1.2 Existing Conditions

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

Natural Environment

The project is in the foothills of northwestern San Diego County, in an area characterized as "Mediterranean hot summer" (Griner and Pryde 1976:Figure 3.4). The average January low temperature for the area is approximately 40^{o} F (Griner and Pryde 1976:Figure 3.2), and the average July high temperature is between 80 and 85^{o} (Griner and Pryde 1976:Figure 3.1). Average annual rainfall is 15 in. (Griner and Pryde 1976:Figure 3.3). Geologically, the project area is underlain by Cretaceous granitic rock; "Jura-Trias metavolcanic rocks" (also known as Santiago Peak metavolcanics) are found in proximity to the project site (Rogers 1965). The Santiago Peak metavolcanics include fine-grained and medium-grained rock that was used extensively for lithic tool manufacture. Soil types mapped within and adjacent to the project include Visalia sandy loam, Escondido very fine sandy loam, Vista coarse sandy loam, Cieneba coarse sandy loam and rocky coarse sandy loam, and Fallbrook-Vista sandy loam (Bowman 1973). These soil types support a range of plant species.

The project includes a number of ridge fingers separated by drainages of various sizes, with large, relatively flat areas on the eastern portion of the project site. The project is at the base of steep ridges to the west, off-property (Figure 2). Mt. Whitney and Franks Peak lie to the southwest of the property, and Escondido Creek is about ½ mile to the south of the project (Figure 2).

The project study area supports numerous plant resources that would have attracted Native populations. Sage scrub, chaparral, and riparian communities occur within the project area. Plant species noted during the survey include coast live oak, black sage, elderberry, buckwheat, California sagebrush, golden bush, sugar bush, ceanothus, coyote bush, scrub oak, laurel sumac, lemonade berry, prickly pear, manzanita, chamise, poison oak, willow, cattail, and sycamore. These and other species common in the vegetation communities are known to have been used by Native populations for food, shelter, tools, ceremonial uses, etc. The vegetation communities would have supported a number of animal species also used by Native people (see Bean and Shipek 1978; Hedges and Beresford 1978; Sparkman 1908).

Cultural Environment

General Culture History

Several summaries discuss the prehistory of San Diego County and provide a background for understanding the archaeology of the general area surrounding the project. Moratto's (1984) review of the archaeology of California contains important discussions of Southern California, including the San Diego area, as does a recent book

by Neusius and Gross (2007). Bull (1983, 1987), Carrico (1987), Gallegos (1987), and Warren (1985, 1987) provide summaries of archaeological work and interpretations, and a relatively recent paper (Arnold et al. 2004) discusses advances since 1984. The following is a brief discussion of the culture history of the San Diego region.

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

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

The traditional view of San Diego prehistory has the San Dieguito complex followed by the La Jolla complex at least 7000 years ago, possibly as long as 9000 years ago (Rogers 1966). The La Jolla complex is part of the Encinitas tradition and equates with Wallace's (1955) Millingstone Horizon, also known as Early Archaic or Milling Archaic. The Encinitas tradition is generally "recognized by millingstone assemblages in shell middens, often near sloughs and lagoons" (Moratto 1984:147). "Crude" cobble tools, especially choppers and scrapers, characterize the La Jolla complex (Moriarty 1966). Basin metates, manos, discoidals, a small number of Pinto series and Elko series points, and flexed burials are also characteristic.

Warren et al. (1961) proposed that the La Jolla complex developed with the arrival of a desert people on the coast who quickly adapted to their new environment. Moriarty (1966) and Kaldenberg (1976) have suggested an in situ development of the La Jolla

people from the San Dieguito. Moriarty has since proposed a Pleistocene migration of an ancestral stage of the La Jolla people to the San Diego coast. He suggested this Pre-La Jolla complex is represented at Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, and the Brown site (Moriarty 1987).

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

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

The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion of San Diego County and the San Luis Rey complex in the northern portion of the county. The Cuyamaca complex is the archaeological manifestation of the Yuman forebears of the Kumeyaay people. The San Luis Rey complex represents the Shoshonean predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño. The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the Indians associated with that mission, while the Kumeyaay people are also known as Ipai, Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcala). Agua Hedionda Creek is often described as the division between the territories of the Luiseño and the Kumeyaay people (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963). The Valiano project is in a transitional area between the ethnographic territory of the Kumeyaay and the Luiseño and is of importance to both groups.

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

The Cuyamaca complex also differs from the San Luis Rey complex in the following points:

1. Defined cemeteries away from living areas;
2. Use of grave markers;
3. Cremations placed in urns;
4. Use of specially made mortuary offerings;
5. Cultural preference for side-notched points;
6. Substantial numbers of scrapers, scraper planes, etc., in contrast to small numbers of these implements in San Luis Rey sites;
7. Emphasis placed on use of ceramics; wide range of forms and several specialized items;
8. Steatite industry;
9. Substantially higher frequency of milling stone elements compared with San Luis Rey;
10. Clay-lined hearths (True 1970:53-54).

While Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo visited San Diego briefly in 1542, the beginning of the historic period in the San Diego area is generally given as 1769. It was that year that

the Royal Presidio and the first Mission San Diego were founded on a hill overlooking Mission Valley. The Mission San Diego de Alcala was constructed in its current location five years later. The Spanish Colonial period lasted until 1821 and was characterized by religious and military institutions bringing Spanish culture to the area and attempting to convert the Native American population to Christianity. Mission San Diego was the first mission founded in Southern California. Mission San Luis Rey, in Oceanside, was founded in 1798. *Asistencias* (chapels) were established at Pala (1816) and Santa Ysabel (1818).

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

The American period began in 1848, when California was ceded to the United States. The territory became a state in 1850. Terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo brought about the creation of the Lands Commission in response to the Homestead Act of 1851, which was adopted as a means of validating and settling land ownership claims throughout the state. Few of the large Mexican ranchos remained intact, due to legal costs and the difficulty of producing sufficient evidence to prove title claims. Much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became available for settlement by immigrants to California. The influx of people to California and to the San Diego region resulted from several factors, including the discovery of gold in the state, the end of the Civil War, the availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act, and later, the importance of San Diego County as an agricultural area supported by roads, irrigation systems, and connecting railways. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, rural areas of San Diego County developed small agricultural communities centered on one-room schoolhouses. Such rural farming communities consisted of individuals and families tied together through geographical boundaries, a common schoolhouse, and a church. Farmers living in small rural communities were instrumental in the development of San Diego County. They fed the growing urban population and provided business for local markets. Rural farm school districts represented the most common type of community in the county from 1870 to 1930. The growth and decline of towns occurred in response to boom and bust cycles in the 1880s.

<u>Native American Perspective</u>

In addition to the point of view discussed above, it is recognized that other perspectives exist to explain the presence of Native Americans in the region. The Native American perspective is that they have been here from the beginning, as described by their

creation stories. Similarly, they do not necessarily agree with the distinction that is made between different archaeological cultures or periods, such as “La Jolla” and “San Dieguito”. They instead believe that there is a continuum of ancestry from the first people to the present Native American populations of San Diego.

1.2.2 Records Search Results

Records searches for the project area and a one-mile radius were conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University for the original survey by BFSA in 2005 (Smith 2011). Records searches of the two additional parcels were conducted by Affinis at SCIC in 2012. Records search maps are included in Confidential Appendix A. Fifty-seven archaeological or historic resources have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area (Table 1), including the sites recorded by BFSA in 2005. These include 50 resources that have been assigned trinomials, four historic resources with Primary numbers, and three isolates. One of the archaeological sites is just a map location with no additional information. Of the other 49 sites, 35 (71 percent) include bedrock milling features. No artifacts were noted on the site record for over half of the sites with milling features (19); 16 of these sites do include artifacts, ranging from a sparse scatter of lithic items or ceramics to extensive habitation debris. Pictographs were also present at two of these sites. One of the bedrock milling stations included a historic component, but no other artifacts were noted there; historic components are also present at the two sites with habitation debris and pictographs. Almost one-fourth of the sites (11) were noted as lithic scatters, and one is a lithic quarry site. The historic resources (both those with trinomials and those with Primary numbers) include a farm complex (on the Valiano property), four historic buildings, a foundation, a well with associated pump and pipe, and a radio transmitting tower.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Sites within a One-Mile Radius

Site Number (CA-SDI-#)	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Site Recorder (Report reference, when available)
153	Not on record	Not on record	Treganza
598	Lithic scatter	Not on record	True 1960
4667	Lithic scatter	70 m by 30 m	Hatley and Wiedauer 1976
4668	Lithic scatter	30 m by 7 m	Hatley and Wiedauer 1976
5501	Bedrock milling station	5 m by 10 m	Flower, Ike, and Roth 1978
5502	Bedrock milling station	20 m by 20 m	Flower, Ike, and Roth 1978
5503	Bedrock milling station	10 m by 10 m	Flower, Ike, and Roth 1978
5504	Bedrock milling station, sparse lithic scatter	Not on record	Flower, Ike, and Roth 1978

Table 1 (cont.). Previously Recorded Sites within a One-Mile Radius

Site Number (CA-SDI-#)	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Site Recorder (Report reference, when available)
5505	Bedrock milling station, lithic scatter, habitation debris	Not on record	Flower, Ike, and Roth 1978
7843	Lithic quarry	30 m by 45 m	Berryman 1978
8280	Bedrock milling stations, habitation debris, pictographs, historic component	200 m by 300 m	Knutson 1976
8281	Bedrock milling station, habitation debris	Not on record	Fink 1976
8328	Two flakes	1 m by 1 m	Pierson 1980
8329	Bedrock milling stations	500 sq. m	Pierson 1980
8386	Bedrock milling station	2.5 m by .75 m	Moriarty, Pierson 1980
9281	Lithic scatter	2500 sq. m	English, Mitchell 1982
10,896	Bedrock milling station, sparse lithic scatter	15 m by 8 m	Shackley, Norwood, Apple 1988
12,045	Historic building	0.63 acres	Joyner, Maier 1990
12,046H	Historic building	0.63 acres	Joyner, Maier 1990
12,209	Bedrock milling stations, habitation debris, pictographs, historic component	125 m by 60 m	Rogers, n.d.
12,460	Bedrock milling station	3 m by 3 m	Linehan, Strudwick 1991
12,461	Bedrock milling station	4 m by 4 m	Linehan, Strudwick 1991
12,601	Bedrock milling stations, sparse lithic scatter	65 m by 19 m	Smith 1992
14,325	Bedrock milling station	21 m by 40 m	James, Bark, Cooley 1996 (report- Ogden 1996)
15,351	Bedrock milling stations, sparse lithic scatter	20 m by 40 m	Pigniolo, Johnson 1999 (Tierra 1999)
15,352	Bedrock milling station, historic component	5 m by 5 m	Pigniolo, Johnson 1999 (Tierra 1999)
16,222	Bedrock milling station	6 m by 2.5 m	Underwood 2001 (report- Underwood 2001)
16,223	Bedrock milling station	2 m by 2 m	Underwood 2001 (report- Underwood 2001)

