

**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY  
OF THE  
SPRING VALLEY HOUSING PROJECT,  
SPRING VALLEY, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  
PDS2019-TM-5636, PDS2021-AD-21-011**

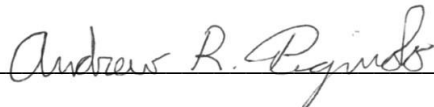
**Spring Valley Housing**

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February 2021

## NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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**Report Title:** Cultural Resource Survey of the Spring Valley Housing Project, Spring Valley, San Diego County, California, PDS2019-TM-5636, PDS2021-AD-21-011

**Type of Study:** Cultural Resource Survey

**New Sites:** None

**Updated Sites:** CA-SDI-8464

**USGS Quadrangle:** Jamul Mountain Quadrangle 7.5'

**Acreage:** 9.91 acres

**Permit Numbers:** PDS2019-TM-5636, PDS2021-AD-21-011

**Key Words:** County of San Diego, Spring Valley, Spring Valley Housing Project, Grand Avenue and Eucalyptus Street, Positive Survey, Prehistoric Quarry, CA-SDI-8464

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

APE (Area of Potential Effects)  
ARMR (Archaeological Resource Management Report)  
CA (California)  
California Register (California Register of Historic Resources)  
CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act)  
cm (centimeter)  
CRM (Cultural Resource Management)  
EIR (Environmental Impact Report)  
ft. (feet)  
Laguna Mountain (Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.)  
Local Register (San Diego County Local Register of Historic Resources)  
m (meter)  
MOU (Memorandum of Understanding)  
MUP (Major Use Permit)  
NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act)  
NHPA (National Historic Preservation Act)  
RPO (Resource Protection Ordinance)  
SCIC (South Coastal Information Center)  
SDI (San Diego County; site number prefix)  
SDM (San Diego Museum of Man; site number prefix)

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain) conducted an archaeological survey of the 9.9-acre Spring Valley Housing Project for a proposed subdivision. The project is located in the Spring Valley area of San Diego County and includes subdivision into seven single family residential lots. This archaeological and historical investigation included a records search, literature review, examination of historic maps and previous studies, archival research, and an archaeological field survey of the property.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and the County of San Diego guidelines. The County of San Diego served as lead agency for the project and CEQA compliance.

Records searches at the South Coastal Information Center indicated that the project area has been previously surveyed. A portion of site CA-SDI-8464 had been identified on the property in 1981 (Noah 1981). This site was described as a prehistoric lithic quarry along with a historic rock foundation. The property was resurveyed in 2008 and the portion of CA-SDI-8464 within the project area was tested in 2009 (Smith 2010). In addition to this work the record search revealed that at least 25 archaeological investigations have been documented in the vicinity of the project, and eight archaeological resources have been identified through previous research within a one-mile radius of the project. Resources in the project vicinity include seven prehistoric sites and one historic structure. The prehistoric sites consist of 4 lithic scatters, 2 habitation sites, and 1 bedrock milling locale.

The survey of the current project area was conducted on May 22, 2018 by Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA. Mr. Shuuluk Linton served as Native American monitor during the survey. The property was generally open and the entire parcel was surveyed using 10 to 15 m transect intervals. Surface visibility was good with some areas very open with sparse shrubs and other areas covered by dense herbs and grasses. Surface visibility averaged approximately 70 percent throughout the project area. Special attention was paid to exposed soils, rodent back dirt, and bedrock outcrops. The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources and relocate the remaining elements of CA-SDI-8464 within the project area.

Sparse artifacts associated with CA-SDI-8464 were identified within the project area. Most of the cultural material associated with the site appears to have been surface collected during the testing program in 2009. Because the portion of CA-SDI-8464 within the project area has been tested and most of the cultural material has been recovered during this testing, this portion of the site no longer remains a significant resource. No further testing is recommended. Cultural resource monitoring by archaeological and Native American monitors during construction excavation and grading of native soils is recommended to ensure that potentially buried features are not impacted.

