

# **CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND TESTING REPORT**

**Summit Estates Subdivision  
PDS2019-TM-5635**

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**July 29, 2019**

**Revised on April 21, 2020**

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**Report Date:** July 29, 2019; Revised on April 21, 2020

**Report Title:** Cultural Resources Survey and Testing Report, Summit Estates Subdivision

**Project Number:** PDS2019-TM-5635

**Type of Study:** Survey and Testing

**New Sites:** CA-SDI-22651 (P-37-038393)

**Updated Sites:** None

**USGS Quad:** *Escondido, California*

**Acreage:** 22 acres

**Key Words:** Summit Drive, Summit Estates, Escondido, P-37-038393 (CA-SDI-22651), Milling Feature, Pedestrian Survey, Testing Program, San Diego County

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The proposed project includes the subdivision of a 22-acre parcel into 20 residential lots and the removal of one existing residence. The project area is located at 2510 Summit Drive (Assessor's Parcel Number 237-090-05), in the North County Metropolitan Subregional Planning Area. The project is located southwest of State Route 78 in Escondido, San Diego County, California.

A pedestrian survey was completed for the project area on March 25, 2019, by LSA Archaeologist Mike DeGiovine and Banning Taylor, a Native American monitor from the San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Indians. The survey resulted in the identification of one new cultural resource, Site CA-SDI-22651 (P-37-038393), which consists of a single milling slick on a bedrock outcrop. Based on a review of historic aerial photographs, an existing historic-age residence is located on the property.

A subsequent subsurface testing program was conducted on April 10, 2019, to evaluate the potential significance of the milling feature, which resulted in negative results. No subsurface artifacts were recovered during the testing program. No human remains were observed during the survey or subsurface testing.

Based on the results of the subsurface testing and lack of associated artifacts, Site CA-SDI-22651 (P-37-038393) is recommended as not significant and is not a historical resource under the California Environmental Quality Act. The resource fails to meet the criteria set forth for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, the criteria provided for listing in the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register), and is not considered a Significant Prehistoric Site under the San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance. As such, no further archaeological studies are recommended. Archaeological monitoring will be required because the area is sensitive for resources and ground visibility was limited during the survey.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
California Register	California Register of Historical Resources
Local Register	(San Diego County) Local Register of Historical Resources
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
National Register	National Register of Historic Places
RPO	(San Diego County) Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SLF	Sacred Lands File
STP	Shovel Test Pit
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
YBP	Years Before Present

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This section provides background on the project description, the existing conditions of the project area, the environmental setting, previous studies of the project area and any previously recorded cultural resources, and the applicable regulations for the project.

### **1.1 Project Description**

The proposed project includes the development of a 22-acre parcel at 2510 Summit Drive (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 237-090-05) in Escondido, San Diego County. The project area is located within an unsectioned portion of the Rincon del Diablo Land Grant, as shown on the *Escondido, California* U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle map (Figure 1).

The proposed project includes subdividing the parcel into 20 individual residential lots. The existing residential structure on the property would be removed prior to the planned grading and development activities. A proposed Biological Open Space easement would be located along an existing drainage on the northeastern portion of the parcel. A new access road is proposed for the subdivision. Figure 2 shows the proposed site plan.

### **1.2 Existing Conditions**

#### **1.2.1 Environmental Setting**

##### **Natural Setting**

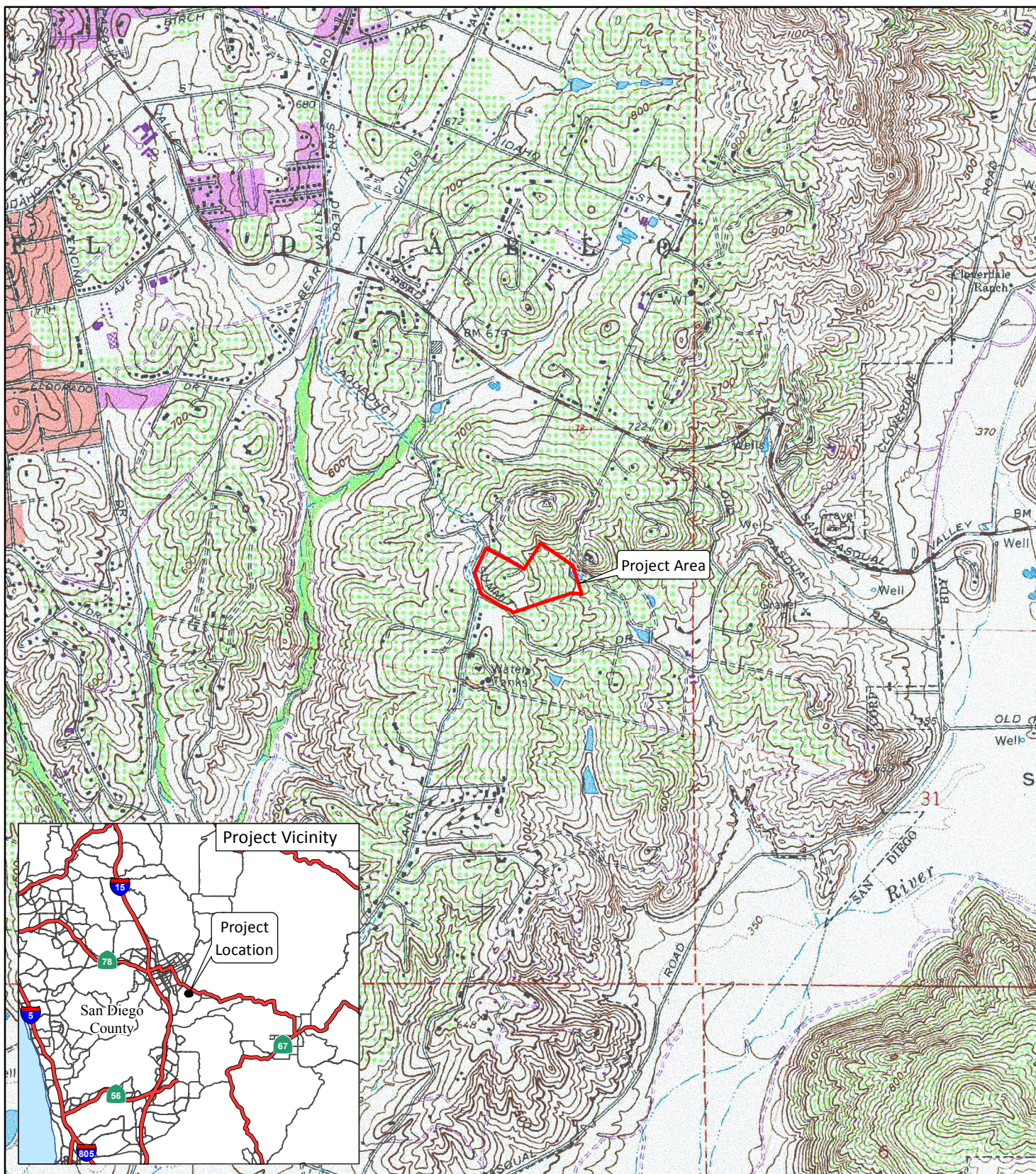
The project area is located on a slight hill at an elevation of approximately 800 feet above mean sea level, with a seasonal drainage along the northeastern edge of the parcel. An existing Open Space Easement is adjacent to the parcel on the northern boundary. Much of the project area is covered in non-native grasses, with limited stands of coastal sage scrub and a riparian corridor along the drainage. The project area is underlain by Cretaceous miscellaneous granodiorite, which includes undifferentiated types of granodiorite with minor tonalite (Tan and Kennedy 1999). Three distinct granitic bedrock outcrops are located in the southeastern portion of the project area.

