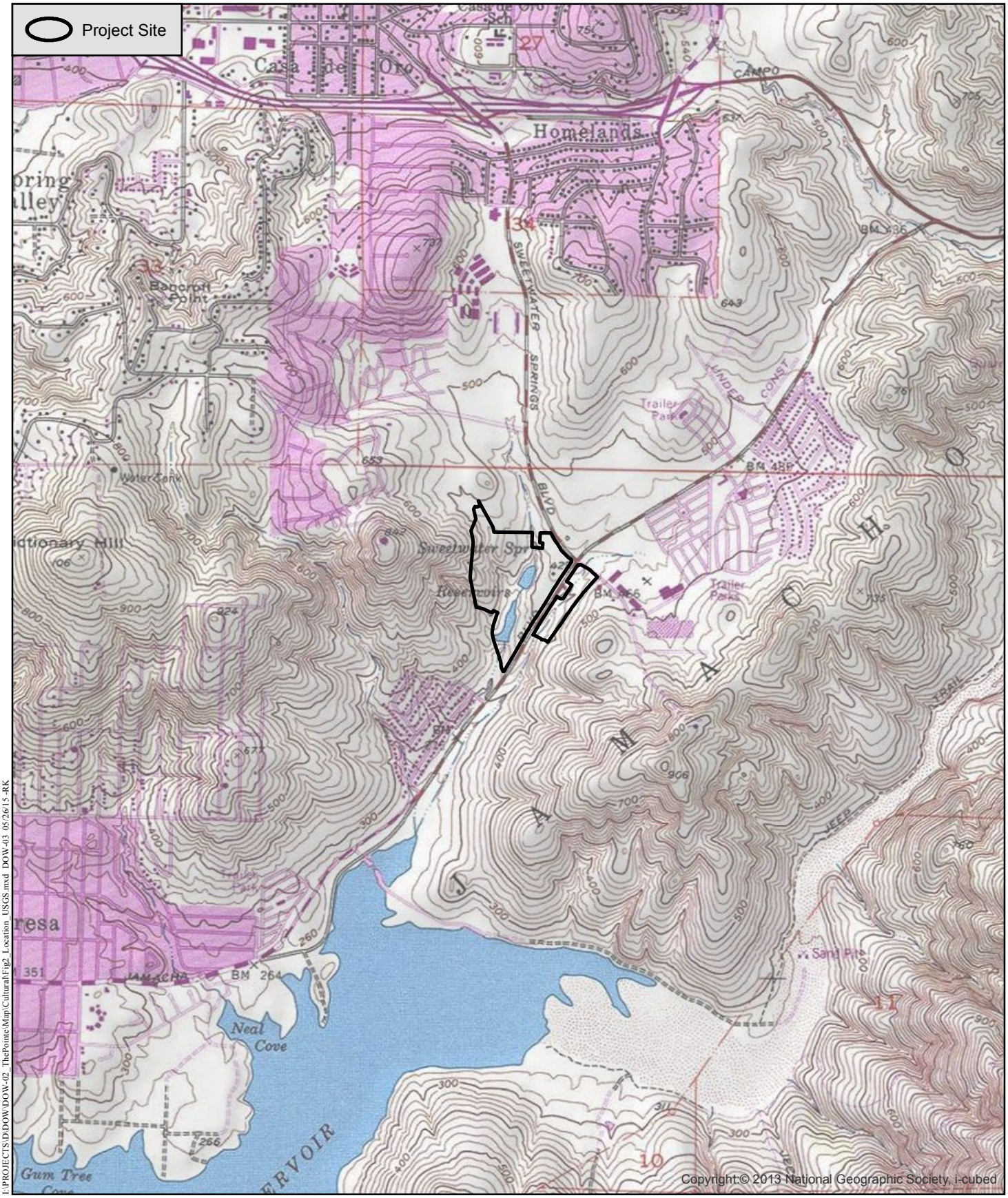
Regional Location Map

SWEETWATER VISTAS

HELIX Environmental Planning

N 0 8 Miles

Figure 1



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Project Vicinity Map (USGS Topography)

