Cultural Resources Study for the Green Storage Valley Center Expansion Project, San Diego County, California

PDS2020-STP-03-026W1

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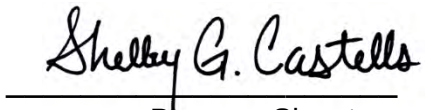

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

APN	Assessor Parcel Number
CA	California
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
County	San Diego County
cy	Cubic Yards
Local Register	San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
Red Tail	Red Tail Environmental, Inc.
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SLF	Sacred Lands File

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides the results of a cultural resource study completed by Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) for the Green Storage Valley Center Expansion Project (Project). The Project is located at 28435 Lizard Rocks Road within the Valley Center Community Planning Area, San Diego County, California. The Project area is bounded Lizard Rocks Road to the west, commercial development to the north and south, and agriculture to the east. The Project proposes to expand the self-storage facility that is present to the south of the Project area.

This cultural resource study was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), *County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance* (County of San Diego 2007a), *Report Format and Content Guidelines* (County of San Diego 2007b), and County of San Diego's Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). The County of San Diego (County) is the lead agency for the Project.

The study consisted of a review of relevant site records and reports on file with the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at San Diego State University within a 1-mile (mi.) search radius, a pedestrian survey of the Project area by archaeologists and a Native American monitor, a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) held by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), historical research, examination of historic maps, a built environment survey and the evaluation of two buildings or structures within the Project area. This report includes the results of the study, as well as a brief historic background sketch for the area, an analysis of effects, and recommended mitigation measures.

The records search at the SCIC resulted in 63 previously recorded cultural resources being identified within a 1-mile radius of the project Area. One previously recorded resource was identified within the Project Area. The resource, P-37-010459/CA-SDI-10459, consisted of a prehistoric milling site containing a single milling element upon a granitic boulder. The resource was originally recorded by D. Collins and P.G. Chace in 1986, and has not been revisited or updated since original recordation. No evidence that the site was tested or evaluated was provided on the site form. Red Tail did not relocate this site during the survey. The review of the SLF by the NAHC was negative. Information request letters were sent to 32 Native American contacts provided by the NAHC. To date four responses have been received.

The Project Area was surveyed on October 2, 2019, by Red Tail Field Director Spencer Bietz. Shelly Nelson of Saving Sacred Sites, assisted with the survey effort as the Luiseño Native American monitor. The Project area was surveyed in 2-meter transect intervals, and all open areas were visually inspected for any cultural resources dating to greater than 45 years in age.

The survey effort identified no previously undiscovered prehistoric cultural resources within the Project area. All areas surveyed during the effort displayed no evidence of deposits within either surficial or subsurface contexts. The Project Area was devoid of vegetation and any geologic features, all of which had been previously removed at an unknown time. Ground surface visibility across the Project Area was 100 percent. The mapped boundaries of previously recorded site P-37-010459/CA-SDI-10459 was revisited in order to update the site's present condition and integrity. No visible remnant of the site was able to be relocated during the survey effort. The resource appears to have been destroyed during the removal/relocation of the granitic outcrops which occurred at an unknown time prior to the survey effort. No evidence of the bedrock outcropping was observed within the Project Area, and no evidence of a subsurface archaeological deposit was identified. As it is presumed that the site has been previously destroyed implementation of the Project will not impact cultural resources.

It is recommended that monitoring by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor be conducted during the initial ground disturbance and grading within the Project Area to mitigate for potential impacts to cultural resources, should subsurface cultural resources be present.

Three buildings are present within the Project Area, two of which meet the age threshold for eligibility. The recordation and evaluation of the buildings is included in a separate historic resources report.

All resources were recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms, submitted to the SCIC, and field notes, photographs, and reports are kept on file at Red Tail Environmental, 1529 Simpson Way, Escondido, CA 92029.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report documents the results of an archaeological survey and building evaluation for the Green Storage Valley Center Expansion Project (Project) which was conducted to provide compliance with the County of San Diego Guidelines, the County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The County of San Diego (County) is the lead agency. The Project is proposing an expansion of an existing self-storage facility located to the south of the Project area. Red Tail Environmental, Inc. (Red Tail) was contracted by Greens Global to complete a cultural resources inventory and building evaluation for the Project. Red Tail conducted a record search and literature review and performed a pedestrian field survey of the Project area. PaleoWest conducted additional historic research, conducted a built environment survey, and evaluated the buildings within the Project area. The report was compiled in accordance with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance (County of San Diego 2007a) and Report Format and Content Guidelines (County of San Diego 2007b), the RPO, Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (CEQA), and the County of San Diego CEQA Guidelines.

1.1 Project Description

The Project proposes to construct one 2-story building totaling a maximum of 36,724-square feet for a self-storage facility. The applicant is proposing to modify the existing site plan S03-026 on the adjacent property to encompass Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 188-250-15-00 and expand the mini-warehouse complex. Additionally, a two-lot merger is proposed to expand the existing project. Earthworks for the Project include 9,380 cubic yards (cy) raw cut, 1,390 cy raw fill and will export 7,990 cy. The total disturbed area will be 2.02 acres. The San Diego Gas & Electric easement will be removed. The Project will not have phasing.

1.2 Project Location

The Project is located at 28435 Lizard Rocks Road in the Valley Center Community Planning area, within unincorporated San Diego County. The Project area is bounded by Lizard Rocks Road to the west, commercial development to the north and south, and agriculture to the east. More specifically, the Project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *Valley Center, California* topographic quadrangle within Section 7, of Township 11 South, Range 1 West (Figures 1, 2,3, and 4). The entire Project area shown on Figures 2, 3, and 4 was included in the archaeological survey.

Figure 1. Project Vicinity

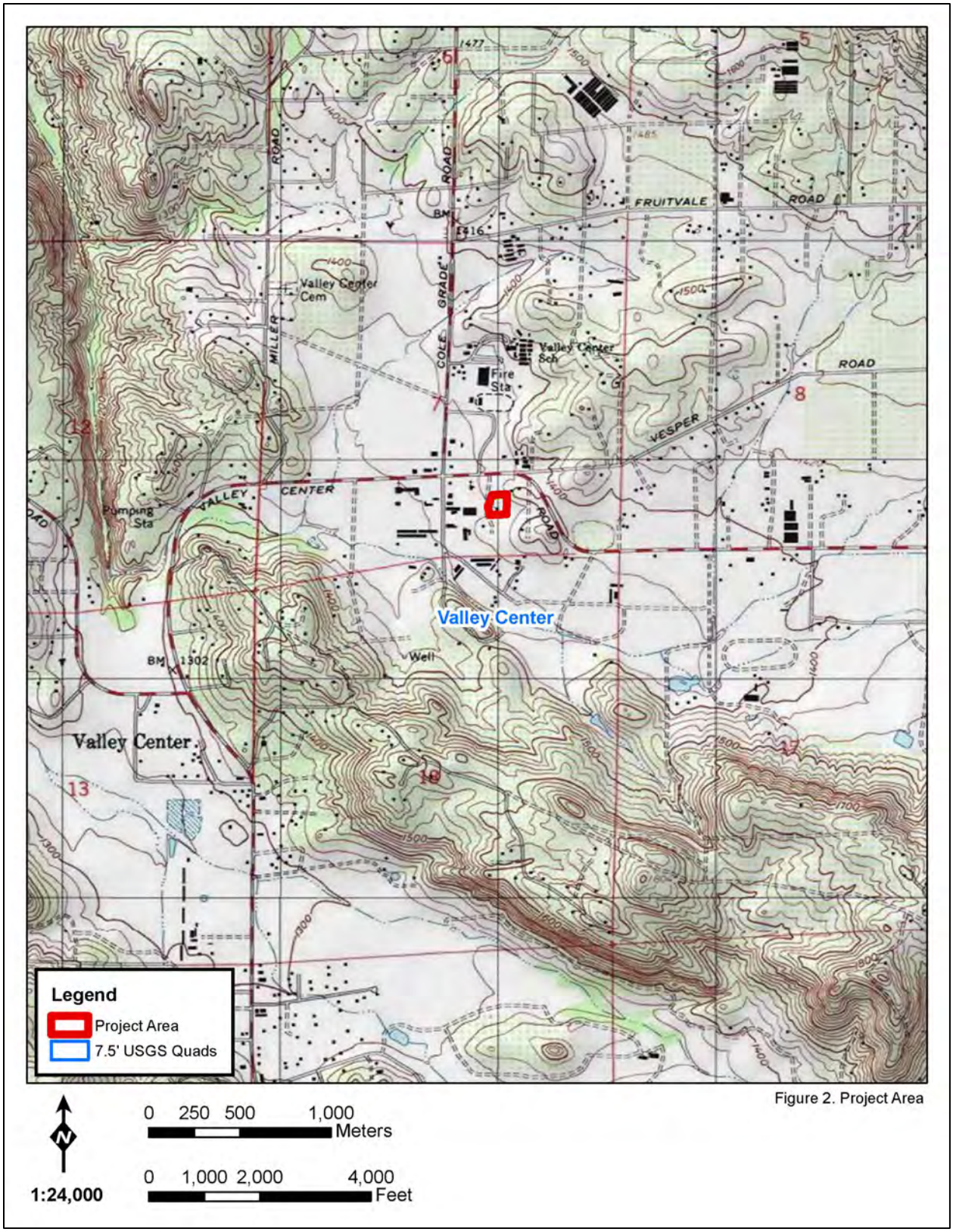

Figure 2. Project Location, USGS 7.5' *Valley Center, California* Topographic Map.

Figure 3. Project Area, showing the entire area addressed in the archaeological survey, aerial photograph.

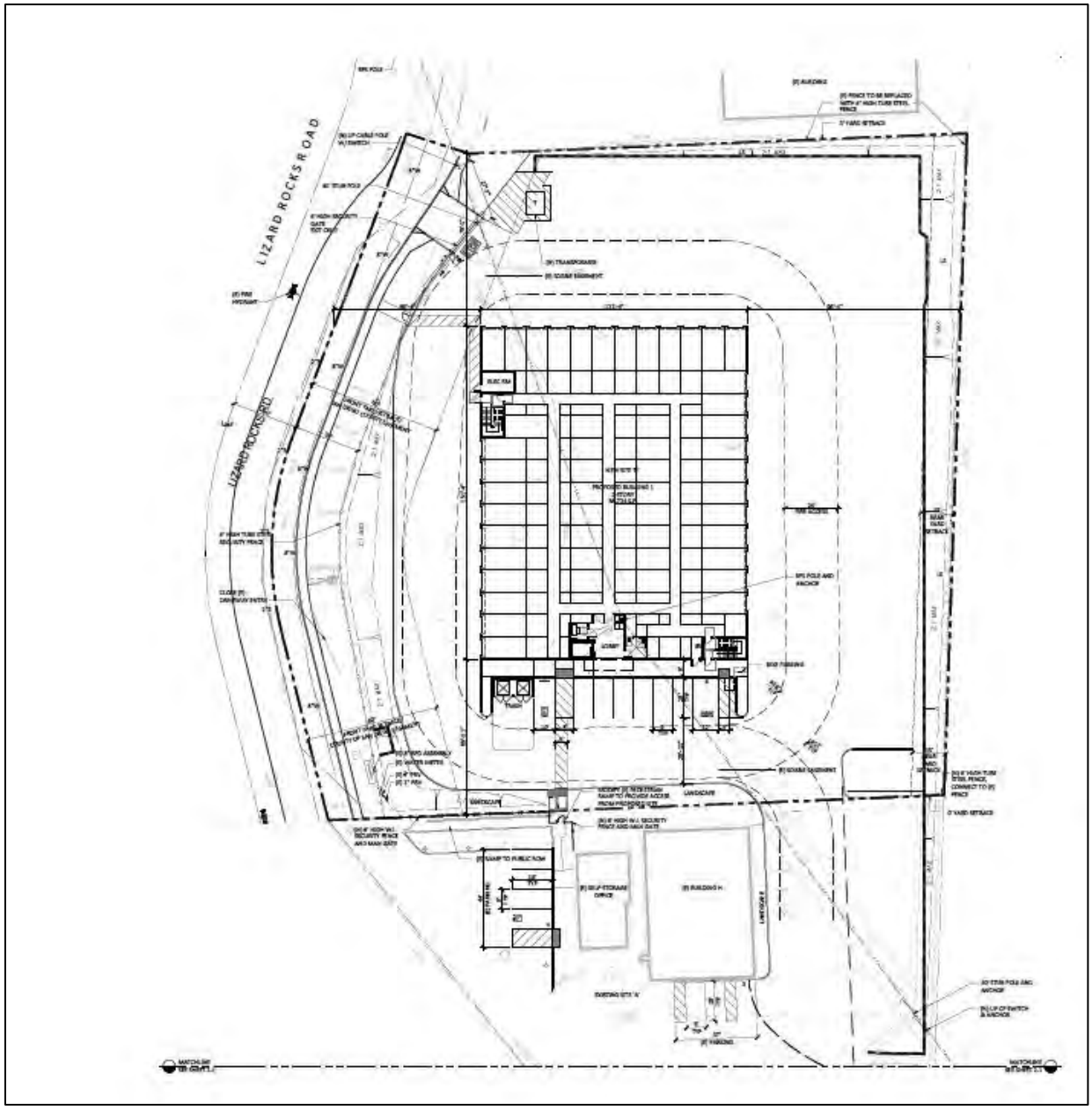

Figure 4. Project Plot Plan.

1.3 Existing Conditions

1.3.1 Environmental Setting

Natural Setting

San Diego County is geographically diverse, the western edge of the county is along the coastal terrace, which rises to the Peninsular Ranges in the center of the county, of which the Project area is in. The eastern most edge of the County is within the Colorado Desert. The Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Provinces, making up the majority of the county, contains a series of mountain ranges separated by northwest trending valleys (California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey, 2002). The geology of the area surrounding the Project Area consists primarily of Cretaceous plutonic rocks including granitic, dioritic, and gabbroic rocks of the batholith of southern California.

The Project area is approximately 1,360 feet above mean sea level and contains Cieneba-Fallbrook association soils, typically associated with excessively drained to well-drained coarse sandy loams and sandy loams with a sandy clay loam subsoils over decomposed granodiorite, present upon slopes ranging from 9 to 75 percent (USDA 2019). Granitic bedrock is present within the vicinity of the Project area. The primary soil series within the Project Area is Fallbrook sandy loam, well-drained moderately deep to deep sandy loams which are formed in material weathered in place from granodiorite. Within the Project Area, Fallbrook series soils are typically present from the surface through 27 to 57 inches in depth (USDA 2019). Soils within the Project Area consisted of a brown sandy silt loam with small pea-sized granitic gravels and broken fragments of granitic rock.

The climate in the Valley Center area is characterized as Mediterranean warm and consists of hot, dry summers and warm, moist winters. The temperature on average is about 85 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in the summer, but with maximums that can occasionally reach the high 90s. In the winter, the average temperature is 40°F but can drop almost to freezing. Rainfall occurs primarily during the winter months and averages about 15 inches per year. The closest natural body of water to the Project area is the San Luis Rey River, located approximately 5.5 miles northwest of the Project area.

The Project area was devoid of vegetation and any geologic features, all of which had been previously removed at an unknown time. No animals were identified within the Project area. A wide range of small mammals, birds, and reptiles are indigenous faunal resources within the vicinity of the Project area. Some of the mammals that occur in the area include several species of mice and bats, desert cottontail (Sylvilagus audubonii), California ground squirrel (Spermophilus beecheyi), desert wood rat (Neotoma lepida), and coyote (Canis latrans), among others. Waterfowl and ducks also occur in the region. Agricultural use is common in the Valley Center area and may include grazing horses and cows. Other surrounding land uses include residential and commercial development. Nonnative grasslands and chaparral habitat presently dominate the landscape in the vicinity of the Project area. The landscape within the project vicinity has been subjected to considerable historic and prehistoric human modification, including the replacement and extinction of native plants through the introduction of nonnative annual grass species. Chaparral vegetation community would have included manzanita, chamise, oak trees, and ceanothus.

1.3.2 Cultural and Historical Setting

Prehistoric Period

Generally, archaeologists believe that human occupation within San Diego County began sometime after 20,000 years Before Present (B.P.), and likely prior to 11,200 B.C. (Fagan 2003, Gallegos 2017). Archaeologists have developed numerous chronologies and nomenclature for the archaeological record many of which conflict with each other. Most archaeologists divide the human occupation of San Diego County during the prehistoric period into three main occupation eras: the Terminal Pleistocene / Early Holocene Period; the Middle Holocene Period; and the Late Holocene Period.

No definitive evidence of human occupation of San Diego County is available prior to approximately 12,000 B.C. However, a possible early archaeological site was identified in San Diego County, containing *in situ* hammerstones, a stone anvil, and fragmentary remains of spiral fractured fossilized mastodon bone and molar fragments, showing evidence of percussion, known as the Cerutti Mastodon site (Holen et al. 2017). The site was dated to 130.7 ± 9.4 thousand years ago, and if believed to be an archaeological site is the oldest archaeological site in North America. However, it is highly disputed if the site was formed by the genus *Homo* or is naturally occurring (Holen et al. 2017).

The earliest known archaeological sites near San Diego County with reliable dates are from the Channel Islands. The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island dates to 13,300 years ago, and the Daisy Cave site on San Miguel Island dates to 12,300-11,120 years ago (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). Over 25 shell midden sites that date to between 12,000 and 8,000 years ago have been recorded on the Channel Islands. On the mainland a site near San Luis Obispo dates to 10,300-9,650 years ago and several sites on Cedros Island in Baja California date to 12,000 years ago (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009).

Previously, archaeologists believed that people came to North and South American through the Bering Land Bridge, however recent studies have identified that this ice-free corridor was blocked from 21,000 to possibly as late as 11,000 B.C. (Erlandson et al. 2007). Meanwhile, the coast areas of the Pacific Northwest were deglaciated by approximately 14,000 B.C. Travel along the Pacific Coast in boats would have been possible during this period, and widespread kelp forest could have created a "kelp highway" with sufficient resources to sustain people entering North America during this time period (Erlandson et al. 2007, Gallegos 2017, Masters and Aiello 2007). Erlandson et al. (2007) argue that "it seems most likely that the peopling of the Americas included both coastal and interior migrations of peoples from northeastern Asia and Beringia, with an earlier migration possibly following the northern Pacific coast" (56). However, Erlandson et al. also argues that no archaeological sites have been unequivocally dated to over 15,000 years ago in California or North American.

Terminal Pleistocene / Early Holocene Period (ca. 12,000-6,000 B.C.), Paleo-Indian, San Dieguito

Paleo-Indian sites have been identified across most of North America, often referred to as the Clovis Complex. The Clovis Complex is defined by the use of large fluted projectile points and other large bifacial stone tools. Three isolated fluted points have been reported in San Diego County (Davis and Shutler 1969, Kline and Kline 2007, Rondeau et al. 2007). However, no fluted points have been found in San Diego County that are associated with radiocarbon dates or in association with Pleistocene fauna (Rondeau et al. 2007). Fluted points have been dated outside of California to 13,500 years before the present.

In San Diego County the Paleo-Indian period is generally termed San Dieguito. San Dieguito was defined by Warren (1968) at the C.W. Harris Site (SDI-149) and was characterized by leaf shaped and large stemmed projectile points, scrapers and other stone tools that were technologically similar to the Western Stemmed Point Tradition (WSPT), also called the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT).

Archaeological evidence of the WSPT has been found across the western interior of North America with small regional variations (Gallegos 2017, Sutton 2016, Warren 1968). Radio carbon dates from the C.W. Harris Site (SDI-149) ranged from ca. 8,000 to 6,500 cal B.C. (Byrd and Raab 2007, Gallegos 2017). Outside of the isolated Clovis points found in San Diego County, this is the one of the earliest evidence of human occupation in the County. While the earliest radiocarbon dates in San Diego County are ca. 10,000 to 11,000 years ago, Gallegos (2017) stresses that all San Diego County sites have problematic stratigraphy because of bioturbation or disturbances from modern uses. Ground stone use was infrequent in San Dieguito archaeological remains, leading to the belief that the San Dieguito were highly mobile groups and their subsistence practices focused on the hunting of large game.

It is unknown if the first people arrived in San Diego County via the sea or from the pluvial lakes within the Great Basin to the east. Gallegos reports that there are two locations that may be the earliest San Dieguito habitation areas if they arrived in San Diego by sea: the La Jolla Archaeological Area, extending from La Jolla Bay to the University of California, San Diego Chancellor's house, or at the Remmington Hills Site (SDI-11079) near the coast of Otay Mesa, east of the Tijuana Lagoon (Gallegos 2017). Masters and Aiello argue that from approximately 10,800 to 9,400 B.C. the extensive kelp beds of the coast of southern California flourished and would have provided a resource rich environment that would have made the coastal area a more attractive living location than the interior (2007). The estuaries off the coast of San Diego were productive with resources such as fish nurseries, shellfish, shorebird and marine mammals (Masters and Aiello 2007).

In addition, the Windsong Shores Site, SDI-10965/W-131, is representative of the San Dieguito Period, with artifacts similar to the WSPT, and was occupied ca. 9930 to 9580 years ago. However, these San Dieguito archaeological sites, in addition to artifacts similar to the WSPT, also contain artifacts which show a diet of shellfish, fish, birds, small to large mammals, and plant foods. Traditionally, archaeological research on Paleo-Indians has focused on the subsistence strategy of large game hunting of Pleistocene megafauna, which was then hunted to extinction. Subsequently Paleo-Indian peoples then focused on different subsistence strategies (Erlandson et al. 2007). More recent studies along the Southern California coast have focused on the diversity of subsistence strategies during this period, acknowledging the use of smaller animals and plant foods as staples, with limited evidence for big game hunting (Byrd and Raab 2007, Erlandson et al. 2007). There is little specific information from San Diego County archaeological sites for subsistence practices from this time period, besides the sites listed above. However, in the Daisy Cave archaeological site, only 200 miles to the north, one of the largest early Holocene archaeological deposits that has been excavated identified over 18 types of fish, multiple shellfish, marine mammals, and birds remains, showing that people relied on a wide assortment of marine resources as early as 8000 B.C., rather than subsisting on large mammal hunting (Erlandson et al. 2007). In addition, archaeological research across Southern California has shown the use of shellfish, marine mammals, and fish declined proportionately with distance from the coast. Less is known about plant use in interior sites from 8000 to 6500 B.C., besides the fact that an increase of milling tools is present suggesting that plant resources were heavily relied upon during this early period (Erlandson et al. 2007). Several sites in southwestern California from which spire removed *Olivella* beads have been recovered and dated to 9000 to 7000 B.C., which potentially indicating a trade network between the coast and the interior people or the movement of people between the two very different environments (Erlandson et al. 2007). Byrd and Raab argue that an environmental change from 10,000 to 8,000 cal. B.C. caused warming and drying conditions which shrunk the interior lakes and streams in Southern California's deserts and spurred the change from a reliance on large game hunting to a focus on a variety of subsistence strategies (2007).