The climate of the region can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool, wet winters and hot, dry summers. Lack of rainfall limits vegetation growth and habitat types adapted to the dry conditions of the region occur in the project area. Prior to disturbance as described below, the project area would have been dominated by coastal sage scrub. Animal resources in the region include deer, fox, raccoon, bobcat, coyote, rabbit, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits, is relatively abundant.

The project area is relatively undeveloped, other than the residential structure near the crest of the hill in the central portion of the project area. The area appears to have been modified by agricultural activities in the past, but currently no evidence remains on the surface.

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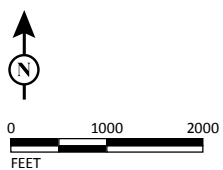




LSA

LEGEND

FIGURE 1



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - Escondido (1975)  
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Summit Estates Project - SMT1801  
Project Location



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FIGURE 2

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0 125 250  
FEET

LEGEND

- Project Boundary
- Site Plan
- Topographical Contours

SOURCE: Latitude 33 (6/27/2018); SanGIS (04/2019); NAIP Imagery (2016)

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Summit Estates Project  
Proposed Site Plan

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## **Cultural Setting**

San Diego County archaeological investigations indicate humans have inhabited the area for at least 10,000 years. Malcolm Rogers was the first to develop a cultural chronology of the region. In general, the chronology can be divided into five consecutive periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, Late Prehistoric, Ethnohistoric, and Historic (Ezell 1987; Moriarty 1966; Warren et al. 1993).

### Prehistoric Period

The Southern California coastal region has a prehistoric chronology determined through decades of archaeological studies (e.g., Byrd and Raab 2007; Erlandson 1994; Erlandson et al. 2007; Gallegos 1991; Jones 2008; King 1990; Koerper et al. 1991; Mason et al. 1997; Masters and Gallegos 1997; Moratto 1984:130, 132, 146–165; Moriarty 1966; Rogers 1945, 1966; True 1966; Wallace 1955; Warren 1964, 2012; Warren et al. 1993). Regional studies suggest that San Diego County has been occupied for the last 10,000 years, including the current project area. The studies referenced above include comprehensive accounts of the prehistoric activity in San Diego; however, these accounts will not be included here. A summary of the chronology is presented below.

#### *Paleoindian/San Dieguito*

The earliest sites in San Diego County are identified as the Paleoindian period (9,000 to 8,000 YBP [years before present]), and include the San Dieguito and Pauma complexes. The majority of these sites are located around inland dry lakes, on old terrace deposits in the California desert, and on or near the coast on mesas or terraces. The artifacts associated with this period are heavily patinated felsite tools primarily consisting of scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, large blades, and large projectile points.

#### *Archaic*

Around 8,000 years ago, changes in technology begin to appear in the archaeological record. During the Early Archaic period, there is an increase in the use of grinding and seed processing technology and a change in mortuary practices, indicating population movements or internal change (Moratto 1984). There is a marked increase in the exploitation of plant and animal resources inland and on the coast. Artifacts associated with this period include an increase of Pinto and Elko series projectile points, large bifaces, manos, metates, and core tools.

#### *Late Prehistoric*

The Late Prehistoric period is characterized by a series of dramatic technological changes indicating that around 2,000 YBP, people from the Colorado River area migrated to the Southwestern California region. This period is characterized by the appearance of smaller projectile points, ceramics, permanent bedrock milling sites, and cremation burials. There also appears to be an increase in the establishment of permanent or semi-permanent seasonal villages indicating a shift to inland plant food collection and processing.

### Ethnohistoric Period

The Ethnohistoric period occurred shortly before Europeans colonized Southern California. Documentation by the Spanish and the material culture left by the native people indicate that, at the time of contact, there were four distinct native groups, Luiseño, Diegueño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla in the area (Kroeber 1925). During this period, the Native American populations dramatically decreased and were quickly assimilated into the mission system. The project area is located on the border of the Luiseño and Kumeyaay (Diegueño) territory.

#### *Luiseño*

The Luiseño spoke a language regarded as a branch of Shoshonean, indicating origins in the Great Basin area to the east (Kroeber 1925). The Luiseño did not have a formal tribal name when encountered by the Spanish in 1797 but were referred to as “Luiseño” after the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia on the San Luis River in northern San Diego County (Kroeber 1925:648). The following paragraphs on aspects of the Luiseño culture are briefly summarized from Bean and Shippek (1978) unless otherwise referenced.

The Luiseño Indians practiced a hunter-gatherer lifestyle and lived in sedentary and autonomous village groups in diverse ecological zones that typically included valley bottoms along streams or coastal strands near mountain ranges. Acorns were the Luiseño’s most important food source, and villages were often located near water resources necessary for the leaching of acorns. Various seeds, greens bulbs, roots, and fruit comprised other utilized plant foods. Game included deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, wood rat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, quail, dove, and other birds. Seasonal camps were also established along the coast and near bays and estuaries to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl (Hudson 1971).

The Luiseño manufactured pottery using the “paddle and anvil” technique. The resulting reddish brown, coarse-grained fabric is referred to as Tizon Brown Ware and was primarily used for cooking. Basket weaving was also a prominent and useful art, and baskets were constructed for all manner of food gathering, preparation, and storage.

#### *Kumeyaay*

The language of the Kumeyaay, called Diegueño, belongs to the Yuman linguistic family. Yuman languages are a division of the Hokan Stock (Luomala 1978:592-593; Shipley 1978:Fig. 1, 86–87). Shipley (1978:81) noted that the Hokan Stock represents the oldest language group in California. The inhabitants who bordered the Kumeyaay in northern Baja California and those living to the east in present-day Arizona also spoke Yuman-family languages (Kroeber 1970:709-711; Luomala 1978:592-593).

Kumeyaay traditional territory includes a significant portion of present-day San Diego County north to Agua Hedionda and inland along San Felipe Creek (just south of Borrego Springs). The territory is bounded to the east by the Sand Hills in Imperial County and included the southern end of the Salton Basin and all of the Chocolate Mountains. Kumeyaay territory extended southward to Todos Santos Bay, Laguna Salada, and along the New River in northern Baja California (Bean 1978:Fig. 1; Hedges 1975:Fig. 1; Luomala 1978:593).