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Description**

#### **1.1.1 Project Summary**

The proposed project is located on the west side of the community of Spring Valley in the southwestern portion of San Diego County (Figure 1). The project area is located southwest of the intersection of Grand Avenue and Eucalyptus Street, north of the Highway 54, and east of SR 125. It is located in Section 5 of Township 15 South, Range 1 West (APN 578-161-02). The project is limited to the 9.9-acre proposed project area and no off-site improvements are proposed. The project area is shown on the Jamul Mountains USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Figure 2). The proposed project is a Major Pre-Application to evaluate a Tentative Map and Rezone to subdivide the 9.91 acres into seven single family lots (Figure 3).

The cultural resource survey was conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and County of San Diego guidelines. The County of San Diego served as lead agency for CEQA compliance. The cultural resource survey was conducted to determine if any cultural resources eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources (California Register) could be affected by this project.

#### **1.1.2 Project Personnel**

The cultural resource inventory has been conducted by Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain), whose cultural resources staff meets state and local requirements. Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator for the project. Mr. Pigniolo is on the County of San Diego's list of qualified archaeologists and meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for qualified archaeologists. Mr. Pigniolo has an M.A. degree in Anthropology from San Diego State University and has more than 38 years of experience in the San Diego region. His resume is included in Appendix A.

Ms. Carol Serr served as Associate Archaeologist for the project assisting with the record search, graphics preparation, as well as report editing. Ms. Serr has a B.A. degree in Anthropology from San Diego State University and more than 39 years experience in archaeology of San Diego County.

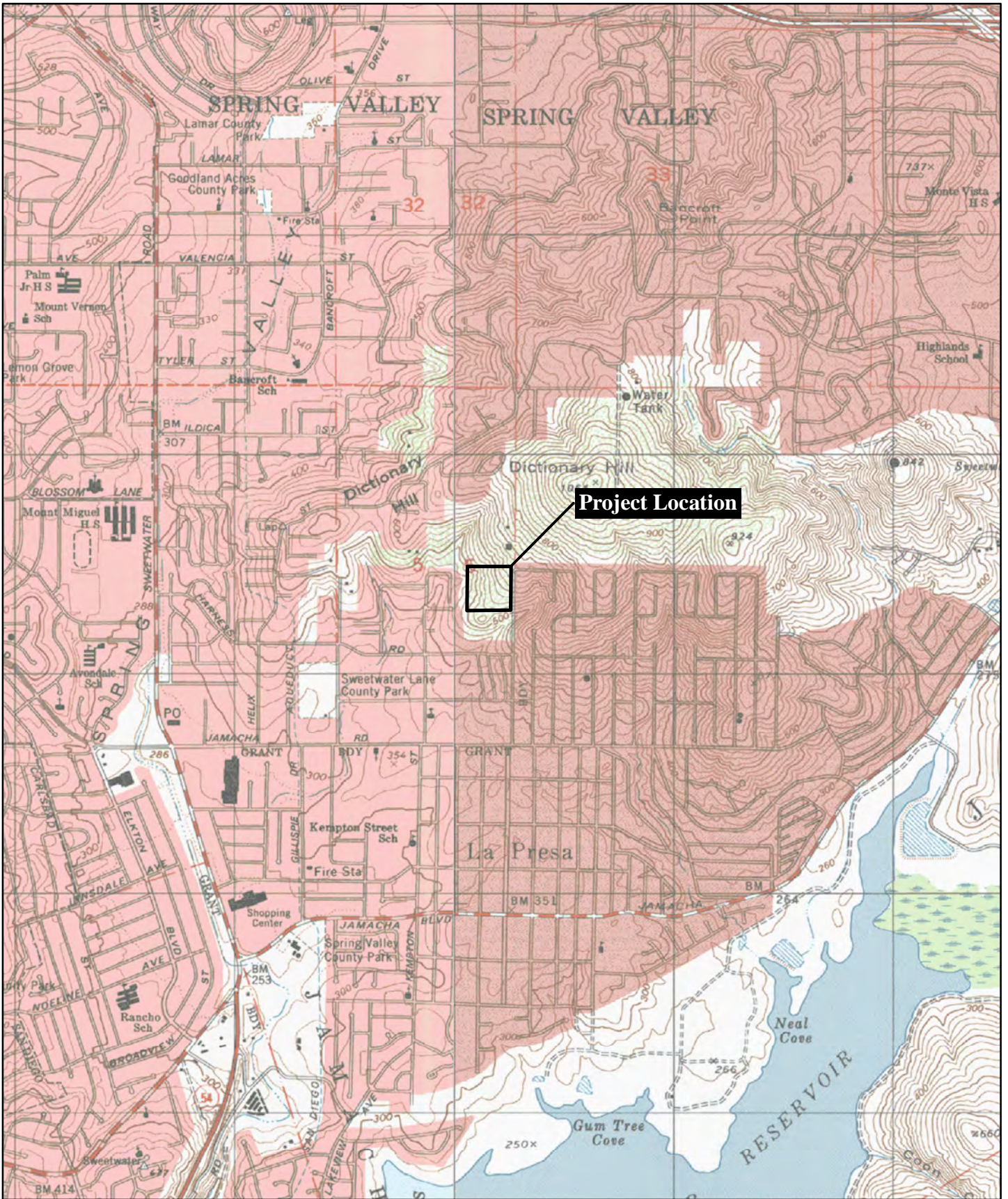
Mr. Shuuluk Linton, of Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Red Tail), served as Native American monitor for the project. Mr. Linton has more than two years experience in local archaeological monitoring.