There is a large debate between the relationship of the San Dieguito and the La Jolla Complex peoples in San Diego County, and whether they represent either distinct cultural changes or represent tool kits specific to the environment. The La Jolla Complex has been defined as the archaeological remains of the people

inhabiting San Diego County during the Middle Holocene, discussed below. It has a focus on milling stone technology, rough percussion-flaked stone tools and a reliance on a variety of marine, plant, and small terrestrial resources (Hale 2009, Wallace 1955, Warren 1968). Sites which date to the Early Holocene in San Diego County do contain some milling tools, but at lower levels than the La Jolla period sites (Gallegos 2017). The lowest levels of the C.W. Harris Site (SDI-149), however, have been identified as a Paleo-Indian Period occupation with a coastal adaptation. The artifacts are primarily bifaces and scrapers without the ground stone artifacts associated with milling identified in other early sites (Gallegos 2017:21). The Remmington Hills site has four of the earliest radiocarbon dates in San Diego County, but contains cobble tools as well as milling tools, suggesting a dependence on coastal and lagoon resources rather than big game hunting (Gallegos 2017). Gallegos also stresses that in choice locations in San Diego County, such as Tijuana Lagoon surrounding Otay Mesa and around La Jolla Bay, the archaeological record shows a continuous habitation through the Holocene with little evidence for cultural change until the Late Prehistoric Period (Gallegos 2017). Gallegos reiterates that development and bioturbation have resulted in a lack of stratigraphy in these areas, which may have obscured the presence a traditional Paleo-Indian occupation, if one had been present.

Middle/Late Holocene Period (ca. 6000 B.C.-A.D. 500 - 800), Archaic Period, La Jolla Complex, Millingstone Horizon

The Millingstone Horizon, also known as the La Jolla Complex or the Archaic Period in San Diego County, is defined through the presence of specialized tools that focused on collection and processing of small plant seeds and the hunting of a variety of medium and small game animals. These specialized tools also promoted a reliance on marine resources along the coast (Byrd and Raab 2007, Hale 2009, Rogers 1945, Warren 1968). While early milling stone assemblages show that by 9,000 years ago milling tools were in use and that seeds and nuts must have been a dominant food source (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009), the Millingstone Horizon is generally attributed to the Middle to Late Holocene Period and has been identified across much of central and southern California by ca. 6000 to 5000 cal B.C. The La Jolla Complex has been identified as remaining relatively stable for thousands of years within San Diego County with very little technological changes identified within the archaeological record (Byrd and Raab 2007, Hale 2009).

The archaeological record from this period are often found near the coastal lagoons, however inland sites are also identified during the lengthy Middle Holocene Period. Coastal La Jolla Complex sites contain a large number of shellfish remains. Stone tools associated with this period are often described as “crude” or “expedient” and contain choppers, scrappers, handstone, milling slabs, basin metates, discoidals, and Pinto and Elko projectile points. Flexed burials are also associated with the La Jolla Complex (Moriarty 1966, Gallegos 2017, Hale 2009). A large number of small sandstone mortars or bowls have been recovered from archaeological sites in the La Jolla area, dated to the La Jolla Complex, as well as manos metates, pestles, net weights, scrapers and projectile points (Gallegos 2017).

Interior sites from this period contain similar archaeological collections but with a focus on milling tools, lithic choppers, and scrapers. Conversely, these sites focus less upon the use of shellfish and other marine resources. Unfortunately, there is little archaeological evidence that defines group size and habitation structure functionality within interior San Diego County sites during the middle Holocene.

During this lengthy period very little technological changes are identified within the archaeological record until approximately 5,000 years ago when there was an increase in sedimentation along the coast. The increased sedimentation transformed the estuaries into shallow wetlands, closed several of the lagoons, transformed the coastal areas into sand and mudflats, and limited the kelp forests, causing the coastal region to have a lower level of subsistence resources than in the past (Byrd and Raab 2007, Gallegos 2007, Masters and Aiello 2007). Pismo Clams are used to identify the development of sand beaches as they require wide

fine-grained sand beaches that are not lost in winter storms. While the sedimentation of the coastal lagoons and estuaries was a lengthy process, the Pismo Clam data suggests the San Diego County coast was the latest area within Southern California to show lagoon closure and the creation of sand beaches, taking place approximately 5,000 years ago, around 3,000 B.C., (Masters and Aiello 2007). Gallegos theorizes that local populations adapted to the changing environmental conditions during this time by altering their settlement patterns to increase their use of plant and terrestrial animal use, which is identified in the archaeological record through an increase in habitation areas near oak and grassland resources and away from the coastal zone (Gallegos 2007). Gallegos shows that this is supported in the archaeological record by a near absence of human occupation at archaeological sites at Agua Hedionda, Batiquitos, San Elijo and San Dieguito lagoons ca. 3500-1580 B.P., with evidence that these lagoons opened again between 1580 and 1000 BP. However, Peñasquitos Lagoon, Tijuana Lagoon, San Diego Bay, and La Jolla Bay did not close and show continuous prehistoric occupation. Gallegos also argues that several of the coastal sites in the La Jolla area, which were located on the mesa tops, appear to have been abandoned ca. 5,000 to 3,000 years ago as the rocky shore shellfish population diminished (2017).

Past archaeological studies have argued that as the coastal estuaries became less productive for shellfish and other food sources, there was a depopulation along the coastal zone and settlements shifted to inland river valleys with an intensification of terrestrial game and plant resources (Byrd and Raab 2007). However, more recent archaeological work has identified Middle Holocene period sites remaining along the coastline along San Diego Bay, Mission Bay, Peñasquitos Lagoon, San Elijo Lagoon, Santa Margarita River drainage, Las Flores Creek, and San Mateo Creek, each displaying a continuous occupation from the Middle Holocene into the Late Holocene (Byrd and Raab 2007). Byrd and Raab argue that the larger drainage systems, such as San Elijo Lagoon, Las Flores Creek, and the Santa Margarita River Valley, likely maintained more productive estuaries that provided resources for a continuous occupation through the Middle to Late Holocene (Byrd and Raab 2007).

During the La Jolla Period there is less evidence for trade networks or migrations of people than in the Late Holocene. Shell bead types found in Southern California have been identified in the western and northern Great Basin from the Middle Holocene period. However, the extent and variety of these trade networks are unknown. There is an argument that during the Middle Holocene a migration of speakers of Uto-Aztecan languages migrated from the Great Basin into portions of Southern California, based on both archaeological and linguistic data, known as the Shoshonean Wedge, however additional research is needed (Byrd and Raab 2007). Overall, it is unknown if the people which created the La Jollan Complex archaeological sites are the same which created the San Dieguito. The archaeological records display differing subsistence strategies based on location and availability of resources, but additional information is needed to determine if they represent different cultural traditions due to population migration or from other external factors.

Besides the lessening of marine resources nearly 5,000 years ago, archaeologists have not come to a consensus on identifying different phases within the La Jolla Complex from either environmental or cultural changes. Overall, the archaeological record during this lengthy time period remains very similar (Hale 2009, Laylander 2018). Little is known about the transition from the La Jolla Complex to the Late Prehistoric Period. Laylander reports that there is a relative scarcity of dates within archaeological sites from 1300 B.C. to A.D. 200, but it is unknown if this represents a decline in population during the end of the Archaic Period or a bias in research data (Laylander 2014a).

Late Holocene Period (A.D. ca. 500 – 800 to 1769), Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric Period is defined by the introduction of the bow and arrow after approximately A.D. 500 and the use of ceramics after approximately A.D. 1000. Also, during this time, mortuary practices changed from inhumations to cremations (Byrd and Raab 2007). It is unknown if the transition to the Late Prehistoric was caused by the adoption of new technologies by local San Diego populations during the La

Jolla Complex or was representative of an influx of migrating populations into San Diego County (Laylander 2014a). Gallegos suggests that there may have been a long period of transition between what archaeologists identify as the La Jolla Period and the Late Prehistoric Period. He theorizes that the transition possibly occurred over a thousand years and that this transition is marked by an increase in the diversification of pressure flaked artifacts (Gallegos 2017:33).

The Late Holocene Period is identified as a continuation of the cultural practices that were present during the initial Euro-American exploration of San Diego County and that were recorded during the Ethno-Historic Period (Byrd and Raab 2007). During the Late Holocene Period, subsistence strategies focused on smaller and more plentiful resources such as the collection of small species of shellfish and seed plants and the hunting of smaller terrestrial animals and marine fish. Within the archaeological record there is an increase in the use of Donax shellfish, milling of plant seeds and nuts in inland locations, and the presence of numerous hearth features along the coast in Torrey Pines habitat which were likely used to processes pint nuts. Desert zones also show an increase in the number of agave roasting pits during this time (Gallegos 2017).

Late Period Sites are plentiful across San Diego County and Gallegos argues that it is unknown if the Late Period sites in San Diego County are found frequently due to an increase in population during this period, especially in the inland areas, or due to the result of more recent sites not being buried by silt and sediment like Early and Middle Holocene sites, and thereby hidden from the archaeological record (Gallegos 2017). Many Late Prehistoric Period archaeological sites are located inland and contain bedrock milling features, thought to relate to acorn or other seed processing. People lived in larger coastal and lower valley villages that were located near permanent water sources. These villages acted as ceremonial and political centers and may have been occupied, at least partially, year-round. Smaller villages and residential areas were inhabited seasonally and were located near subsistence resources or were used for specialized activities, especially in inland areas (Byrd and Raab 2007, Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). This may have led to an increase in community size, longer stays at the major residences, and different societal organization. It is unknown if these changes in settlement patterns were caused by environmental factors, resource usage, population growth, or other reasons. It is possible that some of these changes were responses to the Medieval Climatic Anomaly between A.D. 1100 and 1300, which caused a temperature increase and drought across the area (Gallegos 2017). Evidence of formal or permanent residential or communal structures has not been identified in the archaeological record. However, early archaeological studies in San Diego County by Rogers reported archaeological evidence of brush house structures, stone enclosures, sweathouses, hearths, roasting pits, granary bases, bedrock milling features, pictographs, and petroglyphs (Gallegos 2017). Most of the rock art in San Diego County has been attributed to the Late Prehistoric Period (Gallegos 2017).

Archaeological remains have identified over four dozen plant types that were used in San Diego County during this period (Byrd and Raab 2007). Grass seeds had the highest frequencies of use, and there was less evidence for acorn exploitation. Hale (2009) reports that an intensive use of acorns in San Diego County did not take place until A.D. 1700 in conjunction with a greater use of ceramics at that time as well. The lower level of acorn usage in San Diego, visible in macro-botanical studies, is in contrast to a reliance on acorns as a major subsistence resource in other parts of Southern California (Byrd and Raab 2007, Hale 2009). Little is known about plant cultivation during the Late Holocene. There is evidence that a high number of plants that follow fires were used, but no major research projects have focused on proto-agriculture in San Diego County. Early Spanish accounts identify that the Native Americans were practicing cultivation of certain plants through burning and water diversion (Gallegos 2017).

Agriculture was in use along the Colorado River, east of San Diego County as early as A.D. 700 (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). However, little evidence of agricultural practices have been identified prehistorically

in San Diego County. Within the Jacumba Valley region ethno-historic evidence recorded Kumeyaay constructing small dams and ditches diverting water to terraces for agriculture. However, Gifford reported this in 1930 as taking place in the first half of the nineteenth century, and it is unknown if it was practiced prior to the ethnohistoric period (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). Generally, while there is archaeological evidence for use of fire and the manipulation of grasses producing seeds, the level of agricultural practices predating the mission period in San Diego County is unknown (Schaefer and Laylander 2007).

Ceramic use entered the San Diego region during the Late Prehistoric Period, with a wide variety of Late Prehistoric dates for the introduction of ceramics in various parts of the County (Gallegos 2017, Hale 2009, Schaefer and Laylander 2007). Shackley reported that ceramics were not identified west of the mountains within San Diego County prior to A.D. 1300 (2004), but were present in the Lake Cahuilla region as early as A.D. 700 and that there were at least five ceramic types present in the desert by A.D. 1000 (2004). Meanwhile, Schaefer and Laylander theorized that ceramics were in use by A. D. 800 (2007) and Gallegos described a range of ceramic use in County (2017). There is a consensus that ceramic use spread from the eastern deserts to the center of San Diego County, into Kumeyaay territory, and then spread to northern San Diego County, into the Luiseño territory, after it was in use in the Kumeyaay territory. Ceramic use within the region, especially in the area inhabited by the Tipai, was very diverse and included large food and water storage ollas, parching trays, paint pots, ceramic anvils, canteens, scoops, ceramic dance rattles, and effigy vessels (Shackley 2004). Residual clays from sources west of the Peninsular Ranges produced a ceramic style described as Tizon Brownware, which is identifiable by the brown color and high inclusions of mica and angular granite. Clay sources east of the Peninsular ranges resulted in a lighter buff colored ceramic, with less inclusions, known as Buff Ware. While more common in the respective territories in which they were made, both types are found across the region with a much larger variety of ceramic types found within the Colorado Desert area in eastern San Diego County (Schaefer and Laylander 2007, Shackley 2004)

Archaeological evidence shows that during the Late Prehistoric Period there was a decline in usage of large mammals and a focus on smaller terrestrial mammals, especially rabbits (Christenson 1990). This subsistence practice is linked to the use of bow and arrows. The earliest arrow points, small projectile points, have been dated in San Diego County is between A.D. 490 to 650 and A.D. 690 (Hale 2009). By A.D. 1000 small projectile points have been identified across San Diego County in large numbers (Hale 2009). Two main projectile point types are found within the Late Prehistoric Period, the Cottonwood Triangular and the Desert Side-Notch, although some typologies have added a third category, Dos Cabezas Serrated (Laylander 2014b). Projectile points and lithic raw materials in general are consistent between the coastal and eastern areas of the County during the Late Prehistoric period, further implying that the western and eastern site of the territory were occupied by the same peoples seasonally.

Common lithic materials for formed tools, primarily projectile points include chert, jasper, agate, fossilized wood, rhyolite, wonderstone, quartz, obsidian, and Santiago Peak metavolcanics (Shackley 2004, Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). The wonderstone found in San Diego County derives from the Rainbow Rock source in the Colorado Desert (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). Dietler reports that for all lithic use during the Late Prehistoric Period, there was a preference for obsidian followed by cryptocrystalline silicates and then volcanic material. However, it was more advantageous to use material that was readily available rather than moving large amounts of preferred material far distances (Dietler 2000). In addition, Obsidian Butte obsidian is found across the County and the archaeological record suggests that access to the imported resource does not appear to have been controlled by one group (Dietler 2000).

Besides the creation of the small projectile points, which are ubiquitous in Late Prehistoric sites and were often carefully made, Schaefer and Laylander characterize lithic technology from this period as “expedient” (2007:252). In general, Schaefer and Laylander theorized that tools were created as need from available materials and discarded after use. Gallegos (2017) also supports that lithic technologies were similar

through time, with a focus on a direct response to the tools needed and the quality of local lithic material. The small projectile points in abundance during the Late Prehistoric Period could utilize poorer quality material than the large projectile points within the Early and Middle Holocene, as shown with the use of poor quality Obsidian Butte obsidian and Piedra de Lumbre (PDL) chert. Generally, local volcanic material was used to make scraper tools, and local granitic and sandstone was used for groundstone tools (Gallegos, 2017). Overall lithic technology, besides projectile points, tends to be stable over time across San Diego County, with the only clear chronologically identifiable lithic technology as the change in projectile point type. Groundstone tools show a greater effort of manufacture especially sandstone metates and other volcanic pestles and metates than flaked lithic tools (Gallegos 2017).

The Late Prehistoric Period additionally saw an increase in archaeological sites within portions of the Colorado Desert in eastern San Diego County. The Colorado Desert archaeological sites from this period have a range of radiocarbon dates from ca. A.D. 135 to 645 (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). Although located within Imperial County, Obsidian Butte was a major resource of lithic material in San Diego County during the Late Prehistoric Period. Obsidian Butte obsidian was available during periods of low water within Lake Cahuilla, and is found across Late Prehistoric archaeological sites within San Diego County during the last 1000 years, making up as much as 10 percent of some debitage assemblages in coastal and interior San Diego sites (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). The Colorado Desert was a major source of additional lithic material types found in San Diego County archaeological sites, including chert, chalcedony, basalt, rhylotie, quartz, and others.

After 1300 B.P. cremation was common practice across San Diego County, and was practiced during the Ethno-Historic Period by both the Kumeyaay and the Luiseño (Gallegos 2017). It is thought that this practice came from the north or east, and it is unknown if the transition from inhumations to cremations was adopted for religious or population reasons, or to control the spread of disease (Gallegos 2017).

Ethnographic Period

The project area lies within an area that was traditionally inhabited by the Luiseño, a Takic-speaking people associated with Mission San Luis Rey. The Luiseño include the Juaneño, who were determined to be ethnologically and linguistically identical (White 1963). The Luiseño language is part of the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily, which also includes Serrano and Kitanemuk, and is considered a part of the larger Uto-Aztecan family (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño shared boundaries with the Cahuilla, Cupeno, Gabrielino, and Ipai peoples.

The Luiseño inhabited a territory along the Southern California coast extending from about Agua Hedionda Creek to the south to near Aliso Creek to the northwest, expanding inland to Santiago Peak, across the eastern side of the Elsinore Fault Valley to the east of Palomar Mountain, and around the southern slope above the valley of San Jose. In all, the territory comprised approximately 1,500 square miles, and included most of the San Luis Rey River and Santa Margarita River drainages. Settlements were typically located within valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were often located in sheltered areas near good water supplies, in a defensive location, or on the side of warm thermal zone slopes. Each village contained named places associated with food products, raw materials, or sacred beings (Bean and Shipek 1978). Named places were owned by either an individual, a family, a chief, or the collective group. Group economic activities were restricted to areas owned by the village as a whole, whereas familial gatherings were limited to family-owned areas, unless given express permission to hold such gatherings in areas other than their own (Bean and Shipek 1978). The concept of private property was important to the Luiseño, and trespassing upon private areas was punished severely. Private property also included houses, capital equipment, treasure goods and ritual equipment, trade and ceremonial beads, eagle nests, songs, and other nonmaterial possessions. Privately owned property was either inherited patrilinearlly or transferred to another owner (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The diverse ecological zones within the Luiseño territory provided a wide array of subsistence products. Principal game animals included deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, valley and mountain quail, doves, ducks, and other birds. (Bean and Shipek 1978). The most important gathered resource were acorns, and village locations were typically located near water sources for use in acorn leeching. Grass seeds were the next most abundant resource, in addition to manzanita, sunflower, chia, sage, lemonade berry, prickly pear, and pine nuts. Fire was used as a crop management technique as well as for community rabbit drives. Tools for the acquisition, storage, or preparation of food were highly varied and constructed from locally derived materials, with a few items acquired via trade from specific localities (steatite bowls from Santa Catalina Island, obsidian blanks or tools from either eastern or northern neighbors) (Bean and Shipek 1978). Hunting activities used either individual or group participation, using bows and arrows for larger game or curved throwing sticks, slings, traps, or pit type deadfalls for smaller animals.

Historic Period

San Diego history can be divided into three periods: the Spanish, Mexican and American periods.

Spanish Period (1769-1822)

European exploration of the San Diego area was initiated with the maritime expeditions of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 and Sebastián Vizcaíno in 1602. Continuous European settlement begin in 1769 when expeditions under the leadership of Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra reached the region from Baja California and passed northward along the coastal plain to seek Monterey, and the presidio and the Misión San Diego de Alcalá were founded. Additional missions were founded in the region at San Juan Capistrano in 1776, San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798, and the San Antonio de Pala Asistencia in 1816. Native Americans within the vicinity of the Project area were removed from their lands and forced into servitude at Mission San Luis Rey de Francia. Interior valleys and mesas surrounding the Project Area were also often relied upon by the missions as grazing land for cattle.

Mexican Period (1822-1846)

In 1821 Mexico achieved its independence from Spain and by 1833 the missions were secularized. Native Americans released from the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia returned to their native villages, moved east to areas lying beyond Mexican control, or sought work on ranchos or in the towns across the region. Numerous large land grants were issued to private owners during this period and the Project area is located between the Rancho Guejito y Cañada de Palomia, located 7.3 miles to the southeast, and the Rincon del Diablo Landgrant, located 6.4 miles to the southwest. Ranchos established upon these landgrants were bestowed by Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltoren, and remained the center of economic and social activities for the region for many years (Coons nd, McHenry 1998). During this time there is no evidence that the Project area was used during this time, besides possibly continued Native American use and grazing cattle (McHenry 1998).

American Period (1846-Present)

The American Period began at the end of the Mexican American War, between 1846-1848, with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. After the Mexican-American war the population of the region began to grow, as the Ranchos changed hands and eventually were sold. Immigrants from the eastern U.S. gradually moved into the area and supplanted old Californio customs. Small scale agricultural ventures began in the area during the 1850s and gradually grew. Most of the land in the vicinity of the Project area was held by the U.S. government until the Homestead Act of 1862. In addition to being grazing land for cattle, agriculture expanded in the area, as Valley Center consisted of relatively flat land with a high water (McHenry 1998).

Valley Center was originally called Bear Valley due to the presence of one of the last grizzly bears in the County living in the area in 1866 (McHenry 1998). After the bear was killed, it was said to be the largest grizzly bear in California, and possibly the largest ever (McHenry 1998).

By the 1870 Census approximately 11 families lived in Valley Center, all of which subsisted off of agriculture or ranching. By 1880s the community had expanded with 30 families living in the Bear Valley area. During this period the name of the area transformed from Bear Valley to Valley Center. By 1887 the first subdivision had taken place with the advertisement of subdivided lots of over 2,250 acres (McHenry 1998). The increase in population further developed Valley Center with the creation of a new school, post office, community church and cemetery. The railroad, while bypassing the community was in proximity going from Temecula to Escondido (McHenry 1998). While the population and development of Valley Center continued to grow over the next few decades the surrounding cities of Temecula and Escondido far surpassed Valley Center in growth. Valley Center remained an agricultural community with large tracks of land undeveloped and unused (McHenry 1998). During this time agriculture focused on eggs and poultry, dairies and creameries, and a variety of fruits, vegetables, and cereal grains.

While the population of Valley Center grew through the 1900s the character of the Valley Center community has not changed over time and remains an agricultural enclave. Agriculture uses and farms have expanded with modern technology. Electricity was brought to Valley Center in 1930 and a more reliable water source for irrigation was developed in 1995 (Valley Roadrunner 2015).