SWEETWATER VISTAS

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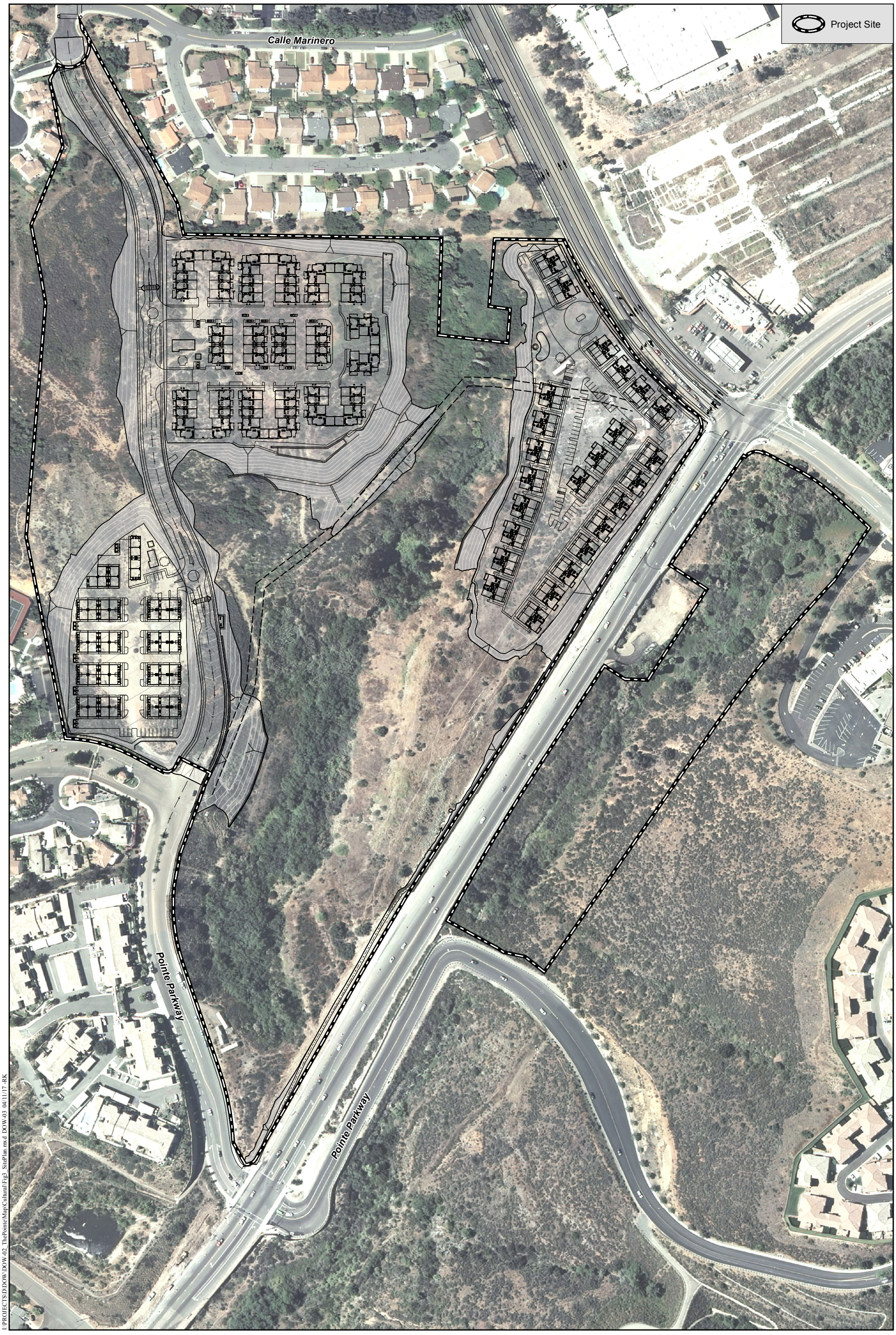
0 2,000 Feet

Figure 2



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Site Plan

SWEETWATER VISTAS

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0 200 Feet

Figure 3

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Cultural Environment

General Culture History

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion of San Diego County and the San Luis Rey complex in the northern portion of the county. The Cuyamaca complex is the archaeological manifestation of the Yuman forebears of the Kumeyaay people. The San Luis Rey complex represents the Shoshonean predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño. The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the Native people associated with that mission, while the Kumeyaay people are also

known as Ipai, Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcala). Agua Hedionda Creek is often described as the division between the territories of the Luiseño and the Kumeyaay people (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963), although various researchers use slightly different ethnographic territory boundaries. Traditional stories and songs of the Native people also describe the extent of traditional use areas.

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

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

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

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

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

Native American Perspective

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

Project Vicinity

From at least the Late Prehistoric period and into the historic period, the Kumeyaay village of Metí, or Netí, was located in Spring Valley approximately 2 miles northwest of the project area (Carrico 1974). The ethnohistoric village of Jamacha was located approximately 2 miles northeast of the project site. In 1775, Metí was an "active rebel enclave" and "the meeting spot for inland valley and mountain bands including Tapin, San Luis, Matamo, Jamacha, Cajuat, and Cullamac" in preparation for the Tipai (Southern Kumeyaay) revolt against Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Carrico 1997). The village's chief was one of the leaders of the revolt (Carrico 1997). The rebels burnt down most of the Mission, killing Father Luis Jayme and two other Spaniards; the Mission was not rebuilt until 1777. The rebels were likely incited by a combination of increased pressure to convert to Catholicism, violence and forced labor in villages surrounding the Mission, and the sociopolitical pressures caused by decreased population due to European illnesses. A year after the revolt, it was rumored that Metí villagers were arming themselves for another attack but upon investigation by Sergeant Carrillo this allegation was dismissed (Carrico 1997). By 1809, many of the Tipai in Jamacha had been baptized, and the area was used to graze Mission livestock (Van Wormer 1986).

The Mission gifted the land to Doña Apolinaria Lorenzana, a pious widow, in the 1830s. In 1841, the new Mexican government reaffirmed the grant, which consisted of 8,881.16 acres from the eastern borders of Chula Vista and National Ranchos (about where the modern State Route [SR-] 125 freeway is located) east about 8 miles along Sweetwater Valley (Brackett 1951). This became Rancho Jacome de la Marca, or Rancho Jamacha. Apolinaria built an adobe "house, horse corral, and lime kiln on the west side of [Jamacha Valley] and planted wheat and corn in the valley's bottom, on the east side of the Sweetwater River" (Van Wormer 1986). She fled the San Diego area after American troops occupied the Mission in 1847, abandoning the rancho (Van Wormer 1986).

Under American control, Rancho Jamacha was purchased from Apolinaria by American Colonel John Blankhead Magruder in 1853, and he sold two-thirds of it to businessmen Eugene Pendleton, Frank Ames, and Robert Kelly later that year (Van Wormer 1986). The partners ran

the ranch like a business, devoting the land to animal husbandry and agriculture. Kelly managed the land, living in Apolinaria's adobe, and made it the "first successful large-scale agricultural enterprise in the county" (Van Wormer 1986). The value of livestock fell in the late 1800s and the ranch underwent a series of divisions and ownership changes. By 1881, the ranch was divided into eight parcels by court order, and the current project area was included in a division owned by Mary H. Eddy (Van Wormer 1986).