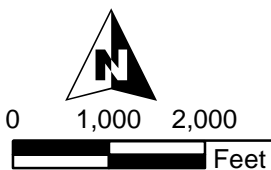
Figure 1  
Regional Location Map



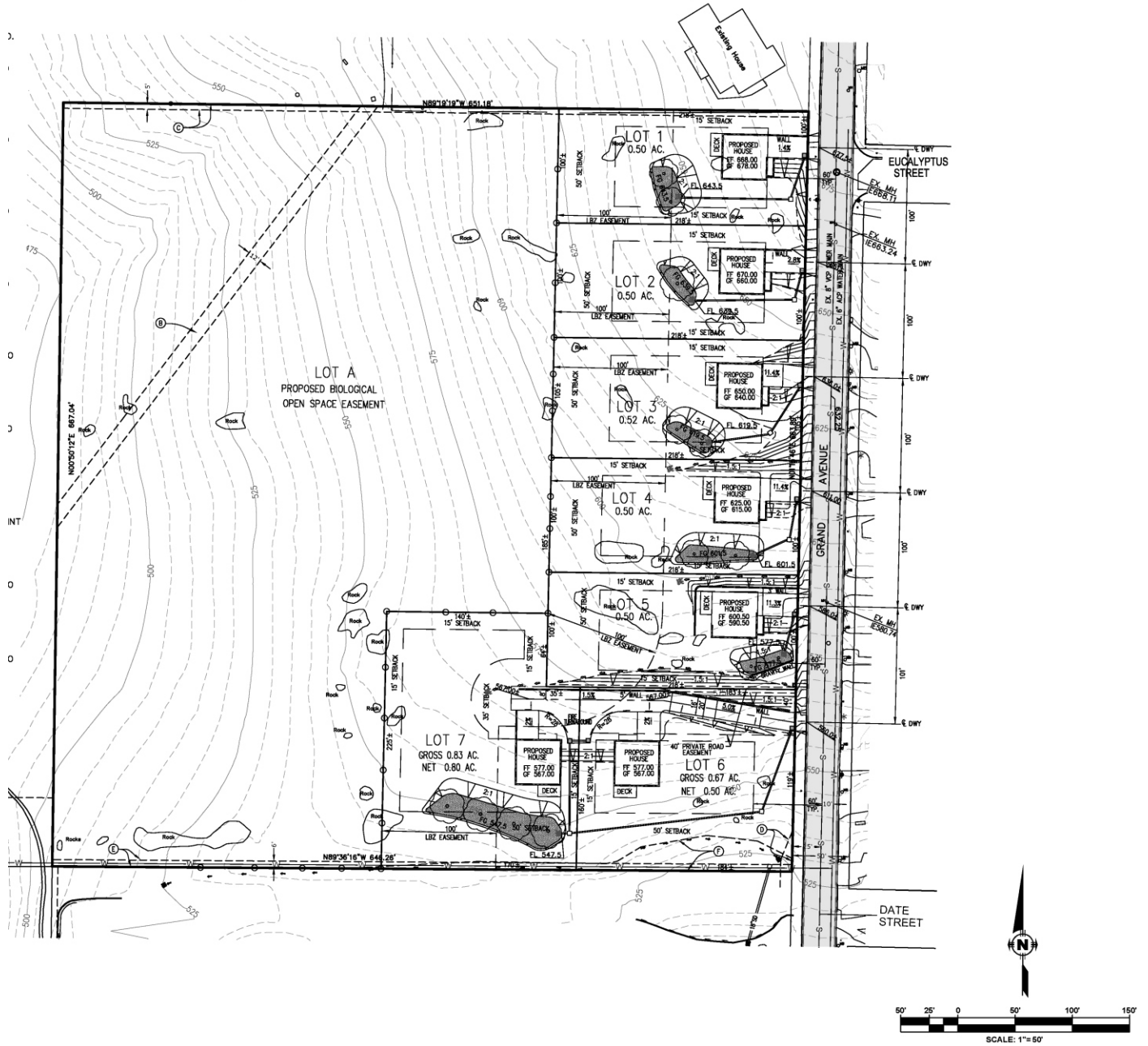


Source: USGS 7.5' National City and Jamul Mts Quadrangles

Figure 2  
Project Location Map



# PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN



Source: Walsh Engineering and Surveying (2/12/21)

Figure 3  
Project Plan



### **1.1.3 Structure of the Report**

This report follows the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Requirements for cultural resources, which is a modified version of the Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) Guidelines. The report introduction provides a description of the project and background on the project area, as well as any previous research. Section 2.0 describes the guidelines for determining archaeological significance. Section 3.0 describes the survey methods and results. Section 4.0 provides the interpretation of any identified resources and impacts to those resources, and Section 5.0 includes a discussion of mitigation measures and recommendations for the project.

## **1.2 Existing Conditions**

The following environmental and cultural background provides a context for the cultural resource inventory.

### **1.2.1 Environmental Setting**

The project is located in the southwestern portion of San Diego County, on the north side of the Sweetwater River. The project is located on the west side of Dictionary Hill. The project area includes steeply southwest-sloping topography with the highest point being the northeastern portion of the property. The property is undeveloped land with housing tracks on the west and east and two single houses along the northern border. Elevation onsite ranges from approximately 560 to 660 feet above mean sea level.

Current land use within the project is vacant land. Most of the area has not been disturbed by past use except for the southern edge. Native vegetation was present on most of the lot.

The geomorphology of the project area is largely a product of the region's geologic history. During the Jurassic and late Cretaceous (>100 million years ago) a series of volcanic islands paralleled the current coastline in the San Diego region. This island arc of volcanos spewed out vast layers of tuff (volcanic ash) and breccia that have since been metamorphosed into hard rock of the Santiago Peak Volcanic formation. The project area is underlain by these rocks and includes outcrops of fine-grained material (Tan 2002). These fine-grained rocks provided a regionally important resource for Native American flaked stone tools.