1.4 Record Search Results

The record search was conducted at the SCIC on October 1, 2019. The search included the Project area and a radius of one mile around it (Appendix A). Historic aerial photographs and maps, provided by historicaerials.com and USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer, of the Project area were also examined**.**

1.4.1 Previous Studies

A total of 62 cultural resources studies have been completed within the 1-mi. record search radius (Table 1). Five of the previously conducted studies have intersected the Project area.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Studies within 1-Mi. of the Project Area

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the Project Area
SD-00052	1979	ADVANCE PLANNING & RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	SCHULLERI LOT SPLIT ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SURVEY TPM 15202, EAD LOG #78-8-277, VALLEY CENTER, CALIFORNIA	Outside Project Area
SD-00072	1979	AMERICAN PACIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS INC.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION ON CHOUMAS LOT SPLIT VALLEY CENTER, CALIFORNIA	Outside Project Area
SD-00258	1977	CARRICO, RICHARD	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT SDI-265A (O'NEAL TENTATIVE PARCEL NO. 13163).	Outside Project Area
SD-00351	1975	CARRICO, RICHARD	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED VALLEY CENTER COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.	Outside Project Area
SD-00398	1977	BULL, CHARLES S.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURFACE RECONNAISSANCE OF THE STONE PROPERTY.	Outside Project Area

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the Project Area
SD-00482	1979	CHACE, PAUL G.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE LEADS PROPERTY, NEAR VALLEY CENTER, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO (T.P.M. #15463, EAD LOG #78-8-351).	Outside Project Area
SD-00593	1984	CHACE, PAUL G.	A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE CENTRAL VALLEY CENTER SEWER SWCB PROJECT NO. C-06-1567.	Within Project Area
SD-00765	1987	CHACE, PAUL G. AND DONNA COLLINS	1987 ADDENDUM, A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE CENTRAL VALLEY CENTER SEWER	Within Project Area
SD-01071	1989	FOSTER, DANIEL	VALLEY CENTER FOREST FIRE STATION SAN DIEGO COUNTY SEWER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS.	Outside Project Area
SD-01172	1980	HEUETT, MARY LOU	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE AND SIGNIFICANCE TEST FOR THE THOMAS LOT SPLIT (TPM 16581) VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	Outside Project Area
SD-01270	1978	PETTUS, ROY E. AND SCOTT FULMER	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND DATA RECOVERY AT SDI-752: MITIGATION OF ADVERSE IMPACTS FORM THE PROPOSED METZNER LOT SPLIT T.P.M. 13592.	Outside Project Area
SD-01570	1978	SUTTON, MARK Q.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE TALBERT PROPERTY NEAR VALLEY CENTER, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO T.P.M. #14991	Outside Project Area
SD-01819	1980	HIGHTOWER, JANET	MICRO-MAPPING AND SURFACE COLLECTION PROGRAM ADDENDUM TO AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE TALBERT PROPERTY NEAR VALLEY CENTER, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO T.P.M. #14991	Outside Project Area
SD-01838	1979	CHACE, PAUL G.	THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SULSBERGER PROPERTY, VALLEY CENTER (T.P.M. #15611)	Outside Project Area
SD-01925	1977	HANNA, DAVID JR.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE NEAR VALLEY CENTER SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Outside Project Area
SD-02022	1978	ADVANCE PLANNING & RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	METZNER LOT SPLIT TPM 13592, LOG #77-8-228 AND VUKSIC LOT SPLIT TPM 13618, LOG # 77-8-232	Outside Project Area
SD-02327	1992	GALLEGOS, DENNIS AND CAROLYN KYLE	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED VALLEY CENTER SEWAGE AND WATER RECLAIMATION FACILITIES - VALLEY CENTER, CA	Outside Project Area
SD-02785	1993	BROWN, JOAN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT OF THREE PREHISTORIC SITES LOCATED IN VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Outside Project Area
SD-03574	1999	WAHOFF, TANYA L. AND REBECCA M. APPLE	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY AND EVALUATION FOR THE PROPOSED 69/12 KV VALLEY CENTER SUBSTATION, SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA	Outside Project Area
SD-04118	1977	RECON	REPORT OF A BIOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF THE STONE PROPERTY, VALLEY CENTER, CALIFORNIA	Outside Project Area
SD-04220	1979	APEC	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE CHOUMAS LOS SPLIT VALLEY CENTER, CALIFORNIA	Outside Project Area
SD-04435	1990	MOONEY, BRIAN F.	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY & SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION FOR THE KHOJA PROPERTY VALLEY CENTER, CA	Outside Project Area
SD-04446	1992	SERR, CAROL	APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF WOODS VALLEY CENTER, CALIFORNIA	Outside Project Area
SD-04698	1999	ROBINSON, MARK	PHASE ONE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY: VALLEY CENTER FIRESTATION REPLACEMENT PROJECT, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	Outside Project Area

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the Project Area
SD-05184	1997	WAHOFF, TANYA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AT SITE CA-SDI-11078, COLE GRACLE ROAD WIDENING, SAN DIEGO, CA	Outside Project Area
SD-07729	2000	FOSTER, DANIEL G. AND MARK THORNTON	MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CDF'S HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	Within Project Area
SD-07751	1994	THORNTON, MARK V.	A SURVEY AND HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION OF THE CDF BUILDING INVENTORY	Outside Project Area
SD-08124	2003	WRIGHT, GAIL	NEGATIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR STP02-071; LOG NO. 02-08-068; SRECKOVIC SITE PLAN APN 188-260-35 NEGATIVE FINDINGS	Outside Project Area
SD-08287	2003	PLETKA, NICOLE	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AT&T WIRELESS SERVICE FACILITY NO. 20063A, VALLEY CENTER, CA	Outside Project Area
SD-08352	2003	WRIGHT, GAIL	NEGATIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR STP-03-021 ER 03-08-014-AUTOMOTIVE SPECIALTY, VALLEY CENTER; APN 188-250-14	Within Project Area
SD-08437	2003	WRIGHT, GAIL	NEGATIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR TPM 20707; LOG NO. 02-08-065-THORNTON-MINOR USE PERMIT APN 188-240-70-00 NEGATIVE FINDINGS	Outside Project Area
SD-08495	2003	WRIGHT, GAIL	NEGATIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR STP 03-026; LOG NO. 03-08-029- LIZARD ROCKS APN 188-250-41	Outside Project Area
SD-08555	2003	ECKHARDT, WILLAIM T.	COMPLETION OF SITE PRESERVATION CAPPING AND CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPMENT MONITORING PROGRAM FOR WOODS VALLEY RANCH DEVELOPMENT (SP91-004, TM5004,P91-38)	Outside Project Area
SD-08910	1978	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: ON 38 ACRES NEAR VALLEY CENTER IN SAN DIEGO CO., CALIFORNIA	Outside Project Area
SD-09021	2003	WRIGHT, GAIL	NEGATIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR TPM 20707; LOG NO. 02-08-065-THORNTON MINOR USE PERMIT APN 188-240-70-00 NEGATIVE FINDINGS	Outside Project Area
SD-09396	2005	COLLETT, RUSSELL O. AND HARRY J. PRICE	RESULTS OF DATA RECOVERY EXCAVATIONS FOR THE WESTERN PORTION OF CA-SDI-13727, VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Outside Project Area
SD-09516	2005	CATERINO, DAVID	THE CEMETERIES AND GRAVESTONES OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY	Outside Project Area
SD-10390	2004	DE BARROS, PHILIP	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND EVALUATION OF A 20-ACRE PARCEL INCLUDING TEST EXCAVATIONS AT SDI-294 FOR THE VALLEY CENTER COMMUNITY CHURCH, VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Outside Project Area
SD-10544	2007	WRIGHT, GAIL	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR: TPM 20820, LOG NO. 04-08-016 - SOURIS MINOR SUBDIVISION, APN 189-012-68-00, NEGATIVE FINDINGS	Outside Project Area
SD-10960	2003	WRIGHT, GAIL	NEGATIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR STP 03-021 ER 03-08-014 - AUTOMOTIVE SPECIALITY, VALLEY CENTER; APN 188-250-14	Within Project Area
SD-11556	1978	FULMER, SCOTT	***REPORT DOES NOT EXIST***	Outside Project Area
SD-11755	2008	MCGINNIS, PATRICK	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT VALLEY CENTER VIEW PROPERTIES MILLER ROAD, VALLEY CENTER COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	Outside Project Area
SD-12041	2008	GUERRERO, MONICA AND DENNIS R. GALLEGOS	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE VCMWD SOUTH VILLAGE WATER RECLAMATION PROJECT VALLEY CENTER, CALIFORNIA	Outside Project Area

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the Project Area
SD-12534	2009	BONNER, WAYNE AND SARAH WILLIAMS	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS AND SITE VISIT FOR CRICKET COMMUNICATIONS CANDIDATE SAN-259 (PARADISE PET CLINIC), 29277 VALLEY CENTER ROAD, VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Outside Project Area
SD-13150	2010	GROSS, G. TIMOTHY, MARY ROBBINS-WADE, TRACY A. STROPES, AND BRIAN F. SMITH	A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND EVALUATION PROGRAM FOR THE BUTTERFIELD TRAILS RANCH PROJECT VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Outside Project Area
SD-14654	2013	ROY, JULIE	LETTER REPORT: ETS 26452- CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR POLE P113399, COMMUNITY OF VALLEY CENTER, NORTHERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA- IO 7011102	Outside Project Area
SD-14699	2014	CASTELLS, SHELBY GUNDERMAN AND SARAH STRINGER-BOWSHER	VALLEY CENTER- PAUMA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT SPORTS FIELD PROJECT	Outside Project Area
SD-14937	2014	LONG, BRADY	LETTER REPORT: ETS 26452- CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE REMOVAL OF POLE P113399, VALLEY CENTER,SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA- IO7011102	Outside Project Area
SD-15519	2015	SMITH, BRIAN F.	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE VALLEY CENTER CHURCH PHASE I PROJECT, INTERIM INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS - COLE GRADE ROAD AND FRUITVALE ROAD (P03-083; ER03-08-034), VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	Outside Project Area
SD-15678	2015	SMITH, BRIAN F.	A NEGATIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR THE WESTON-VALLEY CENTER COMMERCIAL PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (PDS2013-STP-13-029; ENVIRONMENTAL LOG NO. PDS2014-ER-14-08-001)	Outside Project Area
SD-15727	2015	PHIL FULTON	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT CLASS III INVENTORY, VERIZON WIRELESS SERVICES RIDGE RANCH FACILITY, CITY OF VALLEY CENTER, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	Outside Project Area
SD-15749	2014	GUSICK, AMY, AND KRISTIN TENNESEN	CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT: VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT NORTH VILLAGE WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT	Outside Project Area
SD-16363	2014	ROY, JULIE	LETTER REPORT: ETS 28640 - CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR REMOVAL ACTIVITIES FOR POLE P113398, COMMUNITY OF VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA - IO 7011102	Outside Project Area
SD-16700	2015	COX, NARA AND CHMIEL, KAROLINA	ETS 30043 - CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE FIRM C1030 SECTION U RECONDUCTOR PROJECT, VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (IO 7071280)	Outside Project Area
SD-16762	2016	SMITH, BRIAN F.	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE VILLAGE STATION PROJECT (PDS-2016-LDPCHG-00286; PDS-2012-2700-15688), VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	Outside Project Area
SD-17035	2017	SMITH, BRIAN F.	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE VALLEY CENTER COMMUNITY CHURCH PROJECT (PDS2016-LDGRMJ-30070), VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Outside Project Area
SD-17135	2015	CORDOVA, ISABEL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR POLE BRUSHING PROJECT, VARIOUS LOCATIONS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (SDG&E ETS# 29109, PANGIS PROJECT# 1401.07)	Outside Project Area
SD-17252	2018	WHITAKER, JAMES E.	ETS #34534, CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE SDG&E FIRM C908 SECTION D, WOOD TO STEEL PROJECT, VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Outside Project Area
SD-17323	2018	WHITAKER, JAMES E.	ETS #35176, CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE SDG&E FIRM C908 SECTION L PROJECT, VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Outside Project Area
SD-17370	2018	COOLEY, THEODORE G.	LETTER REPORT: ETS 35928 - CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR VEGETATION MANAGEMENT SDWP INTRUSIVE INSPECTIONS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA - IO 29109	Outside Project Area
SD-17507	2018	COOLEY, THEODORE G.	LETTER REPORT: SDG&E ETS # 35928 - CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR INTRUSIVE INSPECTION PROGRAM, ANZA BORREGO DESERT STATE PARK, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA - IO 29109	Outside Project Area

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the Project Area
SD-17546	2017	COX, NARA	LETTER REPORT: ETS 30043 - CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING OF FIRM C1030 SECTION U, VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA - IO 7071280	Outside Project Area

1.4.2 Previously Recorded Sites

Sixty-three cultural resources have been previously recorded within a one-mile record search radius of the Project Area (Table 2). One cultural resource, P-37-010459/CA-SDI-10459, has been previously recorded in the Project area. The resource was originally recorded by D. Collins and P.G. Chace in 1986 as a granitic bedrock outcropping containing a single milling slick. No surface artifacts were observed. The site has not been revisited or updated since original recordation in 1986. The site form states that a milling slick only was recorded, no artifacts were recorded or collected and no information providing if the site was tested or evaluated was included.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-Mi. of the Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Contents	Site Dimensions	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
P-37-000030	CA-SDI-30	Prehistoric Milling Feature and Lithic Scatter, Petroglyphs	15x8 m	Chace, P.G., and D. Collins (1986)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-000265	CA-SDI-265	Prehistoric Ground Stone Scatter	50x200 ft	True, D.L. (1954)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-000278	CA-SDI-278	Prehistoric Milling Features	50x70 m	McGinnis, P. (2008) Chace, P.G. (1985) True, D.L. (1955)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-000283	CA-SDI-283	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter, Ground Stone Scatter	n/a	True, D.L. (1953)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-000291	CA-SDI-291	Prehistoric Milling Features, Lithic Scatter	110x45 m	Brogan, J. (1999) True, D.L. (1955)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-000292	CA-SDI-292	Prehistoric Habitation Site	60x200+ m	Cox, N. (2017) Chace, P.G. (1985) True, D.L. (1955)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-000294	CA-SDI-294	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	n/a	True, D.L. (1955)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-000595	CA-SDI-595	Prehistoric Milling Features, Lithic Artifacts and Scatter, Midden	n/a	True, D.L. (1960)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-000599	CA-SDI-599	Prehistoric Milling Features	5x100 ft	Chace, P.G., and D. Collins (1985)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Contents	Site Dimensions	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
P-37-000759	CA-SDI-759	Prehistoric Milling Features, Lithic Artifacts and Scatter, Rockshelter, Historic-era Adobe	120x65 m	Wahoff, T., and Underwood, J. (1998) Bissell, R.M., Becker, K., Morgan, C., Victorino, K, and Giocomini, B. (1993) Collins, D., and Chace, P.G. (1985) True, D.L. (1960)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-004572	CA-SDI-4572	Prehistoric Milling Features and Lithic Scatter	50x50 ft	Carrico, R. (1975)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-004672	CA-SDI-4672	Prehistoric Milling Features and Lithic Scatter, Historic-era Dam	75x100 ft	Mooney, B., and Hanna, D. (1975)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-006862	CA-SDI-6882	Prehistoric Milling Feature	6x8 m	Harris, G., and Cook, J.R. (1979)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-007200	CA-SDI-7200	Prehistoric Milling Features and Lithic Isolate	n/a	Laylander, D. (1979)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-010447	CA-SDI-10447	Prehistoric Milling Feature	2x1 m	Collins, D. (1985)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-010456	CA-SDI-10456	Prehistoric Milling Feature	2x2 m	Bissell, R.M., Morgan, C., and Giocomini, B. (1993) Collins D., and Chace, P.G. (1985)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-010457	CA-SDI-10457/H	Prehistoric Milling Features, Historic-era Refuse Scatter	55x50 m	Bissell, R.M., Becker, K., and Victorino, K. (1993) Collins, D., and Chace, P.G. (1985)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-010459	CA-SDI-10459	Prehistoric Milling Feature	3x2 m	Collins, D., and Chace, P.G. (1985)	Not evaluated	Within Project Area
P-37-010460	CA-SDI-10460	Prehistoric Milling Features	160x120 m	Collins, D., and Chace, P.G. (1986)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-010461	CA-SDI-10461	Prehistoric Milling Feature	2x1 m	Collins, D., and Chace, P.G. (1985)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-010462	CA-SDI-10462	Prehistoric Milling Features	15x2 m	Collins, D., and Chace, P.G. (1986) Bull, C.S. (1977)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-010465	CA-SDI-10465	Prehistoric Milling Features, Ceramic and Lithic Scatter	140x120 m	Roy, J. (2014) Roy, J., and Bietz, S. (2013) Chace, P.G., and Collins, D. (1985)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-010466	CA-SDI-10466	Prehistoric Pictographs	5x5 m	Collins, D., and Chace, P.G. (1985)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-010483	CA-SDI-10483	Prehistoric Milling Features, Lithic Isolate	4x5 m	Chace, P.G., and Collins, D. (1986)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Contents	Site Dimensions	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
P-37-010484	CA-SDI-10484	Prehistoric Milling Features, Ground Stone Isolate	200x100 m	Chace, P.G., and Collins, D. (1986)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-010557	CA-SDI-10557	Prehistoric Milling Features	100x75 m	Bissell, R.M., Becker, K., and Victorino, K. (1993) Chace, P.G., and Collins, D. (1986)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-010891	CA-SDI-10891	Prehistoric Milling Features, Pictograph	27x5 m	Chace, P.G., and Collins, D. (1987)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-010892	CA-SDI-10892	Prehistoric Milling Features and Lithic Scatter	n/a	Chace, P.G., and Collins, D. (1987)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-011078	CA-SDI-11078	Prehistoric Milling Features	125x115 m	Whitaker, J. (2018) HDR (2017) Joyner, K., Loy, M., and Smith, D. (1990) Berryman, S. (1989)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-012637	CA-SDI-12637	Prehistoric Milling Features	2x2 m	Baker, E., and Kyle, C. (1992) Brown, J.C. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-012638	CA-SDI-12638	Prehistoric Milling Features, Ground Stone Isolate	4x6 m	Brown, J.C. (1993) Kyle, C., and Baker, E. (1992)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013579	CA-SDI-13579	Prehistoric Milling Feature	1x1 m	Bissell, R.M., Morgan, C., and Giocomini, B. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013580	CA-SDI-13580	Prehistoric Milling Feature	3x2 m	Bissell, R.M., Giacomini, B., and Morgan, C. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013582	CA-SDI-13582	Prehistoric Milling Feature	5x4 m	Bissell, R.M., Morgan, C., and Giacomini, B. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013583	CA-SDI-13583	Prehistoric Milling Features	35x20 m	Bissell, R.M., Morgan, C., and Giacomini, B. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013584	CA-SDI-13584	Prehistoric Milling Features	55x40 m	Bissell, R.M., Becker, K., and Victorino, K. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013586	CA-SDI-13586	Prehistoric Milling Features	175x128 m	Bissell, R.M., Becker, K., and Victorino, K. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013588	CA-SDI-13588	Prehistoric Milling Feature	3x3 m	Bissell, R.M., Morgan, C., and Giacomini, B. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013589	CA-SDI-13589	Prehistoric Milling Feature	6x6 m	Bissell, R.M., Morgan, C., and Giacomini, B. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013590	CA-SDI-13590	Prehistoric Milling Features	50x15 m	Bissell, R.M., Morgan, C., and Giacomini, B. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013591	CA-SDI-13591	Prehistoric Milling Feature	12x11 m	Bissell, R.M., Becker, K., and Victorino, K. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Contents	Site Dimensions	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
P-37-013594	CA-SDI-13594	Prehistoric Milling Features	50x25 m	Bissell, R.M., Becker, K., and Victorino, K. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013595	CA-SDI-13595H	Historic-era Refuse Scatter	9x3 m	Bissell, R.M., Morgan, C., Giacomini, B., and Victorino, K. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013597	CA-SDI-13597	Prehistoric Milling Features	5x17 m	Bissell, R.M., Morgan, C., and Giacomini, B. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013600	CA-SDI-13600	Prehistoric Milling Features	90x75 m	Bissell, R.M., Morgan, C., and Giacomini, B. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013732	CA-SDI-13755	Historic-era Stone and Cement Bridge Abutments	15x10x15 ft	Whitaker, J. (2014) Noah, A., and Beck, R. (1992)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013733	CA-SDI-13756H	Historic-era Well and Refuse Isolate	3x3 ft	Noah, A., Hanna, D., and Beck, R. (1992)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013737	CA-SDI-13759	Historic-era Refuse Scatter	45x35 m	Whitaker, J. (2018) Bissell, R.M. (1994)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-014080	-	Valley Center Forest Fire Station Complex	n/a	Thornton, M.V. (1994)	4B: May Become Eligible for Future Listing with Additional Information	Outside Project Area
P-37-015150	-	Prehistoric Lithic Isolate	1x1 m	Baker, E., and Kyle, C. (1992)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-015414	-	Prehistoric Lithic Isolate	1x1 m	Bissell, R.M., Morgan, C., and Giacomini, B. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-015415	-	Prehistoric Ground Stone Isolate	1x1 m	Bissell, R.M., Becker, K., and Victorino, K. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-017525	-	Historic-era Refuse Isolate	1x1 m	Wahoff, T. (1999)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-017526	-	Prehistoric Lithic Isolate	1x1 m	Wahoff, T. (1999)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-017527	CA-SDI-15358	Prehistoric Milling Features and Lithic Scatter	56x61 m	Williams, B. (2009) Wahoff, T. (1999)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-019030	CA-SDI-13727	Prehistoric Milling Features, Lithic and Marine Shell Scatter, and Historic-era Refuse Isolate	30x40 m	Noah, A., Joyner, K., and Beck, R. (1991)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-023870	CA-SDI-13728	Historic-era Refuse Scatter	16x10 m	Whitaker, J. (2014) Noah, A., and Beck, R. (1992)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-030999	CA-SDI-19674	Prehistoric Milling Features, Lithic and Ceramic Scatter, Midden	80x65 m	Williams, B., Mengers, D., Reed, W., and Justus, S (2009)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Contents	Site Dimensions	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
P-37-031002	CA-SDI-19677	Prehistoric Milling Features	10x10 m	Williams, B. (2009)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-033119	CA-SDI-20856	Prehistoric Lithic and Marine Shell Scatter, Historic-era Refuse Scatter and Rock Feature (Wall)	50x25 m	Robbins-Wade, R., and Van Wormer, S. (2014) Giletti, A., and Taylor, B. (2013)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-033120	CA-SDI-20858	Prehistoric Milling Feature	5x3 m	Giletti, A. (2013) Giletti, A., Robbins-Wade, M., Stoneburner, P.J., and Linton, C. (2013)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-034566	-	Historic-era Refuse Isolate	1x1 m	Lown, A. (2015)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-035928	CA-SDI-21887	Prehistoric Milling Feature, Lithic Artifact and Debitage Scatter	33x7 ft	Roy, J. (2016)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area

1.4.3 Previously Recorded Historic Addresses

The SCIC record search also indicated that there is one previously recorded historic address within the 1-mi. record search radius (Table 3). The previously recorded historic address is outside of the Project area.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Historic Addresses within 1-Mi. of the Project Area

Primary Number	Address	Name	Property Type	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
-	28741 Cole Grade Road	Valley Center Forest Fire Station	Government Building	-	Not Evaluated	Outside

1.5 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 the 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, RPO, and the San Diego County Local Register, to provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections details the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

1.5.1 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 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 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(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 21084.1 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 SS5097.98. 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 requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

1.5.2 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.

1.5.3 County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

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

(1) Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:
   (a) Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register; or
   (b) 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:
   (a) 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,
   (b) 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 authorized by the County. 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. Noncompliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

1.5.4 Traditional Cultural Properties / Tribal Cultural Resources

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 (2007a) identify that cultural resources can also include TCPs, such as gathering areas, landmarks, and ethnographic locations in addition to archaeological districts. 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 2007a). It further allows for tribal cultural places to be included in open space planning. State Assembly Bill (AB) 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, it 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 1998). A TCP may be considered eligible based on "its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community" (Parker and King 1998:1). Strictly speaking, Traditional Cultural Properties are both tangible and intangible; they are anchored in space by cultural values related to community-based physically defined "property referents" (Parker and King 1998:3). On the other hand, TCPs are largely ideological, a characteristic that may present substantial problems in the process of delineating specific boundaries. Such a property's extent is based on community conceptions of how the surrounding physical landscape interacts with existing cultural values. By its nature, a TCP need only be important to community members, and not the general outside population as a whole. In this way, a TCP boundary, as described by Bulletin 38, may be defined based on viewscape, encompassing topographic features, extent of archaeological district or use area, or a community's sense of its own geographic limits. Regardless of why a TCP is of importance to a group of people, outsider acceptance or rejection of this understanding is made inherently irrelevant by the relativistic nature of this concept.

2. GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE

The following guidelines are used in determining whether the proposed Project would have a 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 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 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 Resource Protection Ordinance and fails to preserve those resources.

5. The project proposes activities or uses that would cause 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. Sections 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 Resource Protection Ordinance 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 this Guideline would be considered a significant impact. The only exemption 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.

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/or cumulative) on a significant tribal cultural resource as defined by PRC §21074 would be considered a significant impact.

3. ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

3.1 Methods

Methods used to assess the presence or absence of cultural resources within the Project area included a search of existing records, archival research, and an intensive pedestrian field survey.