Table 1 (cont.). Previously Recorded Sites within a One-Mile Radius

Site Number (CA-SDI-#)	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Site Recorder (Report reference, when available)
16,224	Bedrock milling station	5 m by 2 m	Underwood 2001 (report- Underwood 2001)
16,225	Bedrock milling station	9 m by 9 m	Underwood 2001 (report- Underwood 2001)
16,226	Bedrock milling station	6 m by 4.5 m	Underwood 2001 (report- Underwood 2001)
16,988	Bedrock milling station, lithic scatter	Not on record	Smith 2004 (report- Smith and Meier 2004)
16,989	Bedrock milling station, lithic scatter	Not on record	Smith 2004 (report- Smith and Meier 2004)
16,990	Lithic scatter	Not on record	Smith 2004 (report- Smith and Meier 2004)
17,159	Bedrock milling stations	61 m by 19.8 m	Smith 2004 (report- Gilbert and Smith 2004)
17,160	Bedrock milling stations	38.1 m by 7.62 m	Smith 2004 (report- Gilbert and Smith 2004)
17,161	Bedrock milling stations, ceramic scatter	4.6 m by 4.6 m	Smith 2004 (report- Gilbert and Smith 2004)
17,162	Lithic scatter	50.3 m by 22.9 m	Smith 2004 (report-Gilbert and Smith 2004)
17,163	Lithic scatter	20.6 m by 26.7 m	Smith 2004 (report- Gilbert and Smith 2004)
17,164	Sparse lithic scatter	19.8 m by 4.6 m	Smith 2004 (report- Gilbert and Smith 2004)
17,165	Bedrock milling station, sparse lithic scatter	9.1 m by 8.4 m	Smith 2004 (report- Gilbert and Smith 2004)
17,166	Foundation	32.4 ft. by 50 ft.	Smith 2004 (report- Gilbert and Smith 2004)
17,506	Lithic scatter	31.1 m by 57 m	Smith 2005 (report- Mattingly, Scott, and Smith 2005)
17,507	Bedrock milling station	11.6 m by 5.5 m	Smith 2005 (report- Mattingly, Scott, and Smith 2005)
17,508	Bedrock milling station	12 m by 9 m	Smith 2005 (report- Mattingly, Scott, and Smith 2005)
17,509	Bedrock milling station	11 m by 11 m	Smith 2005 (report- Mattingly, Scott, and Smith 2005)

Table 1 (cont.). Previously Recorded Sites within a One-Mile Radius

Site Number (CA-SDI-#)	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Site Recorder (Report reference, when available)
17,510	Bedrock milling station, lithic scatter	54.9 m by 91.4 m	Smith 2005 (report-Mattingly, Scott, and Smith 2005)
17,837	Bedrock milling station; no artifacts, but dark soil, possible subsurface	1.8 m by 2.0 m	BFSA 2006
17,838	Bedrock milling station with lithics, possible subsurface	11 m by 9 m	BFSA 2006
17,839	Bedrock milling station with lithics, possible subsurface	15 m by 16 m	BFSA 2006

Site Number (CA-P-37-#)	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Site Recorder (Report reference, when available)
P-37-017514	Isolate	NA	Pigniolo, Johnson 1999 (Tierra 1999)
P-37-017515	Isolate	NA	Pigniolo, Johnson 1999 (Tierra 1999)
P-37-017516	Standing residence	Not on record	Pigniolo, Johnson 1999 (Tierra 1999)
P-37-017517	Structure location	Not on record	Pigniolo, Johnson 1999 (Tierra 1999)
P-37-017518	Lined well, pump, pipe, and metal	Not on record	Pigniolo, Johnson 1999 (Tierra 1999)
P-37-024546	Steel radio transmitting tower	Not on record	Willey, Gregory 2002 (Dolan 2002)
P-37-026709	Isolate (Lithic, historic scatter)	NA	Smith 2005 (report-Mattingly, Scott, and Smith 2005)
P-37-026762	Farmhouses, dam/ pump house	Not on record	Pierson 2005 (report-Mattingly, Scott, and Smith 2005)

Previous Studies

The SCIC has a record of 16 archaeological studies that have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the study area (Table 2). These include archaeological surveys, testing/ evaluations programs, cultural resource management plans, and Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs).

Table 2. Previous Studies within a One-Mile Radius

Report Name	Author, year	Report Type	Results
Assessment District 76-2 of the San Marcos County Water District	APEC 1979	Draft EIR	3 resources found (SDM-W-1287, SDM-W-285, SDM-W-284)
Archaeological Reconnaissance of San Marcos County Water District Proposed Assessment District 76-2	APEC 1979	Archaeological Evaluation Study	3 resources found (SDM-W-1287, SDM-W-285, SDM-W-284)
Results of an Archaeological Test on SDI-7843	Berryman 1980	Archaeological Identification Study	1 resource found (CA-SDI-7843)
Supplemental Archaeological Survey for the Louetto Business Park Project	Chace 1986	Archaeological Identification Study	No resources found
Archaeological Report for Business Industrial, Richmar, Lake San Marcos and Barham/ Discovery Community Plan	Gallegos 1983	Cultural Resources Management Plan	30 resources found
Cultural Resources Literature Review for the San Dieguito River Valley Regional Open Space Park Focused Planning Area	Gallegos et al. 1993	Cultural Resources Management Plan, Archaeological Collections and Non-Field Studies	8 resources found (Site ID's not on record)
Palos Vista General Plan Amendment	HCH & Associates 1980	Draft EIR	4 resources found (SDM-W-1511, SDM-W-1513, SDM-W-1458, SDM-W-1512)

Table 2 (cont.). Previous Studies within a One-Mile Radius

Report Name	Author, year	Report Type	Results
Archaeology Survey of the Prohoroff Property San Marcos, CA	Hector and Van Wormer 1985	Archaeological Identification Study	One resource found (Site ID not on record)
Draft EIR for San Marco Flood Control Channel, San Marcos Creek/Las Posas Reach SCH	Michael Brandman Associates, Inc.	Draft EIR	No resources found
An Archaeological Survey of the North County Christian Center Subdivision San Marcos, CA	Moriarty and Pierson 1980	Archaeological Identification Study	One resource found (Site ID not on record)
Archaeological Survey and test of the Shelly Group/San Marcos Project San Marcos, CA	Moriarty and Pierson 1980	Archaeological Identification Study	One resource found (Site ID not on record)
Cultural/Scientific Resources for the San Diego State University North County Center Master Plan	Padon and Van Wormer 1987	Archaeological Identification Study	Resources found (Unknown number and ID)
Draft EIR for Bright Skies Mobile Estates	Recon 1977	Environmental Research	2 resources found (SDM-W-1130, SDM-W-1164)
An Archaeological Survey of the Douglas Subdivision Project San Marcos	1	Archaeological Identification Study	No resources found
Mitigation and Monitoring Report for the Escondido Research and Technology Center	Smith and Meier 2004	Other	4 resources found (CA-SDI-16,989, CA-SDI-17,058, CA-SDI-16,988, CA-SDI-16,990)

Table 2 (cont.). Previous Studies within a One-Mile Radius

Report Name	Author, year	Report Type	Results
Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for the Eden Valley Project Rancho Los Vallecitos De San Marcos	SRS Inc. 1990	Archaeological Overview and Assessment, Other	One resource found (Temp. ID SRS 52)

Previously Recorded Sites Adjacent to the Study Area

Two archaeological sites are recorded adjacent to the project site, on the east side of Country Club Drive. CA-SDI-17,838 and CA-SDI-17,839 were both recorded during a survey for potential improvements to Country Club Drive in association with the Harmony Grove Village project environmental review (Smith et al. 2006). Each site consists of a single bedrock milling feature; the first site also included one associated flake, the second had two flakes. CA-SDI-17,162 and CA-SDI-17,163 are located a short distance southwest of the project, and CA-SDI-17,837 is a short distance to the south of it. The first site is a processing area characterized by lithic production waste and a few tools. The second is a sparse lithic scatter of flakes and two tools. CA-SDI-17,837 is a single bedrock milling feature.

1.3 Applicable Regulations

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

1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

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

(1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code 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 or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 1 and 2 are derived directly from CEQA. Sections 21083.2 of CEQA and 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines recommend evaluating historical and archaeological resources to determine whether 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 cultural resources are protected under the RPO. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, and cumulative) on significant cultural resources as defined by this Guideline would be considered a significant impact. The RPO does not allow non-exempt activities or uses damaging to significant prehistoric lands on properties under County jurisdiction. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation.