As addressed later in this report, the project area was the site of Isham Springs and the California Water of Life bottling plant. Alfred Huntington Isham, a travelling salesman, either acquired or assumed rights to the water of Sweetwater Spring and opened a spa and tent resort in 1888, claiming that the water would cure every ailment from baldness to cancer (Van Wormer 1979). The promise of health was highly sought after and Isham was one among many patent medicine salesmen at the time. He began bottling the water and selling it for a dollar per gallon, first locally and then internationally. However, in a series of articles titled "The Great American Fraud" that eventually led to the creation of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, *Collier's Magazine* journalist Samuel Hopkins Adams exposed Isham's water as nothing more than "good ice-water" and described Isham himself as "the most arrogant and blasphemous faker now before the public" (Adams 1906, cited in Smith 2007). After this scathing rebuke, Isham's business dried up, and he lost the spring property. To satisfy tax liens, the property was sold to Fred Hansen, who brought ranching back to the land. It remained in the Hansen family until 1990, when the property was purchased by the Pointe International building corporation with the idea of building a resort on the spring site (Pointe International ca. 2003).

1.2.2 Records Search Results

A records search for the project area and a 1-mile radius was requested from the SCIC at SDSU on June 11, 2015 and received on July 9, 2015. Records search maps are included in Confidential Appendix A. As summarized in Table 1, *Cultural Resources Within 1-Mile Radius*, 13 cultural resources have been recorded within a 1-mile radius of the Sweetwater Vistas project. Almost all of these resources were described as lithic scatters, some of which included ground stone (manos). Bedrock milling features were also noted at one site, and historic features were recorded at two sites. Two of the previously recorded sites (CA-SDI-185 and CA-SDI-19654) are located within the project area; another (CA-SDI-6876) is mapped adjacent to the project area. In addition, the Isham Springs bottling plant site is included within site CA-SDI-185, although it is a separate historic resource. The area immediately surrounding the Isham Springs site has been recorded as a permanent open space easement and, thus, is not within the proposed project area.

Table 1
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN 1-MILE RADIUS

Site Number (CA-SDI-#)	Site Number (P-37-#)	Site Description	Site Dimensions	Site Recorder
185	000185	Historic features including spring house and water bottling foundation; prehistoric camp site with lithic scatters, hearths, some shell	400 square meters (m^2)	Hector 1981; Gross 1974; Treganza n.d.
4764	004764	Bedrock milling features with two associated lithics and one ceramic sherd	3 acres	Gross 1974; Bull and Cupples 1972
4769	004769	Lithic scatter	7,500 m^2	Gross n.d.
4772	004772	Lithic scatter including flakes, a mano, and shell	25,000 m^2	Lambert 2013; Gross 1974
4774	004774	Lithic scatter including flakes and manos	20 m	Gross 1972
6875	006875	Lithic scatter including debitage and two pieces of "flaked" glass that "may be recent"	625 m^2	Eckhardt 1978
6876	006876	Lithic scatter including flakes and debitage	625 m^2	Eckhardt 1978
6877	006877	Lithic scatter including flakes, utilized flakes, choppers, and cores	12,000 m^2	Eckhardt 1978
6878	006878	Lithic scatter including debitage	1,200 m^2	Eckhardt 1978
6879	006879	Lithic scatter including flakes and debitage	600 m^2	Eckhardt 1978
6880	006880	Lithic scatter including flakes, utilized flakes, and a scraper	2,500 m^2	Eckhardt 1978
6881	006881	Lithic scatter including debitage, flakes, cores, and a scraper	15,000 m^2	Eckhardt 1978
19654	030966	Two historic rock features	450 m^2	Price and Zepeda-Herman 2009

CA-SDI-185 (SDM-W-172) was originally recorded by Malcolm Rogers of the San Diego Museum of Man in the 1920s, who noted hearths, midden soil, a variety of ground stone and flaked stone artifacts, and bone (see Eckhardt 1979). This site and four others in the project vicinity were recorded during studies by SDSU in conjunction with the early development of Rancho San Diego and improvements to Jamacha Boulevard and Sweetwater Springs Boulevard. Another seven sites were recorded during a 1978 cultural resources survey that included the Sweetwater Vistas project area (Eckhardt 1979). While one of these sites included bedrock

milling features, they were generally described as lithic scatters. The final site recorded within a 1-mile radius of the project consists of historic or recent rock features, recorded in 2009.

Previous Studies

The SCIC has a record of 59 cultural resource studies conducted within a 1-mile radius of the project area, several of which cover the current project site or portions of it (Table 2, *Previous Studies Within 1-Mile Radius*). These studies include archaeological surveys, testing/evaluations programs, cultural resource management plans, construction monitoring, and Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs). In some cases, more than one study has been prepared for the same property. Sometimes this reflects different phases of study (e.g., separate reports for survey, testing, and data recovery); sometimes it is the result of different projects proposed for the same property at varying times. Previous studies that addressed the current project area include surveys and assessment projects for the Hansen Ranch property and the Pointe development. Historic studies and an archaeological assessment of the Isham Springs site were conducted for these projects as well. The results of past studies as they pertain to the cultural resources within the current project area are addressed in the Results section.

Table 2
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN 1-MILE RADIUS

Report Name	Author, year	Report Type	Results (P-#)
Final Environmental Impact Report Phase II of the Sweetwater Reservoir Urban Runoff Diversion System	A.D. Hinshaw Associates, 1991	Management/Planning	37-004774, 37-012294, 37-012297, 37-012298, 37-012299
Environmental Impact Report - Lake View Terrace	Advance Planning and Research Associates, 1978	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research	37-004472, 37-004474
Cultural Resource Record Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD-859-11 (Otay Tank Spring Valley), 210 Ledge Avenue, Spring Valley, San Diego County, California	Aislin-Kay, 2004	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research	Not noted
Proposed 36” Main from La Presa Pump Station to Regulatory Reservoir: An Archaeological Survey	Barbolla-Roland, 1984	Archaeological, Evaluation	37-001861, 37-004757
Negative Survey Report for Barry Collins, Inc.	Beddow, 2002	Other Research	No resources
Archaeological Investigation of Dictionary Hill	Berryman, 1976	Archaeological, Evaluation, Management/Planning	Not noted