3.1.1 Archival Research

The records search was conducted at the SCIC on October 1, 2019 (Appendix A) and is included in Section 1.4. The search included the Project area and a radius of one-mile around it. Historic aerial photographs and maps, provided by historicaerials.com and USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer, of the Project area were also examined**.**

3.1.2 Archaeological Survey

The field survey was conducted on October 2, 2019, by Red Tail Field Director Spencer Bietz. Mr. Bietz was accompanied by Shelly Nelson, Luiseño Native American Monitor of Saving Sacred Sites. Field methods consisted of a pedestrian survey of the Project area by Mr. Bietz and Ms. Nelson in transects spaced at 2-m intervals. The entire project area shown on Figure 3 was included in the field survey. The project area was transected running parallel to Lizard Rocks Road. The Project area was photographed, and all visible soils were examined for cultural resources. Upon discovery of an artifact or feature, the crew would halt while the person who made the discovery scouted the area to determine whether the item was isolated, associated with only a few other items, or part of a larger site deposit. Any isolates and sites were recorded during sweeps. Archaeological isolates were distinguished from sites on the basis that isolates consist of three or fewer artifacts within a 50-m radius. All site and isolate locations were recorded in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates using handheld GPS units with sub-meter accuracy. Sites were plotted on Proposed Project maps using NAD 83 UTM feet coordinates. Confidential site maps and site information was recorded on State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms included in Confidential Appendix C. No artifacts were removed from the Project area during the survey. The archaeological study was managed by Red Tail's Principal Investigator Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA and the archaeological survey was conducted by Red Tail's Field Director Spencer Bietz. Ms. Castells and Mr. Bietz prepared this report and their resumes are included in Appendix E.

3.1.3 Native American Participation

A records search of the Sacred Lands File held by the NAHC was requested on September 18, 2019. The NAHC responded on October 8, 2019 and provided a list of 32 Native American groups and individuals to contact for additional information. Red Tail sent the 32 contacts a letter requesting any information on the Project area on October 8, 2019 (Appendix B).

3.1.4 Built Environment Survey and Evaluation

A built environment survey and evaluation was conducted by Paleo West and is included in Appendix D.

3.2 Results

3.2.1 Archival Research

Available USGS maps showing the Project area in 1893, 1897, 1901, 1907, 1913, 1929, 1937, 1946, 1949, 1955, 1963, 1970, 1988, and 2000 were consulted. The 1893, 1897, 1901, 1907, 1913, 1929, 1937, and 1946 topographic maps show no development in the Project area. A road is present to the south of the

Project area. The 1949 map shows one building present within the project area and a dirt road on the west side of the Project area that passes by the building to the east side of it and ends further south of the Project area. The 1955 and 1963 topographic maps show no changes. The 1970 topographic map shows that the dirt road now ends at the building and the 1988 map shows the newer agricultural building is now present to the north of the residence. The 2000 topographic map now shows an additional building to the south east.

Aerial photographs of the Project area from 1946, 1953, 1965, 1967, 1968, 1980, and 1989 were consulted. The 1946 aerial photograph shows that the buildings on the western side of the Project area were already present, although it is smaller than currently. Three structures, possibly green houses are present to the north east, and two structures are present to the south east. A dirt road extends along the approximate location of Lizard Rocks Road. The 1953 aerial photograph shows no significant changes. The 1964 aerial photograph shows that the three structures to the north east have been removed and two to the south east are still present. The dirt road now ends on the east side of the house, instead of the west side as currently. The 1967 and 1968 aerial photographs show no changes. The 1980 photograph shows that the building on the east side has had at least two additions. The 1989 aerial photograph shows that the building on the north is now present and was constructed between 1980 and 1989.

3.2.2 Archaeological Field Survey

The field survey conducted by Red Tail Environmental resulted in the identification of no previously undiscovered prehistoric cultural resources within the Project area. All areas surveyed during the effort displayed no evidence of deposits within either surficial or subsurface contexts. The Project Area was devoid of vegetation and any geologic features, all of which had been previously removed at an unknown time. Visibility within the Project Area was good, with all open surface areas visible and accessible. Soils within the Project Area consisted of a brown sandy silt loam with small pea-sized granitic gravels and broken fragments of granitic rock. Small items of modern debris, such as metal hardware, pane glass fragments, milled wood fragments, personal items such as plastic children's toys, and other modern trash, were present in a very light-density scatter around the three standing structures. A representative view of the Project Area is included in Figure 5.

Previously recorded site P-37-010459/CA-SDI-10459 was revisited in order to update the site's present condition and integrity. No remnant of the site was able to be relocated during the survey effort. No evidence of the bedrock outcropping was observed within the Project Area, and no surficial evidence of the any disturbances related to the transport of the granitic boulders was visible. The resource appears to have been destroyed during the removal/relocation of the granitic outcrops which occurred at an unknown time prior to the survey effort. No evidence of potential subsurface cultural deposits associated with P-37-010459/CA-SDI-10459 was observed at the resource's former location or within the surrounding vicinity. Ground surface visibility was 100% in the mapped location of P-37-010459/CA-SDI-10459. All notes and photographs from the survey and record search results are curated at Red Tail Environmental's Escondido office.

Figure 5. Overview of the Project Area, take from the southern end, facing north.

3.2.3 Native American Participation

The NAHC responded on October 8, 2019 that the record search of the Sacred Lands File was negative. The NAHC provided contact information for 32 Native American groups and individuals which may provide additional information on the Project area. Red Tail sent letters to the 32 Native American contacts provided requesting additional information on the Project area on October 10, 2019. On October 11, 2019 Lacy Padilla, Archaeologist, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, responded that the project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and they defer to other tribes in the area and on October 30, 2019, Arysa Gonzalez Romero, Historic Preservation Technician, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, responded that the project is not located in the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and they defer to tribes in the area. On October 11, 2019, Ralph Goff, Chairperson, Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians, responded that Harry Paul Cuero Jr. is now Chairman. On October 29, 2019 Ray Teran, Resource Management, Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians responded that the project site has cultural significance to Viejas and request a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor to be on site during ground disturbance. On October 30, 2019, Shasta Gaughen, Ph.d., Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Pala Band of Mission Indians responded that they would like to be kept in the information loop and that they recommend approved cultural monitors be on site during all survey and ground disturbing activities. On November 6, 2019, Cody Martinez, Chairman Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, responded that project is located in Kumeyaay Territory and they request a Kumeyaay Monitor on site for all activities and a copy of the report.

As of April 7, 2020 no other responses have been received. All correspondence pertaining to the NAHC is included in Appendix B.

3.2.4 Built Environment Survey

The built environment survey identified two buildings present within 28435 Lizard Rocks Road that are over 50 years in age. The results of the built environment survey are included in Appendix D.

4. INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

The County of San Diego is the lead review agency for CEQA compliance. Accordingly, the sites which may be impacted by the Project must be evaluated for eligibility for the CRHR under CEQA Guidelines as well as being evaluated for importance under the County Guidelines. While archaeological sites may be recommended as eligible or not eligible for listing on the CRHR based on Criterion 4, data potential, under the County Guidelines all sites are considered "important." Under the County Guidelines, the "importance" of sites recommended as not eligible for listing on the CRHR can be exhausted through testing, the curation of artifacts, and construction monitoring.

4.1.1 Archaeological Sites

One site P-37-010459/CA-SDI-10459 has been previously recorded within the Project Area. No additional sites were identified either during the record search, archival research, or the pedestrian archaeological survey.

P-37-010459/CA-SDI-10459

P-37-010459/CA-SDI-10459 was previously recorded as a prehistoric milling site by P.G. Chace and D. Collins in 1986. The resource was originally recorded as and single milling slick. During the survey effort, the resource was unable to be relocated and appears to have been destroyed. The survey effort also noted that no evidence of a subsurface deposit was present within the disturbed soils surrounding the previously mapped location of the resource. It is assumed that P-37-010459/CA-SDI-10459 has been destroyed as the site was not able to be relocated and ground surface visibility within and surrounding the previously mapped site boundaries was 100%. The resource does not appear to be eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 4 as it does not have any substantial research potential, not eligible for the Local Register, not an important resource under County of San Diego guidelines for determining significance (County of San Diego 2007a), and ineligible for the County RPO. Further archaeological work at the site is not likely to produce substantially different or unique data that would change these conclusions.

4.1.2 Tribal Cultural Resources

The NAHC reported that the results of the Sacred Lands File record search was negative. In addition, no information has been obtained through Native American consultation or communication with the Native American monitors during fieldwork that the Project area contains a culturally or spiritually significant resource. No Traditional Cultural Properties that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the Project area. No artifacts or remains were identified during the current survey that could be reasonably associated with such practices. Additionally, no Tribal Cultural Resources were identified or reported from the Native American contacts.

4.2 Impact Identification

4.2.1 Cultural Resources

P-37-010459/CA-SDI-10459

As P-37-010459/CA-SDI-10459 could not be relocated it is recommended not eligible to the CRHR and the Local Register, not an important resource under County of San Diego guidelines for determining significance (County of San Diego 2007a), and ineligible for the County RPO. The proposed undertaking

will not have any adverse effect on any "historic properties" as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(1), or "historical resources," as defined by Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3).

4.2.2 Tribal Cultural Resources

No tribal cultural resources were identified within the proposed Project Area. In addition, the Native American consultants did not express any concerns. Therefore, the Project will not have an impact on Tribal Cultural Resources.

5. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Unavoidable Impacts

There are no unavoidable impacts associated with this Project.

5.2 Mitigatable Impacts

Ground disturbance for the project will take place within the limits of the Project Area which has been previously disturbed by agricultural use, development of several buildings and structures, removal of granitic boulders or bedrock, and vegetation removal.

No previously unrecorded cultural resources were discovered within the Project area and previously recorded resource P-37-010459/CA-SDI-10459 was not relocated within the Project Area and is presumed to have been destroyed. However, due to multiple prehistoric archaeological sites identified within the record search radius and one previously recorded archaeological site within the Project Area monitoring of the initial ground disturbance by an archaeologist and Native American monitor is recommended to mitigate for potential impacts to cultural resources. The Archaeological Monitoring Program should include the following requirements:

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

- Construction
  - Monitoring. Both the Project Archaeologist and the Luiseño Native American monitor are to be on site during earth-disturbing activities. The frequency and location of monitoring of native soils will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Luiseño Native American monitor. Both the Project Archaeologist and Luiseño Native American monitor will evaluate fill soils, if any are to be brought to the Project Area, to ensure that they are negative for cultural resources.

  - If cultural resources are identified:
    - Both the Project Archaeologist and Luiseño Native American monitor will have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of the discovery.
    - The Project Archaeologist will contact the County Archaeologist.
    - The Project Archaeologist in consultation with the County Archaeologist and Luiseño Native American will evaluate the significance of discovered resources.
    - Construction activities will be allowed to resume after the County Archaeologist has concurred with the significance evaluation if the resources are determined not to be significant.
    - Isolates and non-significant materials will be minimally documented in the field. Should the isolates and non-significant materials not be collected by the Project Archaeologist, the Luiseño 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 will be prepared by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Luiseño Native American monitor and approved by the County Archaeologist. The program will include reasonable efforts to preserve (avoid) unique cultural resources and/or Sacred Sites. It may include the capping of identified Sacred Sites or unique cultural resources and placement of

development over the cap if avoidance is infeasible, and data recovery for non-unique cultural resources. The preferred option is preservation (avoidance).

- Human Remains.
  - The Project Archaeologist will contact the County Medical Examiner and the County Archaeologist.
  - Upon identification of human remains, no further disturbance will occur in the area of the find until the County Medical Examiner 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), will be contacted by County 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 will be followed in the event that human remains are discovered.
  - If needed, any repatriation will be discussed between the property owner, the County and the MLD.

- Rough Grading
  - Upon completion of Rough Grading, a monitoring report will be prepared indicating whether resources were encountered. A copy of the monitoring report will be provided to any culturally affiliated tribe that requests a copy.
  - Disposition of Cultural Material, if discoveries are made during construction monitoring.
    - 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.
    - 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.
    - If requested by the Native American monitor, repatriation of any prehistoric materials not otherwise collected as part of the monitoring process for curation will be repatriated to an area and depth that will not be disturbed by future ground disturbance.

- Final Report
  - A final report will be prepared substantiating that earth-disturbing activities are completed, whether cultural resources were encountered, and if so, what further actions were taken. A copy of the final report will be submitted to the property owner and to the South Coastal Information Center and any culturally affiliated tribe that requests a copy.

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7. LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

Shelby Castells (Red Tail): Authored the technical report, conducted the SCIC record search, and acted as Principal Investigator and Project Manager.

Spencer Bietz (Red Tail): Acted as field director and authored sections of the technical report and DPR form.

Shelly Nelson (Saving Sacred Sites): Acted as the Luiseño Native American Monitor.

Justin Castells (Paleo West): Authored the built environment technical report and acted as the Principal Investigator for built environment resources.

Native American Heritage Commission: Conducted the record search of the Sacred Lands File.

8. LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

The recommended conditions of approval for the project are described in Table 4. Monitoring by a qualified archaeologist and Luiseño Native American Monitor is recommended for all ground disturbance within the Project area.

Table 4. Recommended Conditions of Approval

Site Number	Direct Impacts	Site Type	Evaluation	Condition of Approval
P-37-010459/CA-SDI-10459	Impacted / Not relocated	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Feature	Not an important resource under County Guidelines. Not eligible for the CRHR or Local Register. Not significant under County RPO.	Grading Monitoring
Buried but Undiscovered Resources	-	-	-	Grading Monitoring

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

CONFIDENTIAL SCIC RECORD SEARCH CONFIRMATION

(Confidential Provided Under Separate Cover)

APPENDIX B

CONFIDENTIAL NAHC CORRESPONDENCE

(Confidential Provided Under Separate Cover)

APPENDIX C

CONFIDENTIAL MAPS AND DPR FORM

(Confidential Provided Under Separate Cover)

APPENDIX D

HISTORIC RESOURCES REPORT

Historic Resources Study for the Green Storage Valley Center Expansion Project, San Diego County, California

PDS2020-STP-03-026W1

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January 2021

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

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Firm: PaleoWest, 3990 Old Town Avenue, Suite C101, San Diego, CA 92110

Client: Greens Global, 910 South El Camino Real, Suite 100, San Clemente, CA 92672

Report Date: October 2019

Report Title: Historic Resources Study for the Greens Storage Valley Center Expansion Project, San Diego County, California, PDS2020-STP-03-026W1

Type of Study: Built Environment Survey, Built Environment Evaluation

New Sites: 28435 Lizard Rocks Road (Site number pending)

Updated Sites: None

USGS Quad: Valley Center 7.5-minute Topographic Quad Map

Acreage: 5.74 acres

Keywords: Valley Center 7.5-minute quadrangle, APN 188-250-15-00

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

APN	Assessor Parcel Number
CA	California
CY	Cubic Yards
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
Local Register	San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SDG&E	San Diego Gas and Electric

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is an evaluation of the historic period buildings located at 28435 Lizard Rocks Road, Valley Center, San Diego County, California (28435 Lizard Rocks Road), for eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register), and the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). The report has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) prior to the development of a new self-storage facility (Project), which would result in the demolition of historic period buildings. This report follows the *County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance* (County of San Diego 2007a) and *Report Format and Content Guidelines* (County of San Diego 2007b). The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for the Project to impact historic resources under CEQA.

A cultural resource records search and literature review was conducted by Red Tail Environmental on October 1, 2019, at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) of the California Historical Resource Information System housed at San Diego State University. The records search indicated that no fewer than 62 previous studies have been conducted within 1-mile of the Project area. Sixty-three cultural resources have been previously recorded within a one-mile record search radius of the Project Area. One cultural resource, P-37-010459/CA-SDI-10459, has been previously recorded in the Project area. The resource was originally recorded by D. Collins and P.G. Chace in 1986 as a granitic bedrock outcropping containing a single milling slick. No surface artifacts were observed. The site has not been revisited or updated since original recordation in 1986. No evidence that the site was tested or evaluated was provided on the site form. Red Tail did not relocate this site during the survey. Please see *Cultural Resources Study for the Green Storage Valley Center Expansion Project, San Diego County, California* for further information regarding archaeological resources and records search results (Castells 2020).

An intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area was conducted on October 22, 2018. During the field survey, the exteriors of the subject buildings within the Project area were analyzed, photographed, and recorded. 28435 Lizard Rocks Road was evaluated for historic significance by applying the criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and as a San Diego County Historic Landmark (Local Register). The elevations of all buildings on the property were visible during the field survey. Only the exteriors of the buildings were photographed and documented. PaleoWest does not recommend the buildings located at 28435 Lizard Rocks Road, Valley Center as eligible for listing on the CRHR or the Local Register. Moreover, the buildings do not qualify as a significant historic site under the RPO, nor as a historic resource under CEQA. The proposed project will result in the demolition of the buildings located at 28435 Lizard Rocks Road.

All resources were recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms, submitted to the SCIC, and field notes, photographs, and reports are kept on file at PaleoWest, 3990 Old Town Avenue, Suite C101, San Diego, CA 92110.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report is an evaluation of the historic period buildings located at 28435 Lizard Rocks Road, Valley Center, San Diego County, California (28435 Lizard Rocks Road), for eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register), and the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). The report has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) prior to the development of a new self-storage facility (Project), which would result in the demolition of historic period buildings. This report follows the *County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance* (County of San Diego 2007a) and *Report Format and Content Guidelines* (County of San Diego 2007b). The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for the Project to impact historic resources under CEQA.

1.1 Project Description

The Project proposes to construct one 2-story building totaling a maximum of 36,724-square feet for a self-storage facility. The applicant is proposing to modify the existing site plan S03-026 on the adjacent property to encompass Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 188-250-15-00 and expand the mini-warehouse complex. Additionally, a two-lot merger is proposed to expand the existing project. Earthworks for the Project include 9,380 cubic yards (cy) raw cut, 1,390 cy raw fill and will export 7,990 cy. The total disturbed area will be 2.02 acres. The San Diego Gas & Electric easement will be removed. The Project will not have phasing. The San Diego Gas & Electric easement will be removed. The Project will not have phasing. An existing 120-foot San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E) utilities easement is located within the property.

1.2 Project Location

The Project is located at 28435 Lizard Rocks Road in the Valley Center Community Planning area, within unincorporated San Diego County. The Project area is bounded by Lizard Rocks Road to the west, commercial development to the north and south, and agriculture to the east. More specifically, the Project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *Valley Center, California* topographic quadrangle within Section 7, of Township 11 South, Range 1 West (Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4).

Figure 1. Project Vicinity

Figure 1. Project Vicinity

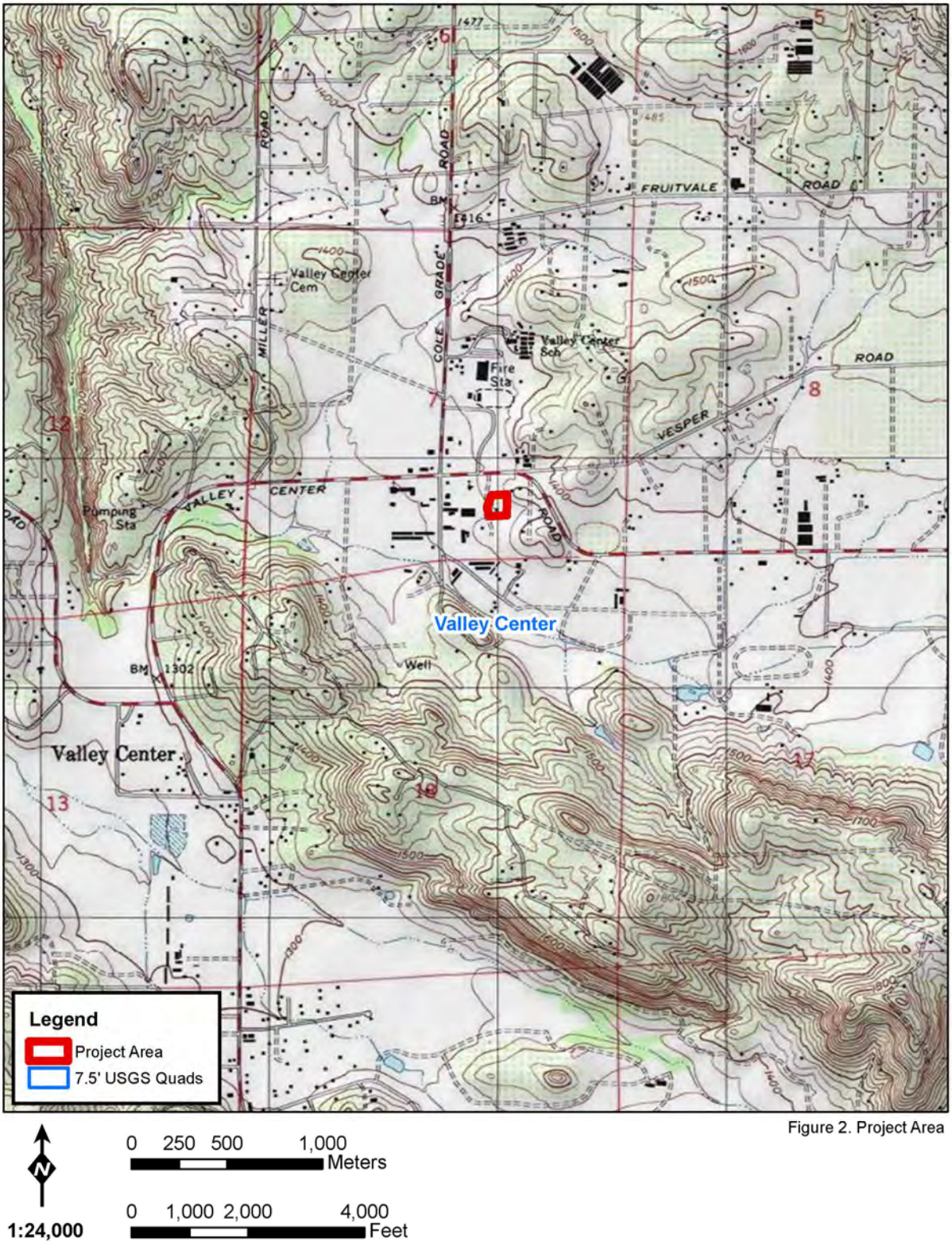


Figure 2. Project Area

Figure 2. Project Location, USGS 7.5' *Valley Center, California* Topographic Map

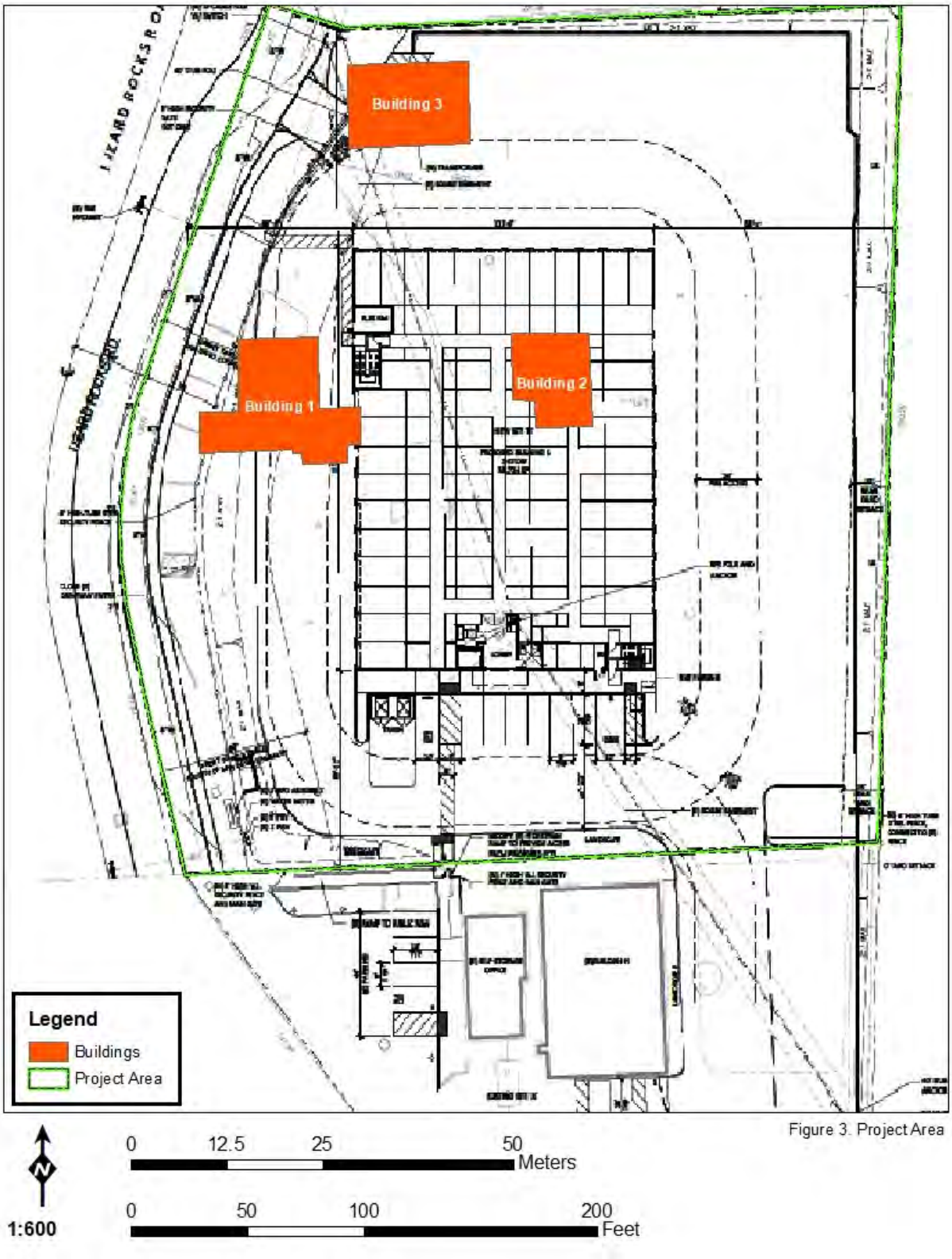


Figure 3. Project Area, aerial photograph.