Ceramic implements played a key role in the everyday life of the Kumeyaay. Various vessel forms are known to have been made by the Kumeyaay, including large storage ollas (*pahatc*), water ollas, cooking pots and bowls, pipes (*mokwin*), and rattles (Cline 1979:39-48; Hohenthal 2001:Fig.7.2; Rogers 1936:18-19). The Kumeyaay manufactured both coiled and twined baskets for a variety of uses. Basket types included seed beaters, hoppers for mortar holes, winnowing baskets, leaching baskets, granaries, basketry caps, and nets (Cline 1979:30-39; Elsasser 1978:631; Hedges and Beresford 1986:12; Hohenthal 2001:165–166; Luomala 1978:600, 602).

The Kumeyaay, as well as the Luiseño and Cahuilla, had religious plant food specialists who controlled knowledge concerning the location and development of plant-food resources, according to Shipek (1981:297–298). These specialists “...directed the people to perform the appropriate actions at the proper time through ritual and ceremony (Shipek 1981:297).” Shipek further hypothesized that numerous plants important in aboriginal subsistence such as grasses, berry crops, cacti, agave, and others, were manipulated by the Kumeyaay to a point of semi-domestication (1981:298). Various techniques were employed including selective planting of seeds and burning.

### *European Contact*

Mission San Diego de Alcala was founded in 1769 and was the first Spanish mission in Alta California. Mission San Luis Rey located in northern San Diego County near present-day Oceanside was founded in 1798. The indigenous people who resided in the general area of the project were recruited to Mission San Diego (Carrico 2008; Merriam 1968:152). The mission system profoundly changed the lives of the California Indians (Castillo 1978; Johnson 1989:371-373; McCawley 1996:191–198; Milliken 1995). Pressures from the mission influenced settlement pattern changes that relocated Native American villages to more isolated and less fertile areas.

The Spanish introduced European material goods previously unseen by Native American groups, effectively altering the normal exchange and social ranking structure (Johnson 1989:366–368; Milliken 1995:104–105; King 1990:196). Introduced livestock devastated plant communities important to the Native American groups (Johnson 1989:367; O’Neil 2004:203–206). Johnson (1989:368) pointed out “there were undoubtedly non-economic motives as well: religious, psychological, social, and political.” Milliken identified a variety of economic, social, and psychological reasons that Indian groups in the San Francisco Bay region joined the Spanish missions; the fact that their normal everyday lives had been significantly disrupted by the Spanish that usurped their lands and aspects of their culture (1995:104-107, 129-136). This fact might have influenced groups such as the Kumeyaay, Gabrielino, or Juaneño as well. Certainly the economic and social security of the missions was an enticement and after this recruitment process began, it no doubt perpetuated itself (Allen 1998:93-94; Johnson 1989:373).

The presence of the two Spanish missions, Mission San Diego de Alcala and Mission San Luis Rey, disrupted the lives of Kumeyaay Indian people. However, the aboriginal economy was not fully altered, as Indian people did not live year-round in the two missions (Carrico 2008:42; Shipek 1987:20; Van Wormer 1986:41–42). After secularization of the missions in 1834, Kumeyaay people living on or near mission lands largely did not gain back their

ancestral lands. Many became laborers on Mexican ranchos (Rawls 1986:70–80; Shipek 1987:21–22, 28–34). In the following decades, Indian people affected by new settlement became the labor force for agricultural activities, domestic work, mining, and fishing, but they faced bigoted attitudes (Carrico 2008:77–85, 135–136; Shipek 1987:33, 1991:24–25). Traditional life of people residing in the mountains and desert lands of San Diego County and other isolated areas of the county continued through the Mexican era (Shipek 1987:23–25, 34; Van Wormer 1986:50–51).

The late 1860s brought an influx of many new settlers to the backcountry areas of San Diego County (Carrico 2008:135–136). Specific aspects of traditional family-based subsistence patterns continued among Indian people residing in the urban areas of western San Diego County during the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Carrico 1986:31–32; Shipek 1987:37), and even into the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Shipek 1991:9–11, 23–25). Certain indigenous cultural practices such as occupying their traditional homeland, ceremonies, language use, gathering of plants for food and medicine, and use of traditional tools (e.g., basketry, pottery vessels, and stone implements), continued into the 20<sup>th</sup> century in the backcountry mountain and desert areas of the county (Carrico 2008:152, 153, 158, 168; Luomala 1978:595–596, 597, Figures 2, 4, 9, 10, 11; Van Wormer 1986:50–51). Indian people of the county in historic times incorporated new cultural elements into their everyday lives, in particular, where the new tools or materials made their labors easier or otherwise bettered their lives (Shipek 1987:153–154), but they always maintained their cultural identities (Cline 1984; Van Wormer 1986:40, 65–68).

### Historic Period

The historical context as it relates to the project has been summarized by Fulton et al. (2007: 9–11) as follows.

#### *Spanish Period (1769–1821)*

Although the first recorded contact between Native Americans and Europeans occurred in 1542 with the Cabrillo Expedition's arrival at Santa Catalina Island (Wagner 1941), the first major land expedition through Southern California was Gaspar de Portolá's journey north from Mission San Diego in search of Monterey Bay (Hoover et al. 1962:11). The period between the first land expeditions through California in 1769 and when Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821 is often referred to as the Spanish Mission Period (Robinson 1979:51–52).

The Franciscans' goal in establishing the Mission System was to colonize the Indians, convert them to Christianity, and incorporate them into Spanish society. The Luiseño and other groups learned metallurgy, plant and animal domestication, and European building construction methods. Europeans learned how and where indigenous people lived and gathered information about native life ways as well as ceremonial and ritual practices. Occasionally, this information was recorded by individuals like Father Gerónimo Boscana, who prepared an account of native life ways and beliefs (Harrington 1933; Boscana 1933). Boscana's *Chinigchinich* was written during his residency at both Mission San Luis Rey (1811–1814) and Mission San Juan Capistrano (1814–1826) and describes native cosmology and ritual practices at the time of European contact.

Ultimately, Native American culture collapsed during the Spanish Mission Period due to the strain of colonization. Two important factors that contributed to this decline were (1) the removal of the youngest, healthiest, and most productive Native Americans from their traditional communities and their incorporation into the Mission System; and (2) the introduction of highly infectious diseases, eventually leading to epidemics and reduced birth rates. As a result, native communities were depopulated, their cultures collapsed, and the survivors were integrated into surrounding communities.

#### *Mexican Rancho Period (1821–1848)*

In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain and, in 1848, the United States formally obtained California in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (Cleland 1962). The period from 1821 to 1848 is referred to here as the Mexican Rancho Period. It was during this period of time that tracts of land in excess of 1,000 acres, termed *ranchos* (Avina 1932), were granted by the various governors of *Alta California*, usually to individuals who had worked in the service of the Mexican government. In 1833, 12 years after gaining independence from Spain, the Mexican government's Secularization Act changed missions into civil parishes and the Native Americans who had inhabited regions adjacent to a Spanish Period mission were to obtain half of all mission possessions, including land. However, in most instances this did not occur, and the Secularization Act resulted in the transfer of large land tracts to politically prominent individuals.