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

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

3.1 Methods

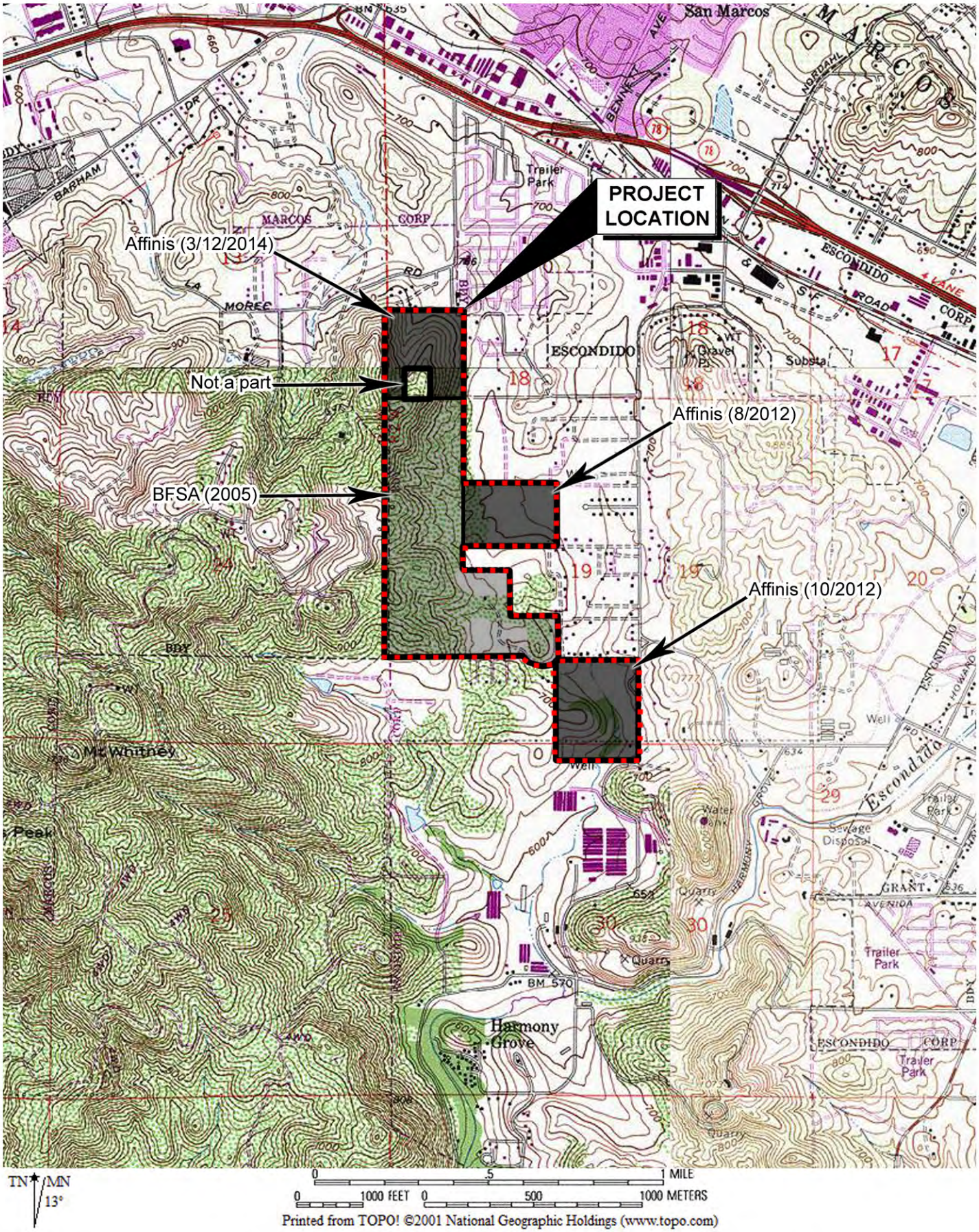
3.1.1 Survey Methods

The majority of the project (approximately 130 acres) was surveyed by BFSA in 2005. The survey included a records search from the SCIC, a Sacred Lands File check from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), historic archival research, and a field survey. The field survey was conducted on March 31, 2005 and May 4 and 5, 2005 using parallel transects spaced 5-10 m apart. "All natural features, such as bedrock outcrops and seasonal drainages, were examined in greater detail for cultural resources" (Smith 2011:5.0-2). Smith noted, "Nearly 75% of the ground was covered with thick grass and leaves from live oaks, avocado trees, or citrus trees. Additionally, at least 60% of the area had been graded and disturbed for the construction of roads, structures, irrigation, and farming" (Smith 2011:5.0-2). An updated study was conducted by BFSA in 2011, including "a review of all previously recorded sites and an intuitive reconnaissance of high potential areas when resources could be expected" (Smith 2011:5.0-2).

Affinis conducted surveys of two additional parcels in 2012. Records searches were conducted at SCIC for each parcel, and the NAHC was contacted for a Sacred Lands File check for each of the two new properties. A field survey of the 30-acre Hakimian parcel was conducted on August 31, 2012, and the 48-acre Fines parcel was surveyed on October 26, 2012. One additional 29.4-acre parcel was surveyed for cultural resources on March 12, 2014. The properties were walked in parallel transects spaced approximately 10-15 m apart. For the most part, ground visibility was poor, due to grass/weed cover over most of the property, as well as thick vegetation in drainages across the parcels. The parcel surveyed in March 2014 was an avocado grove, which also afforded poor ground visibility. Visibility was quite good in graded roads; any other patches of open ground were inspected, as were rodent back dirt piles. Bedrock outcrops were inspected for milling features.

Red Tail Monitoring and Research provided Native American (Kumeyaay) monitors, who participated in the field surveys conducted by Affinis. The Director of Cultural Resources also discussed the project with representatives of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians. Monitors are listed in Chapter 7.0, List of Preparers and Persons and Organizations Contacted. Figure 7 illustrates the areas surveyed by BFSA and those covered by Affinis.

During February 2013, Affinis archaeologists visited the sites recorded by BFSA. Native American monitors from both Saving Sacred Sites (Luiseño) and Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Kumeyaay) participated in this field check of the previously recorded sites.



Affinis 810 Jamacha Road Suite 206 El Cajon, CA 92019	Survey Coverage	Figure 7

Three potential off-site sewer alignment alternatives were surveyed for cultural resources on October 16, 2014 by Andrew Giletti of HELIX Environmental Planning, Justin Linton of Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Kumeyaay Native American monitor) and P.J. Stoneburner of Saving Sacred Sites (Luiseño Native American monitor). On October 17, 2014 a field visit was made to assess the feasibility of relocating bedrock milling features that would be subject to project impacts. Participants in this field visit were Andrew Giletti and Mary Robbins-Wade of HELIX, P.J. Stoneburner of Saving Sacred Sites, and Dennis "Bobo" Linton of Red Tail Monitoring and Research.

All cultural resources identified during the surveys were plotted on project topographic maps, photographed, and recorded with SCIC.

3.1.2 Testing Methods

A testing program was conducted by BFSA In June 2005 at the five sites identified during the initial survey: CA-SDI-17,506, CA-SDI-17,507, CA-SDI-17,508, CA-SDI-17,509, and CA-SDI-17,510. Testing included surface collection, documentation of bedrock milling features, mapping each site, and excavation of shovel tests (STs). One test unit was excavated at CA-SDI-17,506 as well. The STs were 30 cm in diameter, excavated in 10-cm levels to a minimum depth of 30 cm or to culturally sterile soil or bedrock. The test unit was 1 m by 1 m, also excavated in 10-cm levels to sterile soil. Soil was screened through 1/8-in. mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were cataloged and analyzed at the BFSA laboratory.

Affinis conducted a testing program at CA-SDI-20,762 and CA-SDI-20,763 in January 2013 and at CA-SDI-20,858 and CA-SDI-20,859 in May and June 2013. The testing program included mapping the sites, documenting the bedrock milling features, and excavating shovel test pits at each site. The only surface artifact found at any of the four sites was a mano found in a pile of displaced rock at CA-SDI-20,859. No test units were excavated, due to the general lack of subsurface material in the STPs. STPs measured 50 cm north-south by 30 cm east-west, oriented to true north and excavated in 10-cm contour levels to sterile soil or to a minimum depth of 50 cm (or bedrock). Soils were passed through 1/8-in. mesh rocker screens. Standard record forms were completed for each STP, recording artifact recovery, soil characteristics, and other information about the unit. Native American monitors from Saving Sacred Sites and Red Tail Monitoring and Research participated in all fieldwork for the testing program conducted by Affinis.

3.1.3 Laboratory and Cataloging Procedures

All cultural material found during the testing program was taken to the Affinis lab, where it was cleaned, sorted, and cataloged. (Only seven pieces of debitage, a mano fragment, and one small shell fragment were recovered, from two sites.) Standard

catalog forms were completed for the collection that recorded provenience, artifact type, material, dimensions, and selected other attributes.

3.1.4 Curation

Cultural material collected by BFSA is temporarily curated at their offices, and cultural material collected by Affinis is temporarily curated there. Ultimately, cultural material collected will be curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center or other appropriate curatorial facility. Alternatively, cultural material may be repatriated to the Tribes, as determined by agreement among the Tribes, the Principal Investigator, and County staff.

3.1.5 Native American Participation/Consultation

Regarding the 2005 study, Smith noted:

> The project is not located on Native American reservation land and none of the sites appeared to contain elements that would be of Native American religious significance. However, due to the continued interest of the local Native Americans and the potential for traditional cultural properties to be located within the project, Native American consultation was conducted. A letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission requesting a records search of the Sacred Lands File [Smith 2011:5.0-4].

Affinis contacted the NAHC regarding the Hakimian parcel and the Fines parcel in August 2012 and October 2012. The NAHC was contacted for a search of their Sacred Lands Files for the entire project area in February 2013 (see Confidential Appendix B). Individuals and groups identified by the NAHC were contacted regarding the project. Native American correspondence is included as Confidential Appendix B. The Principal Investigator also met with members of Pechanga Cultural Resources in May 2013 to discuss the project.

Native American monitors from Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Kumeyaay) participated in the field surveys conducted by Affinis. Native American monitors from both Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Kumeyaay) and Saving Sacred Sites (Luiseño) participated in the testing program conducted by Affinis, as well as the March 2014 field survey. Their comments have been incorporated into the report.

3.2 Results

Nine archaeological sites, one isolate, and two historic building complexes have been identified within the project area, as summarized in Table 3 and illustrated in Figure 8 (Confidential Appendix C). In addition, two archaeological sites have been recorded within the off-site sewer alternative alignments (see Table 3 and Figure 9). Site records

are included as Confidential Appendix D. The BFSA survey identified five archaeological sites, one isolate, and one historic complex on the 130-acre portion of the project that was surveyed in 2005 and checked in 2011 (Smith 2011; Appendix A of this report). Affinis recorded two archaeological sites and one historic complex on the two parcels surveyed in 2012. During a February 2013 field check of the sites recorded by BFSA, archaeologists from Affinis and Native American monitors from Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Kumeyaay) and Saving Sacred Sites (Luiseño) found two archaeological sites that had not been previously recorded. One of these sites consists of a single bedrock milling feature; the other includes two milling features with a mano noted on the surface. The two sites are included in the discussion below.