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

Report Name	Author, year	Report Type	Results (P-#)
Archaeological Investigation of the McShane Lot Split, Jamul, California	Berryman, 1978	Archaeological, Field Study	Not noted
Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD-0602 (Otay Tank Spring Valley), 2105 Ledge Avenue, Spring Valley, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Aislin-Kay, 2006	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research	Not noted
Cultural Resource Survey of Luther Drive, Between Ivanhoe Road and Jamacha Road/ Apple Street	Bonner and Whitney-Desautels, 1988	Archaeological, Evaluation	Not noted
Draft Environmental Impact Report State Clearinghouse No. 88030915 The Pointe San Diego	Brandman, 1989	Management/Planning, Other Research	Not noted
Historic Resources Inventory Sweetwater Valley	Carrico, 1990	Other Research	Not noted
Draft Environmental Impact Report Sweetwater Community Plan Update GPA 88-03	County of San Diego Department of Planning & Land Use, 1988	Management/Planning, Other Research	Not noted
Preliminary Archaeological Survey Report of the Eastern Alignment Alternatives for State Route 125-South	Crafts, 2000	Archaeological, Field Study	37-001856, 37-004524, 37-004530, 37-005696, 37-006960, 37-008657, 37-010770, 37-012049, 37-012054, 37-012084, 37-012513, 37-012516, 37-018414, 37-018415, 37-018416, 37-018417, 37-018418, 37-018419
Negative Archaeological Survey Report for 11-SD-94 28.3/28.5 176200	Crafts, Rissolo, and Rosen, 1994	Archaeological, Field Study	No resources
Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Lake View Terrace	Cupples, 1977	Archaeological, Field Study	37-004472, 37-004474

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

Report Name	Author, year	Report Type	Results (P-#)
Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SD891-03, San Diego County, California	Duke, 2002	Archaeological, Evaluation	37-006875
Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 10057A-05 San Diego County, CA	Duke, 2002	Other Research	Not noted
Archaeological/Historical Survey of the Hansen Ranch Property	Eckhardt, 1979	Archaeological, Field Study	37-001856
Draft Biological Survey Report for the Jamacha Blvd Road Widening Project	Egoroff, 1996	Other Research	Not noted
Archaeological Survey for the Proposed La Presa Trunk Sewer, La Presa, California Project No. UJ0093	Fink, 1974	Archaeological, Field Study	Not noted
A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Project: An Archaeological Survey of Three Areas of Rancho San Diego	Gross, 1974	Archaeological, Field Study	37-000185
A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase II Project: P.M. 1.9-16.3 11-SD-54 Rte. 805 to Rte. 8	Gross, 1974	Archaeological, Field Study	Not noted
Archaeological Survey for the Joint Task Force-Six Border Road Repair Project, Otay Mountain, California	Gross, Alter, and Robbins-Wade, 1996	Archaeological, Evaluation, Field Study	37-008654, 37-009867, 37-011349, 37-011350, 37-011351, 37-012704, 37-012706, 37-015564, 37-015565, 37-015566, 37-015567, 37-015568, 37-015569, 37-015570, 37-015571

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

Report Name	Author, year	Report Type	Results (P-#)
Hansen Ranch Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Department of Planning and Land Use County of San Diego	HCH & Associates, 1979	Management/Planning, Other Research	37-000185, 37-000186, 37-004649, 37-004757, 37-004759, 37-004763, 37-004766, 37-004772, 37-004774, 37-004775, 37-004781, 37-004783, 37-004968
Supplement and Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Sweetwater Reservoir Urban Runoff Diversion System	Hector, 1981	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research	Not noted
Archaeological Investigations at Hansen's Ranch San Diego County, California	Hector, 1981	Archaeological, Field Study	37-004774
Cultural Resource Survey Report Form, County of San Diego	Hector and Graham, 1987	Archaeological, Field Study	37-004774
Historic Resource Evaluation Report Piper Ranch Reservoirs	Herbert, 1994	Management/Planning	Not noted
Preliminary Archaeological Investigations of W-1146 Spring Valley, California	Heuett, 1979	Archaeological, Evaluation	Not noted
Appendices for Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Report for Rancho San Diego Tentative Map	Jacks and Lacy, 1990	Other Research	Not noted
Archaeological Investigations at Sweetwater Village Rancho San Diego	Kaldenberg, 1975	Archaeological, Field Study	37-000185
Archaeological Investigations at Sweetwater Village Rancho San Diego	Kaldenberg, 1975	Other Research	Not noted
Draft Otay Mesa Road Widening Project Cultural Resources Technical Report	Kyle, Phillips, Schroth, Ni Ghabhláin, and Gallegos, 1995	Other Research	37-006941, 37-010196, 37-010608, 37-010628, 37-011821, 37-012337, 37-014282, 37-014283, 37-014286

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

Report Name	Author, year	Report Type	Results (P-#)
Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site SD0430 Sweetwater LTE, 10786 US Elevator Road Spring Valley, San Diego County, California 92121	Loftus, 2013	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research	Not noted
GPA 88-03, SPA 88-001 Pointe Resort Specific Plan	May, 1988	Archaeological, Field Study	Not noted
An Archaeological Survey Report for Two Excess Parcels on 11-SD-54 Calavo Drive Area P.M. 7.0-11.3	Meacham, 1977	Archaeological, Evaluation	Not noted
Draft Environmental Impact Report for Rancho San Diego Specific Plan SPA87-001 R87-006 LOG#87-19-6	Mooney-Lettieri and Associates, Inc., 1987	Management/Planning, Other Research	37-004649, 37-004756, 37-004757, 37-004758, 37-004759, 37-004765, 37-004782, 37-005066, 37-008326
Cultural Resource Survey of the McComb L-Grade Project, Spring Valley, San Diego County, California (L14800)	Pigniolo and Lauko, 2005	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research	Not noted
Environmental Impact Report Rancho San Diego Specific Plan San Diego County, California Appendices Volume II	PRC Toups Corporation, 1979	Other Research	37-001147, 37-004758, 37-004760, 37-004767, 37-004782, 37-004783, 37-005064, 37-005066
Draft EIR for Crestwood	Recon, 1976	Other Research	Not noted
Draft Environmental Impact Report for Crestwood	Recon, 1979	Other Research	Not noted
Archaeological Resources Survey, Highlands Ranch, Spring Valley, San Diego County, California, SP 02-004, TM 5299, P 02-023, ER 02-19-021	Robbins-Wade, 2003	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research	Not noted
Eastview II La Presa County of San Diego Archaeological Environmental Impact Report	Ryzdynski and Szydelko, 1976	Archaeological, Field Study	Not noted