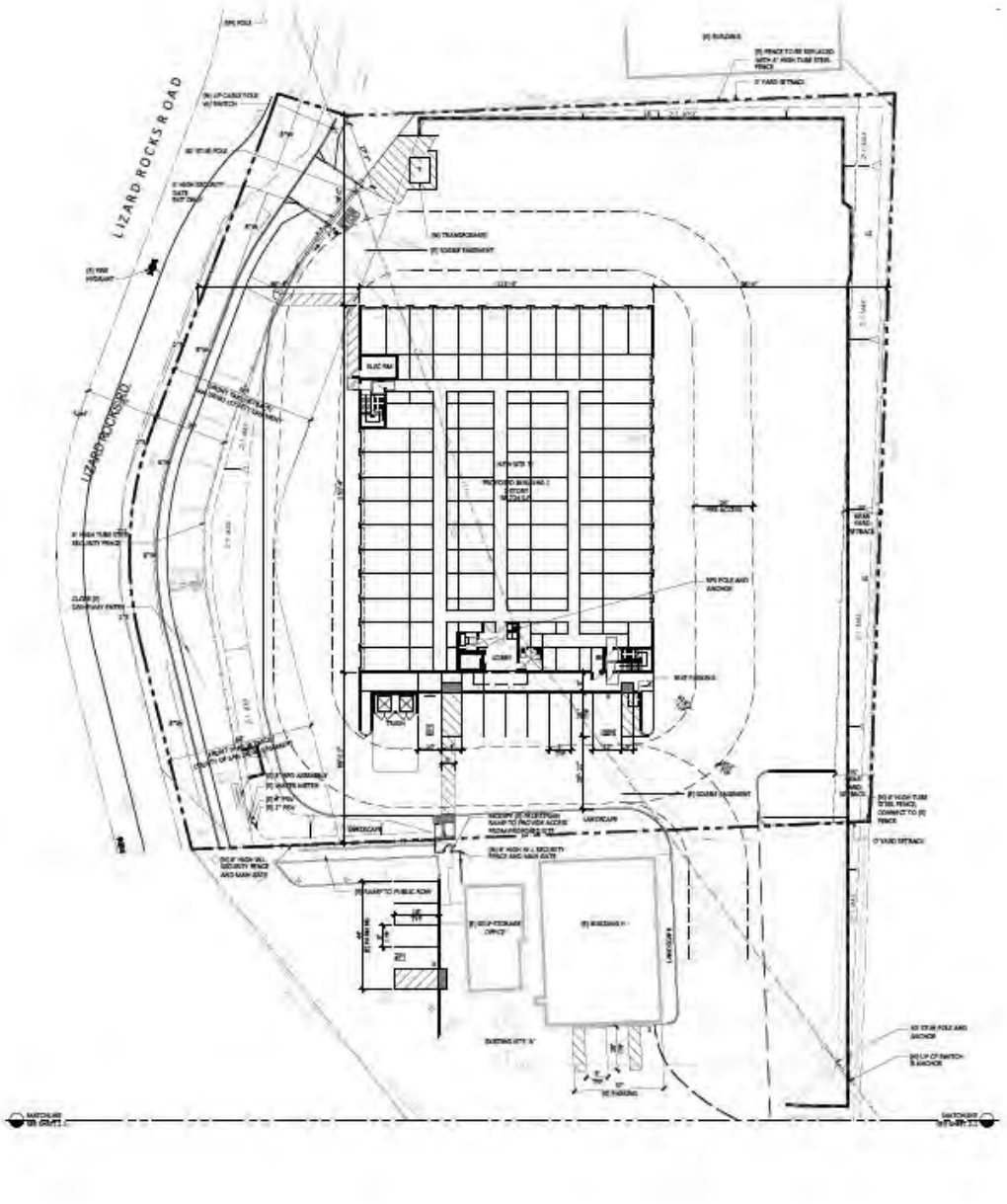


Figure 4. Project Plot Plan.

1.3 Existing Conditions

1.3.1 Environmental Setting

Natural Setting

San Diego County is geographically diverse, the western edge of the county is along the coastal terrace, which rises to the Peninsular Ranges in the center of the county, of which the Project area is in. The eastern most edge of the County is within the Colorado Desert. The Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Provinces, making up the majority of the county, contains a series of mountain ranges separated by northwest trending valleys (California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey, 2002). The geology of the area surrounding the Project Area consists primarily of Cretaceous plutonic rocks including granitic, dioritic, and gabbroic rocks of the batholith of southern California.

The Project area is approximately 1,360 feet above mean sea level and contains Cieneba-Fallbrook association soils, typically associated with excessively drained to well-drained coarse sandy loams and sandy loams with a sandy clay loam subsoils over decomposed granodiorite, present upon slopes ranging from 9 to 75 percent (USDA 2019). Granitic bedrock is present within the vicinity of the Project area. The primary soil series within the Project Area is Fallbrook sandy loam, well-drained moderately deep to deep sandy loams which are formed in material weathered in place from granodiorite. Within the Project Area, Fallbrook series soils are typically present from the surface through 27 to 57 inches in depth (USDA 2019). Soils within the Project Area consisted of a brown sandy silt loam with small pea-sized granitic gravels and broken fragments of granitic rock

The climate in the Valley Center area is characterized as Mediterranean warm and consists of hot, dry summers and warm, moist winters. The temperature on average is about 85 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in the summer, but with maximums that can occasionally reach the high 90s. In the winter, the average temperature is 40°F but can drop almost to freezing. Rainfall occurs primarily during the winter months and averages about 15 inches per year. The closest natural body of water to the Project area is the San Luis Rey River, located approximately 5.5 miles northwest of the Project area.

The Project area was devoid of vegetation and any geologic features, all of which had been previously removed at an unknown time. No animals were identified within the Project area. A wide range of small mammals, birds, and reptiles are indigenous faunal resources within the vicinity of the Project area. Some of the mammals that occur in the area include several species of mice and bats, desert cottontail (Sylvilagus audubonii), California ground squirrel (Spermophilus beecheyi), desert wood rat (Neotoma lepida), and coyote (Canis latrans), among others. Waterfowl and ducks also occur in the region. Agricultural use is common in the Valley Center area and may include grazing horses and cows. Other surrounding land uses include residential and commercial development. Nonnative grasslands and chaparral habitat presently dominate the landscape in the vicinity of the Project area. The landscape within the project vicinity has been subjected to considerable historic and prehistoric human modification, including the replacement and extinction of native plants through the introduction of nonnative annual grass species. Chaparral vegetation community would have included manzanita, chamise, oak trees, and ceanothus

1.3.2 Historical Setting

San Diego history can be divided into three periods: the Spanish, Mexican and American periods.

Spanish Period (1769-1822)

European exploration of the San Diego area was initiated with the maritime expeditions of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 and Sebastián Vizcaíno in 1602. Continuous European settlement begin in 1769 when expeditions under the leadership of Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra reached the region from Baja

California and passed northward along the coastal plain to seek Monterey, and the presidio and the Misión San Diego de Alcalá were founded. Additional missions were founded in the region at San Juan Capistrano in 1776, San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798, and the San Antonio de Pala Asistencia in 1816. Native Americans within the vicinity of the Project area were removed from their lands and forced into servitude at Mission San Luis Rey de Francia. Interior valleys and mesas surrounding the Project Area were also often relied upon by the missions as grazing land for cattle.

Mexican Period (1822-1846)

In 1821 Mexico achieved its independence from Spain and by 1833 the missions were secularized. Native Americans released from the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia returned to their native villages, moved east to areas lying beyond Mexican control, or sought work on ranchos or in the towns across the region. Numerous large land grants were issued to private owners during this period and the Project area is located between the Rancho Guejito y Cañada de Palomia, located 7.3 miles to the southeast, and the Rincon del Diablo Landgrant, located 6.4 miles to the southwest. Ranchos established upon these landgrants were bestowed by Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltoren, and remained the center of economic and social activities for the region for many years (Coons nd, McHenry 1998). During this time there is no evidence that the Project area was used during this time, besides possibly continued Native American use and grazing cattle (McHenry 1998).

American Period (1846-Present)

The American Period began at the end of the Mexican American War, between 1846-1848, with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. After the Mexican-American war the population of the region began to grow, as the Ranchos changed hands and eventually were sold. Immigrants from the eastern U.S. gradually moved into the area and supplanted old Californio customs. Small scale agricultural ventures began in the area during the 1850s and gradually grew. Most of the land in the vicinity of the Project area was held by the U.S. government until the Homestead Act of 1862. In addition to being grazing land for cattle, agriculture expanded in the area, as Valley Center consisted of relatively flat land with a high water (McHenry 1998).

Valley Center was originally called Bear Valley due to the presence of one of the last grizzly bears in the County living in the area in 1866 (McHenry 1998). After the bear was killed, it was said to be the largest grizzly bear in California, and possibly the largest ever (McHenry 1998).

By the 1870 Census approximately 11 families lived in Valley Center, all of which subsisted off of agriculture or ranching. By 1880s the community had expanded with 30 families living in the Bear Valley area. During this period the name of the area transformed from Bear Valley to Valley Center. By 1887 the first subdivision had taken place with the advertisement of subdivided lots of over 2,250 acres (McHenry 1998). The increase in population further developed Valley Center with the creation of a new school, post office, community church and cemetery. The railroad, while bypassing the community was in proximity going from Temecula to Escondido (McHenry 1998). While the population and development of Valley Center continued to grow over the next few decades the surrounding cities of Temecula and Escondido far surpassed Valley Center in growth. Valley Center remained an agricultural community with large tracks of land undeveloped and unused (McHenry 1998). During this time agriculture focused on eggs and poultry, dairies and creameries, and a variety of fruits, vegetables, and cereal grains.

While the population of Valley Center grew through the 1900s the character of the Valley Center community has not changed over time and remains an agricultural enclave. Agriculture uses and farms have expanded with modern technology. Electricity was brought to Valley Center in 1930 and a more reliable water source for irrigation was developed in 1995 (Valley Roadrunner 2015).

1.4 Record Search Results

A cultural resource records search and literature review was conducted by Red Tail Environmental on October 1, 2019, at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) of the California Historical Resource Information System housed at San Diego State University. The records search indicated that no fewer than 62 previous studies have been conducted within 1-mile of the Project area. Sixty-three cultural resources have been previously recorded within a one-mile record search radius of the Project Area. One cultural resource, P-37-010459/CA-SDI-10459, has been previously recorded in the Project area. The resource was originally recorded by D. Collins and P.G. Chace in 1986 as a granitic bedrock outcropping containing a single milling slick. No surface artifacts were observed. The site has not been revisited or updated since original recordation in 1986. Available USGS maps showing the Project area in 1893, 1897, 1901, 1907, 1913, 1929, 1937, 1946, 1949, 1955, 1963, 1970, 1988, and 2000 were consulted as were historic aerials dated between 1946 and 2016. Please see *Cultural Resources Study for the Green Storage Valley Center Expansion Project, San Diego County, California* for further information regarding archaeological resources (Castells 2019). A copy of the records search results are included in confidential Appendix B.

1.4.1 Previous Studies

A total of 62 cultural resources studies have been completed within the 1-mile record search radius (Table 1). Five of the previously conducted studies have intersected the Project area.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Studies within 1-Mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the Project Area
SD-00052	1979	ADVANCE PLANNING & RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	SCHULLERI LOT SPLIT ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SURVEY TPM 15202, EAD LOG #78-8-277, VALLEY CENTER, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-00072	1979	AMERICAN PACIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS INC.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION ON CHOUMAS LOT SPLIT VALLEY CENTER, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-00258	1977	CARRICO, RICHARD	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT SDI-265A (O'NEAL TENTATIVE PARCEL NO. 13163).	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-00351	1975	CARRICO, RICHARD	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED VALLEY CENTER COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-00398	1977	BULL, CHARLES S.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURFACE RECONNAISSANCE OF THE STONE PROPERTY.	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-00482	1979	CHACE, PAUL G.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE LEADS PROPERTY, NEAR VALLEY CENTER, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO (T.P.M. #15463, EAD LOG #78-8-351).	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-00593	1984	CHACE, PAUL G.	A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE CENTRAL VALLEY CENTER SEWER SWCB PROJECT NO. C-06-1567.	WITHIN PROJECT AREA
SD-00765	1987	CHACE, PAUL G. AND DONNA COLLINS	1987 ADDENDUM, A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE CENTRAL VALLEY CENTER SEWER	WITHIN PROJECT AREA
SD-01071	1989	FOSTER, DANIEL	VALLEY CENTER FOREST FIRE STATION SAN DIEGO COUNTY SEWER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS.	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-01172	1980	HEUETT, MARY LOU	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE AND SIGNIFICANCE TEST FOR THE THOMAS LOT SPLIT (TPM 16581) VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the Project Area
SD-01270	1978	PETTUS, ROY E. AND SCOTT FULMER	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND DATA RECOVERY AT SDI-752: MITIGATION OF ADVERSE IMPACTS FORM THE PROPOSED METZNER LOT SPLIT T.P.M. 13592.	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-01570	1978	SUTTON, MARK Q.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE TALBERT PROPERTY NEAR VALLEY CENTER, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO T.P.M. #14991	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-01819	1980	HIGHTOWER, JANET	MICRO-MAPPING AND SURFACE COLLECTION PROGRAM ADDENDUM TO AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE TALBERT PROPERTY NEAR VALLEY CENTER, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO T.P.M. #14991	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-01838	1979	CHACE, PAUL G.	THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SULSBERGER PROPERTY, VALLEY CENTER (T.P.M. #15611)	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-01925	1977	HANNA, DAVID JR.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE NEAR VALLEY CENTER SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-02022	1978	ADVANCE PLANNING & RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	METZNER LOT SPLIT TPM 13592, LOG #77-8-228 AND VUKSIC LOT SPLIT TPM 13618, LOG # 77-8-232	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-02327	1992	GALLEGOS, DENNIS AND CAROLYN KYLE	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED VALLEY CENTER SEWAGE AND WATER RECLAIMATION FACILITIES - VALLEY CENTER, CA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-02785	1993	BROWN, JOAN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT OF THREE PREHISTORIC SITES LOCATED IN VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-03574	1999	WAHOFF, TANYA L. AND REBECCA M. APPLE	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY AND EVALUATION FOR THE PROPOSED 69/12 KV VALLEY CENTER SUBSTATION, SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-04118	1977	RECON	REPORT OF A BIOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF THE STONE PROPERTY, VALLEY CENTER, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-04220	1979	APEC	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE CHOUMAS LOS SPLIT VALLEY CENTER, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-04435	1990	MOONEY, BRIAN F.	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY & SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION FOR THE KHOJA PROPERTY VALLEY CENTER, CA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-04446	1992	SERR, CAROL	APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF WOODS VALLEY CENTER, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-04698	1999	ROBINSON, MARK	PHASE ONE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY: VALLEY CENTER FIRESTATION REPLACEMENT PROJECT, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-05184	1997	WAHOFF, TANYA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AT SITE CA-SDI-11078, COLE GRACLE ROAD WIDENING, SAN DIEGO, CA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-07729	2000	FOSTER, DANIEL G. AND MARK THORNTON	MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CDF'S HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	WITHIN PROJECT AREA
SD-07751	1994	THORNTON, MARK V.	A SURVEY AND HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION OF THE CDF BUILDING INVENTORY	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-08124	2003	WRIGHT, GAIL	NEGATIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR STP02-071; LOG NO. 02-08-068; SRECKOVIC SITE PLAN APN 188-260-35 NEGATIVE FINDINGS	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-08287	2003	PLETKA, NICOLE	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AT&T WIRELESS SERVICE FACILITY NO. 20063A, VALLEY CENTER, CA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-08352	2003	WRIGHT, GAIL	NEGATIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR STP-03-021 ER 03-08-014-AUTOMOTIVE SPECIALTY, VALLEY CENTER; APN 188-250-14	WITHIN PROJECT AREA

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the Project Area
SD-08437	2003	WRIGHT, GAIL	NEGATIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR TPM 20707; LOG NO. 02-08-065-THORNTON-MINOR USE PERMIT APN 188-240-70-00 NEGATIVE FINDINGS	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-08495	2003	WRIGHT, GAIL	NEGATIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR STP 03-026; LOG NO. 03-08-029- LIZARD ROCKS APN 188-250-41	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-08555	2003	ECKHARDT, WILLAIM T.	COMPLETION OF SITE PRESERVATION CAPPING AND CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPMENT MONITORING PROGRAM FOR WOODS VALLEY RANCH DEVELOPMENT (SP91-004, TM5004,P91-38)	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-08910	1978	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: ON 38 ACRES NEAR VALLEY CENTER IN SAN DIEGO CO., CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-09021	2003	WRIGHT, GAIL	NEGATIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR TPM 20707; LOG NO. 02-08-065-THORNTON MINOR USE PERMIT APN 188-240-70-00 NEGATIVE FINDINGS	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-09396	2005	COLLETT, RUSSELL O. AND HARRY J. PRICE	RESULTS OF DATA RECOVERY EXCAVATIONS FOR THE WESTERN PORTION OF CA-SDI-13727, VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-09516	2005	CATERINO, DAVID	THE CEMETERIES AND GRAVESTONES OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-10390	2004	DE BARROS, PHILIP	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND EVALUATION OF A 20-ACRE PARCEL INCLUDING TEST EXCAVATIONS AT SDI-294 FOR THE VALLEY CENTER COMMUNITY CHURCH, VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-10544	2007	WRIGHT, GAIL	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR: TPM 20820, LOG NO. 04-08-016 - SOURIS MINOR SUBDIVISION, APN 189-012-68-00, NEGATIVE FINDINGS	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-10960	2003	WRIGHT, GAIL	NEGATIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR STP 03-021 ER 03-08-014 - AUTOMOTIVE SPECIALITY, VALLEY CENTER; APN 188-250-14	WITHIN PROJECT AREA
SD-11556	1978	FULMER, SCOTT	***REPORT DOES NOT EXIST***	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-11755	2008	MCGINNIS, PATRICK	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT VALLEY CENTER VIEW PROPERTIES MILLER ROAD, VALLEY CENTER COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-12041	2008	GUERRERO, MONICA AND DENNIS R. GALLEGOS	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE VCMWD SOUTH VILLAGE WATER RECLAMATION PROJECT VALLEY CENTER, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-12534	2009	BONNER, WAYNE AND SARAH WILLIAMS	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS AND SITE VISIT FOR CRICKET COMMUNICATIONS CANDIDATE SAN-259 (PARADISE PET CLINIC), 29277 VALLEY CENTER ROAD, VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-13150	2010	GROSS, G. TIMOTHY, MARY ROBBINS-WADE, TRACY A. STROPES, AND BRIAN F. SMITH	A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND EVALUATION PROGRAM FOR THE BUTTERFIELD TRAILS RANCH PROJECT VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-14654	2013	ROY, JULIE	LETTER REPORT: ETS 26452- CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR POLE P113399, COMMUNITY OF VALLEY CENTER, NORTHERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA- IO 7011102	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-14699	2014	CASTELLS, SHELBY GUNDERMAN AND SARAH STRINGER-BOWSHER	VALLEY CENTER- PAUMA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT SPORTS FIELD PROJECT	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-14937	2014	LONG, BRADY	LETTER REPORT: ETS 26452- CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE REMOVAL OF POLE P113399, VALLEY CENTER,SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA- IO7011102	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the Project Area
SD-15519	2015	SMITH, BRIAN F.	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE VALLEY CENTER CHURCH PHASE I PROJECT, INTERIM INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS - COLE GRADE ROAD AND FRUITVALE ROAD (P03-083; ER03-08-034), VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-15678	2015	SMITH, BRIAN F.	A NEGATIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR THE WESTON-VALLEY CENTER COMMERCIAL PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (PDS2013-STP-13-029; ENVIRONMENTAL LOG NO. PDS2014-ER-14-08-001)	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-15727	2015	PHIL FULTON	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT CLASS III INVENTORY, VERIZON WIRELESS SERVICES RIDGE RANCH FACILITY, CITY OF VALLEY CENTER, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-15749	2014	GUSICK, AMY, AND KRISTIN TENNESEN	CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT: VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT NORTH VILLAGE WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-16363	2014	ROY, JULIE	LETTER REPORT: ETS 28640 - CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR REMOVAL ACTIVITIES FOR POLE P113398, COMMUNITY OF VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA - IO 7011102	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-16700	2015	COX, NARA AND CHMIEL, KAROLINA	ETS 30043 - CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE FIRM C1030 SECTION U RECONDUCTOR PROJECT, VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (IO 7071280)	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-16762	2016	SMITH, BRIAN F.	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE VILLAGE STATION PROJECT (PDS-2016-LDPCHG-00286; PDS-2012-2700-15688), VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-17035	2017	SMITH, BRIAN F.	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE VALLEY CENTER COMMUNITY CHURCH PROJECT (PDS2016-LDGRMJ-30070), VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-17135	2015	CORDOVA, ISABEL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR POLE BRUSHING PROJECT, VARIOUS LOCATIONS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (SDG&E ETS# 29109, PANGIS PROJECT# 1401.07)	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-17252	2018	WHITAKER, JAMES E.	ETS #34534, CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE SDG&E FIRM C908 SECTION D, WOOD TO STEEL PROJECT, VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-17323	2018	WHITAKER, JAMES E.	ETS #35176, CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE SDG&E FIRM C908 SECTION L PROJECT, VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-17370	2018	COOLEY, THEODORE G.	LETTER REPORT: ETS 35928 - CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR VEGETATION MANAGEMENT SDWP INTRUSIVE INSPECTIONS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA - IO 29109	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-17507	2018	COOLEY, THEODORE G.	LETTER REPORT: SDG&E ETS # 35928 - CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR INTRUSIVE INSPECTION PROGRAM, ANZA BORREGO DESERT STATE PARK, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA - IO 29109	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA
SD-17546	2017	COX, NARA	LETTER REPORT: ETS 30043 - CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING OF FIRM C1030 SECTION U, VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA - IO 7071280	OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA

1.4.2 Previously Recorded Sites

Sixty-three cultural resources have been previously recorded within a one-mile record search radius of the Project area (Table 2). One cultural resource, P-37-010459/CA-SDI-10459, has been previously recorded in the Project area. The resource was originally recorded by D. Collins and P.G. Chace in 1986 as a granitic bedrock outcropping containing a single milling slick. No surface artifacts were observed. The site has not been revisited or updated since original recordation in 1986. The site form states that a milling slick only was recorded, no artifacts were recorded or collected and no information providing if the site was tested or evaluated was included.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-Mile of the Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Contents	Site Dimensions	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
P-37-000030	CA-SDI-30	Prehistoric Milling Feature and Lithic Scatter, Petroglyphs	15x8 m	Chace, P.G., and D. Collins (1986)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-000265	CA-SDI-265	Prehistoric Ground Stone Scatter	50x200 ft	True, D.L. (1954)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-000278	CA-SDI-278	Prehistoric Milling Features	50x70 m	McGinnis, P. (2008) Chace, P.G. (1985) True, D.L. (1955)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-000283	CA-SDI-283	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter, Ground Stone Scatter	n/a	True, D.L. (1953)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-000291	CA-SDI-291	Prehistoric Milling Features, Lithic Scatter	110x45 m	Brogan, J. (1999) True, D.L. (1955)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-000292	CA-SDI-292	Prehistoric Habitation Site	60x200+ m	Cox, N. (2017) Chace, P.G. (1985) True, D.L. (1955)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-000294	CA-SDI-294	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	n/a	True, D.L. (1955)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-000595	CA-SDI-595	Prehistoric Milling Features, Lithic Artifacts and Scatter, Midden	n/a	True, D.L. (1960)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-000599	CA-SDI-599	Prehistoric Milling Features	5x100 ft	Chace, P.G., and D. Collins (1985)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-000759	CA-SDI-759	Prehistoric Milling Features, Lithic Artifacts and Scatter, Rockshelter, Historic-era Adobe	120x65 m	Wahoff, T., and Underwood, J. (1998) Bissell, R.M., Becker, K., Morgan, C., Victorino, K, and Giocomini, B. (1993) Collins, D., and Chace, P.G. (1985) True, D.L. (1960)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Contents	Site Dimensions	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
P-37-004572	CA-SDI-4572	Prehistoric Milling Features and Lithic Scatter	50x50 ft	Carrico, R. (1975)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-004672	CA-SDI-4672	Prehistoric Milling Features and Lithic Scatter, Historic-era Dam	75x100 ft	Mooney, B., and Hanna, D. (1975)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-006862	CA-SDI-6882	Prehistoric Milling Feature	6x8 m	Harris, G., and Cook, J.R. (1979)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-007200	CA-SDI-7200	Prehistoric Milling Features and Lithic Isolate	n/a	Laylander, D. (1979)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-010447	CA-SDI-10447	Prehistoric Milling Feature	2x1 m	Collins, D. (1985)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-010456	CA-SDI-10456	Prehistoric Milling Feature	2x2 m	Bissell, R.M., Morgan, C., and Giocomini, B. (1993) Collins D., and Chace, P.G. (1985)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-010457	CA-SDI-10457/H	Prehistoric Milling Features, Historic-era Refuse Scatter	55x50 m	Bissell, R.M., Becker, K., and Victorino, K. (1993) Collins, D., and Chace, P.G. (1985)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-010459	**CA-SDI-10459**	**Prehistoric Milling Feature**	3x2 m	**Collins, D., and Chace, P.G. (1985)**	**Not evaluated**	**Within Project Area**
P-37-010460	CA-SDI-10460	Prehistoric Milling Features	160x120 m	Collins, D., and Chace, P.G. (1986)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-010461	CA-SDI-10461	Prehistoric Milling Feature	2x1 m	Collins, D., and Chace, P.G. (1985)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-010462	CA-SDI-10462	Prehistoric Milling Features	15x2 m	Collins, D., and Chace, P.G. (1986) Bull, C.S. (1977)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-010465	CA-SDI-10465	Prehistoric Milling Features, Ceramic and Lithic Scatter	140x120 m	Roy, J. (2014) Roy, J., and Bietz, S. (2013) Chace, P.G., and Collins, D. (1985)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-010466	CA-SDI-10466	Prehistoric Pictographs	5x5 m	Collins, D., and Chace, P.G. (1985)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Contents	Site Dimensions	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
P-37-010483	CA-SDI-10483	Prehistoric Milling Features, Lithic Isolate	4x5 m	Chace, P.G., and Collins, D. (1986)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-010484	CA-SDI-10484	Prehistoric Milling Features, Ground Stone Isolate	200x100 m	Chace, P.G., and Collins, D. (1986)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-010557	CA-SDI-10557	Prehistoric Milling Features	100x75 m	Bissell, R.M., Becker, K., and Victorino, K. (1993) Chace, P.G., and Collins, D. (1986)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-010891	CA-SDI-10891	Prehistoric Milling Features, Pictograph	27x5 m	Chace, P.G., and Collins, D. (1987)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-010892	CA-SDI-10892	Prehistoric Milling Features and Lithic Scatter	n/a	Chace, P.G., and Collins, D. (1987)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-011078	CA-SDI-11078	Prehistoric Milling Features	125x115 m	Whitaker, J. (2018) HDR (2017) Joyner, K., Loy, M., and Smith, D. (1990) Berryman, S. (1989)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-012637	CA-SDI-12637	Prehistoric Milling Features	2x2 m	Baker, E., and Kyle, C. (1992) Brown, J.C. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-012638	CA-SDI-12638	Prehistoric Milling Features, Ground Stone Isolate	4x6 m	Brown, J.C. (1993) Kyle, C., and Baker, E. (1992)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013579	CA-SDI-13579	Prehistoric Milling Feature	1x1 m	Bissell, R.M., Morgan, C., and Giocomini, B. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013580	CA-SDI-13580	Prehistoric Milling Feature	3x2 m	Bissell, R.M., Giacomini, B., and Morgan, C. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013582	CA-SDI-13582	Prehistoric Milling Feature	5x4 m	Bissell, R.M., Morgan, C., and Giacomini, B. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Contents	Site Dimensions	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
P-37-013583	CA-SDI-13583	Prehistoric Milling Features	35x20 m	Bissell, R.M., Morgan, C., and Giacomini, B. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013584	CA-SDI-13584	Prehistoric Milling Features	55x40 m	Bissell, R.M., Becker, K., and Victorino, K. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013586	CA-SDI-13586	Prehistoric Milling Features	175x128 m	Bissell, R.M., Becker, K., and Victorino, K. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013588	CA-SDI-13588	Prehistoric Milling Feature	3x3 m	Bissell, R.M., Morgan, C., and Giacomini, B. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013589	CA-SDI-13589	Prehistoric Milling Feature	6x6 m	Bissell, R.M., Morgan, C., and Giacomini, B. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013590	CA-SDI-13590	Prehistoric Milling Features	50x15 m	Bissell, R.M., Morgan, C., and Giacomini, B. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013591	CA-SDI-13591	Prehistoric Milling Feature	12x11 m	Bissell, R.M., Becker, K., and Victorino, K. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013594	CA-SDI-13594	Prehistoric Milling Features	50x25 m	Bissell, R.M., Becker, K., and Victorino, K. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013595	CA-SDI-13595H	Historic-era Refuse Scatter	9x3 m	Bissell, R.M., Morgan, C., Giacomini, B., and Victorino, K. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013597	CA-SDI-13597	Prehistoric Milling Features	5x17 m	Bissell, R.M., Morgan, C., and Giacomini, B. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013600	CA-SDI-13600	Prehistoric Milling Features	90x75 m	Bissell, R.M., Morgan, C., and Giacomini, B. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013732	CA-SDI-13755	Historic-era Stone and Cement Bridge Abutments	15x10x15 ft	Whitaker, J. (2014) Noah, A., and Beck, R. (1992)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013733	CA-SDI-13756H	Historic-era Well and Refuse Isolate	3x3 ft	Noah, A., Hanna, D., and Beck, R. (1992)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-013737	CA-SDI-13759	Historic-era Refuse Scatter	45x35 m	Whitaker, J. (2018) Bissell, R.M. (1994)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Contents	Site Dimensions	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
P-37-014080	-	Valley Center Forest Fire Station Complex	n/a	Thornton, M.V. (1994)	4B: May Become Eligible for Future Listing with Additional Information	Outside Project Area
P-37-015150	-	Prehistoric Lithic Isolate	1x1 m	Baker, E., and Kyle, C. (1992)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-015414	-	Prehistoric Lithic Isolate	1x1 m	Bissell, R.M., Morgan, C., and Giacomini, B. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-015415	-	Prehistoric Ground Stone Isolate	1x1 m	Bissell, R.M., Becker, K., and Victorino, K. (1993)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-017525	-	Historic-era Refuse Isolate	1x1 m	Wahoff, T. (1999)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-017526	-	Prehistoric Lithic Isolate	1x1 m	Wahoff, T. (1999)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-017527	CA-SDI-15358	Prehistoric Milling Features and Lithic Scatter	56x61 m	Williams, B. (2009) Wahoff, T. (1999)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-019030	CA-SDI-13727	Prehistoric Milling Features, Lithic and Marine Shell Scatter, and Historic-era Refuse Isolate	30x40 m	Noah, A., Joyner, K., and Beck, R. (1991)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-023870	CA-SDI-13728	Historic-era Refuse Scatter	16x10 m	Whitaker, J. (2014) Noah, A., and Beck, R. (1992)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-030999	CA-SDI-19674	Prehistoric Milling Features, Lithic and Ceramic Scatter, Midden	80x65 m	Williams, B., Mengers, D., Reed, W., and Justus, S (2009)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-031002	CA-SDI-19677	Prehistoric Milling Features	10x10 m	Williams, B. (2009)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-033119	CA-SDI-20856	Prehistoric Lithic and Marine Shell Scatter, Historic-era Refuse Scatter and Rock Feature (Wall)	50x25 m	Robbins-Wade, R., and Van Wormer, S. (2014) Giletti, A., and Taylor, B. (2013)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Contents	Site Dimensions	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
P-37-033120	CA-SDI-20858	Prehistoric Milling Feature	5x3 m	Giletti, A. (2013) Giletti, A., Robbins-Wade, M., Stoneburner, P.J., and Linton, C. (2013)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-034566	-	Historic-era Refuse Isolate	1x1 m	Lown, A. (2015)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area
P-37-035928	CA-SDI-21887	Prehistoric Milling Feature, Lithic Artifact and Debitage Scatter	33x7 ft	Roy, J. (2016)	Not evaluated	Outside Project Area

1.4.3 Previously Recorded Historic Addresses

The SCIC record search also indicated that there is one previously recorded historic address within the 1-mile record search radius (Table 3). The previously recorded historic address is outside of the Project area.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Historic Addresses within 1-Mile of the Project Area

Primary Number	Address	Name	Property Type	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
-	28741 Cole Grade Road	Valley Center Forest Fire Station	Government Building	-	Not Evaluated	Outside

1.5 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 the 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, RPO, and the San Diego County Local Register, to provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections details the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

1.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

CEQA requires state and local public agencies to identify the environmental impacts of proposed discretionary activities or projects, determine if the impacts will be significant, and identify alternatives and mitigation measures that will substantially reduce or eliminate significant impacts to the environment.

Historical resources are considered part of the environment, and a project that may cause a substantial adverse effect to the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. “Historical resource” applies to a building and/or structure that:

1. is 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.); or
2. is included in a local register of historical resources, or is identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code; or
3. is a building or structure determined to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate historical resources prior to making a finding as to a proposed project's impacts. Mitigation of adverse impacts is required if the proposed project will cause substantial adverse change. Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired. While demolition and destruction are fairly obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA Guidelines provide that a project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) is considered to materially impair the resource's significance.

The California Register of Historic Resources program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under CEQA. The criteria established for eligibility for the CRHR are directly comparable to the national criteria established for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).
In order to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a building must satisfy at least one of the following four criteria:

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

Historical resources achieving significance within the past 50 years are considered for eligibility for the CRHR only if they meet special consideration. In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance. The NRHP has a comparable special consideration for resources less than 50 years old, and requires those resources to be of "exceptional importance." In 2012, the California Office of Historic Preservation clarified that the guidance regarding resources less than 50 years old is the same for both the CRHR and NRHP, and that the intent of the CRHR regulations is to be the same as the NRHP (California Department of Transportation 2012).

Not only must historical resources eligible for listing in the CRHR meet one of the criteria of significance described above, eligible resources must also retain integrity, or enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. For

the purposes of eligibility for the CRHR, integrity is defined as "the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance" (Office of Historic Preservation 2001). This general definition is strengthened by the more specific definition offered by the NRHP—the criteria and guidelines on which the CRHR criteria and guidelines are based upon.

Integrity

In order to be eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, a property must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. The NRHP publication *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin 15, establishes how to evaluate the integrity of a property: "Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance" (National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places 1991). The evaluation of integrity must be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features, and how they relate to the concept of integrity. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a property requires knowing why, where, and when a property is significant. To retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, and usually most, aspects of integrity:

1. **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred
2. **Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. **Setting** is the physical environment of a historic property, and refers to the character of the site and the relationship to surrounding features and open space. Setting often refers to the basic physical conditions under which a property was built and the functions it was intended to serve. These features can be either natural or manmade, including vegetation, paths, fences, and relationships between other features or open space.
4. **Materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time, and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory and can be applied to the property as a whole, or to individual components.
6. **Feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, when taken together, convey the property's historic character
7. **Association** is the direct link between the important historic event or person and a historic property.

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.

1.5.2 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.

1.5.3 County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

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

(1) Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:
   (a) Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register; or
   (b) 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:
   (a) 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,
   (b) 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 authorized by the County. 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. Noncompliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

2. GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE

The following guidelines are used in determining whether the proposed Project would have a 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 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 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 Resource Protection Ordinance and fails to preserve those resources.

5. The project proposes activities or uses that would cause 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. Sections 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 Resource Protection Ordinance 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 this Guideline would be considered a significant impact. The only exemption 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.

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/or cumulative) on a significant tribal cultural resource as defined by PRC §21074 would be considered a significant impact.

3. ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

3.1 Methods

Methods used to assess the presence or absence of cultural resources within the Project area included a search of existing records, archival research, and an intensive pedestrian field survey.

3.1.1 Archival Research

A cultural resource records search and literature review was conducted by Red Tail Environmental on October 1, 2019, at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) of the California Historical Resource Information System housed at San Diego State University. The records search indicated that no fewer than 62 previous studies have been conducted within 1-mile of the Project area. Sixty-three cultural resources have been previously recorded within a one-mile record search radius of the Project Area. One cultural resource, P-37-010459/CA-SDI-10459, has been previously recorded in the Project area. The resource was originally recorded by D. Collins and P.G. Chace in 1986 as a granitic bedrock outcropping containing a single milling slick. No surface artifacts were observed. The site has not been revisited or updated since original recordation in 1986. Please see *Cultural Resources Study for the Green Storage Valley Center Expansion Project, San Diego County, California* for further information regarding archaeological resources and records search results (Castells 2019).

Additional sources consulted include the National Register of Historic Places, the Office of Historic Preservation Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File, historical newspaper databases, and general research. Research was conducted at the San Diego County Assessor's office on October 22, 2019. There are no listed historic properties, historical resources, or historic landmarks recorded within the Project area.

3.1.2 Historic Resources Survey

A reconnaissance pedestrian survey of the Project area was conducted by Justin Castells, Senior Architectural Historian with PaleoWest on October 22, 2019. The Project area was surveyed with transects at 5-meter intervals. During the field survey, the exteriors of above-ground built environment resources within the Project area were analyzed, photographed, and recorded. All buildings within the Project area were visible. Any building or structure determined to have been built prior to 1974 or to be potentially eligible for the CRHR were formally evaluated on DPR 523 series forms, which are included in Appendix A. All DPR 523 series forms were submitted to the SCIC and field notes, photographs, and reports are kept on file at PaleoWest, 3990 Old Town Avenue, Suite C101, San Diego, CA 92110.

3.1.3 Structures Assessment

In the assessment of the historical and architectural significance of the building in the Project area, several factors were considered, including:

- the history of the building's construction and use;
- the history of the surrounding community and the building's historical context within that community;
- the building's association with important people or events;
- whether the building is the work of a master architect, craftsman, artist, or landscaper;

- whether the building is representative of a particular style or method of construction; and

- whether the building has undergone structural alterations over the years, and the extent to which such alterations have compromised the historical integrity of the building, and the current condition of the property.

3.2 Results

3.2.1 Archival Research

Available USGS maps showing the Project area in 1893, 1897, 1901, 1907, 1913, 1929, 1937, 1946, 1949, 1955, 1963, 1970, 1988, and 2000 were consulted. The 1893, 1897, 1901, 1907, 1913, 1929, 1937, and 1946 topographic maps show no development in the Project area. A road is present to the south of the Project area. The 1949 map shows one building present within the project area and a dirt road on the west side of the Project area that passes by the building to the east side of it and ends further south of the Project area. The 1955 and 1963 topographic maps show no changes. The 1970 topographic map shows that the dirt road now ends at the building and the 1988 map shows the newer agricultural building is now present to the north of the residence. The 2000 topographic map now shows an additional building to the south east.

The original government patent for the land on which 28435 Lizard Rocks Road was granted to Mr. Joseph Fleshman in 1886 (GLO 1886). Joseph Fleshman was born in Germany on June 22, 1833 and came to the United States in 1841 Fleshman traveled with his brother Frank to Northern California in 1854 before relocation to San Diego County in 1869. Fleshman established a ranch in Valley Center and lived on the property until 1912 when, owing to failing health, he moved in with his nephew George Jacoby (*Daily Times Advocate* 1920). By 1961 the property was owned by Ervin and Thelma Kubart before transferring to Paul Gentile in 1962. By 1991 the property was owned by Eugene Weston III and his wife Wanda. While owners of the property, research yielded no information to suggest that they lived there. In 2001 the property was sold to Albert Witholt before transferring to the current owners in 2019 (San Diego County Assessor 2019).

Based on a review of County of San Diego Records, the existing single-family residence (Building 1) was constructed in 1935. An addition to the east elevation of the building was constructed between 1946 and 1953 and an addition to the north elevation of the building was constructed between 1968 and 1980 (NETR 2019). Building 2 was constructed on the property between 1946 and 1953 and Building 3 was constructed between 1980 and 1989 (NETR 2019).

3.2.4 Built Environment Survey

28435 Lizard Rocks Road is a comprised of a two-story minimal traditional-style single family residence constructed in 1935 (Building 1), an agricultural building constructed between 1946 and 1953 (Building 2), and a detached garage constructed between 1980 and 1989 (Building 3).

Building 1 is a two-story minimal traditional-style single family residence constructed in 1925. It features a steep-pitched side gable roof with asphalt shingles. A large shed-roof dormer is centered on the south elevation roofline and features two sliding metal framed windows. The building is clad in thing horizontal wood siding. The south elevation features vinyl and metal framed sliding and double hung windows in wooden sills. A small patio cover supported by wood poles is located over a water heater located off-center on the elevation. A patio cover supported by wood poles extends over the east portion of the south elevation and continues over the south elevation of the east addition. The east elevation features one sliding metal framed window at the peak of the gable. A sliding metal framed window is located on the north portion of the first floor of the elevation. A one-story shed-roof addition is located on the south corner on the east

elevation. The addition features wood-framed multi-light windows on the east and north elevations. The north elevation features two sliding windows. A one-story shed roof addition with horizontal wood siding covers the majority of the elevation. The south elevation of the addition features French doors and metal framed sliding and fixed windows. The shed roof extends over the addition to form a patio cover supported by wood poles. The west elevation features an addition with sliding vinyl windows.

Building 2 is a one-story utilitarian style agricultural building constructed between 1946 and 1953. The building features a steep-pitched gable roof and is clad in vertical wood siding. The south elevation features an entrance door and a square, unfilled window. The east elevation features a shed roof addition that extends over the entirety of the elevation. The addition features vertical wood siding and sliding windows. The north elevation features an unfilled square window with decorative shutters at the peak of the gable. A corrugated metal and plywood shed roof addition covers the length of the elevation. The west elevation features no fenestration or doors.

Building 3 is a detached garage constructed between 1980 and 1989. The building has not reached sufficient age to contribute to the potential historical significance of 28435 Lizard Rocks Road.

4. INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

In order to interpret a resource's importance, a comprehensive assessment must be conducted, including measuring the resource against the guidelines and criteria established by the CRHR, Local Register, RPO, and CEQA, as identified in Section 1.3, as well as assessing the integrity of the resource. To minimize the subjectivity of the interpretive process, it is important to utilize a standard assessment approach for that evaluation. PaleoWest's approach to determining the historic significance of the 28435 Lizard Rocks Road was also based on guidance in the California Office of Historic Preservation's *Technical Assistance Series #6: California Register and National Register: A Comparison (for purposes of determining eligibility for the California Register)*, the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board's *Guidelines for the Application of Historical Resources Board Designation Criteria*, and the County of San Diego's *Guidelines for Determining Significance*. PaleoWest also referred to guidance from the NRHP—specifically to *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin 15 (National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places 1991). Bulletin 15 establishes the nationally accepted professional protocols to be followed in determining eligibility for nomination/listing:

1. Categorize the property. Determine whether the property is a district, site, building, structure, or object.

2. Determine which prehistoric or historic context(s) the property represents. A property must possess significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture when evaluated within the historic context of a relevant geographic area.

3. Determine whether the property is significant under the National Register criteria. This is done by identifying the links to important events or persons, design or construction features, or information potential that make the property important.

4. Determine if the property represents a type usually excluded from the National Register. If so, determine if it meets any of the Criteria Considerations.

5. Determine whether the property retains integrity. Evaluate the aspects of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association that the property must retain to convey its historic significance.

4.1.1 28435 Lizard Rocks Road

California Register of Historical Resources Significance Evaluation

CRHR Criterion 1: 28435 Lizard Rocks Road does not meet CRHR Criterion 1 for association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. While the history of the property itself can be traced to the late 19th century, the buildings on the property were constructed between 1935 and 1989. Research has yielded no information to suggest that these buildings were significant to the establishment and growth of Valley Center or any other significant historical events. Therefore, 28435 Lizard Rocks Road is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

CRHR Criterion 2: 28435 Lizard Rocks Road does not meet CRHR Criterion 2 for any direct associations with the productive lives of persons important in local, state, or national history. The property was initially owned by an early settler of Valley Center, Joseph Fleshman; however, no buildings that are associated with Fleshman are located on the property. Research yielded no information to suggest that any subsequent owners or residents made significant contributions to history specifically associated with the buildings

located at 28435 Lizard Rocks Road Therefore, 28435 Lizard Rocks Road is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

CRHR Criterion 3: 28435 Lizard Rocks Road does not meet CRHR Criterion 3 for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction, or as the work of an important creative individual, or as having high artistic value. Two buildings on the property contribute to the potential historical significance of 28435 Lizard Rocks Road: Building 1 and Building 2. Building 1 is a minimal traditional-style single family residence that has been heavily modified over time including multiple additions, roof replacement, and window replacement. Building 2 is a utilitarian style agricultural building that has also been heavily modified with additions and non-historic material. Both are unremarkable, common, and heavily altered examples of their individual property types. The architects and builders of the two buildings were not identified, but it is unlikely that either are the work of a master. Therefore, 28435 Lizard Rocks Road is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

CRHR Criterion 4: 28435 Lizard Rocks Road does not meet CRHR Criterion 4 since it is unlikely to yield information important to prehistory or history. It is unlikely that this property has the potential to broaden our understanding of the history of Valley Center or mid-twentieth century agricultural practices. Therefore, 28435 Lizard Rocks Road is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources Evaluation

28435 Lizard Rocks Road is recommended ineligible for the Local Register under Criteria 1-4, following the reasons outlined in the preceding section regarding eligibility under the comparable CRHR criteria.

County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance Evaluation

28435 Lizard Rocks Road does not qualify as a significant historic resource under the RPO, as it does not meet any of the definitions set forth by the RPO. 28435 Lizard Rocks Road is not formally determined eligible or listed in the NRHP, has not been given an H designator, and is not one-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resource that contains a significant volume and range of data or materials.

California Environmental Quality Act Significance Criteria Evaluation

28435 Lizard Rocks Road does not qualify as historical resources under the terms of CEQA, as it does not meet any of the definitions set forth by CEQA. 28435 Lizard Rocks Road is not listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the CRHR; it is not included in a local register, or identified as significant in an historical resource; nor is it determined to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

4.2 Impact Identification

The Project proposes the demolition of 28435 Lizard Rocks Road. 28435 Lizard Rocks Road is recommended as not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the Local Register at the local or state level. Moreover, it does not qualify as a significant historic site under the RPO, nor as a historic resource under CEQA provisions. As 28435 Lizard Rocks Road is not recommended as historically important, the Project will not result in a significant adverse impact on the built environment resources addressed in this report. The Project will not result in a significant adverse impact on the built environment resource addressed in this report, the effects of the Project are not significant. As such, no mitigation is required.

5. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Effects Found Not to Be Significant

The Project will not result in a significant adverse impact on the built environment resource addressed in this report, the effects of the Project are not significant. As such, no mitigation is required.

6. REFERENCES

Castells, Shelby G.
2019 *Cultural Resources Study for the Green Storage Valley Center Expansion Project, San Diego County, California.* Red Tail Environmental

County of San Diego
2007a *Guidelines for Determining Significance, Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources*. Land Use and Environment Group, Department of Planning and Land Use, Department of Public Works, San Diego County, California.
2007b *Report Format and Content Guidelines: Archaeological and Historic Resources*. Land Use and Environment Group, Department of Planning and Land Use, Department of Public Works, San Diego County, California

Daily Times Advocate
1920 "Funeral of Mr. Fleshman." *Daily Times Advocate*, June 4, 1920.

Government Land Office (GLO)
1886 "Document No. 765, Ascension No. CA610_.212." Government Land Office, Los Angeles, CA.

McHenry, Petei
1998 *The History of Valley Center, California: The Homestead Years 1860-1900*. GP Marketing, Escondido, CA.

National Environmental Title Research (NETR)
2019 Historic Aerials from 1947-2016 Accessed at: https://www.historicaerials.com/.

San Diego County Assessor
2019 "San Diego County Assessor Records for APN 188-250-2500." On file at the San Diego County Assessor.

USDA
2019 Natural Resources Conservation Service: Web Soil Survey. Electronic Document: https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm. Site accessed May 22, 2019.

Valley Roadrunner
2015 A Walkabout Through Valley Center History, July 23, 2015. Electronic Document: https://www.valleycenter.com/articles/a-walkabout-through-valley-center-history/. Site accessed October 18, 2019.

7. LIST OF PREPARERS

Justin Castells: Authored the technical report, completed the field survey, and acted as Senior Architectural Historian.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

DPR Forms

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** 28435 Lizard Rocks Road

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** San Diego

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Valley Center **Date:** 2018 **T** S; **R** W; **¼ of ¼ of Sec ;** SB **B.M.**

c. Address: 28435 Lizard Rocks Road City: Valley Center Zip: 92082

d. UTM: Zone: 11N; 497978 mE/ 3676800 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
The property is located at Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 188-250-15

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
28435 Lizard Rocks Road is a comprised of a two-story minimal traditional-style single family residence constructed in 1935 (Building 1), an agricultural building constructed between 1946 and 1953 (Building 2), and a detached garage constructed between 1980 and 1989 (Building 3).

(See Continuation Sheet)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP33. Farm/Ranch

***P4. Resources Present:** ■Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View of Subject Property, facing north, October 22, 2019

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ■Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1935, San Diego County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Greens Global
910 South El Camino Real, Suite 100
San Clemente, CA 92672

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
PaleoWest
3990 Old Town Avenue, Suite C101
San Diego, CA 92110

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 2019

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Historic Resources Study for the Green Storage Valley Center Expansion Project, San Diego County, California. PaleoWest, 2019

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ■Location Map ■Sketch Map ■Continuation Sheet ■Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

 *Resource Name or # **(Assigned by recorder)** 28435 Lizard Rocks Road
*Recorded by: **PaleoWest Archaeology** *Date: **October 2019**

B1. Historic Name: 28435 Lizard Rocks Road
B2. Common Name: 28435 Lizard Rocks Road
B3. Original Use: Farm/Ranch **B4. Present Use:** Single-family residence
***B5. Architectural Style:** Minimal Traditional/ utilitarian
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Constructed 1935 (San Diego County Assessor), additions to Building 1 and Building 2, dates unknown (based on field observations)

***B7. Moved?** ■**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A
***B8. Related Features:** N/A
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme:** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** Farm/Ranch, Single-family residence **Applicable Criteria:** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

European exploration of the San Diego area was initiated with the maritime expeditions of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 and Sebastián Vizcaíno in 1602. Continuous European settlement begin in 1769 when expeditions under the leadership of Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra reached the region from Baja California and passed northward along the coastal plain to seek Monterey, and the presidio and the Misión San Diego de Alcalá were founded. Additional missions were founded in the region at San Juan Capistrano in 1776, San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798, and the San Antonio de Pala Asistencia in 1816. Native Americans within the vicinity of the Project area were removed from their lands and forced into servitude at Mission San Luis Rey de Francia. Interior valleys and mesas surrounding the Project Area were also often relied upon by the missions as grazing land for cattle.

In 1821 Mexico achieved its independence from Spain and by 1833 the missions were secularized. Native Americans released from the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia returned to their native villages, moved east to areas lying beyond Mexican control, or sought work on ranchos or in the towns across the region. Numerous large land grants were issued to private owners during this period and the Project area is located between the Rancho Guejito y Cañada de Palomia, located 7.3 miles to the southeast, and the Rincon del Diablo Landgrant, located 6.4 miles to the southwest. Ranchos established upon these landgrants were bestowed by Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltoren, and remained the center of economic and social activities for the region for many years (Coons nd, McHenry 1998). During this time there is no evidence that the Project area was used during this time, besides possibly continued Native American use and grazing cattle (McHenry 1998).

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

***B12. References:**
Refer to Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks: N/A

***B14. Evaluator:** J. Castells, MA

***Date of Evaluation:** October 2019

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

Please see attached

***P3a. Description (Continued):**

Building 1 is a two-story minimal traditional-style single family residence constructed in 1925. It features a steep-pitched side gable roof with asphalt shingles. A large shed-roof dormer is centered on the south elevation roofline and features two sliding metal framed windows. The building is clad in thing horizontal wood siding. The south elevation features vinyl and metal framed sliding and double hung windows in wooden sills. A small patio cover supported by wood poles is located over a water heater located off-center on the elevation. A patio cover supported by wood poles extends over the east portion of the south elevation and continues over the south elevation of the east addition. The east elevation features one sliding metal framed window at the peak of the gable. A sliding metal framed window is located on the north portion of the first floor of the elevation. A one-story shed-roof addition is located on the south corner on the east elevation. The addition features wood-framed multi-light windows on the east and north elevations. The north elevation features two sliding windows. A one-story shed roof addition with horizontal wood siding covers the majority of the elevation. The south elevation of the addition features French doors and metal framed sliding and fixed windows. The shed roof extends over the addition to form a patio cover supported by wood poles. The west elevation features no fenestration or doors.

Building 2 is a one-story utilitarian style agricultural building constructed between 1946 and 1953. The building features a steep-pitched gable roof and is clad in vertical wood siding. The south elevation features an entrance door and a square, unfilled window. The east elevation features a shed roof addition that extends over the entirety of the elevation. The addition features vertical wood siding and sliding windows. The north elevation features an unfilled square window with decorative shutters at the peak of the gable. A corrugated metal and plywood shed roof addition covers the length of the elevation. The west elevation features no fenestration or doors.

Building 3 is a detached garage constructed between 1980 and 1989. The building has not reached sufficient age to contribute to the potential historical significance of 28435 Lizard Rocks Road.

***D6. Significance (Continued):**

The American Period began at the end of the Mexican American War, between 1846-1848, with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. After the Mexican-American war the population of the region began to grow, as the Ranchos changed hands and eventually were sold. Immigrants from the eastern U.S. gradually moved into the area and supplanted old Californio customs. Small scale agricultural ventures began in the area during the 1850s and gradually grew. Most of the land in the vicinity of the Project area was held by the U.S. government until the Homestead Act of 1862. In addition to being grazing land for cattle, agriculture expanded in the area, as Valley Center consisted of relatively flat land with a high water (McHenry 1998).

Valley Center was originally called Bear Valley due to the presence of one of the last grizzly bears in the County living in the area in 1866 (McHenry 1998). After the bear was killed, it was said to be the largest grizzly bear in California, and possibly the largest ever (McHenry 1998).

By the 1870 Census approximately 11 families lived in Valley Center, all of which subsisted off of agriculture or ranching. By 1880s the community had expanded with 30 families living in the Bear Valley area. During this period the name of the area transformed from Bear Valley to Valley Center. By 1887 the first subdivision had taken place with the advertisement of subdivided lots of over 2,250 acres (McHenry 1998). The increase in population further developed Valley Center with the creation of a new school, post office, community church and cemetery. The railroad, while bypassing the community was in proximity going from Temecula to Escondido (McHenry 1998). While the population and development of Valley Center continued to grow over the next few decades the surrounding cities of Temecula and Escondido far surpassed Valley Center in growth. Valley Center remained an agricultural community with large tracks of land undeveloped and unused (McHenry 1998). During this time agriculture focused on eggs and poultry, dairies and creameries, and a variety of fruits, vegetables, and cereal grains.

(See Continuation Sheet)

***D6. Significance (Continued):**

While the population of Valley Center grew through the 1900s the character of the Valley Center community has not changed over time and remains an agricultural enclave. Agriculture uses and farms have expanded with modern technology. Electricity was brought to Valley Center in 1930 and a more reliable water source for irrigation was developed in 1995 (Valley Roadrunner 2015).

The original government patent for the land on which 28435 Lizard Rocks Road was granted to Mr. Joseph Fleshman in 1886 (GLO 1886). Joseph Fleshman was born in Germany on June 22, 1833 and came to the United States in 1841 Fleshman traveled with his brother Frank to Northern California in 1854 before relocation to San Diego County in 1869. Fleshman established a ranch in Valley Center and lived on the property until 1912 when, owing to failing health, he moved in with his nephew George Jacoby (*Daily Times Advocate* 1920). By 1961 the property was owned by Ervin and Thelma Kubart before transferring to Paul Gentile in 1962. By 1991 the property was owned by Eugene Weston III and his wife Wanda. While owners of the property, research yielded no information to suggest that they lived there. In 2001 the property was sold to Albert Witholt before transferring to the current owners in 2019 (San Diego County Assessor 2019).

Based on a review of County of San Diego Records, the existing single-family residence (Building 1) was constructed in 1935. An addition to the east elevation of the building was constructed between 1946 and 1953 and an addition to the north elevation of the building was constructed between 1968 and 1980 (NETR 2019). Building 2 was constructed on the property between 1946 and 1953 and Building 3 was constructed between 1980 and 1989 (NETR 2019).

CRHR Evaluation

The historical significance of the subject property was determined by applying the procedure and criteria forth by the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

CRHR Criterion 1: 28435 Lizard Rocks Road does not meet CRHR Criterion 1 for association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. While the history of the property itself can be traced to the late 19th century, the buildings on the property were constructed between 1935 and 1989. Research has yielded no information to suggest that these buildings were significant to the establishment and growth of Valley Center or any other significant historical events. Therefore, 28435 Lizard Rocks Road is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

CRHR Criterion 2: 28435 Lizard Rocks Road does not meet CRHR Criterion 2 for any direct associations with the productive lives of persons important in local, state, or national history. The property was initially owned by an early settler of Valley Center, Joseph Fleshman; however, no buildings that are associated with Fleshman are located on the property. Research yielded no information to suggest that any subsequent owners or residents made significant contributions to history specifically associated with the buildings located at 28435 Lizard Rocks Road Therefore, 28435 Lizard Rocks Road is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

CRHR Criterion 3: 28435 Lizard Rocks Road does not meet CRHR Criterion 3 for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction, or as the work of an important creative individual, or as having high artistic value. Two buildings on the property contribute to the potential historical significance of 28435 Lizard Rocks Road: Building 1 and Building 2. Building 1 is a minimal traditional-style single family residence that has been heavily modified over time including multiple additions, roof replacement, and window replacement. Building 2 is a utilitarian style agricultural building that has also been heavily modified with additions and non-historic material. Both are unremarkable, common, and heavily altered examples of their individual property types. The architects and builders of the two buildings were not identified, but it is unlikely that either are the work of a master. Therefore, 28435 Lizard Rocks Road is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

***D6. Significance (Continued):**

CRHR Criterion 4: 28435 Lizard Rocks Road does not meet CRHR Criterion 4 since it is unlikely to yield information important to prehistory or history. It is unlikely that this property has the potential to broaden our understanding of the history of Valley Center or mid-twentieth century agricultural practices. Therefore, 28435 Lizard Rocks Road is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Local Register Evaluation

The historical significance of the subject property was determined by applying the procedure and criteria forth by the Sna Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register).

28435 Lizard Rocks Road is recommended ineligible for the Local Register under Criteria 1-4, following the reasons outlined in the preceding section regarding eligibility under the comparable CRHR criteria.

***B12. References (Continued):**

Daily Times Advocate
1920 "Funeral of Mr. Fleshman." *Daily Times Advocate,* June 4, 1920.

Government Land Office (GLO)
1886 "Document No. 765, Ascension No. CA610_.212." Government Land Office, Los Angeles, CA.

McHenry, Petei
1998 *The History of Valley Center, California: The Homestead Years 1860-1900*. GP Marketing, Escondido, CA.

National Environmental Title Research (NETR)
2019 Historic Aerials from 1947-2016 Accessed at: https://www.historicaerials.com/

San Diego County Assessor
2019 "San Diego County Assessor Records for APN 188-250-2500." Accessed at: https://arcc.sdcounty.ca.gov/Pages/default.aspx

Valley Roadrunner
2015 A Walkabout Through Valley Center History, July 23, 2015. Electronic Document: https://www.valleycenter.com/articles/a-walkabout-through-valley-center-history/. Site accessed October 18, 2019.

Building 1, south elevation, facing north

Building 1, north and west elevations, facing southeast

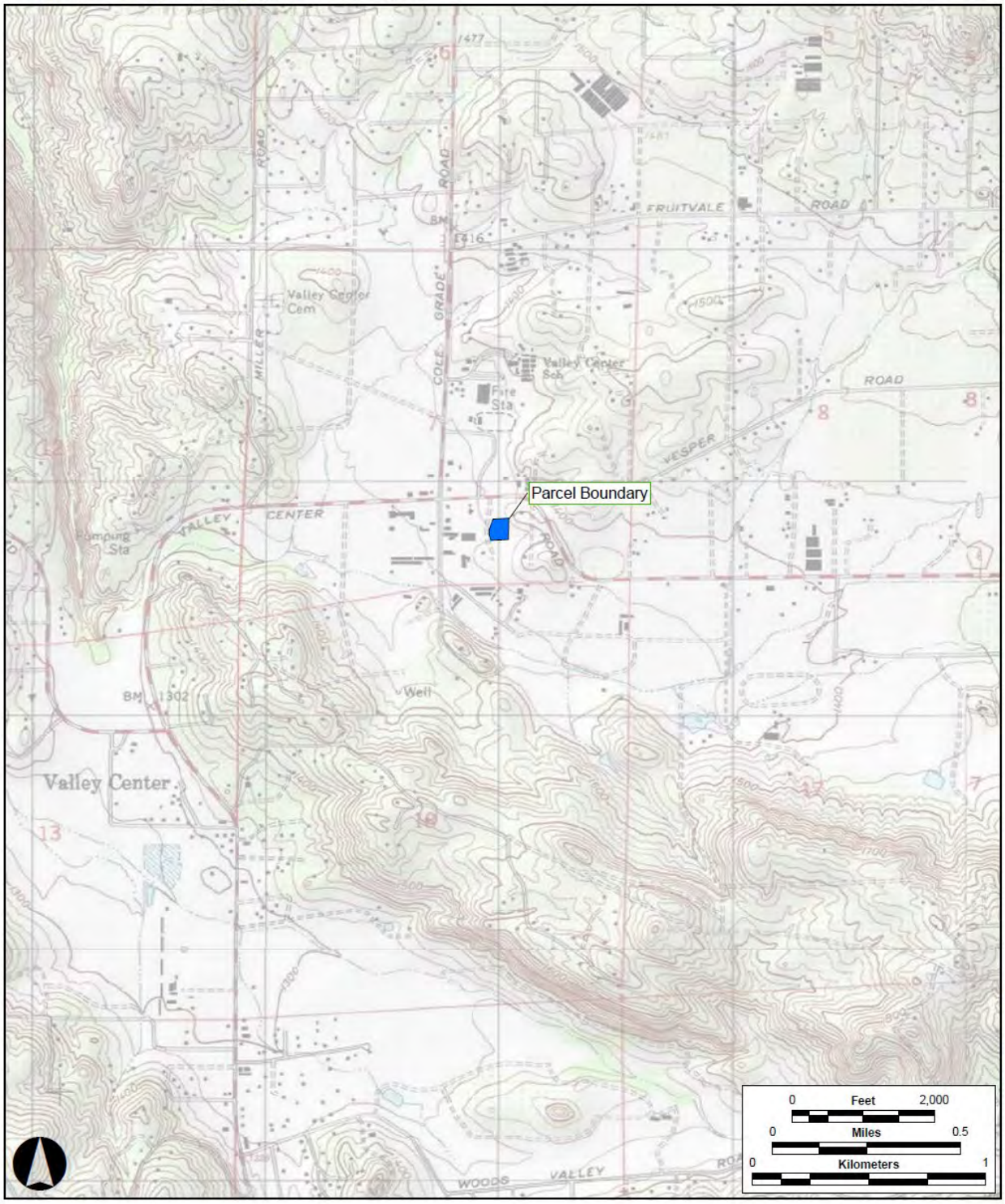
Building 2, south and east elevations, facing northwest

Building 2, east and south elevations, facing northwest

Building 3, south and west elevations, facing northeast

*Resource Name or # **(Assigned by recorder)** 28435 Lizard Rocks Road
*Recorded by: **PaleoWest Archaeology** *Date: **October 2019** ■**Continuation** ☐ **Update**

Map Name: Valley Center (1978), CA 7.5' USGS Quad. **Date:** 2019



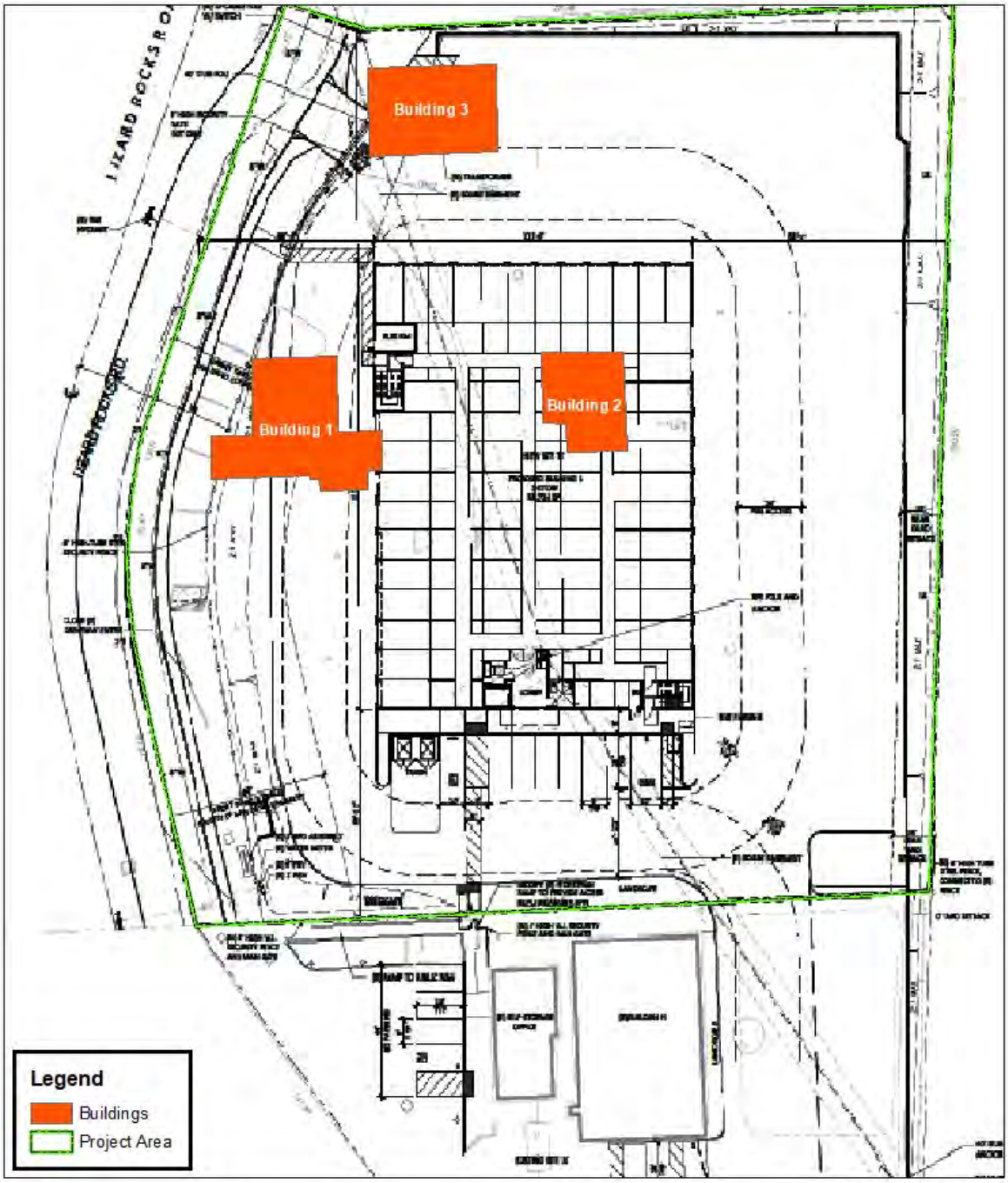


Figure 3. Project Area

APPENDIX B

Confidential SCIC Record 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: Red Tail Environmental

Company Representative: Shelby Castells

Date: 10/1/2019

Project Identification: Green Storage Valley Center Expansion

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: 519

Hours: 1

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

APPENDIX C

PaleoWest Staff Resumes

JUSTIN CASTELLS, M.A.

Senior Architectural Historian

EDUCATION

M.A., University of South Florida, 2009

B.A., University of South Florida, 2006

YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

13

YEARS W/ FIRM

2

Justin Castells is an Architectural Historian who exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in Architectural History and History. Justin has a M.A. in History and over thirteen years of professional experience in historic preservation and cultural resources management. Justin has worked on assessments for properties based on local, California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria. He has prepared technical reports in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California Environmental Quality ACT (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106) including Environmental Impact Studies/Environmental Impact Reports, California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms, HABS/HAER Documentation, historic preservation plans, and cultural landscape reports. He has completed work for various Federal, state, and local agencies, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), California High Speed Rail Authority, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), as well as numerous private clients.

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Historical Resources Assessment in Support of the CityMark Project, Las Mesa, San Diego County, CA. *Senior Architectural Historian, Project Manager (2020)*. Responsible for Historic Resources Assessment of historic-period buildings in compliance with CEQA for a mixed-use project in La Mesa, CA. Conducted field surveys, archival research, and recorded historic buildings on appropriate DPR 523 series forms. Prepared a CEQA level assessment report. Client: City of La Mesa

Historical Resources Assessment of Glendale Community College Verdugo Campus in Support of the 2019 Glendale Community College District Facilities Master Plan Update, Glendale, Los Angeles County, CA. *Senior Architectural Historian, Project Manager (2020)*. Responsible for Historic Resources Assessment of historic-period buildings in compliance with CEQA. Conducted field surveys, archival research, and recorded historic buildings on appropriate DPR 523 series forms. Prepared a CEQA level assessment report. Client: Glendale Community College District

Perris Valley Storm Drain Channel Project, Riverside County, CA. *Senior Architectural Historian (2020).* Responsible for conducting cultural and architectural resources field survey and archival research, recording historic-period structures on appropriate DPR 523 series forms, and the preparation of the cultural resources assessment report, Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) and the Historical Resources Evaluation report (HRER) in compliance with state, Caltrans District 8 and local regulations. Client: City of Perris, Riverside County Flood Control District, and Caltrans

Star Theater Historic Assessment and Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Los Angeles County, CA. *Senior Architectural Historian, Project Manager (2019).* Responsible for historic resources assessment of a historic-period movie theater, conducting field survey and archival research, and recording historic buildings on appropriate DPR 523 series forms, including the preparation of a CEQA level assessment report and mitigation measures. Presented finding to

the City Council and the Planning Commission on behalf of the City of La Puente. Prepared HABS-level documentation of the CRHR eligible Star Theater in compliance with mitigation measures established by the City of La Puente. Client: City of La Puente

Historical Resources Assessment Report of Seven Buildings Located on the Los Angeles Valley College Campus, Los Angeles County, CA. *Senior Architectural Historian, Project Manager (2019).* Responsible for Historic Resources Assessment of seven historic-period buildings in compliance with CEQA. Conducted field surveys, archival research, and recorded historic buildings on appropriate DPR 523 series forms. Prepared a CEQA level assessment report. Client: Los Angeles Community College District

Historic Resources Study for the Green Storage Valley Center Expansion Project, San Diego County, CA. *Senior Architectural Historian, Project Manager (2019).* Responsible for Historic Resources Assessment of historic-period buildings in compliance with state and County of San Diego regulations. Conducted field surveys, archival research, and recorded historic buildings on appropriate DPR 523 series forms. Prepared a County of San Diego and CEQA level assessment report. Client: Greens Global

SDUSD Multi-Site Historical Resources Assessments, San Diego County, CA. *Senior Architectural Historian, Project Manager (2018).* Responsible for Historic Resources Assessment of 15 historic-period school campuses. Conducted field surveys, archival research, and recorded historic buildings on appropriate DPR 523 series forms. Prepared a CEQA level assessment report. Client: San Diego Unified School District

AES Fallbrook Project Cultural Resources Survey Report, San Diego County, CA. *Architectural Historian, Archaeologist, Project Manager (2018).* Responsible for conducting cultural and architectural resources field survey and archival research, recording historic buildings on appropriate DPR 523 series forms, and the preparation of the cultural resources assessment report in compliance with state and local regulations. Client: AES Energy Storage

Green Valley Site Project Cultural Resource Investigation Report, Riverside County, CA. *Architectural Historian, Archaeologist (2018).* Responsible for conducting cultural and architectural resources field survey and archival research, recording historic-period structures on appropriate DPR 523 series forms, and the preparation of the cultural resources assessment report in compliance with state and local regulations. Client: Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc.

SDG&E Pole Replacement, San Diego County, CA. *Archaeologist, Architectural Historian (2017-2018).* Responsible for providing cultural resource monitoring and preparing monitoring reports for SDG&E pole replacement projects within San Diego County. Recorded and evaluated historic period transmission lines based on local, state, and national criteria. Client: SDG&E

Sierra Avenue Widening Project, City of Fontana, CA. *Architectural Historian (2017).* Responsible for historic resources assessment of historic-period buildings and structures, conducted field survey and archival research, recorded historic resources on appropriate DPR 523 series forms, and prepared the Historical Resources Assessment Report in compliance with CEQA standards. Client: City of Fontana

Village South Specific Plan, Los Angeles County, CA. *Architectural Historian (2017).* Responsible for conducting cultural and architectural resources field survey and archival research, recording historic buildings on appropriate DPR 523 series forms, and the preparation of the cultural resources assessment report in compliance with state and local regulations. Client: Meridian Consultants, LLC.

APPENDIX E

REDTAIL STAFF RESUMES

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA

Principal Investigator

Professional Profile

Ms. Castells is the Director of Archaeology for Red Tail Environmental. She acts as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for all cultural resource studies. She has over fourteen years of experience in archaeology and cultural resource management in Southern California. She has been the Principal Investigator and Project Manager for numerous survey, monitoring, testing, and data recovery projects within the counties of San Diego, Imperial, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Kern. Ms. Castells has extensive experience providing regulatory compliance for CEQA, NEPA, NHPA, NAGPRA, and local guidelines and regulations. Ms. Castells is a Registered Professional Archaeologist, and exceeds the Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology. She earned her B.A. degree in Anthropology from the University of California, San Diego in 2003, and her M.A. in Anthropology with a concentration in Archaeology, at San Diego State University in 2010. Her interests focus on historical archaeology and the regional history and prehistory of Southern California.

Education

M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University
B.A., Anthropology, University of California, San Diego
Certificate OSHA 40-Hour HAZWOPER Training

Registrations

2010-2018 Register of Professional Archaeologists (3748180)
2018 San Diego County CEQA Consultant List for Archaeological Resources
2018 Orange County's Reference List for Certified Archaeologists
2018 Riverside County Cultural Resources Consultants List

Selected Archaeology Experience

Archaeological Survey and Monitoring for the Tenaja Fire State and Campground and the Upper San Juan Campground Contract Areas, Trabuco Ranger District,
Principal Investigator / Project Manager | Cleveland National Forest, CA (2018-ongoing)
Prepared a USFS ARPA Permit and Work Plan outlining the methods and goals of the archaeological survey and monitoring program. Conducting an archaeological survey of the Areas of Potential Effect for two project areas, within a prehistoric archaeological village location listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Will be performing archaeological monitoring during ground disturbance in 2019. United States Forest Service is the lead agency.

Archaeological Survey for a Telecommunications Tower on Santa Ysabel Reservation and FCC Form 620
Principal Investigator / Project Manager | Santa Ysabel, CA (2018)
Principal Investigator and Project Manager for the archaeological survey of a telecommunications tower location. Delinated the direct and indirect effect APE, conducted a cultural resources survey for the direct and indirect effect APE, prepared an archaeological resources management report, FCC Form 620, and consulted with the CA SHPO. FCC was the lead agency.

Archaeological and Native American Monitoring for UU525 Block 4J1 Project
Principal Investigator / Project Manager | San Diego, CA (2018-ongoing)
Principal Investigator and Project Manager for the archaeological and Native American monitoring for the utility undergrounding project. Scheduled and managed monitors, worked with construction crews to provide updated schedules. Reviewed notes, provided monitoring summaries to the MMC, and recorded and evaluated discoveries. City of San Diego is the lead agency.

University of California San Diego Hillcrest Campus Off-Site Traffic Mitigation on Bachman Place Project
Principal Investigator / Project Manager | San Diego, CA (2019)
Conducted an archaeological survey of the project area and prepared a technical report. Identified eligible cultural resources which will be adversely affected by the project and recommended avoidance and mitigation measures. University of California is the lead agency.

Ives Residential at 1874 Spindrift Project
Principal Investigator / Project Manager | San Diego, CA (2018-ongoing)
Conducted an archaeological survey and extended Phase I testing of the project area. Identified, recorded, and evaluated a prehistoric archaeological deposit. Prepared a technical report and recommended mitigation measures for ongoing work. City of San Diego is the lead agency.

Archaeological Monitoring for the Lake Wohlford Court Residential Development Project
Principal Investigator / Project Manager | Escondido, CA (2018)
Conducted an archaeological monitoring program for compliance with the Project's MMRP and the City of Escondido's guidelines. Prepared a letter of retainer, managed the archaeological and Native American monitoring effort during ground disturbance, identified and recorded archaeological resources, corresponded with the City of Escondido, the property owner, and the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians on an archaeological discovery, identified avoidance of the archaeological resources, prepared a technical report and DPR forms. City of Escondido was the lead agency.

Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring for the Southwestern Community College Performing Arts Center
Principal Investigator / Project Manager | Chula Vista, CA (2018)
Managed the archaeological and paleontological monitoring of ground disturbance for the Project. Prepared a technical report in compliance with the Project's mitigation measures. Southwestern Community College District was the lead agency.

Archaeological Monitoring for the Marshall Avenue Development Project
Principal Investigator / Project Manager | El Cajon, CA (2018)
Conducted an archaeological monitoring program for compliance with the Project's Mitigation Measures. Managed the archaeological and Native American monitoring effort during ground disturbance, identified previously recorded cultural resources, and prepared a technical report and DPR forms. City of El Cajon was the lead agency.

Archaeological Resources Management Report Preparation for the Fallbrook Battery Energy Storage Project
Principal Investigator | San Diego County, CA (2018)

Prepared an Archaeological Resources Management Report (ARMR) for compliance with CEQA and the County of San Diego's Guidelines and Requirements. Made recommendations for future work and prepared a Memorandum for Understand for the County of San Diego. County of San Diego was the lead agency.

Archaeological Resources Management Report Preparation for the Tentative Map No. 5532RPL Project
Principal Investigator | San Diego County, CA (2018)
Prepared an Archaeological Resources Management Report (ARMR) for compliance with CEQA and the County of San Diego's Guidelines and Requirements. Made recommendations for future work and prepared a Memorandum for Understand for the County of San Diego. County of San Diego was the lead agency.

Machado Smith Excavation, Old Town San Diego State of California Historic Park
Principal Investigator / Project Manager | San Diego, CA (2016-2017)
Prepared a work plan and California State Parks permit application for the excavation in order to identify the location of two 19th century structures, evaluate the archaeological remains for eligibility to the CRHR and significance under CEQA, and to assist in the recreation of the buildings in Old Town San Diego State of California Historic Park. Directed excavations including mechanical trenching and hand excavations. Excavated 19th century features. Directed laboratory work associated with the excavations, cataloged the artifacts, performed the artifact analysis, and prepared the artifact collection for curation. Evaluated the cultural resource for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR, and for significance under CEQA. Prepared a technical report providing the results of the excavation, artifact analysis, evaluation of the resources to the CRHR, provided mitigation measures, and guidance to the building recreation process. Prepared DPR 523 forms for the cultural resource. California State Parks was the lead agency.

Otay 250 - Sunroad East Otay Mesa Business Park Specific Plan Amendment
Principal Investigator / Project Manager | San Diego County, CA (2017)
Conducted a cultural resources survey of the approximately 200-acre project area. Prepared a technical report with avoidance recommendations and mitigation measures. Prepared DPR 523 forms for the cultural resources. County of San Diego was the lead agency.

Heritage Road Bridge Replacement Project
Principal Investigator / Project Manager | City of Chula Vista, CA (2014-2016)
Conducted a cultural resource study for the Project including: delineating and mapping the area of potential effect (APE), conducting a record search and an archaeological survey of the APE, preparing the Historic Property Survey Report and the Archaeology Survey Report, and creating mitigation measures. City of Chula Vista and Caltrans were the lead agencies.

SANDAG Bayshore Bikeway – Segment 8B Project
Principal Investigator / Project Manager | San Diego and National Cities, CA (2016-2017)
Conducted a cultural resource study for the Project including: delineating and mapping the area of potential effect, conducting a record search and an archaeological survey of the APE, preparing the Historic Property Survey Report, Archaeological Survey Report, Finding of Effect document, and Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeological Site Forms for a railroad line eligible for and listed in the San Diego Register of Historical Resources and for a historic district that was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Created mitigation measures to avoid an adverse impact to these historic properties during implementation of the Project. Conducted AB-52 consultation on behalf of SANDAG. Assisted in SHPO consultation.

Caltrans I-5 Widening, North Coast Corridor Project, Segment 1 San Elijo Lagoon
Principal Investigator / Project Manager | San Diego County, CA (2017-2018)
Managed the archaeological monitoring of Caltrans' construction activities. Identified, recorded, tested, and evaluated archaeological discoveries identified during construction for significance to the NRHP and the CRHR. Caltrans was the lead agency.

Verde School Road Bridge Replacement Project
Principal Investigator / Project Manager | Imperial County, CA (2016-2017)
Conducted a cultural resources survey of the area of potential effect for the Project. Prepared Caltrans' compliance documents including a Historic Properties Survey Report, Archaeological Survey Report, Historic Resources Evaluation Report, and a Findings of Effect document. Prepared DPR 523 forms for cultural resources within the Project area. Assisted in consultation with the SHPO. Caltrans was the lead agency.

North County Transit District Advanced Train Control and Positive Train Control Antennas at Five Locations for the Elvira to Morena Double Track Project
Principal Investigator / Project Manager | San Diego, CA (2015)
Conducted a cultural resources survey of the five areas of potential effect and prepared the associated Archaeological Resources Management Reports. Prepared the Federal Communications Commission's Form 620, public outreach and Tower Construction Notification System for each antenna. Consulted with the California State Historic Preservation. Federal Communication Commission was the lead agency.

North County Transit District Advanced Train Control Antenna at Mile Post 239.5 for the San Elijo Lagoon Double Track Project
Principal Investigator / Project Manager | San Diego County, CA (2015)
Conducted a cultural resources survey of the area of potential effect for the antenna Project and prepared an Archaeological Resources Management Report. Prepared the Federal Communications Commission's Form 620, public outreach and Tower Construction Notification System. Consulted with the California State Historic Preservation Officer. Federal Communication Commission was the lead agency.

Cultural Resource Inventory for the Vega SES LLC Solar Project
Principal Investigator / Project Manager | Imperial County, CA (2017)
Conducted a cultural resources survey of the approximately 500-acre project area. Documented and evaluated historic canals and irrigation features for eligibility to the CRHR. Prepared a technical report, documented cultural resources on DPR 523 forms, provided alternatives analysis, and provided mitigation measures. Assisted the County with their AB 52 Native American consultation. Imperial County was the lead agency.

Cultural Resource Inventory for the Seville 4 Solar Project
Principal Investigator / Project Manager | Imperial County, CA (2017)
Conducted a cultural resources survey of the approximately 400-acre project area. Documented numerous prehistoric cultural resources. Prepared a technical report, documented cultural resources on DPR 523 forms, provided alternatives analysis and avoidance strategies, and provided mitigation measures. Assisted the County with their AB 52 Native American consultation. Imperial County was the lead agency.

Off-Highway Vehicle Restoration Cultural Resources Inventory in the Yuha Basin Project
Principal Investigator / Project Manager | Imperial County, CA (2016)
Conducted a cultural resources survey of the approximately 1300-acre project area. Documented numerous

prehistoric and historic cultural resources. Prepared a technical report, documented cultural resources on DPR 523 forms, provided avoidance and mitigation measures. The results of the inventory were used to fulfill Bureau of Land Management's requirements under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Bureau of Land Management was the lead agency.

San Diego County Administration Center Parking Garage, Cedar and Ketter Project
Principal Investigator / Project Manager | San Diego, CA (2014)
Prepared an archaeological assessment of the Project area and a construction monitoring plan in compliance with the City of San Diego's Mitigation Monitoring requirements. Managed the archaeological monitoring of the Project's construction during the initial ground disturbance and grading of the Project area. Identified, documented, and evaluated for significance under CEQA, to the CRHR, and to the City of San Diego Historical Resources Register a historic well. Performed a data recovery on the well feature. Provided a technical report with the results of the monitoring, testing, evaluation and data recovery, including an artifact analysis and historic research. Documented cultural resources on DPR 523 forms. Prepared the artifact collection, artifact analysis, and historic research to be incorporated into a display to be placed in the parking garage and the County Administration Center. City of San Diego was the lead agency.

Harbor View Hotel Project,
Principal Investigator / Project Manager | San Diego, CA (2014)
Prepared an archaeological assessment of the Project area and a construction monitoring plan in compliance with the City of San Diego's Mitigation Monitoring requirements. Managed the archaeological monitoring of the Project's construction during the initial ground disturbance and grading of the Project area. Identified, documented, and evaluated for significance under CEQA, to the CRHR, and to the City of San Diego Historical Resources Register a feature containing the remains of a historic boat. Documented the boat feature on DPR 523 forms. Provided a technical report with the results of the monitoring, testing, evaluation and data recovery, including an artifact analysis and historic research. City of San Diego was the lead agency.

Alexan San Diego Project at Block 130, 13th and J Streets, San Diego County, CA
Principal Investigator / Project Manager | San Diego, CA (2016)
Prepared an archaeological assessment of the Project area and a construction monitoring plan in compliance with the City of San Diego's Mitigation Monitoring requirements. Conducted a pre-testing program within the Project area using mechanically excavated trenches to identify possible archaeological deposits. Managed the archaeological monitoring of the Project's construction during the initial ground disturbance and grading of the Project area. Identified, documented, and evaluated for significance under CEQA, to the CRHR, and to the City of San Diego Historical Resources Register seven archaeological discoveries found during monitoring. Performed evaluation testing on the features and performed data recovery excavations as necessary on eligible features. Documented cultural resources on DPR 523 forms. Provided a technical report with the results of the monitoring, testing, evaluation and data recovery, including an artifact analysis and historic research. City of San Diego was the lead agency.

Spencer Bietz, B.A.

Archaeological Field Director

Professional Profile

Mr. Bietz is the Archaeological Field Director at Red Tail Environmental and has worked as a qualified archaeologist in California for the past 15 years. Mr. Bietz has completed a wide variety of cultural resource management projects and is a qualified archaeological monitor and supervisor for the City of San Diego and County of San Diego. Mr. Bietz has worked on cultural resource projects throughout San Diego, Imperial, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Inyo, Kern, Mono, Los Angeles, and Tulare Counties in California. Mr. Bietz has participated in projects for federal agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service; state agencies, including California State Parks and Caltrans; local governments, including the City and County of San Diego; and private clients. As an archaeologist and paleontologist, Mr. Bietz has experience with construction monitoring, geotechnical sampling, GIS mapping and data management, technical writing, soil screening, field survey and site recordation, resource evaluation, and artifact cataloging and preparation for curation. Mr. Bietz's personal research interests include the prehistory of Southern California, GIS data management, modeling, and cartography.

Education

Certificate OSHA 40-Hour HAZWOPER Training
Certificate of Performance as Geographic Information Systems Specialist, San Diego Mesa College
B.A., Anthropology with Concentration in Archaeology, University of California, San Diego

Selected Archaeology Experience

Archaeological Survey and Monitoring for the Tenaja Fire State and Campground and the Upper San Juan Campground Contract Areas, Trabuco Ranger District
Field Archaeologist | Cleveland National Forest, CA (2018-ongoing)
Conducted cultural resource monitoring and documentation of planned structure demolition within the Upper San Juan Campground Contract Area. Will be performing archaeological monitoring during ground disturbance in 2019. Contributed to technical report and created cartographic figures and digital GIS database. United States Forest Service is the lead agency.

Archaeological and Native American Monitoring for UU525 Block 4J1 Project
Field Director/Archaeological Monitor | San Diego, CA (2018-ongoing)
Field Director and archaeological monitor for the archaeological monitoring for the utility undergrounding project. Worked with construction crews to provide updated schedules. Reviewed notes, created monitoring schedule and archaeological discovery database. Created cartographic figures and digital GIS database. Collected, cleaned, and cataloged artifacts recovered during cultural resource monitoring efforts. City of San Diego is the lead agency.

Ives Residential at 1874 Spindrift Project
Field Director | San Diego, CA (2018-ongoing)
Conducted extended Phase I testing of the project area. Identified, recorded, and evaluated a prehistoric archaeological deposit. Contributed to data recovery technical report and created cartographic figures and GIS digital database. City of San Diego is the lead agency.

Mission Bay Geo-Archaeological Testing
Cultural Resource Monitor | San Diego, CA (2018)
Contributed as the primary cultural resource monitor, assisting in the collection of subsurface core samples for geo-archaeological analysis. Performed subsurface geotechnical bore sampling, photo documentation, sample documentation, GIS map creation and data management, and technical writing. City of San Diego was lead agency.

Crown Point Sewer and Water Group Monitoring, San Diego, California
Cultural Resource Monitor | San Diego, California (2016-2018)
Contributed as a cultural resource monitor during the excavation of trenches and manhole vaults in the community of Crown Point in Pacific Beach, California. City of San Diego was the lead agency.

Pio Pico North Development Project
Field Director | Carlsbad, CA (2016-2017)
Contributed as field director for subsurface testing of multiple resources within a parcel proposed for residential development. Assisted in the creation of the testing protocol and with technical report writing, and directed the excavation of more than 50 mechanically-excavated trenches and 20 TEUs. Additional activities included site recordation and evaluation, historical archival research, recordation and evaluation of a historic-era linear feature (water pipeline), artifact cataloging, shell speciation, GIS data creation and management, and figure creation.

Administration of Courts (AOC) California, San Diego County Courthouse Monitoring
Lead Cultural Resource Monitor | San Diego, CA (2014)
Contributed as the primary cultural resource monitor, assisting in the recording of cultural deposits and features during footing excavation. Oversaw the recording of cultural discoveries, photo documentation, artifact collection, testing of historic features, and site recordation using Trimble GeoXH devices. Assisted in GIS map creation and data management, and artifact preparation.

San Diego Gas and Electric Cultural Resources On-Call, San Diego County, California
Field Archaeologist | Cultural Resource Monitor | San Diego, CA (2014)
Contributed as a field archaeologist assisting in a variety of projects including cultural resource monitoring, deteriorated pole survey, FiRM infrastructure survey, resource testing and evaluation, technical report and summary letter writing, GIS data creation and management, and figure creation.

Sunrise Powerlink Monitoring, San Diego County, California
Cultural Resource Monitor | San Diego, CA (2008-2009)
Contributed as a cultural resource monitor accompanying survey and geo-technical testing crews in the survey and placement of proposed electrical tower locations and their respective access areas along the Sunrise Powerlink. Assisted in site recording, photo documentation, and the identification and marking of sensitive cultural areas for future avoidance by work crews. Additional tasks included writing and compiling of tower cultural data for the final summary report.