The Mexican land grant relevant to the project area is the Rancho Rincon del Diablo, established in 1843 by Juan Bautista Alvarado (Westfall 2005). An adobe structure was built in the southwest corner of the rancho, and cattle were raised here and sold to San Diego in the years leading up to the Mexican-American War in 1846 (Westfall 2005).

#### *American Period (1848–Present)*

Following the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, the United States took possession of California. The treaty bound the United States to honor the legitimate land claims of Mexican citizens residing in captured territories. The Land Act of 1851 established a board of Land Commissioners to review these records and adjudicate claims and charged the Surveyor General with surveying confirmed land grants. In order to investigate and confirm titles in California, American officials acquired the provincial records of the Spanish and Mexican governments, located in Monterey. Those records, most of which were transferred to the U.S. Surveyor General's Office in San Francisco, included land deeds and sketch maps (Gutierrez et al. 1998).

From 1852 to 1856, a board of Land Commissioners determined the validity of grant claims. Rejected land claims reverted to public domain and the land then became available for squatters. Ranch titles represented little as collateral. Although the claims of some owners were eventually substantiated, many of the owners lost their lands through bankruptcy or the inability to meet the exorbitant interest on their legal debts (Atkinson 1933). Many of the original rancho owners eventually lost their land to the United States. Unsurveyed land boundaries created a loophole through which squatters could occupy plots on the fringes of land grants and eventually come to own those plots through squatters' rights (Gutierrez et al. 1998).



### *History of Escondido*

By the 1850s, lands within the Rancho Rincon del Diablo had been purchased by American settlers. Oliver Witherby began the process of purchasing the Rincon del Diablo in 1855, but the title was not settled until 1876 (Westfall 2005). Cattle ranching was still a popular lifestyle in the Escondido area until massive droughts and subsequent destructive floods in the 1860s forced changes in the region (Westfall 2005). Less risky sheep ranching and more agricultural ventures led to the growth of Escondido in the late 1880s. Grapevines fed by Escondido Creek led to profitable businesses and the creation of the Escondido Land and Town Company. A bank, post office, graded roads, and model homes were constructed on Grand Avenue, and more people and investors arrived. The City of Escondido was incorporated in 1888, with schools, churches, and a railroad spur from the San Diego Central Railroad (Westfall 2005). The Escondido Dam and Reservoir was built by 1895, complete with a flume system to transport water into town. Water was critical for the growing agricultural town, providing a foundation to grow grains, citrus, and grapes (Westfall 2005).

Agriculture remained an important economic factor in Escondido during the early 1900s, and continues today. The city center in Escondido expanded into the 1920s and 1930s, and included packing houses and shipping centers for the agricultural products from the outskirts of town (Westfall 2005).

### *Native American Perspective*

From the *County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance* (2007): In addition to the point of view discussed above, the County acknowledges that other perspectives exist to explain the presence of Native Americans in the region. The Native American perspective is that they have been here from the beginning as described by their creation stories. Similarly, they do not necessarily agree with the distinction that is made between different archaeological cultures or periods, such as “La Jolla” and “San Dieguito”. They instead believe that there is a continuum of ancestry, from the first people to the present Native American populations of San Diego. To acknowledge this perspective, consultation with affected Native American communities can be beneficial to fully understand the impact to cultural resources. The consultation is typically administered pursuant to Senate Bill 18 (see Section 2.2). However, consultation has been expanded with the requirement of AB-52 consultation beginning in 2015.

### **1.2.2 Records Search Results**

As part of this analysis, a records search of the survey area was performed at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego State University. The SCIC provided a record of all previous surveys, archaeological sites, subsurface investigations, and all historic resources over 45 years old that are within a one-mile radius of the project area. Site records of archaeological sites and bibliographical references for all surveys and investigations within the one-mile search radius were provided. Historic maps were investigated and the following inventories were examined: National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), California Historical Landmarks, California Historic Properties Directory, and the California Points of Historical Interest. Additionally, historical aerial photographs of the project area were reviewed to assess the



presence of any historic-age resources. The cover letter from SCIC is included in Appendix A.

## Previous Studies

The results of the records search indicate 65 previous studies have been completed within a one-mile radius of the project area. One previous study includes the current project area (SD-08588) and consisted of an Environmental Impact Report for an expansion of a wastewater treatment facility (City of Escondido 1980). None of the other previous studies included the project area. Table 1 summarizes the previous studies.

**Table 1: Summary of Previous Studies within a One-Mile Radius**

Report Number	Author	Title	Date	Type of Study
SD-00120	Baksh, Mike	Archaeological Surveys of the Sycuan, Barona, Santa Ysabel and Los Coyotes Indian Reservations	1974	Archaeological, Field study
SD-00162	Berryman, Stanley R.	Archaeological Investigation of El Temiz Country Estates	1976	Archaeological, Field study
SD-00441	Chace, Paul G.	An Archaeological & Historical Survey of Bean Valley Estates, Escondido, San Diego County	1977	Archaeological, Field study
SD-00475	Corum, Joyce M.	An Archaeological Survey Report for Portions of Route 79 between Dodge Valley and the Riverside County Line (11-SD-79 P.M. R46.0-R53.0) 11212-154931	1977	Archaeological, Field study, Management/ Planning
SD-00476	Corum, Joyce M.	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Route 70 Between Dodge Valley and the Riverside Line (11-SD-79, P.M. R46.0-R53.0)	1977	Archaeological, Field study
SD-00481	Chace, Paul G.	An Archaeological Survey of Bear Valley Estates No. 1 & No. 2 (Tentative Tract No. 351 and Tentative Tract No. 343) in the City of Escondido, California	1978	Archaeological, Field study
SD-00492	Chace, Paul G.	An Archaeological Survey of the Nabal Street Tract In the City of Escondido, California	1979	Archaeological, Field study
SD-00499	Chace, Paul G.	An Archaeological Survey of the Kidd Subdivision, City of Escondido	1978	Archaeological, Field study
SD-00513	Cupples, Sue Ann	Archaeological Surveys of Road Construction Projects on Eight Southern California Indian Reservations	1976	Archaeological, Field study, Management/ Planning
SD-00767	Chace, Paul G.	An Archaeological Survey of Canyon View Estates, City of Escondido	1985	Archaeological, Field study
SD-00770	Chace, Paul G.	An Archaeological Survey of Escondido Tract No. 553, City of Escondido	1984	Archaeological, Field study
SD-00897	Crafts, Karen Crotteau	An Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Highgrove Curve Realignment and Three Biological Mitigation Parcels 11-SD-78, P.M. 21.5-22.8, 11222-12508	1989	Archaeological, Field study