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

Report Name	Author, year	Report Type	Results (P-#)
Archaeological Test and Significance Evaluation for the Sweetwater Reservoir Runoff Protection Project - San Diego County, CA	Saunders, 1991	Archaeological, Evaluation	37-004774, 37-010180, 37-012294, 37-012295, 37-012298, 37-012299
Archaeological Test and Significance Evaluation for the Sweetwater Reservoir Runoff Protection Project San Diego County, CA	Saunders and Cook, 1991	Archaeological, Evaluation	Not noted
Draft Environmental Impact Report Scene San Miguel	Schwerin, Xinos and Associates, 1979	Management/Planning, Other Research	Not noted
Results of a Cultural Resource Survey of the 42 Inch Transmission Main and Regulatory Site Improvement Project for the Otay Water District	Smith, 1992	Management/Planning	37-000185, 37-004763, 37-004765, 37-004766, 37-004769, 37-004770, 37-004772, 37-006876, 37-009091
ETS #23109, Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Intrusive Inspections, 12 Poles, Jama Subarea Project, San Diego County, California (HDR #188054)	Tennesen, 2012	Archaeological, Monitoring, Other Research	37-000144
Results of an Archaeological Survey of an Area Around the Sweetwater Reservoir	TerraMar International Services, Inc., n.d.	Archaeological, Field Study	37-004487, 37-004645, 37-004665, 37-004769, 37-004770, 37-004771, 37-004772, 37-004774, 37-005695, 37-009583, 37-010177, 37-010178, 37-010179, 37-010180, 37-010181

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

Report Name	Author, year	Report Type	Results (P-#)
Archaeological Survey Report for the Dictionary Hill Biological Mitigation Site in La Presa, San Diego County, California	Tsunoda, 2009	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research	Not noted
Archaeological Investigations of SDI-185 Isham's Springs	Van Wormer, 1992	Archaeological, Excavation, Field Study	37-000185
An Archaeological Test of the Prehistoric and Historic Components of a Portion of Site SDI-185-Isham Springs County of San Diego, California	Wade and Hector, 1988	Archaeological, Excavation	37-000185
An Archaeological Test of the Prehistoric and Historic Components of a Portion of Site SDI-185- Isham Springs County of San Diego, California	Wade, 1988	Other Research	Not noted
Hansen's Ranch Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Report	Westec, 1986	Management/Planning, Other Research	Not noted
Archaeological/ Historical Survey of the Hansen Ranch Property	Westec, 1979	Archaeological, Evaluation	Not noted
Cultural Resource Survey Report on McBride Parcel in San Diego County	Whitney-Desautels, Hemphill, and Peter, 1985	Archaeological, Excavation	Not noted
Otay Water District An Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Reservoir Project, Spring Valley, California	Wirth Environmental Services, 1985	Archaeological, Field Study	Not noted

Previously Recorded Sites Adjacent to the Study Area

In addition to the two archaeological sites recorded within the project area (CA-SDI-185 and CA-SDI-19654), one site has been recorded adjacent to the current project site: CA-SDI-6876. This site was recorded as a lithic scatter originally given the San Diego Museum of Man site number SDM-W-2087. Eckhardt (1979) recommended collection of the artifacts observed at the site, but he noted that the site area had been disturbed by past grading and that subsurface deposits were not anticipated. A subsequent investigation of the sites recorded for the Hansen Ranch project determined that SDM-W-2087 (CA-SDI-6876) and several other sites were not truly cultural:

> These all were located on the steep flanks and ridges of the mountain and reportedly contained quarry sources, debitage, and hammerstones. Blue-flagging tape marking the locations of sites SDM-W-2086 through SDM-W-2092 and isolates B and C was found during RECON's investigation. These areas were

thoroughly inspected and photographed on two separate days (Photographs 2 through 8). Although a great amount of shattered-metavolcanic rock was observed, no cultural material was found.

The sites were recorded in areas that had been disturbed by off-road vehicle activity and some grading. Heat-spalled and impact-fractured rock was abundant (Photographs 9 and 10). However, none of this material exhibited any sign of intentional human manufacture [Hector 1981:16].

1.3 Applicable Regulations

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

1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

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

Sites that provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, State, or Federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to:

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

   (aa) Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the keeper of the National Register; or

   (bb) To which the Historic Resource ("H" Designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied; or

(2) One-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources which contain a significant volume and range of data and materials, and

(3) Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances which is either:

   (aa) Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures or

   (bb) Other formally designated and recognized sites which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

The RPO does not allow non-exempt activities or uses damaging to significant prehistoric or historic lands on properties under County jurisdiction. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation. All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria on prehistoric and historic sites. Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

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

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

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2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

3.1 Methods

3.1.1 Survey Methods

A records search was obtained from SCIC, as described above (see Confidential Appendix A for records search maps). Several reports of previous studies covering the current project area were reviewed. The NAHC was contacted on June 10, 2015 for a search of its Sacred Lands Files and a list of Native American contacts. A response was received from the NAHC on July 17, 2015, and on July 27, 2015, letters were sent to the contacts listed by the NAHC. Native American correspondence is included as Confidential Appendix B.

The Sweetwater Vistas project site was surveyed for cultural resources on July 21, 2015 by Andrew Giletti of HELIX and Gabe Kitchen of Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Native American monitor). To the extent feasible, the project area was surveyed in parallel transects spaced 10 meters (m) apart. Particular attention was paid to the areas in which cultural material had been previously recorded. Bedrock outcrops were examined for evidence of milling features. As described below, the entire project area has been subject to a great deal of disturbance.

3.1.2 Native American Participation/Consultation

As described above, the NAHC was contacted in June 2015 for a Sacred Lands Files search and list of Native American contacts; a response was received on July 17, 2015. Individuals and groups identified by the NAHC were contacted regarding the project on July 27, 2015 (see Confidential Appendix B). As comments are received, the applicant and County staff will be made aware of them, so that potential concerns regarding cultural resources can be addressed in project design.

A Native American monitor from Red Tail Monitoring and Research participated in the field survey in July 2015.

3.2 Results

Two archaeological sites were previously recorded within the project area: CA-SDI-185 and CA-SDI-19654. In addition, the historic Isham's Springs site is located immediately adjacent to the project area. This significant resource was recorded as part of CA-SDI-185 and never given a separate site number. Due to its historic and archaeological significance, an open space easement was placed over the Isham's Springs site; it is now surrounded on three sides by the Sweetwater Vistas project and on one side by existing development. As described below, no evidence of CA-SDI-185 was found within the project area during the current survey. CA-SDI-19654 was found to be of recent origin, not historic in age.

3.2.1 Archaeological Resources

Two archaeological sites were previously recorded within the project area: CA-SDI-185 and CA-SDI-19654, as summarized in Table 3, *Cultural Resources Within the Sweetwater Vistas Project Area,* and illustrated in Figure 4 (*Locations of Cultural Resources,* Confidential

Appendix C). As described in this section, CA-SDI-185 is a large site that has been the subject of a number of past survey and testing efforts, although the mapping of the site is inconsistent and sometimes confusing. No evidence of CA-SDI-185 was found within the project area during the current survey. CA-SDI-19654 was found as previously recorded. No other cultural resources were identified within the project area. Site records are included as Confidential Appendix D.

Table 3
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE SWEETWATER VISTAS PROJECT AREA

Site Number (CA-SDI-#)	Site Number (P-37#)	Site Description	Tested?	Significance Evaluation
185	000185	"Camp site" with midden, hearths, ground stone and flaked stone artifacts. Includes historic Isham's Springs site	Yes (several previous studies)	Previously determined to be a significant resource; no evidence of site found during current survey; portion within project area apparently destroyed
19654	030966	Two rock features of apparent recent origin	No; recent, not historic in age	Not a significant resource; recent, not historic in age

CA-SDI-185

The history of archaeological work at CA-SDI-185 (SDM-W-172) and mapping of the site is complicated and confusing. The site record on file at SCIC has very little information, and the maps accompanying the site record are conflicting and show only portions of the site. The reports addressing the site sometimes differentiate between Loci A and B, indicating that CA-SDI-185A equates with SDM-172A, located mainly outside the project area, and CA-SDI-185B equates with SDM-W-172B, located partially within the project area. At other times, the reports do not differentiate between the two, and there is a great deal of confusion in the discussions. As Eckhardt summarized:

> Examination of reports in the various surveys and excavations of the area reveals that results have not been consistent; that is, although all reports reconfirm the presence of site W-172, the reported areal extent of the site and quantity and type of archeological remains varies considerably. This variation may be due to several variables including investigation techniques, amount and seasonal variation of plant covering, weather, and goals of investigation. An additional variable which should be considered in analysis of previous fieldwork conducted in the area, is that there is no consistency in the location of site W-172 on maps made by different investigators. This inconsistency leads to several questions: whether or not what has been reported as the same site is, in fact, a number of different sites; if the site area has actually 'shifted' due to impacts from urbanization and the archaeological examinations themselves; or, if it was inaccurate mapping that caused the discrepancies. Regardless of the cause of mapping variations, further precise mapping is called for in order to determine the exact present location of site W-172. Whether or not past investigations accurately located the site is not

> ascertainable and previous findings must be accepted in analyzing previous fieldwork [Eckhardt 1979:13-14].

As previously noted, Malcolm Rogers recorded this site in the 1920s. Eckhardt noted:

> Rogers described the site as a multi-component mesa campsite intermittently occupied by San Dieguito and La Jollan peoples. Reportedly, the site contained cobble hearths and dark midden yielding hammerstones, metates, manos, flaked and ground stone tools, charcoal, shell, bone and burnt bone and fire-cracked rock. A number of these cultural items were collected by Rogers and are currently stored at the San Diego Museum of Man [Eckhardt 1979:13]

Eckhardt also summarized in detail several archaeological studies undertaken in the early 1970s that addressed CA-SDI-185/SDM-W-172; again, there are discrepancies in the use of the site numbers and whether locus designations are used. Nonetheless, Kaldenberg (1975) determined that SDM-W-172 was highly significant and recommended that a 10 to 15 percent sample of the site be excavated. "The ensuing salvage excavation was conducted in the immediate area around Isham Springs" (Eckhardt 1979:17). A portion of the area excavated by Kaldenberg (designated Locus A) is within the Sweetwater Vistas project site; it also includes the open space easement that now covers the Isham Springs historic site and extends into what is now a housing development adjacent to the current project. In reviewing Kaldenberg's 1975 report it seems that the distinction between Locus A and Locus B is purely to distinguish between what areas of the site were excavated by different archaeologists; there is no physical break between the two. Kaldenberg (1975) indicated that the excavations at Locus A were sufficient to mitigate development impacts to that resource.

Excavations at SDM-W-172, Locus B, in conjunction with proposed improvements to SR 54 (Jamacha Boulevard) located within the current project area recovered a variety of Native American and historic period artifacts.

Data gathered from excavation of W-172, Locus B, caused investigators to reach conclusions similar to those reached in examination of W-172, Locus A. Locus B is also thought to have been a campsite (Ezell and Gross 1975:55) occupied intermittently, perhaps, on a seasonal basis. These investigators also bring up the possibility that the area was occupied because of healing powers that Native Americans may have attributed to the spring. Another suggestion made by the authors of that report is that the site was merely a way station used in the seasonal round that took people from the coast to the desert (Eckhardt 1979:18).