The project area is on a steep slope with multiple bedrock outcrops. Soils are dominated by San Miguel series but also include San Miguel-Exchequer series soils (Bowman 1973). San Miguel series soils consist of well-drained, shallow to moderately deep silt loams that have a clay subsoil. These soils are derived from metavolcanic rock. They are in mountainous areas and have slopes of 9 to 30 percent. In a representative profile, the surface layer is light yellowish-brown and very pale brown, medium acid and strongly acid silt loam about 8 inches thick. The subsoil is strong-brown and yellowish-brown, strongly acid and very strongly acid clay and gravelly clay. At a depth of about 23 inches is hard metavolcanic rock. Rocks cover about 10 percent of the surface (Bowman 1973). While San Miguel Rocky Silt Loam soils are present in the lower portions of the project area, San Miguel-Exchequer Rocky Silt Loam is present over most of the project area (Bowman 1973). Exchequer series soils consist of shallow and very

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shallow, well-drained silt loams that formed in material weathered from hard metabasic rock. In a representative profile the surface layer is yellowish-red, slightly acid silt loam about 10 inches thick. Below this is whitish and greenish hard metabasic rock that is slightly weathered in the uppermost 4 inches. Rock outcrop covers about 10 percent of the surface (Bowman 1973).

A small seasonal drainage is located along the northwest portion of the project area, but the Sweetwater River to the south would have provided a seasonal water source for Native Americans using the area.

The climate of the region can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Rainfall limits vegetation growth. One vegetation community, adapted to the dry conditions of the area, probably occurred in the project area. The area is dominated by coastal sage scrub vegetation. Components of this community provided important resources to Native Americans in the region. Sage seed, yucca, buckwheat, acorns, and native grasses formed important food resources to Late Prehistoric Native Americans.

Animal resources in the region prior to development of the area included deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, bobcats, coyotes, rabbits, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits, is relatively abundant.

## **1.2.2 Cultural Setting**

### **Prehistoric Period**

#### 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 9,000 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.

#### Archaic Period

Native Americans during the Archaic period had a generalized economy that focused 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 the use of grinding and seed processing technology. At sites dated between approximately 8,000 and 1,500 years before present (BP), 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.

### Late Archaic or Late Prehistoric Period

Around 2,000 B.P., Yuman-speaking people from the eastern Colorado River region began migrating into southern California, representing what is called the Late Prehistoric Period. 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 (True 1966). 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 features on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed grinding basins. This period is known archaeologically in southern San Diego County as the Yuman (Rogers 1945) or the Cuyamaca Complex (True 1970).

The Kumeyaay (formerly referred to as Diegueño) who inhabited the southern region of San Diego County, western and central Imperial County, and northern Baja California (Almstedt 1982; Gifford 1931; Hedges 1975; Luomala 1976; Shipek 1982; Spier 1923) are the direct descendants of the early Yuman hunter-gatherers. Kumeyaay territory encompassed a large and diverse environment which included marine, foothill, mountain, and desert resource zones. Their language is a dialect of the Yuman language which is related to the large Hokan super family.

There seems to have been considerable variability in the level of social organization and settlement variance. The Kumeyaay were organized by patrilineal, patrilocal lineages that claimed prescribed territories, but did not own the resources except for some minor plants and eagle aeries (Luomala 1976; Spier 1923). Some lineages occupied procurement ranges that required considerable residential mobility, such as those in the deserts (Hicks 1963). In the mountains, some of the larger groups occupied a few large residential bases that would be occupied biannually, such as those occupied in Cuyamaca in the summer and fall, and in Guatay or Descanso during the rest of the year (Almstedt 1982; Rensch 1975). According to Spier (1923), many Eastern Kumeyaay spent the period of time from spring through autumn in larger residential bases in the upland procurement ranges, and wintered in mixed groups in residential bases along the eastern foothills on the edge of the desert (i.e., Jacumba and Mountain Springs). This variability in settlement mobility and organization reflects the great range of environments in the territory.

Acorns were the single most important food source used by the Kumeyaay. Their villages were usually located near water, which was necessary for leaching acorn meal. Other storable resources such as mesquite or agave were equally valuable to groups inhabiting desert areas, at least during certain seasons (Hicks 1963; Shackley 1984). Seeds from grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonadeberry, 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. 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. The material culture included ceramic cooking and storage vessels, baskets, flaked lithic and ground stone tools, arrow shaft straighteners, stone, bone, and shell ornaments.

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks, nets and snares. Shell and bone fishhooks, as well as nets, were used for fishing. Lithic materials including quartz and metavolcanics were commonly available throughout much of the Kumeyaay territory. Other lithic resources, such as obsidian, chert, chalcedony and steatite, occur in more localized areas and were acquired through direct procurement or exchange. Projectile points including the Cottonwood Series points and Desert Side-notched points were commonly produced.

Kumeyaay culture and society remained stable until the advent of missionization and displacement by Hispanic populations during the eighteenth century. The effects of missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the native population of southern California. By the early 1820s, California was under Mexico's rule. The establishment of ranchos under the Mexican land grant program further disrupted the way of life of the native inhabitants.

### **Ethnohistoric Period**

The Ethnohistoric period refers to a brief period when Native American culture was initially being affected by Euroamerican culture and historical records on Native American activities were limited. When the Spanish colonists began to settle California, the project area was within the territory of a loosely integrated cultural group historically known as the Kumeyaay or Northern and Southern Diegueño because of their association with the San Diego Mission. The Kumeyaay as a whole speak a Yuman language which differentiates them from the Luiseño to the north, who speak a Takic language (Kroeber 1925). Both of these groups were hunter-gatherers with highly developed social systems. European contact introduced diseases that dramatically reduced the Native American population and helped to break down cultural institutions. The transition to a largely Euroamerican lifestyle occurred relatively rapidly in the nineteenth century.

### **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).

### Spanish

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.

### Mexican

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.

### American

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.

## **1.2.3 Record Search Results**

The archaeological inventory includes archival and other background studies performed prior to Laguna Mountain's field survey of the project area. The archival research consisted of literature and record searches at local archaeological repositories, in addition to an examination of historic maps, 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 at San Diego State University. 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 (Appendix B). Copies of historic maps were provided by the South Coastal Information Center.

At least 25 archaeological investigations have been previously documented in the vicinity of the project. These studies indicate there was a considerable amount of prehistoric activity in the area along with some historic. Table 1 summarizes the investigations within the one-mile radius. The property was originally surveyed in 1981, which resulted in the recording of a prehistoric quarry locale, designated site CA-SDI-8464, located partially within the project area (Noah 1981). A subsequent survey was performed on the property in 2008 (Smith 2010) followed by a testing and significance evaluation phase in 2009.

Eight archaeological resources have been identified through previous research within a one-mile radius of the project, including the site within the property (Table 2). Resources in the project vicinity include seven prehistoric sites and one historic structure. The prehistoric sites consist of 4 lithic scatters (including the quarry), 2 habitation sites and 1 bedrock milling locale. The historic resource is a 1921 Craftsman style house. These previously recorded resources in the region provide an idea of the potential types of cultural resources that might be expected on the project property.

Historic research included an examination of a variety of resources. The current listings of the National Register of Historic Places were checked through the National Register of Historic Places website. The California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976) and the California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1992) were also checked for historic resources. Historic map research indicated that historic structures were not present in the project area, but the 1956 USGS Jamul Mountains 7.5' USGS quadrangle shows the dirt road passing southwest to northeast through the project area.

**Table 1. Archaeological Investigations within One Mile of the Project Area**

<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Year</b>
Beddow	Negative Survey Report for Barry Collins, Inc.	2002
Berryman	Archaeological Investigation of Dictionary Hill	1976
Brandman	Draft Environmental Impact Report State Clearinghouse No. 88030915, The Pointe, San Diego	1989
Caltrans	Historic Property Survey Report for the Construction of Route 125 Between Routes 54 and 94, San Diego County, California; Volume 2 of 3	1992
Caltrans	Historic Property Survey Report for the Construction of Route 125 Between Routes 54 and 94, San Diego County, California; Volume 3 of 3	1992
Carrico	Historic Resources Inventory, Sweetwater Valley	1990
Carrico	Archaeological and Historical Survey of Proposed Ildica Street Subdivision, Spring Valley	1993
Chace	An Archaeological Survey of the Honey Springs Off-site Water Line Appendix VI to the Archaeology of Honey Springs, San Diego County	1983
Eckhardt	Archaeological/Historical Survey of the Hanson Ranch Property	1979
Fink	Archaeological Survey for the proposed La Presa Trunk Sewer, La Presa, California Project No. UJ0093	1974
Fink	Archaeological and Historical Resources of the Spring Valley Creek Floodplain, Spring Valley	1975
HCH & Associates	Hansen Ranch Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Department of Planning and Land Use, County of San Diego	1979
Hector	Archeological Investigations at Hansen's Ranch San Diego County	1981
Laylander	Extended Phase I Investigations of Six Prehistoric Sites (CA-SDi-10993-10995-10997-10998-11001) In the Spring Valley-Lemon Grove Area, San Diego County	1989
Laylander	Phase II and Extended Phase I Tests of Seven Prehistoric Sites (CA-SDi-10991; 10992; 10993; 10995; 10996;10998 and 11001) In the Spring Valley-Lemon Grove Area, San Diego County	1992
May	GPA 88-03, SPA 88-001 Pointe Resort Specific Plan	1988
Pignolo and Lauko	Cultural Resource Survey of the McComb L-Grade Project, Spring Valley	2005
Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Resources Survey, Highlands Ranch, Spring Valley	2003
Schwerin, Xinos and Associates	Draft Environmental Impact Report Scene San Miguel	1979
Smith	A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Grand Avenue Views Project	2010
Stevens Planning Group	Draft Environmental Impact Report, Hidden Valley Apartments	1985
Tsunoda	Archaeological Survey Report for the Dictionary Hill Biological Mitigation Site in La Presa, San Diego County	2009
Westec	Archaeological/Historical Survey of the Hansen Ranch Property	1979
Westec	Hansen's Ranch Supplemental Draft Environmental Report	1986
Wright and Wesson	Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Sweetwater Lane Sports Complex Cellular Communications Site, SAN-534-A, 1312 Sweetwater Lane, Spring Valley	2006

**Table 2. Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project Area**

<b>Resource No.</b>	<b>Resource Type</b>	<b>Recorder (Year)</b>
CA-SDI-8464	Lithic Scatter	Noah (1981)
CA-SDI-10992	Shell and Lithic Scatter	Laylander (1988)
CA-SDI-10995	Lithic Scatter	Laylander (1988); Laylander (1992)
CA-SDI-10996	Habitation Site	Laylander (1988); Laylander (1992)
CA-SDI-10997	Shell and Lithic Scatter	Laylander (1988)
CA-SDI-10998	Habitation Site	Laylander (1988); Laylander (1992)
CA-SDI-12406H	Craftsman Style House (1921)	Beck and Joyner (1991)
CA-SDI-13922	Bedrock Milling Feature	McHenry et al. (1995)

### **1.3 Applicable Regulations**

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structure, and objects that possess exceptional value or qualify 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 and the San Diego County Local Register provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections(s) details 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 determine to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically of culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resources as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a 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, Tile 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 person important in our past;
  - (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or individual, or possesses high artistic value; 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 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 sections 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 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 historical or culturally significant; or
  - (C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

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

- (1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- (2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.a 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 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 1564.5 (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 probably 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 SS5097398. 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 resource. 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 Placed 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. This includes development, trenching, grading, clearing and grubbing, or any other activity or use damaging to significant prehistoric or historic lands. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation with an approved research design prepared by an archaeologist certified by the Society of Professional Archaeologists. All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County Standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria on prehistoric and historic sites. Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

### 1.3.4 Traditional Cultural Properties/Tribal Cultural Resources

#### