

Cultural Resources Report
Valley Center View Properties
Miller Road, Valley Center
County of San Diego, California
Permit /DPLU Enviro Log S08-013
APN 188-23-134-00

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Report Title: Cultural Resources Report Valley Center View Properties Miller Road, Valley Center County of San Diego, California

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New Sites: None

Updated Sites: CA-SDI-278

USGS Quad: Valley Center

Acreage: Approximately 6.5-Acres

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
	LIST OF ACRONYMS	i
	ABSTRACT	ii
1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	<u>Project Description</u>	1
1.2	<u>Existing Conditions</u>	4
1.2.1	Environmental Setting	4
	Natural	4
	Cultural	5
1.2.2	Record Search Results	9
	Previous Studies	9
	Previously Recorded Sites Adjacent to Study Area	10
1.3	<u>Applicable Regulations</u>	15
1.3.1	California Environmental Quality Act	15
1.3.2	San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance	16
1.3.3	San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources ..	18
2.0	GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE	19
3.0	ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS	20
3.1	<u>Methods</u>	20
3.1.1	Survey Methods	20
3.1.2	Test Methods	20
3.1.3	Native American Participation/Consultation	20
3.2	<u>Results</u>	20
4.0	INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION	23
4.1	<u>Resource Importance</u>	23
4.2	<u>Impact Identification</u>	23

5.0	MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS - MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS	24
5.1	<u>Mitigated Impacts</u>	24
	5.1.2 Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations	24
5.2	<u>Effects Found Not to be Significance</u>	25
6.0	REFERENCES	27
7.0	LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED	29

APPENDICES

- Appendix A- Resumes of Lead Personnel
- Appendix B- Native American Contact

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX

- Appendix C- Record Search Results
- Appendix D- DPR Site Forms
- Appendix E- Confidential Figures
 - Figure 3- Cultural Resources Located Within the Project Area
 - Figure 4- Sketch Plan with STPs
 - Figure 5- Plot Plan With Affected CA-SDI-278

LIST OF FIGURES

1	Regional Location Map	2
2	Project Location Map	3
3	Cultural Resources Located Within the Project Area	22
4	Sketch Plan with STPs	26
5	Plot Plan With Affected CA-SDI-278	Confidential Appendix

LIST OF TABLES

1	Archaeological Investigations Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area	11
2	Recorded Cultural Resources Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area	13
3	Mitigation Measures	25

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
Local Register	San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources
RPO	San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
STP	Shovel Test Pit
Tierra	Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.

ABSTRACT

Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra) conducted an intensive archaeological survey of approximately 6.5 acres. The project proposes to construct a commercial/retail shopping center with a gas station and fast food restaurant. The project area is located in the unincorporated community of Valley Center in northern San Diego County.

The archaeological survey program was conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and their respective implementing regulations and guidelines. The County of San Diego is the lead agency for CEQA compliance.

The records and literature search for the project was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), at San Diego State University, of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). The records search included a one-mile radius of the project area to provide background on the types of sites that would be expected in the region. No sites have previously been recorded within the 6.5-acre project area, although one site (CA-SDI-278) is recorded immediately adjacent to the project area.

The current inventory was conducted on April 22, 2008 by Mr. Patrick McGinnis and Ms. Hillary Murphy. The project area was intensively surveyed using 10-15 meter intervals. Much of the project has been previously disturbed by mining and used as a storage yard for the widening of Valley Center Road. However, some areas of reestablished native vegetation and large granitic boulders remain. Overall visibility was approximately 80 percent.

The survey of the property resulted in the identification of an extension of archaeological site CA-SDI-278. The extension includes two loci (Locus B and Locus C) containing bedrock milling features located on two large granitic boulders on the top of a knoll approximately 30 meters apart. The knoll has been impacted by mining and has been bisected in two by borrowing soil. Thus, the two loci are separated by an artificial road/drainage. Locus B is a large boulder containing a single milling slick. Locus C contains a single, low and flat bedrock boulder with four milling slicks. An extensive search of the surrounding area did not locate any associated artifacts.

A test excavation of six shovel test pits (STP) was conducted on May 28, 2008 and did not result in the recovery of any artifacts. The proposed retail/commercial center project would destroy CA-SDI-278, Loci B and C. The bedrock milling features are considered to be found significant according to County Guidelines however, the impacts are mitigated to a level of less than significant through recordation of the resource. Therefore, the resource no longer has any research potential.

Due to the great amount of disturbance and the lack of a sub-surface component to the site, the recording, and test and evaluation of the site should be considered to have fully mitigated any impacts to the site and exhausted the site's research potential. No further work is recommended.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

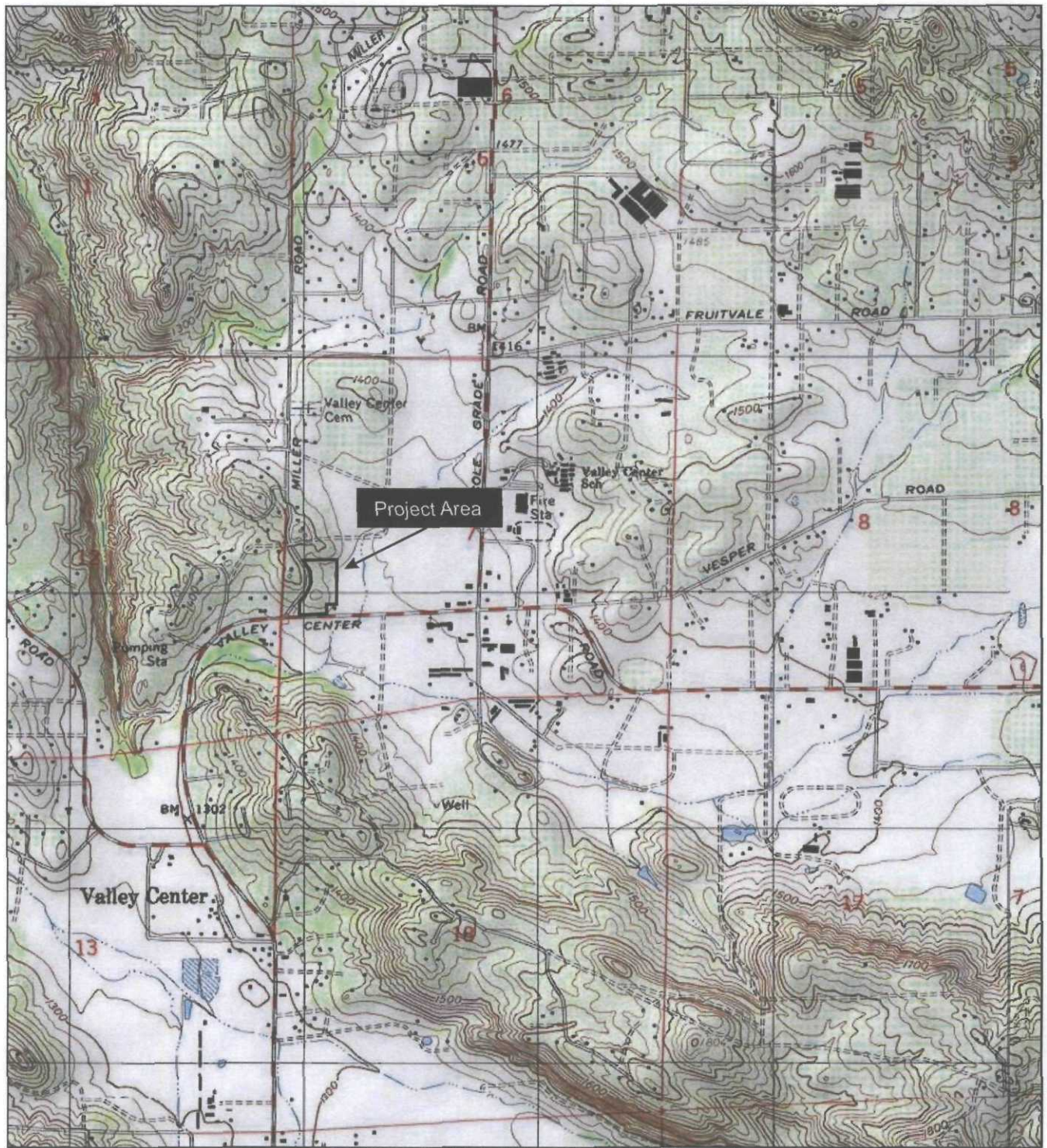
The project area is located in the unincorporated community of Valley Center in northern San Diego County (Figure 1). Specifically, the project area occurs on a 6.5-acre north and east of the intersection of Valley Center Road and Miller Road (Figure 2). The project proposes to construct a commercial/retail shopping center with a gas station and fast food restaurant. Pedestrian hiking trails are also proposed along the already developed edge of Miller Road and Valley Center Road.

The archaeological survey program was conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and their respective implementing regulations and guidelines. The County of San Diego is the lead agency for CEQA compliance.



Figure 1
Regional Location Map

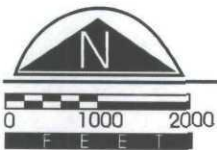




Map created with TOPO!® ©2003 National Geographic (www.nationalgeographic.com/topo)

Source: TOPO! 2006; Valley Center Quadrangle

Figure 2
Project Location Map



1.2 Existing Conditions

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

Natural

The project area has been used as a mining borrow pit for several years. This use has resulted in the majority of the 6.5 acres being disturbed by excavation and dirt roads. However, there are portions of the project area with intact massive granitic boulders and native vegetation. The dominant habitat community is Disturbed coastal sage chaparral scrub followed by Disturbed habitat (Holland 1986).

According to Holland (1986), Disturbed coastal sage-chaparral scrub is a mix of sclerophyllous, woody chaparral species and drought-deciduous, malacophyllous sage scrub species. This vegetation appears to be a post-fire successional community and a catch-all type intermediate between coastal scrubs and chaparrals. Plant species characteristic of this community include chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), coastal sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), lilac (*Ceanothus* spp.), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) (Holland 1986).

“Disturbed habitat” describes an area that previously supported native upland habitat but due to constant disturbances, currently supports sparsely distributed native and non-native weedy plant species.

There are three soil series on the project area: the Cieneba-Fallbrook (CnG2) series, the Clayey Alluvial Land (Co) series and the Placentia (PeC) series.

The Cieneba-Fallbrook series consists of rocky sandy loams. It is complex, comprised of about 55 percent Cieneba coarse sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slope, and 40 percent Fallbrook sandy loam, 5 to 9 percent slope. It occurs at elevations ranging from 200 to 3,000 feet. Rock outcrops cover about 10 percent of the surface, and large boulders about 10 percent. (USDA 1973)

Clayey alluvial land consists of moderately well drained, very deep, very dark brown to black, neutral to mildly alkaline clay loams to clays. In many places the subsoil is stratified with lenses of clay to fine sandy loam. (USDA 1973)

The Placentia series consists of moderately well drained sandy loams that have a sandy clay subsoil. Placentia is gently sloping to moderately sloping soil on alluvial fans and alluvial plains. The slope averages three percent, though ranges from two to nine percent. (USDA 1973)

Cultural History

Paleoindian Period

The earliest well documented prehistoric sites in southern California are identified as belonging to the Paleoindian period, which has locally been termed the San Dieguito complex/tradition. The Paleoindian period is thought to have occurred between 12,000 years ago, or earlier, and 8,000 years ago in this region. Although varying from the well-defined fluted point complexes such as Clovis, the San Dieguito complex is still seen as a hunting focused economy with limited use of seed grinding technology. The economy is generally seen to focus on highly ranked resources such as large mammals and relatively high mobility which may be related to following large game. Archaeological evidence associated with this period has been found around inland dry lakes, on old terrace deposits of the California desert, and also near the coast where it was first documented at the Harris Site.

Early Archaic Period

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

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

During the 1940s and 1950s, D.L. True located a number of Archaic Period sites in inland northern San Diego County that appeared to exhibit an assemblage different from the coastal Archaic material (True 1958, 1980; True and Beemer 1982). These sites were typically on small saddles and hills overlooking stream drainages and were characterized mainly by surface artifact scatters of basin and slab metates, manos, some scraper planes, debitage and rarely discoidals. True originally called this

material "Old Complex" sites and later the Pauma Complex (True 1958; True and Beemer 1982). True and Beemer concluded after an examination of a number of Pauma sites, that it was still too early to determine whether there was a relationship between the La Jolla and Pauma materials, and whether that relationship is "temporal, economic, or cultural in nature" (1982:258). Given that the distance between the two very different environments (coastal and inland) is only a few dozen kilometers, and the sites appear to be contemporaneous, it seems most rational that the different materials are seasonal manifestations of a typical single Archaic mobility strategy using coastal and inland resources.

Similar environmental variability exists in the Archaic in the Southwest and other regions, and all varying sites are considered to be different aspects of annual positioning strategies of the same hunter-gatherer groups (Bayham et al. 1986; Sayles 1983; Sayles and Antevs 1941). It seems likely that this is the case in northern San Diego County, but as noted by True and Beemer, "ultimate resolution of this kind of problem requires a direct examination and analysis of each collection by the same investigator" (1982:258). This problem remains an important issue in southern California prehistory.

Late Archaic or Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric Period began around 2,000 BP when dramatic cultural changes occurred. An intrusion of Shoshonean-speakers into the northern part of San Diego County occurred around 1,500 BP. The Late Prehistoric period in San Diego County is recognized archaeologically by smaller projectile points, the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremation, the introduction of ceramics, and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing, especially acorns. Inland semi-sedentary villages were established along major water courses, and montane areas were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and piñon nuts, resulting in permanent milling stations on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed-grinding basins.

This period is known archaeologically in the southern part of San Diego County as the Yuman (Rogers 1945) or the Cuyamaca Complex (True 1970). In the northern part of the county, where the project is located, the period is known as the San Luis Rey Complex (Meighan 1954; True et. al. 1974).

The San Luis Rey Complex is divided into two phases. San Luis Rey I is a preceramic phase dating from approximately 2,000 BP to 500 BP (True et. al. 1974). The material culture of this phase includes small triangular pressure flaked projectile points, manos, portable metates, olivella beads, drilled stone ornaments, and mortars and pestles. The San Luis Rey II phase differs only in the addition of ceramics and pictographs. Dates for the introduction of ceramics have not been satisfactorily documented.

Ethnohistoric Period

The Shoshonean inhabitants of northern San Diego County were called Luiseños by Franciscan friars who named the San Luis Rey River and established the San Luis Rey Mission in the heart of Luiseño territory. Their territory encompassed an area from roughly Agua Hedionda on the coast, east to Lake Henshaw, north into Riverside County, and west through San Juan Capistrano to the coast (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño shared boundaries with the Gabrieliño and Serrano to the west and northwest, the Cahuilla from the deserts to the east, the Cupeño to the southeast and the Ipai, to the south. All but the Ipai are linguistically similar to the Luiseño, belonging to the Takic subfamily of Uto-Aztecan (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Yuman Ipai have a different language and cultural background but shared certain similarities in social structure, and some Ipai incorporated some Luiseño religious practices.

The Luiseño were divided into several autonomous lineages or kin groups. The lineage represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. According to Bean and Shipek (1978) each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, in the San Luis Rey Valley and another in the mountain region for the exploitation of acorns, although this mobility pattern may only apply to the ethnohistoric present. Nearly all resources of the environment were exploited by the Luiseño in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges and violation of trespass was seriously punished (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Acorns were the most important single food source used by the Luiseño. Their villages were usually located near water necessary for leaching acorn meal. Seeds from grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonade berry, chia and other plants were also used along with various wild greens and fruits. Deer, small game and birds were hunted and fish and marine foods were eaten. Generally women collected the plant resources and the men hunted but there was no rigid sexual division of labor (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Houses were arranged in the village without apparent pattern. The houses in primary villages were conical structures covered with tule bundles, having excavated floors and central hearths. Houses constructed at the mountain camps generally lacked any excavation, probably due to the summer occupation. Other structures included sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, ramadas and acorn granaries. Domestic implements included wooden utensils, baskets and ceramic cooking and storage vessels.

Hunting implements consisted of the bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks, nets and snares. Shell and bone hooks as well as nets were used for fishing. Lithic resources of quartz and metavolcanics, and some cherts were available locally in some areas. Exotic materials, such as obsidian and steatite, were acquired through trade.

The traditional Luiseño religion is a complex and deeply philosophical belief system with powerful religious leaders, elaborate ceremonies and a veil of secrecy (White 1963). Each ritual and ceremonial specialist maintained the knowledge of the full meaning of a ceremony in secrecy and passed on the knowledge to only one heir. The decimation of the population after European contact undoubtedly caused the loss of some religious specialists and brought about abbreviated versions of ceremonies (Winterrowd and Shipek 1986), many of which are still practiced today. Surviving ceremonies include initiation for cult candidates, installation of religious chiefs, funerals and clothes burning (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Spanish explorers first encountered coastal Luiseño villages in 1769 and later established the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798, four miles inland from the mouth of the river. The missions "recruited" the Luiseño to use them as laborers and convert them to Catholicism. The inland Luiseño were not heavily affected by Spanish influence until 1816, when an outpost of the mission was established 20 miles further inland, at Pala (Sparkman 1908).

At the time of contact, Luiseño population estimates range from 5,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals. Missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the Luiseño population. Most villagers, however, continued to maintain many of their aboriginal customs and simply adopted the agricultural and animal husbandry practices learned from Spaniards.

By the early 1820s California came under Mexico's rule, and in 1834 the missions were secularized resulting in political imbalance which caused Indian uprisings against the Mexican rancheros. Many of the Luiseños left the missions and ranchos and returned to their original village settlements.

When California became a sovereign state in 1849, the Luiseño were recruited more heavily as laborers and experienced even harsher treatment. Conflicts between Indians and encroaching Anglos finally led to the establishment of reservations for some Luiseño populations, including the La Jolla Reservation in 1875. Other Luiseños were displaced from their homes, moving to nearby towns or ranches. The reservation system interrupted Luiseño social organization and settlement patterns, yet many aspects of the original Luiseño culture still persist today. Certain rituals and religious practices are maintained and traditional games, songs and dances continue as well as the use of foods such as acorns, yucca and wild game.

Historic Period

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

Native American control of the southern California region ended in the political views of western nations with Spanish colonization of the area beginning in 1769. De facto Native American control

of the majority of the population of California did not end until several decades later. In southern California Euroamerican control was firmly established by the end of the Garra uprising in the early 1850s (Phillips 1975).

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

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) includes the retention of many Spanish institutions and laws. The mission system was secularized in 1834 which dispossessed many Native Americans and increased Mexican settlement. After secularization, large tracts of land were granted to individuals and families and the rancho system was established. Cattle ranching dominated other agricultural activities and the development of the hide and tallow trade with the United States increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblo of San Diego was established during this period and Native American influence and control greatly declined. The Mexican Period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War of 1846-48.

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

1.2.2 Record Search Results

Previous Studies

The archaeological inventory includes archival and other background studies in addition to Tierra's field survey of the project. The archival research consisted of literature and records searches at local archaeological repositories in addition to an examination of historic maps, aerial photographs, and historic site inventories. This information was used to identify previously recorded resources and determine the types of resources that might occur in the survey area. The methods and results of the archival research are described below.

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

a 1928 aerial photograph of the project area were provided by the SCIC. These were supplemented by additional historic research.

Thirty-one archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the project including a 1978 survey. The survey was performed by Archaeological Systems Management, Inc. and covered the entire project area as part of a larger survey. Table 1 summarizes all of the investigations within a 1-mile radius of the APE.

Previously Recorded Sites Adjacent to Study Area

A total of 49 cultural resources have previously been identified within a one-mile radius of the project area. Most of the resources are bedrock milling sites and temporary campsites, but other resources include historic structures and trash scatters. One site, CA-SDI-278, is located immediately east of the project area near an intermittent creek. The site consists of a small number of milling stations located on boulders within an oak grove. It was recorded by True in 1955 and updated by Chace and Associates in 1985. No sites have previously been recorded within the 6.5-acre project area.

Table 1. Archaeological Investigations Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Date	Title	Author
1975	Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Valley Center Commercial Development	Carrico
1977	An Archaeological Surface Reconnaissance of the Stone Property	Bull
1977	Report of a Biological Reconnaissance of the Stone Property, Valley Center, CA	Recon
1978	Archaeological Testing and Data Recovery at SDI-752: Mitigation of Adverse Impacts from the Proposed Metzner Lot Split T.P.M. 13592	Pettus and Fuller
1978	An Archaeological Survey of the Talbert Property Near Valley Center, County of San Diego T.P.M. #14991	Sutton
1978	Metzner Lot Split TPM 13592, Log #77-8-228 and Vuksic Lot Split TPM 13618, Log # 77-8-232	Advanced Planning & Research Associates
1978	Archaeological Survey Report: On 38 Acres Near Valley Center in San Diego County, CA	Archaeological Associates
1978	"Report Does Not Exist" according to SCIC	Fulmer
1979	Schulleri Lot Split Archaeological and Biological Survey TPM 15202, EAD Log #78-8-277, Valley Center, CA	Advanced Planning & Research Associates
1979	Archaeological Investigation on Choumas Lot Split Valley Center, CA	APEC
1979	An Archaeological Survey of the Leads Property, Near Valley Center, County of San Diego	Chace
1979	The Archaeology of the Sulsberger Property, Valley Center (T.P.M. #15611)	Chace
1980	Micro-Mapping and Surface Collection Program Addendum to an Archaeological Survey of the Talbert Property Near Valley Center, County of San Diego T.P.M. #14991	Hightower
1984	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Central Valley Center Sewer SWCB Project No. C-06-1567	Chace
1987	1987 Addendum, A Cultural Resources Survey for the Central Valley Center Sewer	Chace and Collins
1989	Valley Center Forest Fire Station San Diego County Sewer System Improvements	Foster
1990	Cultural Resource Survey & Significance Evaluation for the Khoja Property Valley Center, CA	Mooney
1992	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Valley Center Sewage and Water Reclamation Facilities, Valley Center, CA	Gallegos and Kyle
1993	Archaeological Testing and Significance Assessment of Three Prehistoric Sites Located in Valley Center, San Diego, CA	Brown
1994	A Survey and Historic Significance Evaluation of the CDF Building Inventory	Thornton
1997	Archaeological Testing at Site CA-SDI-11078, Cole Gracle Road Widening, San Diego, CA	Wahoff
1999	Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation for the Proposed 69/12 kV Valley Center Sustation, San Diego, CA	Wahoff and Apple

Table 1 Continued. Archaeological Investigations Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

1999	Phase One Cultural Resources Survey: Valley Center Firestation Replacement Project, San Diego, CA	Robinson
2000	Management Plan for CDF's Historic Buildings and Archaeological Sites	Foster and Thornton
2003	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Service Facility No. 20063A, Valley Center, CA	Pletka
2003	Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report For STP-03-021 ER 03-08-014-Automotive Specialty, Valley Center: APN 188-250-14	Wright
2003	Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for TPM 20707; Log No. 02-08-065-Thornton-Minor Use Permit APN 188-240-70-00 Negative Findings	Wright
2003	Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report For STP-03-026; Log No. 03-08-029-Lizard Rocks APN 188-250-41	Wright
2004	Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of a 20-Acre Parcel Including Test Excavations at SDI-294 for the Valley Center Community Church, Valley Center, CA	de Barros
2005	The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study	Caterino
2007	Cultural Resources Survey Report For: TPM 20820, Log No. 04-08-016 - Souris Minor Subdivision, APN 189-012-68-00, Negative Findings	Wright

Table 2. Recorded Cultural Resources Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Site No.	Description	Size (LxW)	Recorder
CA-SDI-30	Bedrock Milling Features, Lithic Scatter	15x8m	Chace and Collins
CA-SDI-278	Bedrock Milling Feature	50x70m	Chace
CA-SDI-283	Temporary Camp; Lithic Scatter	"2 Acres"	True
CA-SDI-291	Bedrock Milling Feature, Lithic Scatter	110x45m	Underwood et al.
CA-SDI-292	Temporary Camp; Bedrock Milling Feature, Lithic and Ceramic Scatter	60x200m	Chace and Collins
CA-SDI-294	Temporary Camp; Lithic Scatter	"2 Acres"	True
CA-SDI-596	Campsite; Ceramic Scatter	not recorded	True
CA-SDI-599	Bedrock Milling Feature	50'x100'	Chace and Collins
CA-SDI-759	Bedrock Milling Feature/ Historic Adobe/Cement Structure	120x65m	Wahoff
CA-SDI-4572	Bedrock Milling Feature, Lithic Scatter	50'x50'	Carrico
CA-SDI-4672	Bedrock Milling Feature, Lithic Scatter / Historic Stone Wall	75'x100'	Mooney and Hanna
CA-SDI-7200	Bedrock Milling Feature, Flake	70x70m	Laylander
CA-SDI-10447	Bedrock Milling Feature	2.1x1.2m	Collins
CA-SDI-10456	Bedrock Milling Feature	2x2m	Bissell et al.
CA-SDI-10457	Bedrock Milling Feature / Historic Refuse Deposit	50x55m	Bissell et al.
CA-SDI-10459	Bedrock Milling Feature	3x2m	Chace and Collins
CA-SDI-10460	Bedrock Milling Feature	160x120m	Chace and Collins
CA-SDI-10461	Bedrock Milling Feature	2x1.5m	Chace and Collins
CA-SDI-10462	Bedrock Milling Feature	15x2m	Chace and Collins
CA-SDI-10465	Campsite; Bedrock Milling Feature, Lithic and Ceramic Scatters	140x120m	Chace and Collins
CA-SDI-10466	Pictographs	5x5m	Chace and Collins
CA-SDI-10483	Bedrock Milling Features, Flake	4x5m	Chace and Collins
CA-SDI-10484	Bedrock Milling Features, Partial Mano	200x100m	Chace and Collins
CA-SDI-10557	Bedrock Milling Features	100x75m	Bissell et al.
CA-SDI- 10891	Pictograph, Bedrock Milling Features	27x5m	Chace and Collins
CA-SDI-10892	Campsite; Bedrock Milling Features, Lithic Scatter	"Unknown"	Chace and Collins
CA-SDI-11078	Bedrock Milling Features	80x55m	Joyner et al.

Table 2 Continued. Recorded Cultural Resources Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Site No.	Description	Size (L x W)	Recorder
CA-SDI-12637	Bedrock Milling Feature, Flake	2x2m	Brown
CA-SDI-12638	Bedrock Milling Feature, Mano	4.4x5.6m	Brown
CA-SDI-13579	Bedrock Milling Feature	1x1m	Bissell et al.
CA-SDI-13580	Bedrock Milling Feature	3x1.5m	Bissell et al.
CA-SDI-13582	Bedrock Milling Feature	5x4m	Bissell et al.
CA-SDI-13583	Bedrock Milling Feature	35x20m	Bissell et al.
CA-SDI-13584	Bedrock Milling Feature	55x40m	Bissell et al.
CA-SDI-13586	Bedrock Milling Feature	Locus A: 50x40m Locus B: 115x55m Locus C: 10x33m	Bissell et al.
CA-SDI-13591	Bedrock Milling Feature	12x11m	Bissell et al.
CA-SDI-13595	Historic Refuse Deposit	9x3m	Bissell et al.
CA-SDI-13600	Bedrock Milling Feature	90x75m	Bissell et al.
CA-SDI-13728	Historic Refuse Deposit	16x10m	Noah et al.
CA-SDI-13755	Historic Stone/ Cement Bridge Abutment	"15'Wx10'Hx15'L"	Noah et al.
CA-SDI-13756	Historic Stone/ Mortar Well	"3' diameter, 5+m deep"	Noah et al.
CA-SDI-13759	Historic Refuse Deposit	45x35m	Bissell
CA-SDI-15358	Bedrock Milling Features, Lithic Scatter	56x61m	Wahoff
P-37-14080	Historic Public Utility Building; Firehouse	1384 square feet	Thornton
P-37-15150	Flake	n/a	Baker and Kyle
P-37-15414	Flake	n/a	Bissell et al.
P-37-15415	Mano	n/a	Bissell et al.
P-37-17525	Historic Whole-In-Cap Milk Can	n/a	Wahoff
P-37-17526	Flake	n/a	Wahoff

1.3 Applicable Regulations

Due to the potential for both State and County review, cultural resource investigations must comply with a variety of laws, regulations, and ordinances. Many of these laws are complementary and provide similar protection for cultural resources at various jurisdictional levels.

1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The importance of cultural resources under State law, as defined in CEQA, has recently been refined to coincide with those of the California Register. The criteria used to evaluate cultural resources are specified by recent revisions to CEQA. Specific to cultural resources is Section 15064.5, "Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archaeological and Historical Resources."

This section introduces the term "historical resources" defining them as:

- (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 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 CCR, 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 to be 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 Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

1.3.2 San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

The County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance defines significant prehistoric or historic sites as a:

Location of past intense human occupation where buried deposits can 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: any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or the State Landmark Register; or included or eligible for inclusion, but not previously rejected for the San Diego County Historic Site Board List; any are of past human occupation located on public or private land where important prehistoric or historic activities and/or events occurred; and any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyph, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, and natural rocks or places which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

The relationship between RPO and CEQA significance is not clearly defined, and recent changes to CEQA to more closely follow National Register criteria complicate this issue. RPO significant resources are most often considered to be resources of both scientific and religious or ethnic significance, such as archaeological resources with human remains or rock art.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

(a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

(b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(c) that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment. The historic preservation review process mandated by Section 106 is outlined in regulations issued by ACHP. Revised regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR Part 800), became effective January 11, 2001, and are summarized below.

According to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation:

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

(a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

(b) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

(c) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life.

(d) A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

(e) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

(f) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or

(g) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

1.3.3 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.

2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

Section 15064.5(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines identifies an adverse environmental impact to historical resources as:

Substantial adverse Environmental Impact

- (b) 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.
 - (1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resources means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resources or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resources 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 or 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 resources 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.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

3.1 Methods

3.1.1 Survey Methods

The current inventory was conducted on April 22, 2008 by Mr. Patrick McGinnis and Ms. Hillary Murphy. Ms. Cami Mojado of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians served as the Native American monitor for the project. The project area was intensively surveyed using 10-15 meter intervals. Much of the project has been previously disturbed by mining and used as a storage yard for the widening of Valley Center Road. However, some areas of reestablished native vegetation and large granitic boulders remain. Overall visibility was approximately 80 percent.

3.1.2 Test Methods

Testing methods consisted of the excavation of six 40 cm round shovel test pits (STP) dug in 10 cm intervals to the contour of the ground surface. The STPs were placed near the bedrock milling features, but far enough to be in areas where there was soil deposition. In general, flat or moderately sloping, relatively undisturbed spots were chosen for excavation, as these seemed to be the areas most likely to be positive for subsurface artifacts. The STPs were placed from four to thirteen meters away from the milling features based on the terrain. The objective of the test excavation was to determine the presence, or absence, of subsurface archaeological deposits. The site's boundaries would be finalized based on these results.

3.1.3 Native American Participation/Consultation

Native American participation was an important aspect of the project. On March 29, 2008, a letter was sent to Mr. David Singleton at the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of the sacred lands in regards to the project area. Mr. Singleton responded on March 21, 2008 that no cultural resources were known to be on the project area. He included a list of nine groups or individuals associated with local Native American Tribes for which project notification letters were to be sent. Tierra sent said letters to these contacts requesting information that was pertinent to the project area. One response was received from the Cupa Cultural Center on the Pala Indian Reservation. The response detailed that the Tribe does not consider the project area to be within its traditional use area, but asked to be updated as the project progresses. Ms. Cami Mojado of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians served as a Native American monitor for the project. A detailed list of contacts may be reviewed in section 7.0 - List Of Preparers And Persons And Organizations Contacted.

3.2 Results

The survey of the property resulted in the identification of an extension of archaeological site, CA-SDI-278 into the project area (Figure 3). CA-SDI-278 was originally recorded by True in 1955 and updated by Chace in 1985. It was initially identified as a temporary camp consisting of several granitic bedrock outcrops with three milling stations under several oak trees. The site was recorded

immediately adjacent to the current project area on private property. A review of reports and site records indicated that this portion of the site had no artifacts identified on the surface and it has never been excavated. This portion of CA-SDI-278 was relocated and found to be almost unchanged since it was last updated in 1985.

The extension of the site consists of two loci bedrock milling features (Loci B and C) located on two large granitic boulders approximately 30 meters apart. The boulders sit atop a knoll just meters west of the originally recorded CA-SDI-278 (Locus A). The knoll has been impacted by mining and by soil borrowing. This has created a trough bisecting the knoll into two halves. Locus B is on the eastern half of the knoll and is comprised of a large boulder containing a single milling slick. Locus C, found on the western half of the knoll, contains a single, low and flat bedrock boulder with four milling slicks.

Other milling may have once been present on nearby bedrock features, but the condition of most of the bedrock in the project area is extremely eroded. An extensive search of the surrounding area did not locate any associated artifacts. A total of six STPs were excavated near the two loci and did not result in the recovery of any artifacts.

Figure 3- Cultural Resources Located Within the Project Area

Is bound separately in the Confidential Appendix

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

Because CA-SDI-278, (Loci B and C) is not an isolated resource, it was initially identified as an "Important" resource under County Guidelines and requiring further study. To this end, a testing program was executed to determine if the site has the potential to yield information.

4.2 Impact Identification

The proposed retail/commercial center project would destroy Loci B and C of CA-SDI-278. Thus, mitigation measures are necessary to evaluate the site's research potential to reduce impacts to a level below significance. The mitigation measures enacted at the site are discussed in detail below.

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS - MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Mitigated Impacts

The planned construction of the retail and commercial complex on the property would result in the destruction of site CA-SDI-278, Loci B and C. These loci have been severely impacted by years of mining activity and road building by grading or borrowing away much of the ground surface. Although, it appeared unlikely that intact archaeological deposits were present within the site's boundaries, a test excavation was undertaken to determine if this portion of the site had the potential to possess important information or significance under County RPO and Guidelines. In consultation with County staff, it was decided that a series of 40 cm round STPs, three at each locus, would be excavated at the site to see if any subsurface component remained.

The construction of the proposed trail segments along the edges of Miller Road and Valley Center Road will not impact any cultural resources.

5.1.2 Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations

Prior to excavating the STPs, the bedrock milling features were measured and recorded in detail. Sketches were drawn and photographs were taken of the both loci. The STP locations were recorded using a tape and compass to establish distance and bearing.

Six to eight, 40 cm round STPs were selected to be excavated close to the milling features. The STPs were to be dug in 10 cm increments and extending off of the cardinal points of the features where possible. The site contains two loci of granitic bedrock milling features, Locus B and Locus C. Since there are two loci, the number of STPs were to be evenly divided, hence each loci were to have three to four STPs dug. If subsurface artifacts were recovered, more STPs would have been dug in two meter increments out from the original STPs, establishing the site's boundaries. If any two STPs at a single locus were positive, a one by one meter test unit would have been dug to draw a bigger and more accurate sample of the subsurface deposits. The STPs were to be dug to 50 cm if no artifacts were present. If artifacts were present, the unit was to be dug until two sterile levels were reached below 50 cm. Additionally, the units would be terminated once subsoil, or bedrock, was evident across the bottom of the unit. Thus, two STPs were dug to 50 cm, one was excavated to 40 cm, two were dug to 30 cm and one was dug to 20 cm.

Locus B consists of two slicks on a large boulder, three meters North/South by four meters East/West by two meters high. Slick A is 40 cm x 20 cm, slick B is 20 cm x 25 cm; both show high levels of polish yet are exfoliated. There is a very steep slope at Locus B which resulted in excavating three STPs: one north, one south and one west of the milling feature. No STPs were excavated to the east due to another steep slope that was not suitable for areas of excavation. The southern STP had to be excavated in a depression 13 meters from the milling feature due to the steepness of the slope. In spite of its distance from the site, this locale seemed highly likely to contain any artifacts that may have migrated down slope.

Locus C consists of a single large boulder with four milling slicks surrounded by other large boulders on a fairly steep slope; Slick A: 38 cm x 24 cm, Slick B: 22 cm x 18cm, Slick C: 17 cm x 14 cm, Slick D: 26 cm x 23 cm. At Locus C, the knoll top is broader and somewhat more level than at Locus B. However, the locus is more disturbed and a road has been cut that impacts the west edge of the locus. Three STPs were excavated, one North, one South and one to the East. The road cut and everything west of the locus has been graded and/or filled, which made excavating an STP west of the locus frivolous. The other STPs were all excavated within 5 meters of the locus (Figure 4).

Excavation of the STPs revealed three different soil strata across the site. A medium brown, lightly compacted, well-sorted, sandy silt with a depth of 0-18 cm. The second strata was a layer of reddish-brown, compact, clayey silt with decomposing granite which ranged from 10-50 cm in depth. Below the second strata was a layer comprised of decomposed granitic bedrock, pinkish-white with black pegmatite inclusions.

No artifacts were recovered from any of the STPs.

Table 3. Mitigation Measures

Site	Site type	Mitigation Recommendation
CA-SDI-278	Bedrock Milling	Completed detailed site recording, no further work recommended

5.2 Effects Found Not to be Significant

CA-SDI-278, Loci B and C do not possess the characteristics to be considered County RPO significant as outlined by the criteria in Section 2.0 of the County Guidelines for Determining Significance. The site does not retain any integrity and does not have the potential to reveal important information regarding the prehistory or history of the region or State. Further, the County considers bedrock milling features to be found significant, however, the impacts are mitigated to a level of less than significant through the recordation and testing of the resource. Therefore, the resource no longer has any research potential.

Due to the great amount of disturbance and the lack of a sub-surface component to CA-SDI-278 Loci B and C, the recording, and test and evaluation of the site should be considered to have fully mitigated any impacts to the site and exhausted the site's research potential. No further work is recommended.

Figure 4- Sketch Plan with Shovel Test Pits

Is bound separately in the Confidential Appendix

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7.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

Preparers

Patrick McGinnis, RPA

Tierra Environmental Services
9915 Businesspark Ave., Suite C
San Diego, California 92131-1120
(858) 578-9064

Mr. McGinnis served as Principal Investigator, resource recorder and author of the report.

Hillary Murphy, Associate Archaeologist

Tierra Environmental Services
9915 Businesspark Ave., Suite C
San Diego, California 92131-1120
(858) 578-9064

Ms. Murphy served as survey crew. Ms. Murphy assisted with the organization and final preparation of the report.

Resumes of lead project personnel are included in Appendix A.

Persons and Organizations Contacted

Cami Mojado

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Ms. Mojado served as the Native American Monitor during the survey.

Dave Singleton

Native American Heritage Commission, NAHC
Mr. Singleton was contacted to request a search of the sacred lands files in possession of the NAHC in regards to the project area.

South Coast Information Center, SCIC

The literature search and archaeological site record search for the project was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory at San Diego State University.

The following people and/or tribes were contacted to be informed of the project and to request any information that they, or other tribal elders, may have had regarding cultural resources located in the vicinity of the project site, pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA:

Pauma & Yuima
Christobal C. Devers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Angela Veltrano, Rincon Culture Committee
P.O. Box 68
Valley Center, CA 92082

Pauma & Yuima
Attn: EPA
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Mojado, Co-Chair
1889 Sunset Drive
Vista, CA 92081

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Mark Mojado, Cultural Resources
1889 Sunset Drive
Vista, CA 92081

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Russell Romo, Chairman
12064 Old Pomerado Road
Poway, CA 92064

La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
Attn: Rob Roy, Environmental Director
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Charles Devers, Chair
Cultural Committee; Pauma & Yuima Reservation
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Mel Vernon
1044 North Ivy Street
Escondido, CA 92026

APPENDICES

Appendix A- Resumes of Lead Personnel
Appendix B- Native American Contact

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX

(Bound Separately)

Appendix C- Record Search Results
Appendix D- DPR Site Forms
Appendix E- Confidential Figures

APPENDIX A

Resumes of Lead Personnel

PATRICK M. MCGINNIS, M.A., RPA

**Senior Archaeologist
Tierra Environmental Services**

Education

M.A. Archaeology and Heritage Management , University of Leicester, England,
B.A., Anthropology with a concentration in Archaeology, with honors, University of California, San Diego,
Certificate in Archaeology, San Diego City College

Professional Affiliations

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Society for California Archaeology
San Diego County Archaeological Society (Past Secretary)
San Diego Historical Society
Wheelwright Museum of the American Indian
Archaeological Conservancy
National Trust for Historic Preservation

Qualifications

Mr. McGinnis has more than eleven years experience in prehistoric and historic archaeology in southern California and the Southwest. He serves as supervisor and crew for fieldwork including survey, testing, data recovery, monitoring, site recording, in addition to supervising lab analysis, and collections management. He has training in GPS/GIS mapping and spatial analysis and has surveyed and monitored for endangered biological resources including Quino checkerspot butterfly, least Bell's vireo, and California gnatcatcher. He has received training in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966. His duties also include report writing and historical research projects.

Professional Experience

2002-present	Senior Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.
2006-present	Adjunct Faculty, San Diego City College, Department of Anthropology
2002	Archaeologist/Environmental Scientist, Anteon Corporation, California
1997 - 2002	Archaeologist, Mooney & Associates, San Diego, California.
1997	Archaeological field and lab crew, Center for Spanish Colonial Archaeology, San Diego, California.
1996 - 1997	Archaeology Field School, Rancho Peñasquitos site, with San Diego City College.

Relevant Projects

Friendship March Restoration Project

Mr. McGinnis served as project archaeologist for a survey and test of 500-acres of land in the Tijuana Estuary for the restoration of the marsh habitat of the area. The survey required permitting and interaction with both State and Federal agencies. Project duties also included directing the excavation of 49 backhoe trenches to locate potentially buried archaeological deposits as index for the project area in general. The survey resulted

in the location of ten prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. Sites included prehistoric shell middens and lithic scatters in addition to historic sites; including features related to the use of the area as a naval base during WWII, and historic structures and features related to the period of rural when the area was dominated by ranching and farming. Mr. McGinnis was responsible for the laboratory analysis of the artifacts recovered from the project and directed the cleaning and curation of the assemblages from the identified sites. Mr. McGinnis is serving as report co-author of the NEPA and CEQA compliant document which is in progress.

Pine Valley Estates

Mr. McGinnis directed a survey of 38-acres for a proposed subdivision in the Pine Valley area of San Diego County. The survey resulted in recording seven prehistoric cultural resources. The sites were mostly large bedrock milling sites with multiple loci. Mr. McGinnis also served as report author for a County and CEQA compliant technical report.

Manzanita Reservation Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project

Mr. McGinnis served as project archaeologist for a survey of 1,000-acres of fee-land for the Manzanita Band of Mission Indians. The survey covered an area proposed for hazardous fuels reduction via prescribed burning and firebreak construction. The project resulted in the discovery of over 40 previously unrecorded archaeological sites and isolated artifacts. These were dominated by lithic scatters, rock cairns, habitation sites, and included rock rooms. Duties also included site recording and report authorship.

Los Coyotes Reservation-Pines Fire Archaeological Survey and Data Recovery Project

Mr. McGinnis served as Project Archaeologist and directed the survey of over 100 miles of bulldozer cuts in addition to directing the data recovery effort at two National Register eligible sites, CA-SDI-12,006 and CA-SDI-16,834. Duties also included site recording of eight unrecorded cultural resources, historical and archival research and report authorship.

Morongo Reservation Wastewater Treatment Facility and Section 8 Master Plan

As Project Archaeologist, Mr. McGinnis directed a survey of approximately 700-acres on the Morongo Indian Reservation in association with a master plan and proposed wastewater treatment facility for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians. Duties included site recording and authorship of the report.

Rincon Reservation Road Improvements

Mr. McGinnis directed test and evaluation of a historic/prehistoric site in association with proposed road improvements on the Rincon Indian Reservation in northern San Diego County. Duties included survey, mapping, excavation, laboratory analysis of recovered artifacts and report authorship.

Jacumba Water System Rehabilitation Project

Mr. McGinnis directed a survey of over 8,500 linear feet for the project. The survey resulted in the recording of four historic and prehistoric archaeological sites including a turn-of-the-century stone house, 1920s hotel, and prehistoric habitation sites. Information from the survey was used to direct the planning effort in order to avoid sensitive cultural resources. Mr. McGinnis also authored the report.

Port of San Diego, Harbor Police Facility

Performed archival research and documentation for the historic Port of San Diego, Harbor Police Facility, designed by famed architect William Templeton Johnson including biographical research, title search, architectural assessment and co-authoring the report.

Hartman Residence

Mr. McGinnis conducted a historical assessment of the Hartman Residence in Encinitas, California. The residence is an early-20th century log-house and associated garage. Duties included completion of Department of Parks and Recreation forms for the resource and authorship of the report.

Bureau of Land Management Lawsuit Compliance

Manager for multiple projects for the BLM under this task. Duties included hiring, contract writing, proposal writing and cost estimating. Responsible for multiple employees, data collection, inter-agency communication and coordination, database management and development, and providing the client with weekly and monthly status reports for the project. Subtasks under the contract included monitoring of public land closures for the Ridgecrest and Needles BLM offices, a socio-economic study for a desert conservation area management plan, Saltcedar removal in highly impacted areas, Off-highway vehicle grant writing, construction and soil restoration monitoring and management plans and plant-water studies in the Death Valley Junction area.

Ramona Unified School District

Performed multiple archaeological surveys of school sites for the Ramona Unified School District. Tasks included historic and archival research of the site locations in addition to leading the surveys and co-authoring the reports of the field investigations.

San Diego Unified School District

Conducted field surveys and historic and archival research in association with planned expansion of Lincoln High School in South San Diego. Duties included inventorying and assessment of over 200 homes located within the proposed expansion areas and completion of State Historic Preservation Office forms for the historic resources located within the project area, in addition to contributing to the report.

Metromedia Fiber Optic Network

Coordinated numerous site record and literature searches for extensive fiber optic line construction covering the San Francisco Bay Area, Sacramento, Solano, Yolo, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties in addition to directing surveys and monitoring; participating in field excavation, and site recording.

Campo Promise Land Ranch

Directed Phase II survey and archaeological test excavation of 13 historic and prehistoric sites in southern San Diego County. Performed site record, literature, and historic research including tax assessor records, title searches, and biography, for multiple historic cultural resources within the property boundaries. Completed necessary California Department of Parks and Recreation forms for submittal to the State Historic Preservation Office. *Contributed to authorship of the report.*

Department of the Navy, Southwest Division

Participated in the Phase II testing of two prehistoric sites, monitored grading activities, and participated in NAGPRA compliant excavation and analysis of human remains for the MILCON project on northern Camp Pendleton. Participated in the Phase II and Phase III data recovery excavation on the Naval Submarine Base on Point Loma and laboratory analysis. Performed Phase I survey and historical resources inventory for the Cabrillo Heights Naval Housing Project. Conducted oral interviews with project architect, tax and title searches, and prehistoric land use research. Completed necessary California Department of Parks and Recreation forms for submittal to the State Historic Preservation Office and contributed to authorship of the report.

Sycuan Hazardous Fuels Reduction

Mr. McGinnis served as project archaeologist for a survey of 14-acres of fee-land for the Sycuan Band of Mission Indians. The survey covered an area proposed for hazardous fuels reduction via and firebreak construction. The project resulted in the discovery of a previously unrecorded archaeological sites. Duties included site recording and report authorship.

Gregory Mountain Traditional Cultural Place

Completed National Register Nomination forms for Gregory Mountain as a traditional cultural place for the Luiseño Native American community, including archival research and co-authoring the report.

County of San Diego Water Authority

Conducted site record and literature searches for multiple projects throughout the county. Directed multiple Phase I surveys and contributed or co-authored multiple reports.

City of San Diego, San Pasqual Valley Leaseholds

Participated in cultural resource surveys of City-owned parcels in the San Pasqual Valley and subsequently participated in the Phase II archaeological testing of prehistoric sites located within the project area. Performed site record, literature, and historic research including tax assessor records, title searches, oral history and biography, for multiple historic cultural resources within the leaseholds in the valley. Completed necessary California Department of Parks and Recreation forms for submittal to the State Historic Preservation Office. Contributed to authorship of the report.

San Diego Wild Animal Park

Participated in the survey, Phase II testing, Phase III data recovery, and lab analysis for multiple sites within the Wild Animal Park leasehold. Contributed to site analyses and final report.

City of San Diego Water and Wastewater Facilities Department

Provided monitoring services for cultural resources during construction trenching operations in several locations for multiple sewer and water pipeline group jobs.

City of Azusa

Performed historic research and inventory of 120 historic properties for evaluation by the City of Azusa. Tasks included, photography, architectural style identification, and archival literature searches.

Barona Indian Reservation

Carried out archival research documenting the history of the Barona Band of Kumeyaay Indians. Covering the period just prior to the eviction from their traditional home at El Capitan to the establishment of the Barona and Viejas reservations. Performed laboratory analysis and cataloguing of extensive collection of prehistoric and historic artifacts purchased for the Barona Museum and Cultural Center.

Ramona Municipal Water District, Mount Woodson Pipeline

Directed Phase I and Phase II testing and evaluation of site in Ramona, CA. Assisted in the laboratory analysis of artifacts. Performed site record and literature research for project's prehistoric and historic components, in addition to historic research of the property. Conducted historic research, including oral interviews, literature searches, and tax and title searches to determine past land use. Completed necessary California Department of Parks and Recreation forms for submittal to the State Historic Preservation Office. Co-authored report.

Campo Reservation Health Clinic

Surveyed and authored the report for the proposed health clinic for the Campo Band Kumeyaay Indians.

Jenney House

Supervised and monitored removal of a 19th century historic home from the Jenney property in Alpine, CA. Conducted shovel test scrapes of area after removal of the building.

Calvary Lutheran Church

Served as crew chief and excavator for Phase III data recovery of ten units in Del Mar, CA. Performed site record and literature search in addition to assisting in the laboratory analysis of artifacts.

Friery Property

Directed Phase II test and evaluation of a site in Ramona, CA. Performed historic research and coauthored report.

San Diego Presidio Archaeology Project

Participated in field excavation and laboratory analysis of Spanish and Mexican period historic artifacts at the San Diego Presidio site, Old Town. Assisted with public education and outreach projects at the excavation.

Santa Barbara Mission

Performed as crew during survey, field excavation, site recording and laboratory analysis of lithic artifacts from the neophyte village at Santa Barbara Mission, Santa Barbara, CA. Participated in recording the historic crypt located beneath the mission. Conducted research using Spanish period records from Mission Santa Barbara archives.

Tuba Presidio Site Field

Performed as crew for excavation and laboratory analysis of prehistoric Hohokam and Spanish Colonial artifacts at the Tuba Presidio site, Tuba, Arizona.

HILLARY MURPHY

**Associate Archaeologist
Tierra Environmental Services**

Education

Currently working towards Certificate in Archaeology, San Diego City College
B.A., Interior Design with an Art History Minor, California State University, Sacramento
Researching Archaeology graduate programs to earn a Masters degree, with the intent of continuing on towards a doctorate program.

Qualifications

Ms. Murphy has a variety of experience in cultural resources management in southern California and Central America. Ms. Murphy has been involved in surveys for a number of infrastructure and development related projects. She has served as crew for fieldwork including survey, testing, data recovery, monitoring, site recording, site and artifact illustration, and lab analysis.

Professional Experience

July 2007- Current	Associate Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.
June 2007-July 2007	Archaeological field and lab crew, Programme for Belize, Belize
January 2007-June 2007	Archaeology Field School, Rancho Peñasquitos site, CA-SDI-8125 San Diego City College.

Relevant Projects

Campo Homes

Ms. Murphy served as survey crew for six one-acre parcels of land for the prospective new homes of residents in the Campo Indian Reservation. The survey resulted in two sites containing bedrock milling features and lithic scatters. The larger of the two sites containing a massive abundance of both lithic and ceramic scatter, including chalcedony and obsidian. Ms. Murphy authored the site forms and assisted in the preparation of the report.

Santa Ysabel Homes

Served as survey crew for seven parcels of land proposed for the development of single family houses on the Santa Ysabel Indian Reservation. Each parcel surveyed consisted of a one-acre allotment for the housing. One of which resulted in the location of a historic house once used at the Camp Kearny Training Base during World War I, circa 1917-1920. Ms. Murphy assisted in the completion of the report and site forms.

Augustine Land Transfer

Ms. Murphy served as survey crew for the 120-acre land transfer of three parcels on the Augustine Indian Reservation in Coachella, California, which resulted in the location of seven cultural resources including lithic scatters and a potential burial. Historic artifact scatters and deposits was located, as well. Ms. Murphy co-authored the report and site forms.

Truckhaven Geothermal

Ms. Murphy served as survey crew for a survey of 160-acres in the Ocotillo Wells State Vehicle Recreation. The survey resulted in the identification of 64 cultural resources including prehistoric fish traps, World War II era munitions, lithic scatters, historic camp sites, and sherd scatters. Ms. Murphy completed the site forms and assisted in the preparation of the report.

Pine Valley Estates

Ms. Murphy participated in a survey of 38-acres for a proposed subdivision in the Pine Valley area of San Diego County. The survey resulted in recording seven prehistoric cultural resources. The sites were mostly large bedrock milling sites with multiple loci. Ms. Murphy also served as report author for a County and CEQA compliant technical report.

Bergman Subdivision

Ms. Murphy participated in a survey of 10-acres for a proposed subdivision in the Hemet area of Riverside County. The survey resulted in recording two historic cultural resources. The resources included a turn-of-the-century homestead and associated trash deposits. Ms. Murphy also served as report co-author for a County and CEQA compliant technical report.

Jacumba Water System Rehabilitation Project

Ms. Murphy assisted in the survey and monitoring of over 8,500 linear feet for the project. The survey resulted in the recording of seventeen historic and prehistoric archaeological sites including a turn-of-the-century stone house, 1920s hotel, and prehistoric habitation sites. Information from the survey was used to direct the planning effort in order to avoid sensitive cultural resources. Ms. Murphy participated in the laboratory analysis of the artifact collection recovered during monitoring for the project. She was responsible for identification and cataloguing of the artifact assemblage.

Niland Waste Water

Ms. Murphy assisted as crew for surveying two linear miles in preparation of new waste water lines and treatment facility to be implemented. She then assisted in the preparation and completion of the report.

Santiago Sedimentation Basin Project

Served as crew for the survey of 21 acres for a housing development upon which two isolated flakes were observed. Ms. Murphy completed the site forms and assisted in the preparation of the report.

Bishop Water System Upgrade

Ms. Murphy authored site forms and participated in the completion of the report for the survey of a new well and water line project that resulted in the location of seven cultural resources.

Ocotillo RV Project

Ms. Murphy assisted in the survey and monitoring of 5-acres proposed for development as an RV storage center. The survey resulted in the recording of two in-situ lithic scatters. Information from the survey was used to direct the planning effort in order to avoid sensitive cultural resources. Ms. Murphy participated in the laboratory analysis of the artifact collection recovered during monitoring for the project. She was responsible for identification and cataloguing of the artifact assemblage.

Programme for Belize, Blue Creek, Belize

Participated in field excavation and laboratory analysis of the University of Texas, Austen's excavation of the third largest Mayan site in Belize, La Milpa, under the supervision of Dr. Fred Valdez Jr. Attempts have been made to understand the chronology of the sites in the northwest region over a period of 15 years.

Rancho Peñasquitos, CA-SDI-8125

Participated in the field excavation under the supervision of Dr. Steve Bouscaren to unveil an eighteenth century Spanish zanja in hopes of better understanding the early water works, both agricultural and natural elements, at this historic and prehistoric site.

APPENDIX B
Native American Contact

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

015 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
e-mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net



March 21, 2008

Patrick McGinnis, RPA
Senior Archaeologist
TIERRA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
9915 BUSINESS PARK AVE., SUITE C
SAN DIEGO, CA 92131

Fax #: 858-578-3646
Number of Pages: 3

Re: Proposed portion of Valley Center Road and Miller Road; San Diego County.

Dear Mr. McGinnis:

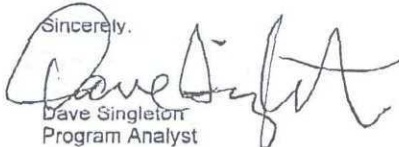
The Native American Heritage Commission was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area. The SLF failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not guarantee the absence of cultural resources in any 'area of potential effect (APE).'

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the nearest tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. A List of Native American contacts are attached to assist you. The Commission makes no recommendation of a single individual or group over another. It is advisable to contact the person listed; if they cannot supply you with specific information about the impact on cultural resources, they may be able to refer you to another tribe or person knowledgeable of the cultural resources in or near the affected project area (APE).

Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude the existence of archeological resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,



Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

**Native American Contacts
San Diego County
March 21, 2008**

Pauma & Yuima
Christobal C. Devers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
paumareservation@aol.com
(760) 742-1289
(760) 742-3422 Fax

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Mark Mojado, Cultural Resources
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista , CA 92081 Cupeno
(760) 724-8505
(760) 586-4858 (cell)

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Angela Veltrano, Rincon Culture Committee
P.O. Box 68 Luiseno
Valley Center , CA 92082
council@rincontribe.org
(760) 749-1051
(760) 749-8901 Fax

Cupa Cultural Center (Pala Band)
Shaata Gaughen, Assistant Director
35008 Pala-Temecula Rd. PMB Box 445 Luiseno
Pala , CA 92059
cupa@palatribe.com
(760) 742-1590
(760) 742-4543 - FAX

Pauma & Yuima
ATTN: EPA
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
kymberli_peters@yahoo.com
(760) 742-1289
(760) 742-3422 Fax

La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
ATTN: Rob Roy, Environmental Director
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
lajolla-sherry@aol.com and
(760) 742-3790
(760) 742-1704 Fax

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Mojado, Co-Chair
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista , CA 92081
clmojado@slrmissionindians.org
(760) 724-8505

Charles Devers, Chair
Cultural Committee; Pauma & Yuima Reservation
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
(760) 742-1289
(760) 742-4543 FAX

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Development Project located at the intersection of Valley Center Road and Miller Road in the Valley Center Community in northern San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

**Native American Contacts
San Diego County
March 21, 2008**

Mel Vernon
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
1044 North Ivy Street Luiseno
Escondido CA 92026
(760) 703-1514 - cell
(760) 746-8692
melvern@aol.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Development Project located at the intersection of Valley Center Road and Miller Road in the Valley Center Community in northern San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Received Mar-21-2008 02:38pm From-916 657 5390

To-TIERRA ENVIRONMENTAL Page 003

March 24, 2008

Pauma & Yuima
Christobal C. Devers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Dear Mr. Devers,

Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra) has been retained to conduct an archaeological survey for approximately six acres proposed for development in Valley Center at the northeast corner of the intersection of Valley Center Road and Miller Road in San Diego County (Figure 1). The area of potential effect (APE) is located in Section 7, in Township 11 South, Range 1 West, as shown on the Valley Center 7.5 minute USGS Quadrangles (Figure 2). An archaeological site record and literature review is in process at the South Coastal Information Center at the San Diego State University.

In addition to informing you about this project, a major purpose of this letter is to request any information that you, and any tribal elders, may have regarding cultural resources located in the vicinity of the APE, pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA. Any information you may have about cultural resources on the property would greatly benefit our study. If you or other tribal members have any knowledge about cultural resources located on the project site, please contact me. If I can provide any additional information, please contact me immediately at (858) 578-9064. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,



Patrick McGinnis, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Enclosures



March 28, 2008

Mr. Patrick McGinnis, M. A., RPA
9915 Businesspark Avenue, Suite C
San Diego, California 92131-1120

Re: **Consultation, Proposed Development, Valley Center, Intersection of
Valley Center and Miller Roads, San Diego County, California**

Mr. McGinnis,

The Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project as above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of Robert Smith, Tribal Chairman.

We have consulted our maps and have determined that the project as described is neither within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation, nor is it within the territory that the Tribe considers its Traditional Use Area. It is, however, situated in close proximity to the Reservation and information generated would likely be useful in better understanding the regional cultural sequence(s). Therefore, we request as a courtesy to be kept in the information loop as the project progresses and would appreciate being maintained on the receiving list for project updates, reports of investigations and/or any documentation that might be generated regarding previously reported or newly discovered sites.

Further, if the project boundaries are modified to extend beyond the currently proposed limits, we do request updated information and the opportunity to respond to your changes.

Finally, we recommend that Approved Cultural Monitors be present on site during all survey and all ground disturbing activities. If you do not have access to an Approved Cultural Resource Monitor, contact us and we will work with you to identify appropriately trained individuals.

35008 Pala Temecula Road
PMB 445
Pala, CA 92059

760-742-1590 [phone]
760-742-4543 [fax]

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact Joseph M. Nixon at 1 (760) 891 3592 or at e.mail jnixon@palatribe.com.

Cordially,



Joseph M. Nixon, Ph. D., RPA
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Pala Band of Mission Indians

Cc: Leroy Miranda

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