In a study done in conjunction with work for a sewer line, County archaeologist Gary Fink "did not find the amount of artifacts described by Gross (Fink 1975:8). By this time, the area may have been surface collected by Gross and Ezell twice, extensively farmed by Mr. Takahashi, and a sewer line constructed through it. Fink also noted that a fill area on the west bank of the stream from the spring may have obliterated parts of the site (Fink 1975:9: Gross, Dolores Archaeological Project, 5/5/81)" (Hector 1981:11).

Subsequent surveys by Cupples (1978) and Eckhardt (1979) also found evidence of CA-SDI-185/SDM-W-172 Locus B within what is now the Sweetwater Vistas project area. The

significance of this resource was again stated (Eckhardt 1979). Based on the significance of CA-SDI-185 Locus B, County staff required additional archaeological study in order to mitigate impacts from the proposed Hansen Ranch development, including roadway improvements to Jamacha Boulevard and Sweetwater Springs Boulevard; this work was undertaken by RECON (Hector 1981). Hector excavated three backhoe trenches and three test units (1-m-by-1-m) in the area of the site at the southwest corner of Jamacha Boulevard and Sweetwater Springs Boulevard. A single flake was recovered. "Tim Gross, who excavated the site in 1974, was consulted, and he indicated that he had placed 20 units on both sides of the ponds but had not found material subsurface. He stated that any part of the site that might remain would be in the northwestern corner of the property, where Kaldenberg excavated in 1975" (Hector 1981:20). Regarding another portion of the project site, near the ponds, Hector stated: "No surface indication of any cultural material was observed in this part of the property, which was filled and graded prior to the development of the Sweetwater Village housing tract (Gross, Dolores Archaeological Project, 5/5/81)" (Hector 1981:30).

Hector (1981: Figure 8) identified what she considered to be the remaining area of intact cultural material following the disturbance from agricultural use, development, improvements to the ponds, and episodes of cutting and filling. This area of intact deposit is within the open space easement placed over the Isham Springs historic site.

3.2.2 Historic Resources

As previously noted, the Isham Springs historic site is located adjacent to the project area, but it is within a dedicated open space easement outside the project site. No evidence of historic artifacts or features associated with the site was observed within the project area during the current survey.

3.2.3 Native American Participation/Consultation

The NAHC was contacted in June 2015 for a Sacred Lands Files search and list of contacts. The Sacred Lands File search, received on July 17, 2015, "failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area." Correspondence with the NAHC is included in Confidential Appendix B.

Individuals and groups identified by the NAHC were contacted regarding the project on July 27, 2015 (see Confidential Appendix B). To date the only response received has been from the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians (Viejas), who indicated that that project site has significance or cultural ties to Viejas. "Viejas Band request that a Kumeyaay Cultural monitor be on site for all ground disturbing activities to inform us of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains." If additional comments are received, the applicant and County staff will be apprised, so that concerns (if any) can be addressed in project design.

No information has been obtained through Native American consultation or communication with the Native American monitors during fieldwork that either site within the project area is culturally or spiritually significant. In addition, CA-SDI-185 has been destroyed, and CA-SDI-19654 is of recent age. No TCRs that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the project area.

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C

Locations of Cultural Resources

Figure 4

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4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

4.1.1 Resource Importance – Archaeological and Native American Resources

Two archaeological sites have been recorded within the Sweetwater Vistas project area (see Table 3). The County's Guidelines for Determining Significance indicate that any site that yields information or has the potential to yield information is considered a significant site, although the resource may not meet the significance criteria of CEQA or the County's RPO.

Site CA-SDI-185 was previously determined to be a significant cultural resource under CEQA; it was not evaluated under the County's RPO (see Eckhardt 1979; Hector 1981; Kaldenberg 1975). However, as addressed above, no evidence of this site was found during the current survey. Hector (1981: Figure 8) indicated that the remaining intact portion of the site is outside the Sweetwater Vistas project area.

CA-SDI-19654 was recorded as two rock features that appear to have been placed by heavy equipment and are apparently not of historic age. During the current survey, these features were noted as recent as well. Therefore, the site is not a significant resource under CEQA or the County's RPO.

No information has been obtained through Native American consultation or communication with the Native American monitors during fieldwork that either site within the project area is culturally or spiritually significant. In addition, the portion of CA-SDI-185 within the project area has been destroyed, and CA-SDI-19654 is of recent age. No TCRs that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the project area.

4.1.2 Resource Importance – Historic Resources

As previously noted, no historic resources have been identified within the project area, although a significant historic resource is located in an open space easement adjacent to the project.

4.2 Impact identification

4.2.1 Impact Identification – Archaeological and Native American Resources

As illustrated in Figure 5, *Locations of Cultural Resources in Relation to Site Plan*, site CA-SDI-19654 is within a biological open space preserve and would not be subject to impacts from project development. Much of the mapped area of site CA-SDI-185 is within the proposed development footprint; however, except for the area within the existing open space easement (outside the Sweetwater Vistas project area), this site appears to have been destroyed by past development and other disturbances. Portions of this site within the proposed development footprint were tested by others (Gross, cited in Hector 1981; Hector 1981), and little cultural material was recovered in this area. No evidence of CA-SDI-185 was found during the current survey. Project impacts are summarized in Table 4, *Summary of Impacts and Significance*.

Table 4 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND SIGNIFICANCE			
Site Number (CA-SDI-#)	**Site Number (P-37-#)**	**Direct Impacts**	**Significance of Impacts**
185	**000185**	No; portion of site within project area appears to have been destroyed	No impacts. However, if portions of site remain (e.g., in a buried context), impacts would be significant
19654	**030966**	No	No direct impacts; site is preserved in biological open space

4.2.2 Impact Identification – Historic Resources

As previously noted, no historic resources have been identified within the project area, although a significant historic resource is located in an open space easement adjacent to the project.

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C

Locations of Cultural Resources in Relation to Site Plan

Figure 5

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5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

No impacts to cultural resources have been identified for the proposed Sweetwater Vistas project. As addressed in the previous section, two archaeological sites have been identified within the project area in the past. One of these sites (CA-SDI-19654) is within a biological open space easement and would not be subject to impacts. The other site, CA-SDI-185, is a significant resource that is mapped partially within the development footprint; however, no evidence of this resource was found during the current survey, and a previous study suggested that the only remaining portion of the site is within the open space easement around the Isham Springs historic site. The general area of the project is sensitive in terms of cultural resources, and the potential remains for subsurface cultural deposits that could not be seen during the survey. Based on this, a monitoring program must be implemented for any grading or other ground-disturbing activity.

Prior to approval of any grading and or improvement plans and issuance of any Grading or Construction Permits, the following shall be completed:

1. Contract with a County approved archaeologist to perform archaeological monitoring and a potential data recovery program during all earth-disturbing activities. The Project Archaeologist shall perform the monitoring duties before, during, and after construction.

2. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Project Archaeologist and the County of San Diego shall be executed.

3. The Project Archeologist shall provide evidence that a Kumeyaay Native American has been contracted to perform Native American Monitoring for the project.

Prior to any earth-disturbing activities, the following shall be completed:

4. The County approved Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American Monitor shall attend the pre-construction meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the archaeological monitoring program.

During earth-disturbing activities, the following shall be completed:

5. The Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American Monitor shall monitor all earth-disturbing activities in all areas identified for development including off-site improvements as detailed below.

6. During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American Monitor shall be on site as determined necessary by the Project Archaeologist. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor.

7. In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the Project Archaeologist or the Kumeyaay Native American monitor shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. At the time of discovery, the Project Archaeologist shall contact the PDS Staff Archaeologist. The Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the PDS Staff Archaeologist and the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. Construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area only after the PDS Staff Archaeologist has concurred with the evaluation. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field. Should the isolates and/or non-significant deposits not be collected by the Project Archaeologist, then the Kumeyaay Native American monitor may collect the cultural material for transfer to a Tribal Curation facility or repatriation program. A Research Design and Data Recovery Program (Program) is required to mitigate impacts to identified significant cultural resources. The Program shall be prepared by the Project Archaeologist in coordination with the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor. The County Archaeologist shall review and approve the Program, which shall be carried out using professional archaeological methods. The Program shall include (1) reasonable efforts to preserve (avoidance) "unique" cultural resources or Sacred Sites; (2) the capping of identified Sacred Sites or unique cultural resources and placement of development over the cap, if avoidance is infeasible; and (3) data recovery for non-unique cultural resources.

8. If any human remains are discovered, 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.

Prior to rough grading approval and issuance of any building permit, the following shall be completed:

9. The Project Archaeologist shall prepare one of the following reports upon completion of the earth-disturbing activities that require monitoring:

    a. If no archaeological resources are encountered during earth-disturbing activities, then the archaeologist will submit a final Negative Monitoring Report substantiating that earth-disturbing activities are completed and no cultural resources were encountered. Archaeological monitoring logs showing the date and time that the monitor was on

site and any comments from the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor must be included in the Negative Monitoring Report.

b. If archaeological resources were encountered during the earth-disturbing activities, the Project Archaeologist shall provide an Archaeological Monitoring Report stating that the field monitoring activities have been completed, and that resources have been encountered. The report shall detail all cultural artifacts and deposits discovered during monitoring and the anticipated time schedule for completion of the curation and/or repatriation phase of the monitoring.

Prior to any occupancy, final grading release, or use of the premises, the following shall be completed:

10. The Project Archaeologist shall prepare a final report that documents the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program if cultural resources were encountered during earth-disturbing activities. The report shall include the following, if applicable:

    a. Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.

    b. Daily Monitoring Logs

    c. Evidence that all cultural materials have been curated as follows:

        (1) Evidence that all prehistoric materials collected during the archaeological monitoring program have been 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, and, therefore, would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records, including title, shall be transferred to the San Diego curation facility or culturally affiliated Native American Tribal curation facility and shall be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that the prehistoric archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

        (2) Historic materials shall be curated at a San Diego curation facility and shall not be curated at a Tribal curation facility. The collections and associated records, including title, shall be transferred to the San Diego curation facility and shall be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that the historic materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

    d. If no cultural resources are discovered, a Negative Monitoring Report must be submitted stating that the archaeological monitoring activities have been completed. Grading Monitoring Logs must be submitted with the negative monitoring report.

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7.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The following persons participated in the preparation of this report:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.:

Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A. (RPA.)	Director of Cultural Resources
Andrew Giletti, B.A.	Field Director
Nicole Falvey, B.A.	Archaeologist

Red Tail Monitoring and Research:

Gabe Kitchen	Native American Monitor
Clint Linton	Director of Cultural Resources

The following agencies and individuals were contacted:

Sheilla Alvarez	Barona Group of the Capitan Grande Government Affairs Director
Kim Bactad, Executive Director	Kumeyaay Diegueño Land Conservancy
Steve Banegas, Spokesperson	Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Frank Brown, Coordinator	Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Council
Ron Christman	Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
Nick Doose, GIS Specialist	South Coastal Information Center
Julie Hagen, Cultural Resources	Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources Manager	Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Raymond Hunter, Chairperson	Jamul Indian Village
Rodney Kephart	Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Environmental Coordinator

Clint Linton	Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Director of Cultural Resources
Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson	Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Will Micklin, Executive Director	Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Bernice Paipa, Vice-Spokesperson	Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Virgil Perez, Chairperson	Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Anthony Pico, Chairperson	Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert Pinto, Sr., Chairperson	Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Katy Sanchez, Program Analyst	Native American Heritage Commission

8.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

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

Table 5
MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Site Number	Direct Impacts	Mitigation Measures
CA-SDI-185	None; portion of site within project area destroyed	Construction monitoring, analysis and curation of any cultural material collected.
CA-SDI-19654	None; within biological open space easement	None
General Mitigation Measure		Construction monitoring, analysis and curation of any cultural material collected.