**Table 1: Summary of Previous Studies within a One-Mile Radius**

<b>Report Number</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Type of Study</b>
SD-00906	Crotteau, Karen	1984 Negative Archaeological Survey Report-Second Addendum for Road Widening on Route 78. 11-SD-78, 20.3-20.5 11212-124991	1984	Archaeological, Field study
SD-01515	Van Horn, David M., Trevor A. Freeman, Laurie S. White, and Robert S. White	The Prehistory of Gretna Green	1988	Archaeological, Excavation
SD-01659	Wade, Sue A.	Results of an Archaeological Archival and Field Survey of the Bear Valley Parkway/ SR-78 General Plan Amendment EIR Project Area San Diego County, California	1987	Archaeological, Field study
SD-01710	Price, Harry J. Jr.	Archaeological Survey Report for 11-SD-78 19.2-20.6 11212-185171	1982	Archaeological, Field study
SD-01759	McCorkle Apple, Rebecca	Archaeological Survey Report for a Realignment Project on Route 94 at Lyons Valley Road 11-SD-94 P.M. 19.2-19.5 11206-186030	1981	Archaeological, Field study
SD-01837	Chace, Paul G.	An Archaeological Survey of the Kelley Property, Tentative Map 4474, County of San Diego (Log 84-8-33)	1984	Archaeological, Field study
SD-02594	Berryman, J	Cultural Resources Survey Zungul Parcel TPM 20039, Escondido	1992	Management/ Planning, evaluation
SD-02777	Affinis, M. Robbins-Wade, and R. Alter	Cultural Resources Survey For The Bear Valley Parkway (South) Reconstruction. Activity No. Uj1194, Escondido, San Diego County, California	1993	Archaeological, Evaluation, Field study, Management/ Planning
SD-02835	Colarich, Pamela	Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Resurfacing and Widening of Highway 79 between San Felipe Rd. and Canade Verde Bridge(Pm 31.7-34.2)San Diego County, California	1978	Archaeological, Evaluation
SD-02903	McCorkle-Apple, Rebecca	Eagle Crest Pipeline Archaeological Survey Report, Escondido, California	1994	Archaeological, Field study
SD-03487	Case, Robert P., Richard L. Carrico, and Carol Serr	Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of Selected Leaseholds in the San Pasqual Valley, City of San Diego, California	1999	Archaeological, Evaluation
SD-03514	Case, Robert P., and Richard L. Carrico	Cultural Resources Overview within the San Pasqual Valley and Survey/Trenching at the Proposed San Extraction/Wetland Creation Site, San Diego, California	1999	Archaeological, Evaluation
SD-04077	Hunt, Kevin P., and Larry J Pierson	An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bear Valley Estates Project	1999	Archaeological, Field study
SD-04198	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility, SD 446-02, San Diego, Ca.	2000	Architectural/ Historical, Evaluation

**Table 1: Summary of Previous Studies within a One-Mile Radius**

<b>Report Number</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Type of Study</b>
SD-04236	Apec (American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc.)	Environmental Impact Report for San Dieguito River Study Draft Conceptual Master Plan	1981	Management/ Planning, Other research
SD-04269	Pigniolo, Andrew, Carmen Zapeda, and Stephanie Murray	Cultural Resources Constraints Report for the San Pasqual Reclaimed Water Project, City of San Diego, California	2001	Management/ Planning
SD-05105	Case, Robert, and Richard Carrico	Cultural Resources Overview within the San Pasqual Valley and Survey/Trenching at the Proposed 30 Acre San Extraction/Wetland Creation Site, San Diego, California	2000	Archaeological, Evaluation
SD-05377	Glenn, Brian	Cultural Resource Monitoring, Testing & Evaluation Program for the San Pasqual Aquatic Treatment Facility & Pipeline	1994	Management/ Planning
SD-05389	Liebhauser, William J.	Construction of a Water Storage Tank & Associated Appurtenances at the San Pasqual Water Reclamation Plant	2001	Other research
SD-07008	City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Christmas Tree Farm Lease	1999	Other research
SD-07591	Beddow, Donna	Negative Survey Report for the Morgan Cell Site-2428 Choya Canyon Road, San Diego, Ca	2002	Other research
SD-07754	Van Horn, David M.	An Archaeological Survey of the Site of St. Timothy's Church of Canyon Rd. City of Escondido	1991	Archaeological, Field study
SD-08038	Wright, Gail	Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for TPM 20750, Er 02/08/063, Zungui Tentative Parcel Map; APN 239-151-54 Negative Findings	2003	Archaeological, Evaluation
SD-08588	City of Escondido	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Expansion of Wastewater Treatment Facility	1980	Other research
SD-08596	Keller Environmental Associates, Inc.	Appendices-Reclaimed Water Distribution System Project: Draft Environmental Impact Report	1992	Other research
SD-09358	Anderson, Shawna	San Dieguito River Park Lake Hodges Pedestrian/Bicycle Bridge Initial Study And Mitigated Negative Declaration in the City of San Diego, Lake Hodges Region	2005	Other research
SD-10046	Aislin-Kay, Marnie, and Christeen Taniguchi	Record Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD-591-01 (Village Nursery) 2415, San Pasqual Valley Road, Escondido, San Diego County, California	2004	Archaeological, Evaluation

**Table 1: Summary of Previous Studies within a One-Mile Radius**

<b>Report Number</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Type of Study</b>
SD-10083	Clifford, Jim	Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Whelan Monopole Cellular Site, San-221-A, 2702 Mary Lane, Escondido, San Diego, California	2006	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research
SD-10551	Arrington, Cindy	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	2006	Archaeological, Evaluation, Field study, Monitoring, Other research
SD-10566	May, Ronald V., and Dale Ballou May	Historical Nomination of the King Ranch House at Sunny View Orchards, 1445 Navel Place - Rincon Del Diablo, Escondido, San Diego County	2006	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research
SD-10624	Losee, Carolyn	Cultural Resources Analysis for T-Mobile Site # Sd06591a: 2415 San Pasqual Valley Road, Escondido, Ca 92025	2007	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research
SD-10652	Smith, Brian F., and Seth Rosenberg	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Bartlett Property Project City of Escondido, California	2005	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research
SD-10657	Smith, Brian F., and Richard Greene	Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the High Tech High, APN 234-240-06	2006	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research
SD-11141	Wright, Gail	Cultural Resources Survey Report for TPM 21062, Log No. 07-08-003 - the Embly Minor Subdivision APN 237-160-06 Negative Findings	2007	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research
SD-11580	Shalom, Diane	Cultural Resources Survey Report For: Redding TPM 21112, Log No. 07-08-019 - Negative Findings	2008	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research
SD-11623	Hector, Susan M., and Alice Brewster	San Dieguito River Valley Inventory of Archaeological Resources	2002	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research
SD-12109	Dalope, Michelle, and Susan Hector	Cultural Resource Study for the Westfield North County Expansion Offsite Improvements Project, City of Escondido, San Diego County, California	2008	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research
SD-12115	De Barros, Philip	Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for A 17.11-Acre Parcel at 2445 San Pasqual Valley Road San Diego County, California	2009	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research
SD-12284	Zepeda-Herman, Carmen, and Harry Price	Final Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Knight and Sun Properties Mitigation Site for the Black Canyon Road Bridge Replacement Project, San Diego County, California	2009	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research
SD-12665	Zepeda-Herman, Carmen	Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Knight and Sun Properties Mitigation Site for the Black Canyon Road Bridge Replacement Project, San Diego County, California	2010	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research