Table 3. Archaeological Resources within Valiano Project and Off-site Improvement Areas

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Tested?	Significance Evaluation
17,506	Large artifact scatter with flaked stone, ground stone, and marine shell; subsurface cultural material identified	Yes	Significant under CEQA and County Guidelines; not RPO-significant
17,507	Bedrock milling features (two) with no associated artifacts	Yes	Not CEQA or RPO significant
17,508	Bedrock milling feature with no associated artifacts	Yes	Not CEQA or RPO significant
17,509	Bedrock milling feature with no associated artifacts	Yes	Not CEQA or RPO significant
17,510	Bedrock milling features (three) and a surface scatter of ground stone and flaked stone artifacts; no subsurface cultural material	Yes	Not CEQA or RPO significant
20,762	Bedrock milling feature with no associated artifacts	Yes	Not CEQA or RPO significant
20,763	Bedrock milling feature with six pieces of debitage and one small shell fragment	Yes	Not CEQA or RPO significant

Table 3 (cont.). Archaeological Resources within Valiano Project and Off-site Improvement Areas

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Tested?	Significance Evaluation
20,858	Bedrock milling feature with no associated artifacts	Yes	Not CEQA or RPO significant
20,859	Bedrock milling features (two) with one mano fragment on the surface and one flake subsurface	Yes	Not CEQA or RPO significant
Potential Off-Site Sewer Alignment (Connection to HARRF)			
17,838	Bedrock milling feature with mortars and slicks, flaked stone and pottery	Yes	Significant under CEQA and County Guidelines; not RPO-significant
17,839	Bedrock milling feature with a basin and slicks, associated flakes	Yes	Not CEQA or RPO significant
P-37-#	**Site Description**	**Evaluated**	**Significance Evaluation**
026709	Isolate – three isolated flakes and piece of glass scattered across an access road	NA – isolate	Not CEQA or RPO significant
026762	Historic complex – farmhouse, foreman's house/equipment shed, and irrigation system	Yes	Not CEQA or RPO significant
033262	Historic complex -- barn, office, house, and foundation	Yes	Not CEQA or RPO significant

3.2.1 Archaeological Resources

Nine archaeological sites and one isolate have been recorded within the project area, as summarized in Table 3 and illustrated in Figure 8 (Confidential Appendix C). Bedrock milling feature documentation is included as Appendix B, and artifact catalogs for the material collected by Affinis are in Appendix C. Site maps are in Confidential Appendix C; site records are included as Confidential Appendix D. The information regarding sites CA-SDI-17,506 through CA-SDI-17,510 is taken from the BFSA report of their 2005 study and the 2011 update (Smith 2011). That report is included here as Appendix A. Additional information regarding these sites, based on the field visit in February 2013, is included where applicable.

CA-SDI-17,506

"Site CA-SDI-17,506 is positioned on a small knoll, between two intermittent drainages to the northeast and southwest" (Smith 2011:6.1-1). The site, which is just south of a private residence and horse stable, measures 23.8 m (78.1 ft.) northeast to southwest by 9.3 m (30.5 ft.) northwest to southeast, covering "1,330.2 square meters (14,318.2 square feet)" (Smith 2011:6.1-1). Artifacts were noted within and on the sides of an access road that has been graded through the site. The entire site has been plowed for agricultural uses. Testing included surface collection and excavation of 11 STs and one test unit. The location of CA-SDI-17,506 is shown in Figure 8, and the site map is illustrated in Figure 10. The site map, which is from the BFSA report, shows a bedrock milling feature, but this is an error, as there are no milling features present at this site.

> Site SDI-17,506 was represented by lithic production waste, several precision, percussion, and milling tools, as well as marine shell fragments. A total of 122 artifacts, including one whole mano, one mano fragment, one metate fragment, four core tools, five pieces of debitage, 95 flakes, three retouched flakes, three scrapers, and two utilized flakes. In addition, 6.9 grams of ecofactual material were recovered from the surface and subsurface investigations [Smith 2011:6.1-1].

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C

HELIX Environmental Planning 7578 El Cajon Boulevard La Mesa, CA 91942	Locations of Cultural Resources	Figure 8

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C

HELIX Environmental Planning 7578 El Cajon Boulevard La Mesa, CA 91942	Locations of Cultural Resources in Potential Off-Site Sewer Alignment	Figure 9

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C

HELIX Environmental Planning 7578 El Cajon Boulevard La Mesa, CA 91942	CA-SDI-17,506 site map	Figure 10

A total of 74 surface items were collected. Ten artifacts were recovered from four of the STs: nine metavolcanic flakes and one granitic metate fragment. Unidentified marine shell (6.5 g) was also recovered in ST 1. A test unit was placed just south of ST 1, in the center of the concentration of surface artifacts. The report noted that decomposing granite subsoil was encountered at 30 cm. Cultural material was found in the 30-40 cm level, but it was attributed to heavy rodent disturbance. Unit 1 yielded 35 flakes, a mano, a hammer-scraper, and a scraper, as well as 0.4 g of unidentified shell (from the uppermost level).

"The range of lithic tools, including ground stone tools and precision tools as well as marine shell, suggest that resource processing was a common activity at the site" (Smith 2011:6.1-4). Due to the range of artifacts at the site, the presence of subsurface cultural deposits, and the potential for buried features, the site was recommended as a significant resource under CEQA, but the site does not meet the significance criteria of the County's RPO (Smith 2011).

During the February 2013 site visit by Affinis and the Native American monitors, this site was found essentially as previously recorded but covering a somewhat larger area than previously recorded. Numerous surface artifacts were observed, particularly in graded dirt roads, where ground visibility was excellent. Many of the artifacts exhibited a great deal of patination. One very high quality crystal quartz flake was noted.

CA-SDI-17,507

CA-SDI-17,507 consists of two bedrock milling features "situated on the top of a large hill at the extreme edge of the project area at 860-865 feet AMSL... The site measures approximately 4.2 meters (13.8 feet) north to south and 2.4 meters (7.9 feet) west to east, and covers a total of approximately 8.2 square meters (88.3 square feet)" (Smith 2011:6.2-1). The site is in an avocado grove, under a layer of organic detritus. No artifacts were found on the surface or in the excavation of four STs. The location of CA-SDI-17,507 is shown in Figure 8; Figure 11 is the site map.

Bedrock Milling Feature (BMF) A contains nine slicks on one large outcrop; BMF B contains one slick. Drawings of the features, as well as their dimensions are included in Appendix B. During the February 2013 field visit the site was found essentially as previously recorded. Given the amount of leaf duff and fallen branches obscuring the ground surface and the bedrock outcrops, there is a potential for other bedrock milling features in the area that have not been identified.

CA-SDI-17,508

CA-SDI-17,508 consists of a single bedrock milling feature. The site "is situated directly on the edge of a seasonal drainage that bisects the central portion of the project area… The site measures approximately 0.7 meters (2.3 feet) north to south and 0.7 meters (2.3 feet) west to east, and covers a total of approximately 0.4 square meters

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C

HELIX Environmental Planning 7578 El Cajon Boulevard La Mesa, CA 91942	CA-SDI-17,507 site map	Figure 11

4.3 square feet)" (Smith 2011:6.3-1). This site, too, is located within an avocado grove and covered with a layer of organic detritus.

The milling feature contains three slicks (see Appendix B for drawings and measurements). No artifacts were observed on the surface, and none were found in the three STs excavated. The location of CA-SDI-17,508 is shown in Figure 8; Figure 12 is the site map.

CA-SDI-17,508 could not be relocated during the February 2013 field check by Affinis archaeologists and Native American monitors. Site maps, UTM coordinates, photographs, and site descriptions were used in an effort to locate the resource. Because the milling feature is small and there is a great deal of leaf duff and other organic material in the area, the feature was probably obscured from view. CA-SDI-17,508 was observed during a field visit in October 2014, following a burn earlier in the year. The vegetation surrounding the milling feature had been mainly cleared by the burn allowing for better visibility. No artifacts were observed.

CA-SDI-17,509

This site consists of a single milling feature with two slicks. It is described as:

> CA-SDI-17,509 is situated at a bedrock outcrop on a hillside gently sloping from west to east, in the central portion of the project area.... The site measures approximately 2.9 meters (9.5 feet) north to south and 2.5 meters (8.2 feet) west to east, and covers a total of approximately 7.7 square meters (82.9 square feet). The site lies between avocado groves to the north and south, and is bound to the east by a dirt access road. Other vegetation at the site consists primarily of citrus trees, and dense non-native grasses and weeds. Buried irrigation lines and grading associated with the maintenance of the avocado groves have disturbed the soil in the area of the site [Smith 2011:6.4-1].

No artifacts were found on the site surface or in excavation of three STs. The location of CA-SDI-17,509 is shown in Figure 8; Figure 13 is the site map. Documentation of the milling feature is in Appendix B.

When the site was visited by Affinis archaeologists and Native American monitors in February 2013, it was found essentially as previously recorded.

CA-SDI-17,510

CA-SDI-17,510 is located "on a small ridge in the central portion of the project adjacent to the eastern boundary" (Smith 2011:6.5-1). BFSA gives the site dimensions as .

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C

HELIX Environmental Planning 7578 El Cajon Boulevard La Mesa, CA 91942	CA-SDI-17,508 site map	Figure 12

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C

HELIX Environmental Planning 7578 El Cajon Boulevard La Mesa, CA 91942	CA-SDI-17,509 site map	Figure 13

15.3 m (50.2 ft.) north-south by 19.7 m (64.6 ft.) east-west, covering 1242.3 m^2 (13,372.0 sq. ft.). Avocado trees, citrus trees, live oaks, and non-native grasses and weeds were noted as the primary vegetation on the site

> Dense wild grasses and a few scattered avocados and oak trees cover the site on the south side of the fence. A dirt access road has been graded into the hillside along the western side of the ridge. Several other locations on the southern half of the site show evidence of grading by heavy machinery as well. Another access road runs from east to west, on the north side and parallel to the fence that bisects the site. Other modern disturbances observed at the site include buried irrigation lines and small piles of granite boulders most likely associated with the maintenance of the groves [Smith 2011:6.5-1].

The site was recorded as consisting of three bedrock milling features and a small surface scatter of 12 artifacts. As recorded by BFSA, Bedrock Milling Feature (BMF) A includes one basin and one slick; BMF B contains five slicks; and BMF C consists of one relatively shallow collared mortar and seven slicks. Drawings and dimensions of the milling features are included in Appendix B. The location of CA-SDI-17,510 is shown in Figure 8; the site map is Figure 14.

As summarized in Table 4, the surface collection from CA-SDI-17,510 included a mano, a hammer/scraper, a flake scraper, a utilized flake, and eight flakes.

Table 4. CA-SDI-17,510, summary of artifact recovery

Artifact	Material	Count
Flake scraper	MGM	1
Flake	MGM	7
Flake	Granite	1
Mano	Granite	1
Hammer/scraper	MGM	1
Utilized flake	MGM	1
TOTAL		12

MGM = Medium-grained metavolcanic
Source: Smith 2011:Table 6.5-2

During the February 2013 site visit by Affinis archaeologists and Native American monitors BMF B and BMF C were both found to be covered with soil, leaf duff, and other organic material, but the soil and duff layer was removed enough to ascertain that the features were essentially as recorded by BFSA. BMF A appears to contain natural depressions, rather than an actual basin and slick; no grinding could be identified on the recorded feature. A fourth bedrock milling feature was found a short distance east of

BMF B, on the east side of a dirt access road. Designated BMF D, this feature consists of a single milling slick on an outcrop at ground level. A shaped mano was collected at CA-SDI-17,510, as it was in an access road for the avocado grove and could easily be subject to impacts from use of the road. Based on the elimination of BMF A and the addition of BMF D, the site boundaries were redrawn, and site dimensions are now given as 65 m by 15 m.

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C

HELIX Environmental Planning 7578 El Cajon Boulevard La Mesa, CA 91942	CA-SDI-17,510 site map	Figure 14

CA-SDI-20,762

This site consists of a single bedrock milling feature with no associated artifacts. The feature, which is on metavolcanic rock, is only about 0.5 m by 0.75 m, low to the ground. It has been extremely disturbed; it is adjacent to a graded dirt road and appears to have been broken by past activity, possibly related to fire suppression. The slick covers 30 cm by 15 cm. No surface artifacts were observed, and the excavation of two STPs yielded no cultural material. The area surrounding the milling feature has been cut and graded, so only two STPs were excavated. Milling feature documentation is in Appendix B, and the site map is Figure 15.

CA-SDI-20,763

CA-SDI-20,763 was recorded as a large bedrock outcrop with a number of slicks; no artifacts were observed during the survey. The site is located at the northern end of the project and extends off the property, to the north (see Figure 8). The bedrock slab is 17 m north-south by 14 m east-west. As part of the testing program, soil was removed to expose milling surfaces, revealing four slicks and an oval mortar that had not been visible previously. The feature includes 15 slicks and one oval mortar. Drawings and dimensions of the milling feature are included in Appendix B. The site location is shown in Figure 8, and the site map is Figure 16.

CA-SDI-20,763 is immediately east of CA-SDI-17,510; the two sites are separated by a fence. Due to mapping issues, it was not known at the time CA-SDI-20,763 was initially recorded that it was so close to the other site; this was realized during the testing program. With the discovery of BMF D at CA-SDI-17,510 and the presence of a small amount of cultural material close to the fence line at CA-SDI-20,763, the two sites actually merge together.

A distinct type of oval basin metate has been identified in the San Diego region, known as Cuyamaca Ovals. D. L. True is credited with being the first to distinguish the Cuyamaca oval basin metate in his study of Cuyamaca Rancho State Park (True 1970). True noted that the basins are consistently the same shape and possibly represent differences in time or cultural affiliation, or may be ecological in nature. Subsequent investigators have suggested defining characteristic attributes, including:

- uniform shape
- elliptical
- some are very narrow, and some are narrow at one end
- depths ranging from 2.2 to 3.9 centimeters
- steep sides with slopes of 40-45 degrees at the midpoint
- arrangement of two or more features in a curved arc
- "deer hoof" pattern of closely spaced basins
- few if any mortars found at sites with ovals (Laylander 2010).

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C

HELIX Environmental Planning 7578 El Cajon Boulevard La Mesa, CA 91942	CA-SDI-20,762 site map	Figure 15

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C

HELIX Environmental Planning 7578 El Cajon Boulevard La Mesa, CA 91942	CA-SDI-20,763 site map	Figure 16

Although the oval mortar found at CA-SDI-20,763 had the correct depth and was elliptical in shape, only one side had a slope of 40-45 degrees. Upon closer examination it was apparent that other attributes of Cuyamaca Ovals were not present, such as being narrow at one end, multiple steep slopes of 40-45 degrees, two or more features in a curved arc, and a "deer hoof" pattern of ovals in close proximity. Therefore, the oval mortar at this site cannot be characterized as a Cuyamaca Oval.

No surface artifacts were observed at CA-SDI-20,763. A total of six pieces of debitage and one unidentifiable shell fragment (0.2 g) were recovered in the STPs. Three of the debitage items were angular debris, and three were linear flakes. Only one piece of debitage had cortex, classified as having cortex over 1-30 percent of the dorsal surface. The cortex was noted as from a tabular or nodular piece. Although the three flakes all had complete platforms, none showed platform preparation. None of the debitage was patinated.

The recovery from STPs is summarized in Table 5. No cultural material was found in STP 1, and the tiny shell fragment was recovered in STP 3. Four pieces of debitage were recovered in STP 2, located slightly upslope from the feature. The lower two levels of this STP yielded no artifacts, but modern debris was found in the 40-50 cm level. Two pieces of debitage were found in STP 4, with no cultural material below 20 cm. Although a few artifacts were found at CA-SDI-20,763, it was felt that the paucity of cultural material did not warrant further excavation. The research potential of this site is extremely limited, but the large bedrock outcrop with milling elements is an excellent visual example of a cultural feature.

Table 5. CA-SDI-20,763, summary of artifact and ecofact recovery

Artifact	Material	Count	Provenience
Flake	Quartz	1	STP 2, 0-10 cm
Flake	Medium- to coarse-grained metavolcanic	1	STP 2, 10-20 cm
Angular debris	Medium- to coarse-grained metavolcanic	2	STP 2, 20-30 cm
Shell	Unidentifiable	1	STP 3, 20-30 cm
Angular debris	Medium- to coarse-grained metavolcanic	1	STP 4, 0-10 cm
Flake	Medium- to coarse-grained metavolcanic	1	STP 4, 10-20 cm
	TOTAL	7	

CA-SDI-20,858

This site was found during the February 2013 field check of the sites recorded by BFSA; it is located north of CA-SDI-17,509 (Figure 8). CA-SDI-20,858 consists of a single slick

on a large flat outcrop in an area of many bedrock outcrops, most of which exhibit a great deal of exfoliation. It is possible that other slicks were present on some of these rocks at one time, but they have exfoliated to the extent they can no longer be recognized. No artifacts were observed at the site. A testing program was conducted at the site in May 2013, consisting of documentation of the bedrock milling feature and excavation of three STPs. No artifacts were recovered. The bedrock milling documentation is included in Appendix B. Figure 17 is the site map.

CA-SDI-20,859

This site, too, was found during the February 2013 field visit to the sites recorded by BFSA. At that time seven slicks were noted on one large bedrock outcrop. During the testing in May 2013, additional milling elements were observed on this feature and an additional bedrock milling feature was identified (Figure 18). Feature A includes 11 slicks and one oval mortar. Feature B consists of four slicks on a large bedrock outcrop 28 m southwest of Feature A (see Figure 18). Six STPS were excavated at the site. A single piece of debitage was recovered in STP 5; the other STPs yielded no cultural material. A bifacial mano was found in a pile of displaced rocks; its original context is unknown. The location of the site is shown in Figure 8. Bedrock milling documentation is included in Appendix B.

The mano fragment collected at CA-SDI-20,859 is bifacial with no evidence of shaping, battering, or thermal alteration. The granitic mano fragment is shouldered from use, rather than purposeful shaping, and exhibits variable intensity of use – well-used in some areas and showing little use in others. The single piece of debitage recovered at the site is linear in shape with no cortex. This fine-grained metavolcanic flake is patinated. It has platform preparation in the form of flaking and shows step termination.

As discussed under CA-SDI-20,763, a distinct type of oval basin has been identified as the Cuyamaca Oval, which is thought possibly to have specific temporal or cultural affiliations or specific processing uses. The oval mortar at CA-SDI-20,859 does not have the characteristics of Cuyamaca Ovals.

Discussion

The sites within the Valiano project appear to be processing locations associated with a village site, the main habitation area of which is located outside the project area. The Harmony Grove Village project, located adjacent to Valiano, includes a number of similar sites, including bedrock milling stations with little or no artifactual material, and lithic scatters with debitage and some lithic tools (Smith et al. 2006). Pechanga Cultural Resources staff indicated that their research suggests the sites in and around the Valiano project are associated with a named place known from ethnographic studies.

No temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points or ceramics, have been recovered at any of the sites in the Valiano project. Bedrock mortars have been identified at three sites, however, and mortars are generally considered indicative of the

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C

HELIX Environmental Planning 7578 El Cajon Boulevard La Mesa, CA 91942	CA-SDI-20,858 Site Map	Figure 17

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C

HELIX Environmental Planning 7578 El Cajon Boulevard La Mesa, CA 91942	CA-SDI-20,859 Site Map	Figure 18

Late Prehistoric period (True 1958, 1980; True and Waugh 1981; Wallace 1955). Other sites in the vicinity, such as CA-SDI-8280 and CA-SDI-12,209 have been identified as of Late Prehistoric use, due to the presence of diagnostic artifacts. Pictographs are also found at the two latter sites.

Off-Site Sewer Alignment

CA-SDI-17,838

CA-SDI-17,838 was recorded during a survey for potential improvements to Country Club Drive in association with the Harmony Grove Village project environmental review (Smith et al. 2006). The site was originally recorded as a single bedrock milling feature with four mortars and six slicks, as well as one associated flake. A testing program was conducted by BFSA in 2006, and the site was described as a "late prehistoric temporary camp with milling features, pottery, and some depth" (Smith et al. 2007). The site was determined to be a significant resource under CEQA, but given disturbances from past road construction, as well as the limited range of artifacts types, CA-SDI-17,838 was not considered to meet the significance criteria of RPO. No evidence of the site was found within the potential sewer alignment during the 2014 survey.

CA-SDI-17,839

This site was recorded during the 2006 survey for potential improvements to Country Club Drive. It was described as a single bedrock milling feature with five milling slicks and one basin, as well as one associated flake. The site was tested by BFSA in 2006 and determined not to be a significant resource under CEQA or the County's RPO (Smith et al. 2007). The bedrock milling feature was noted during the off-site sewer survey in 2014; no associated artifacts were observed.

3.2.2 Historic Resources

Two historic farm complexes have been identified within the Valiano project: P-37-026762 and P-37-033262.

P-37-026762

"The portion of the farm on which structural features occur measures approximately 1,650 feet northwest to southeast and 850 feet northeast to southwest, and covers approximately 32 acres" (Smith 2011:6.6-1). The site consists of an earthen dam and impound with associated pump house, a farmhouse, and a foreman's house/equipment shed. A dirt access road connects these structural elements (Figure 19). The BFSA report in Appendix A details the map and archival research conducted for this site.

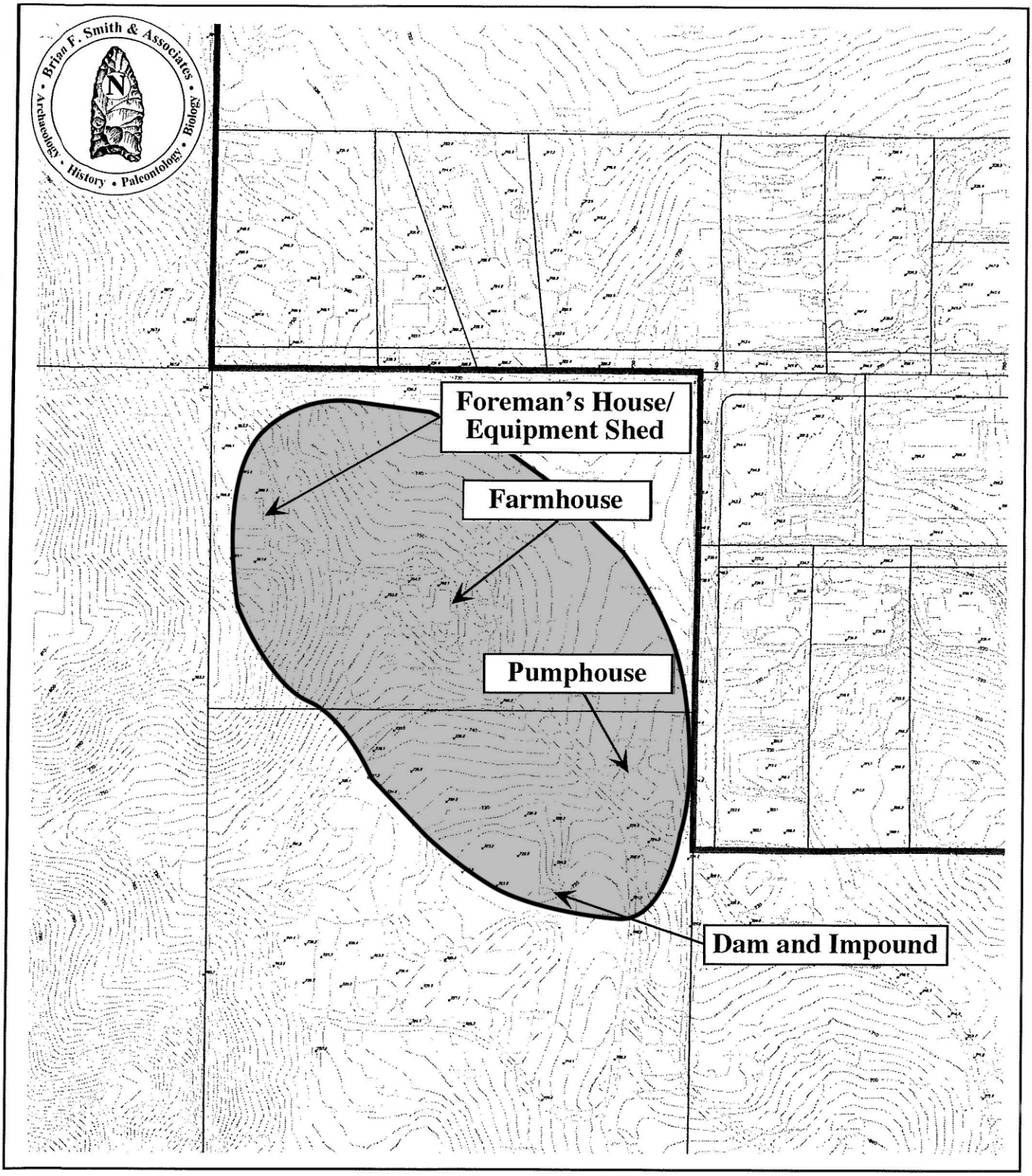
> The difference in orientation of the present farmhouse from that shown on the 1928-1929 aerial photograph, as well as the fact that the location of

> the farmhouse is not exactly the same, supports the interpretation that the farmhouse was moved to its present location. The farmhouse has undergone several modifications and additions (beginning at least by 1944 according to the building record), which further altered the original fabric and appearance [Smith 2011:6.6-2].

The elements of the irrigation system, including an earthen dam and impound and associated pump house do not appear on the 1928-1929 aerial photographs but are present on the 1958-1960 County Map, suggesting that these features were developed between these dates. Regarding ownership, the land on which the historic complex is located appears to have been used as investment property rather than a primary residence (see the discussion in the BFSA report, Appendix A). Based on the review of historic maps and aerial photographs, there is no potential for subsurface artifacts within the complex (Smith 2011:6.6-3).

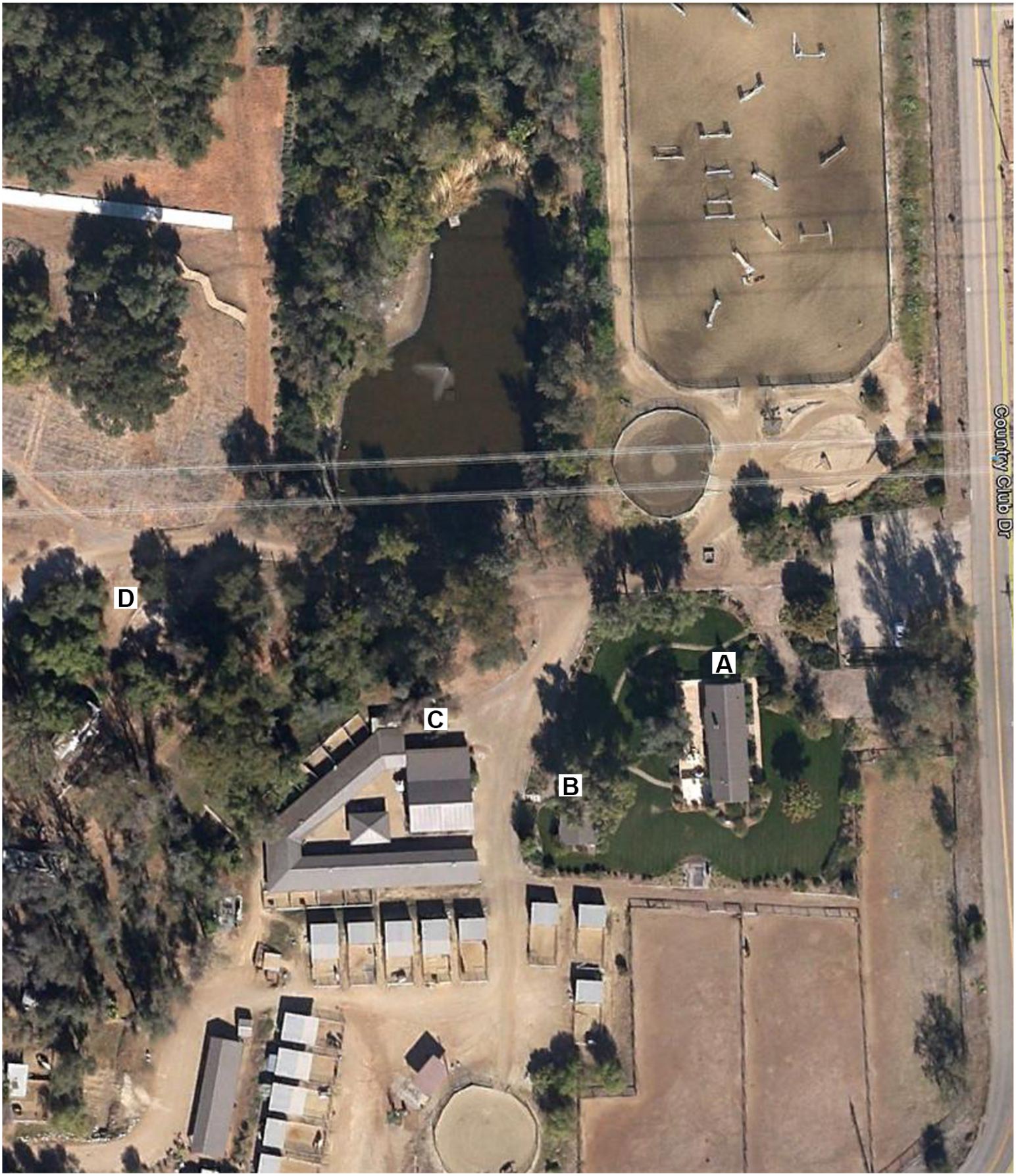
P-37-033262

A small complex of buildings is present near the southeast corner of the project. Buildings and features over 50 years old include a house (Building A) constructed in 1941, a building currently used as an office (Building B) that was in existence by 1947, a barn (Building C) that was constructed in 1947, and feature D, which consisted of terraced concrete foundations at a location where a building is shown on a 1953 aerial photograph of the property. The historic complex, which currently houses the Harmony Grove Equestrian Center, is pictured in Figure 20.



Source: Smith 2011 Figure 6.6-1

Affinis 810 Jamacha Road Suite 206 El Cajon, CA 92019	P-37-026762 Resource Map	Figure 19



Affinis 810 Jamacha Road Suite 206 El Cajon, CA 92019	P-37-033262 Resource Map	Figure 20

The Fines property was first homesteaded in the early 1870s and was used as a family farm through the mid-1930s. After 1940, the property seems to have been held by owners who did not permanently reside there and whose primary occupations were activities other than those associated with the acreage. A historic study of the Fines complex, P-37-033262, was conducted by Stephen Van Wormer and Susan Walter; it is included as Appendix D to this report.

> Research has determined that the property was homesteaded around 1871 by the pioneer farming family of Benjamin and Caroline Cook. It was later owned by James and Phoebe Jones, another family of pioneer farmers in the Bernardo area. In the 1930s Edward and Mary Mullally owned and farmed the property. Beginning in the 1940s the parcel was owned by a series of individuals who had primary residences and occupations elsewhere.
>
> The buildings on the property all date after 1941, when the parcel was owned by absentee land holders whose primary occupations were activities other than those associated with the property. None of these owners were found to be persons of significance in regional or local history, and the buildings do not represent the pioneering phase of San Diego County farming from circa 1870 to 1940, when families likes the Cooks, Jones, and Mullallys resided on their farms and were organized in small communities like Bernardo. For these reasons the buildings do not qualify for listing on either the California Register of Historical Resources, or San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources. In addition, they do not qualify as significant under the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance.
>
> The area around Buildings A, B, and C, however, covers the general location of the Cook, Jones, and Mullally houses and could potentially have important archaeological deposits associated with this significant period in the property's history [Van Wormer and Walter 2013:37].

Historic Maps

As noted above, the Fines parcel in the southeast corner of the Valiano project was first owned by Benjamin and Caroline Cook. The Cook house is shown on 1876 and 1885 government plat maps of Township 12 South, Range 2 West, near the east bank of the west fork of Diablo Creek (later renamed Escondido Creek) (Government Land Office 1876, 1885). The house is also shown on the 1901 USGS 15' Escondido quadrangle and on the 1942 War Department 15' Escondido quadrangle. The County 1928 tax factor aerial photograph shows at least one structure in this area; an aerial photograph taken in 1947 shows a small complex of house(s) and outbuildings, but the earlier house appears to be gone by this time. Based on the review of historic maps and the historic archival research indicating the presence of a homestead in the

southeast corner of the project, there is a potential for historic archaeological resources (features and artifacts) in a subsurface context in this portion of the property (the area of P-37-033262).

The 1942 topographic map also shows a building in the central or north-central portion of the southeastern parcel. This building appears to be present in the 1947 aerial photograph, but it is not shown in the 1928 aerial photograph. Given that, any cultural material associated with a building in this location would be essentially modern and not of archaeological importance. No evidence of a structure (such as foundations or debris) was observed in this area during the survey, but ground visibility was poor in this area, due to thick vegetation.

Buildings are shown on the 1901 USGS just outside the project boundary, immediately north of the southeastern parcel and immediately east of the area surveyed by BFSA. It is possible that trash deposits or other features associated with these buildings could be found in a subsurface context within the project. Smith (2011) indicated that buried historic resources were not anticipated in the area surveyed by BFSA, due to past disturbance around the historic complex (P-37- 026762) and the lack of historic map locations in other areas of the property.

3.2.3 Native American Participation/Consultation

BFSA contacted the NAHC as part of the 2005 survey. The NAHC indicated that there were no cultural resources listed in their Sacred Lands File in the immediate project area (see Confidential Appendix B). Affinis contacted the NAHC in August 2012 in conjunction with the survey of a parcel to be added to the project. In October 2012, a second parcel was added, and Affinis contacted the NAHC as part of the study for that parcel. Due to the length of time that has elapsed since the original survey by BFSA, in February 2013, Affinis contacted the NAHC for a Sacred Lands File check and list of Native American contacts for the entire project site. All of these Sacred Lands File checks indicated that no significant cultural resources have been recorded with the NAHC in the immediate vicinity of the project (see Confidential Appendix B).

Letters regarding the project were sent to individuals and groups identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. Written responses have been received from the following Tribes/Bands: Viejas, Pala, Pechanga, Rincon, and Soboba (see Confidential Appendix B). All the letters indicated that approved cultural monitors should be present during ground-disturbing activity, and several of the letters noted that avoiding impacts to cultural resources is preferable to mitigating impacts. The need for ongoing consultation between the Native American community, the applicant, and the County was also noted in some of the letters.

The Principal Investigator met with Pechanga Cultural Resources staff in May 2013 to discuss the project and to obtain information that they have gathered in their research in order to better understand the resources in the project area.

As previously noted, Native American monitors from Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Kumeyaay) and Saving Sacred Sites (Luiseño) participated in the fieldwork conducted by Affinis, including a field check of the previously recorded sites. Both Kumeyaay and Luiseño representatives expressed three principal concerns:

- The 130-acre portion of the project that was surveyed by BFSA should be resurveyed, as they consider that survey inadequate. This is based on the fact that additional cultural material was found during the February 2013 field check (two new sites and one additional feature at CA-SDI-17,510), as well as the fact that Native American monitors were not included in the original survey. The poor ground visibility could help explain the finding of additional features in 2013. Due to the extensive amount of leaf duff and other organic material limiting ground visibility and covering bedrock outcrops, it was recommended that leaf duff should be cleared and the area resurveyed prior to any grading/ground-disturbing activities.

- At CA-SDI-17,506, which was determined by BFSA to be a significant resource under CEQA but not under RPO, the site boundaries should be adequately defined so that if it is possible to avoid the site in project design an appropriate buffer can be provided. If bedrock milling features at sites in the project can be incorporated into open space areas and landscape design that is preferable to their removal.

- Native American consultation should be ongoing so that Native American representatives can have input into changes in project design to avoid impacts, as well as input into the data recovery program if significant impacts cannot be avoided.

A resurvey prior to any grading/ground disturbance has been included as a mitigation measure (see Chapters 5.0 and 8.0). The project has been redesigned to avoid impacts to several of the archaeological sites (see Chapter 6.0); however, it was not feasible to design around CA-SDI-17,506, due to the presence of RPO wetlands, which constrains site development. Native American consultation by both the applicant and County staff will be ongoing.

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

4.1.1 Resource Importance -- Archaeological and Native American Resources

Nine archaeological sites and one isolate have been recorded within the Valiano project (see Table 3). The nine sites have been tested to assess significance; five of the sites were tested by BFSA, and four were tested by Affinis. In addition, two archaeological sites have been recorded within one of the potential off-site sewer alignments. These two sites were tested by BFSA.

The County's Guidelines for Determining Significance indicate that any site that yields information or has the potential to yield information is considered a significant site, although the resource may not meet the significance criteria of CEQA or the County's RPO. The isolate (P-37-026709) is not considered an important resource and is not a significant resource under CEQA, nor it is RPO-significant; the research potential has been fulfilled through documentation.

Eight of the archaeological sites within the project were determined not to be significant resources under CEQA or RPO; their research potential has been fulfilled through documentation, and no mitigation measures are required. These sites are: CA-SDI-17,507, CA-SDI-17,508, CA-SDI-17,509, CA-SDI-17,510, CA-SDI-20,762, CA-SDI-20,763, CA-SDI-20,858, and CA-SDI-20,859.

One site, CA-SDI-17,506, was assessed as a significant resource under CEQA, but it does not meet the requirements for significance under RPO.

One of the sites within the potential off-site sewer alignment, CA-SDI-17,839, was determined not to be a significant resource. The other site within that alignment, CA-SDI-17,838, was assessed as a significant resource under CEQA, but it does not meet the requirements for significance under RPO.

It must be noted that all areas of past cultural use are of cultural importance to the Native American community, even if they do not meet the significance criteria for archaeological resources. Avoidance of impacts to cultural resources is preferred over other, more destructive, mitigation measures.

4.1.2 Resource Importance – Historic Resources

Two historic farm/ranch complexes have been identified within the Valiano project. P-37-026762 was evaluated by BFSA and determined not to be a significant resource under CEQA or RPO. P-37-033262 was evaluated by Stephen Van Wormer and Susan Walter for this report. It, too, is not a significant resource under CEQA or RPO.

4.1.3 Native American Heritage Resources/Traditional Cultural Properties

No information has been obtained through Native American consultation or communication with the Native American monitors during fieldwork that any of the evaluated sites are culturally or spiritually significant. No Traditional Cultural Properties that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the project area. During the current archaeological evaluation, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices. All prehistoric artifactual material consisted of common flaked stone and ground stone items, and those in very limited quantities at all sites except CA-SDI-17,506. Features consisted of bedrock milling features.

4.2 Impact identification

4.2.1 Impact Identification – Archaeological and Native American Resources

Nine archaeological sites and one isolate have been identified within the Valiano project. As shown in Figure 21 and summarized in Table 6, four sites (CA-SDI-17,508, CA-SDI-20,762, CA-SDI-20,763, and CA-SDI-20,859) and the isolate are outside the development footprint; the other resources would all be subject to direct impacts from project implementation. Where feasible, the relocation of bedrock milling features that would be subject to impacts from project development into open space or landscaped areas would be undertaken in order to preserve such features, even if they are not in their original spatial context. For the most part, the bedrock milling features are on large slabs, which could not be moved in their entirety. It may be possible to cut and remove a portion of the bedrock on which milling elements are located at sites CA-SDI-17,507 and CA-SDI-17,509. It appears to be much more feasible to move Features B, C, and D at CA-SDI-17,510. While the bedrock outcrops at these three features might be found to be larger than they appear, cutting these rocks and moving the features into open space areas should be feasible. Often, the feasibility of moving bedrock milling features cannot be fully determined until it is attempted.

Table 6. Summary of Impacts to cultural resources

CA-SDI- #	Direct Impacts	Significance of Impacts
17,506	Yes	Significant; site is a significant resource under CEQA but not under RPO
17,507	Yes	Less than significant; the site's research potential has been fulfilled through the testing program and documentation
17,508	No	No direct impacts
17,509	Yes	Less than significant; the site's research potential has been fulfilled through the testing program and documentation
17,510	Yes	Less than significant; the site's research potential has been fulfilled through the testing program and documentation

Table 6 (cont.). Summary of Impacts to cultural resources

CA-SDI- #	Direct Impacts	Significance of Impacts
20,762	No	No direct impact
20,763	No	No direct impacts
20,858	Yes	Less than significant; the site's research potential has been fulfilled through the testing program and documentation
20,859	No	No direct impacts
Potential Off-Site Sewer Alignment (Connection to HARRF)		
17,838	Yes, if alignment chosen	Significant; site is a significant resource under CEQA but not under RPO
17,839	Yes, if alignment chosen	Less than significant; the site's research potential has been fulfilled through the testing program and documentation
P-37-#	**Direct Impacts**	**Significance of Impacts**
026709	No	No direct impacts
026762	Yes	Less than significant; the site's research potential has been fulfilled through the evaluation program and documentation
033262	Yes	Less than significant; the site's research potential has been fulfilled through the evaluation program and documentation

4.2.2 Impact Identification -- Historic Resources

Two historic farm/ranch complexes have been identified within the Valiano project. As shown in Figure 21 and summarized in Table 6, both would be subject to direct impacts from project development. A sewer treatment plant is proposed partially within P-37-033262; however, the barn and foundations (C and D) are outside the grading footprint. Neither of the historic complexes is a significant resource.

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C

HELIX Environmental Planning 7578 El Cajon Boulevard La Mesa, CA 91942	Cultural Resources on Project Plan	Figure 21

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Impacts to cultural resources have been identified for the proposed Valiano project. As addressed in the previous section, five archaeological sites and two historic farm/ ranch complexes would be subject to direct impacts from project implementation. Four additional sites and one isolate are outside the development footprint and would not be subject to direct impacts. Impacts to four of these archaeological sites and the historic complexes have been reduced to a level below significant through testing, recording, and documentation. One site, CA-SDI-17,506, is a significant resource under CEQA but not a RPO-significant resource.

CA-SDI-17,506 would be subject to direct impacts, and a data recovery program will be implemented at the site prior to approval of any grading or improvement plans that would cause the direct impact. The research design and data recovery plan are included as Appendix E of this report. The data recovery program would be implemented prior to any grading and/or improvements and prior to the approval of the Final Map. All data recovery shall include a Kumeyaay and a Luiseño Native American monitor.

In addition, two archaeological sites have been identified within a potential off-site sewer alignment (connection to HARRF). Impacts to one of these sites (CA-SDI-17,839) have been reduced to a level below significant through testing, recording, and documentation. The other site, CA-SDI-17,838, is a significant resource under CEQA but not a RPO-significant resource. A research design and data recovery program for this resource was developed by BFSA (Smith et al. 2006). If the sewer alignment connecting the project to HARRF is implemented as part of this project, the data recovery program would be undertaken prior to any ground-disturbing activities for the sewer project.

Due to the poor ground visibility over much of the project during the archaeological surveys and concerns expressed by Native American representatives, a pre-grading survey will be conducted prior to any ground-disturbing activities to identify any previously unknown cultural resources and determine if additional mitigation measures will be required.

The Valiano project is in an area with a great deal of archaeological and cultural sensitivity. Therefore, a monitoring program must be implemented for any grading or other-ground-disturbing activity.

As previously noted, the relocation of bedrock milling features that would be subject to impacts from project development into open space or landscaped areas would be undertaken, where feasible. For the most part, the bedrock milling features are on large slabs, which could not be moved in their entirety. It may be possible to cut and remove a portion of the bedrock on which milling elements are located at sites CA-SDI-17,507 and CA-SDI-17,509. It appears to be much more feasible to move Features B, C, and

D at CA-SDI-17,510. While the below-ground portions of the bedrock outcrops at these three features might be found to be larger than they appear, cutting these rocks and moving the features into open space areas should be feasible. Often, the feasibility of moving bedrock milling features cannot be fully determined until it is attempted. Relocation would serve to preserve such features, even if they are no longer in their original spatial context.

Grading Monitoring & Pre-Grading Survey

Prior to approval of grading or improvement plans, the applicant shall:

Implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources on the Valiano project to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Development Services. In addition, a pre-grading survey shall also be conducted. This program shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following actions:

a. Provide evidence to the Department of Planning and Development Services that a County approved archaeologist has been contracted to implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program, and a pre-grading survey to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Development Services. A letter from the Principal Investigator shall be submitted to the Director of Planning and Development Services. The letter shall include the following guidelines:

   (1) The project archaeologist shall contract with both a Kumeyaay and Luiseno Native American monitor to be involved with the grading monitoring program and pre-grading survey as outlined in the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Guidelines (2007). This area is of importance to both the Kumeyaay and Luiseño communities; both groups should be given the opportunity to have representatives present as monitors.

   (2) The County approved archaeologist and Native American monitor(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program and pre-grading survey as outlined in the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Guidelines (2007).

   (3) The consulting archaeologist and Native American monitor(s) shall re-survey areas of the project site including off-site improvements as determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Native American monitor(s). The site boundaries of CA-SDI-17,506 shall be adequately defined to determine whether the site can be avoided and prevent the requirement for data recovery.

(4) The archaeological monitor and Native American monitor(s) shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements.

(5) An adequate number of monitors (archaeological/historical/Native American) shall be present to ensure that all earthmoving activities are observed and shall be on-site during all grading activities including off-site improvements.

(6) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite as determined by the Project Archaeologist of the excavations. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Native American monitors. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Principal Investigator in consultation with the Native American monitors.

(7) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field and the monitored grading can proceed. Should the cultural materials of isolates and non-significant deposits not be collected by the Project Archaeologist, then the Native American monitors may collect the cultural material for transfer to a Tribal Curation facility or repatriation program.

(8) In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitor(s) or Native American monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground-disturbance operations in the area of the discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Principal Investigator shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of the discovery. The Principal Investigator, in consultation with County staff archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist in coordination with the Native American monitor(s) and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods. The Research Design and Data Recovery Program shall include (1) reasonable efforts to preserve (avoidance) unique cultural resources pursuant to CEQA §21083.2(g) or for Sacred Sites as the preferred option (2) the capping of identified Sacred Sites or unique cultural

resources and placement of development over the cap, if avoidance is infeasible, and (3) data recovery for non-unique cultural resources.

(9) If any human remains are discovered, the Property Owner or their representative shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted by the Property Owner or their representative in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains. All requirements of Health & Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98 shall be followed.

(10) Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The Principal Investigator shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.

(11) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, all prehistoric cultural material collected during the survey, testing, grading monitoring, and data recovery programs shall be processed and curated at a San Diego curation facility or Tribal curation facility of appropriate affiliation that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that prehistoric cultural materials have been received and that all fees have been paid. Alternatively, the prehistoric cultural materials may be repatriated to a Native American Tribe of appropriate affiliation;

Historic cultural material collected during the survey, testing, grading monitoring, and data recovery programs shall be processed and curated at a San Diego curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79 and, therefore, would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The historic collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

(12) Monthly status reports shall be submitted to the Director of Planning and Development Services starting from the date of the notice to proceed to termination of implementation of the grading monitoring program and pre-grading survey. The reports shall briefly summarize all activities during the period and the status of progress on overall plan implementation. Upon completion of the implementation phase, a final report shall be submitted describing the plan compliance procedures and site conditions before and after construction.

(13) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, a report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifacts and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Development Services prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.

(14) In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the Director of Planning and Development Services by the consulting archaeologist that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.

b. Provide evidence to the Director of Public Works (DPW) that the following notes have been placed on the Grading Plan:

(1) The County approved archaeologist and Native American monitor(s) shall attend the pre-construction meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program and pre-grading survey.

(2) The archaeological monitor and Native American monitor(s) shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements.

(3) The consulting archaeologist and Native American monitor(s) shall re-survey areas of the project site including off-site improvements as determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Native American monitor(s). The site boundaries of CA-SDI-17,506 shall be adequately defined to determine whether the site can be avoided and prevent the requirement for data recovery.

(4) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite as determined by the Principal Investigator of the excavations. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features.

The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Native American monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Principal Investigator in consultation with the Native American monitor(s).

(5) In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitor(s) or Native American monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground-disturbance operations in the area of the discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Principal Investigator shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of the discovery. The Principal Investigator in coordination with the Native American monitor(s) shall consult with the County staff archaeologist to determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the Principal Investigator and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods. The Research Design and Data Recovery Program shall include (1) reasonable efforts to preserve (avoidance) unique cultural resources pursuant to CEQA §21083.2(g) or for Sacred Sites as the preferred option (2) the capping of identified Sacred Sites or unique cultural resources and placement of development over the cap, if avoidance is infeasible, and (3) data recovery for non-unique cultural resources.

(6) The archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements.

(7) If any human remains are discovered, the Property Owner or their representative shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted by the Principal Investigator in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains. All requirements of Health & Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98 shall be followed.

(8) The Principal Investigator shall submit monthly status reports to the Director of Planning and Development Services starting from the date of the notice to proceed to termination of implementation of the grading monitoring program and pre-grading survey. The reports shall briefly

summarize all activities during the period and the status of progress on overall plan implementation. Upon completion of the implementation phase, a final report shall be submitted describing the plan compliance procedures and site conditions before and after construction.

(9) Prior to rough grading inspection sign-off, provide evidence that the field grading monitoring and pre-grading survey activities have been completed to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Development Services. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the Project Investigator.

(10) Prior to Final Grading Release, submit to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Development Services, a final report that documents the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program and Pre-Grading Survey. The report shall also include the following:

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

- Evidence that all prehistoric cultural material collected during the survey, testing, grading monitoring, and data recovery programs has been curated at a San Diego curation facility or Tribal curation facility of appropriate affiliation that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/ researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid. Alternatively, the prehistoric cultural materials collected may be repatriated to a Native American Tribe(s) of appropriate affiliation, as determined by agreement among the Tribes, the Principal Investigator, and County staff.

  Historic cultural material collected during the survey, testing, grading monitoring, and data recovery programs shall be processed and curated at a San Diego curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79 and, therefore, would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the

curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

Or

In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the Director of Planning and Development Services by the Principal Investigator that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.

Data Recovery Program

See Appendix E

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