**Table 1: Summary of Previous Studies within a One-Mile Radius**

<b>Report Number</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Type of Study</b>
SD-12696	Willoughby, Kerry	At&T Site Ns-341-01 Lydick Residence 20891 Viento Valle Road Escondido, San Diego County, California 92025	2010	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research
SD-13950	Zepeda-Herman, Carmen	Negative Cultural Resources Monitoring Report Summit Drive Drainage Improvements Project	2012	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research
SD-14295	Wilson, Stacie	Letter Report: ETS 24494- Cultural Resources Survey for Pole P32697, Escondido, San Diego County, California- lo 7011102, AECOM Project 60209867 Task 204	2013	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research
SD-14296	Wilson, Stacie	Letter Report: ETS 24495- Cultural Resources Survey for Pole P119240, Escondido, San Diego County, California-lo 7011102, AECOM Project 60209867 Task 205	2013	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research
SD-14297	Wilson, Stacie	Letter Report: ETS 24509- Cultural Resources Survey for Pole P136404, Escondido, San Diego County, California- lo 7011102, AECOM Project 60209867 Task 206	2013	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research
SD-14622	Roy, Julie	Letter Report: ETS 21970- Cultural Resources Monitoring Results for Emergency Digs P1d3 and P1d25, Northern San Diego County, California- lo 7011100	2013	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research
SD-14758	Rosen, Martin	6 <sup>th</sup> Supplemental HPSR, Black Canyon Road Bridge Replacement Project	2009	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research
SD-15495	Susan M. Hector	Archaeological Survey for Intrusive Inspection, C-Truss, 13 Poles, San Diego County, California (SDG&E ETS #28836)	2014	Archaeological, Evaluation
SD-15661	Shannon L. Loftus	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, SBA Site, Mary Lane, Heights Court, Escondido, San Diego County, California 92029	2014	Archaeological, Management/ Planning
SD-15753	Wills Carrie, and Sarah Williams	Cultural Resource Records Search Results for Cellco Partnership and their Controlled Affiliates Doing Business as Verizon Wireless Candidate 815195 Lake Hodges, 2646 Mary Lane, Escondido, San Diego County, California	2015	Archaeological, Literature search
SD-15883	Wills, Carrie D., Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate Ns0338a (Rohan Residence), 1764 Summit Drive, Escondido, San Diego County, California	2014	Archaeological, Architectural/ Historical, Evaluation, Literature search
SD-16177	Stropes, Tracy A., and Brian F. Smith	A Cultural Resources Study for the Svbf Temple Project Escondido, San Diego County, California Pds2015-Mup-15-011; Environmental Log No. Pds2015	2015	Archaeological, Field study

**Table 1: Summary of Previous Studies within a One-Mile Radius**

Report Number	Author	Title	Date	Type of Study
SD-16935	Leonard, Daniel	ETS #33312, Cultural Resources Survey for the CMP, Pole Replacement, P410754, Escondido Project, San Diego County, California (HDR #TBD)	2016	Archaeological, Survey

Highlighted row includes the project area.

### Previously Recorded Sites Adjacent to Study Area

A total of 29 previously recorded cultural resources are located within a one-mile radius of the project area. None of these resources is within the project area. The types of sites within the region of the project area include prehistoric milling features, lithic scatters, and a village site. The historic-age resources in the vicinity include residential structures and trash scatters. Table 2 summarizes the previously recorded resources within a one-mile radius of the project area. These resources are shown in Figure 3 (provided as a confidential appendix under separate cover).

**Table 2: Summary of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a One-Mile Radius**

Site Number	Description	Size	Recorder	Date
P-37-000568	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	150m × 90m	Case True	1997 n.d.
P-37-005340	Prehistoric Village	625ft × 175ft	Chace James, et al. Zepeda-Herman	1977 1991 2010
P-37-005426	Prehistoric Camp	250ft × 250ft	Chace	1978
P-37-006910	Prehistoric Milling Feature	n/a	Fergoda	1979
P-37-009939	Prehistoric Milling Features	n/a	Chace	1984
P-37-010308	Prehistoric Milling Features	3m × 3m	Collins	1985
P-37-010309	Prehistoric Milling Features	1m × 3m	Collins	1985
P-37-010310	Prehistoric Milling Feature	3m × 4m	Collins and Chace	1985
P-37-010311	Prehistoric Milling Features	50m × 20m	Collins and Chace	1985
P-37-011047	Prehistoric Milling Feature	4m × 3m	Smith	1988
P-37-011159	Prehistoric Milling Feature	2m × 1m	Crafts	1989
P-37-012537	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter; Historic Residential Area	100m × 100m	James, et al.	1991
P-37-012538	Prehistoric Milling Features; Lithic Scatter	30m × 50m	Briggs, et al.	1991
P-37-012539	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter; Historic Refuse Scatter	80m × 15m	James, et al.	1991
P-37-012540	Prehistoric Milling Feature	10m × 10m	James, et al.	1991
P-37-012541	Prehistoric Groundstone and Ceramic Scatter	30m × 30m	James, et al.	1991

**Table 2: Summary of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a One-Mile Radius**

Site Number	Description	Size	Recorder	Date
P-37-012919	Historic Refuse Scatter	145m × 35m	Robbins-Wade, et al. Jones & Stokes Piek and DeCarlo	1992 2000 2015
P-37-012920	Historic Can Dump	n/a	Robbins-Wade, et al. DeCarlo	1992 2015
P-37-015870	Prehistoric Milling Feature	2m × 3m	Case	1997
P-37-015886	Prehistoric Milling Features	35m × 25m	Case	1997
P-37-019064	Historic Water Conveyance Feature	1.4 mi long	Pignuolo and Dietler	2000
P-37-023978	Prehistoric Milling Feature	3m × 1.5m	Pignuolo and Murray	2001
P-37-025682	Historic Mine (Tailings)	100ft × 60ft	Lorey	2004
P-37-025929	Prehistoric Isolate	n/a	Robbins-Wade and Sivba	2004
P-37-033534	Prehistoric Milling Feature	6m × 6m	Wilson and Bietz	2013
P-37-035228	Historic Refuse Scatter and Runway	650ft × 50ft	Stropes	2015
P-37-035581	Historic Residence	n/a	Stringer-Bowsher and Daniels	2016
P-37-035623	Prehistoric Milling Feature	56m × 222m	Daniels	2016
P-37-036536	Historic Residence	n/a	George and Quach	2017

## Historic Maps and Aerial Photographs

Historic maps and aerial photographs were also examined as part of the historical background research. A review of historical Bureau of Land Management GLO Plat maps does not indicate the presence of any potential historical structures within the project area. The project area was included within a portion of the Rancho Rincon del Diablo in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, but not specifically developed during this time. Residential development was present within the project area by the 1940s (USGS 1949). Aerial photographs from 1946, 1947, 1953, 1964, 1967, 1968, 1980, 1989, 1995, 2002, 2003, and 2005 were examined (NETR 2014). Historical photographs show an orchard on the parcel in the 1940s, but by the 1980s, most of the trees are absent (NETR 2014). Of note is the orchard surrounding the residential building, as many of the trees had been removed by the late 1980s. A smaller grove is present in the eastern portion of the project area, close to the riparian corridor, but the area appears cleared by 1995 (NETR 2014).

### **1.3 Applicable Regulations**

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

### 1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act

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

- (1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a 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 in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, 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 20241(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a 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 a 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 a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.
- (2) The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
  - a. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a 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 a 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 a historical resource, as defined in Subsection (a).
- (2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a 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 Resource 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 a 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 Environmental Impact Report, 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) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

(d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code §5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains 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 or disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
- (2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

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

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

- (1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage;
- (2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities;
- (3) It 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; and/or
- (4) It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### **1.3.3 San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)**

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

- (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. Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

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## **2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE**

Pursuant to County of San Diego *Guidelines for Determining Significance, Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources* (September 26, 2006; Revised December 5, 2007), any of the following will be considered a significant impact to cultural resources:

- 1) The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.
- 2) The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.
- 3) The project, as designed, disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.
- 4) The project proposes non-exempt activities or uses damaging to, and fails to preserve, significant cultural resources as defined by the RPO.

Guidelines 1 and 2 are derived directly from CEQA. Sections 21083.2 and 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines require evaluating historical and archaeological resources to determine whether or not a proposed action would have a significant effect upon unique historical or archaeological resources. Guideline 3 is included because human remains must be treated with dignity and respect, and CEQA requires consultation with the “Most Likely Descendant,” as identified by the NAHC, for any project in which human remains have been identified. Guideline 4 was selected because the RPO requires that cultural resources be considered when assessing environmental impacts. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, or cumulative) on significant cultural resources, as defined by Guideline 4, would be considered a significant impact. The only exemption is scientific investigation.

### **Traditional Cultural Properties**

AB-52 became effective on July 1, 2015, requiring the evaluation of TCRs under CEQA. The regulation requires that projects be evaluated for the presence of TCRs (including heritage values to tribes), and that appropriate mitigation be implemented should TCRs be located within a project site.

### ***Native American Heritage Values***

Federal and state laws mandate that consideration be given to the concerns of contemporary Native Americans with regards to potentially ancestral human remains, associated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony. Consequently, an important element in assessing the significance of the project 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 (TCPs) in discussions of cultural resource management (CRM) performed under federal auspices. According to Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King (1998),

“Traditional” in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community’s historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices.

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

The Traditional Tribal Cultural Places Bill of 2004 requires local governments to consult with Native American representatives during the project planning process. The intent of this legislation is to encourage consultation and assist in the preservation of “Native American places of prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial importance” (County of San Diego 2007). It further allows for tribal cultural places to be included in open space planning. AB 52, which went into effect as of July 1, 2015, introduces the TCR as a class of cultural resource and the need for 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 it: is included in a local or state register of historical resources; is determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in Public Resources Code §5024.1; is a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; is a historical resource described in Public Resources Code §21084.1; is a unique archaeological resource described in Public Resources Code §21083.2; or is a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

In 1990, the National Park Service and Advisory Council for Historic Preservation introduced the term TCP through National Register Bulletin 38 (Parker and King 1990). A TCP may be considered eligible based upon “its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community’s history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community” (Parker and King 1990:1). Strictly speaking, TCPs are both tangible and intangible; they are anchored in space by cultural values related to community-based, physically defined “property referents” (Parker and King 1990:3). On the other hand, TCPs are largely ideological, a characteristic that may present substantial problems in the process of delineating specific boundaries. As such, a property’s extent is based upon 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 upon 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.

### **3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS**

#### **3.1 Methods**

##### **3.1.1 Survey Methods**

A pedestrian survey was conducted by LSA Archaeologist Michael DeGiovine and Native American Observer Banning Taylor III from Saving Sacred Sites on March 25, 2019. The project area was surveyed on foot in 10- to 15-meter parallel transect intervals, with attention paid to exposed surface areas and rodent burrows. Field maps and existing fence lines were utilized to determine the boundaries of the project area. Survey notes and photographs were taken to document the field conditions.

##### **3.1.2 Testing Methods**

Because one prehistoric milling feature (P-37-038393/CA-SDI-22651) was observed during the pedestrian survey, a limited subsurface testing program was implemented to determine the presence of a cultural deposit in the vicinity of the feature. Testing was completed on April 10, 2019, by LSA Archaeologists Michael DeGiovine and Natalie Brodie, and Native American Observer Banning Taylor III from Saving Sacred Sites.

Testing included the excavation of two shovel test pits (STPs) located to the north and south of the feature. The STPs measured approximately 50 centimeters in diameter and were excavated using shovels and trowels as necessary. All soil removed from each STP was dry-screened in the field using 1/8-inch hardware cloth. The STPs were excavated in 10-centimeter arbitrary levels until sterile soil or bedrock was encountered. The testing program was documented via STP forms and photographs.

##### **3.1.3 Native American Participation/Consultation**

LSA completed an initial request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search in December 2018. A response from the NAHC was received on December 5, 2018, which included a list of potential contacts. The response from the NAHC is provided as a confidential appendix under separate cover.

LSA contracted Saving Sacred Sites, a Native American group representing the Luiseño, who have traditional cultural affiliation with the area, to participate in the pedestrian survey and subsequent testing program. LSA additionally solicited Saving Sacred Sites for any comments, questions, or recommendations for the project. LSA did not receive a response from Saving Sacred Sites.

#### **3.2 Results**

##### **3.2.1 Survey**

During the pedestrian survey, one prehistoric bedrock milling feature was identified (CA-SDI-22651/P-37-038393). No resources were identified within the remaining project area. Surface visibility was poor, as tall non-native grasses obscured much of the surface.

### **CA-SDI-22651/P-37-038393**

This single milling slick measures approximately 5 meters by 5 meters. The slick is relatively shallow and measures approximately 10 centimeters by 15 centimeters. Much of the surface of the outcrop is weathered with evidence of exfoliation and spalling (Figure 4). The surrounding vegetation is native coastal sage scrub, dominated by laurel sumac shrubs. Overall, the integrity of the feature is good. No other artifacts or features were identified during the survey at this location. Completed Department of Parks and Recreation forms are provided as a confidential appendix under separate cover.

#### **3.2.2 Testing**

A limited subsurface testing program was implemented for site CA-SDI-22651/P-37-038393 to determine the presence of any cultural deposit. Two STPs were excavated to the north and south of the outcrop. No artifacts were recovered from either STP 1 or STP 2. Bedrock was encountered in both STPs at approximately 25–30 centimeters below the surface (Figure 4). This indicates the soil accumulation around the outcrop is relatively shallow, and unlikely to contain any additional cultural resources. Figure 5 (provided as a confidential appendix under separate cover) shows the location of site CA-SDI-22651/P-37-038393 and the location of the STPs.

Photographs and field notes are on file at LSA's Carlsbad office.





**Photograph 1:** Overview of project area showing current conditions, view to south.



**Photograph 2:** Bedrock outcrop P-37-038393, view to south.



**Photograph 3:** Overview of STP#2, view to southwest.



**Photograph 4:** Bedrock in STP#2 at 25cm below surface. Plan view.

LSA

FIGURE 4

*Summit Estates Project*  
Site Photographs

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## **4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION**

### **4.1 Resource Importance**

#### **4.1.1 California Environmental Quality Act**

The results of the pedestrian survey indicate that one prehistoric bedrock milling slick was identified. A subsequent subsurface testing program for the feature was conducted to determine the presence or absence of a cultural deposit. No artifacts or other associated cultural material were identified during the testing program.

Based on the results of the survey and testing program, Site CA-SDI-22651/P-37-038393 does not meet the criteria under CEQA to be considered a “historical resource.” The site is not eligible for listing in the California Register, as it does not meet any of the four criteria. It is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to California history, is not associated with a historically important individual, does not represent a distinct artistic type or value, and did not yield nor has the potential to yield important information in prehistory.

#### **4.1.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources**

The site does not meet the criteria for listing in the Local Register. The single milling slick is not associated with significant historical events in San Diego County, not associated with a significant historical figure of San Diego County, does not embody a distinct style or type or represent high artistic values, and did not yield nor has the potential to yield important information in prehistory.

#### **4.1.3 San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance**

Site CA-SDI-22651/P-37-038393 does not meet the criteria for a “Significant Prehistoric Site.” The site is not eligible for the National Register or the California Register, and it does not represent a one-of-a-kind or unique resource. Prehistoric bedrock milling features are ubiquitous in the region, based on the results of the records search of the surrounding area. Further, the site has not been designated as a sacred religious or ceremonial site.

### **4.2 Impact Identification**

Based on the results of the pedestrian survey and subsequent testing program at Site CA-SDI-22651/P-37-038393, the resource is not considered a significant prehistoric site or a historical resource under CEQA or the County’s RPO. Therefore, any impacts to the site are not significant.

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## **5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

### **5.1 No Significant Adverse Effect**

The archaeological site was determined to not be a historical resource under CEQA or a significant archaeological site under County RPO guidelines; therefore, there are no adverse effects to the resource.

### **5.2 Project Conditions**

Due to the limited visibility during the survey and because the project site is in a culturally sensitive area, the project will be required to implement an Archaeological Monitoring program as outlined below.

#### **Archaeological Monitoring**

- Pre-Construction
  - Contract with a County approved archaeologist to perform archaeological monitoring and a potential data recovery program during all earth-disturbing activities. The Project Archaeologist shall perform the monitoring duties before, during, and after construction.
  - Pre-construction meeting to be attended by the Project Archaeologist and a culturally-affiliated Native American monitor (Native American monitor) to explain the monitoring requirements.
- Construction
  - Monitoring. Both the Project Archaeologist and Native American monitor are to be onsite during earth disturbing activities. The frequency and location of monitoring of native soils will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Native American monitor. Both the Project Archaeologist and Native American monitor will evaluate fill soils to ensure that they are negative for cultural resources.
  - If cultural resources are identified:
    - Both the Project Archaeologist and Native American monitor have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of the discovery.
    - The Project Archaeologist shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of discovery.
    - The Project Archaeologist in consultation with the County Archaeologist and Native American shall determine the significance of discovered resources.
    - Construction activities will be allowed to resume after the County Archaeologist has concurred with the significance evaluation.

- Isolates and non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field. Should the isolates and non-significant deposits not be collected by the Project Archaeologist, the Native American monitor may collect the cultural material for transfer to a Tribal curation facility or repatriation program.
  - If cultural resources are determined to be significant, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program shall be prepared by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Native American monitor and approved by the County Archaeologist. The program shall include reasonable efforts to preserve (avoid) unique cultural resources of Sacred Sites; the capping of identified Sacred Sites or unique cultural resources and placement of development over the cap if avoidance is infeasible; and data recovery for non-unique cultural resources. The preferred option is preservation (avoidance).
- Human Remains.
  - The Property Owner or their representative shall contact the County Coroner and the PDS Staff Archaeologist.
  - Upon identification of human remains, no further disturbance shall occur in the area of the find until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. If the human remains are to be taken offsite for evaluation, they shall be accompanied by the Native American monitor.
  - If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), shall be contacted by the Property Owner or their representative in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
  - The immediate vicinity where the Native American human remains are located is not to be damaged or disturbed by further development activity until consultation with the MLD regarding their recommendations as required by Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 has been conducted.
  - Public Resources Code §5097.98, CEQA §15064.5 and Health & Safety Code §7050.5 shall be followed in the event that human remains are discovered.
- Rough Grading
  - Monitoring Report. Upon completion of Rough Grading, a monitoring report shall be prepared identifying whether resources were encountered. A copy of the monitoring report shall be provided to the South Coastal Information Center and any culturally-affiliated tribe who requests a copy.
- Final Grading
  - Final Report. A final report shall be prepared substantiating that earth-disturbing activities are completed and whether cultural resources were encountered. A copy of the final report shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center, the San Luis Rey Band, and any culturally-affiliated tribe who requests a copy.

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

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## **APPENDIX**

### **A. Cover Letter SCIC**



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

## CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM RECORDS SEARCH

**Company:** LSA

**Company Representative:** Natalie Brodie

**Date Processed:** 12/12/2018

**Project Identification:** SMT1801

**Search Radius:** 1 mile

**Historical Resources:** YES

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:** YES

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:** YES

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

**Historic Maps:** YES

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

### Summary of SHRC Approved CHRIS IC Records Search Elements

<b>RSID:</b>	0
<b>RUSH:</b>	no
<b>Hours:</b>	1
<b>Spatial Features:</b>	88
<b>Address-Mapped Shapes:</b>	yes
<b>Digital Database Records:</b>	89
<b>Quads:</b>	1
<b>Aerial Photos:</b>	0
<b>PDFs:</b>	Yes
<b>PDF Pages:</b>	122

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**CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES (Provided under Separate Cover)**

A. Response Letter NAHC

B. Figure 3: Previously Recorded Resources

Figure 5: Location of Site P-37-038393/CA-SDI-22651 and STP  
Locations

C. Department of Parks and Recreation Forms

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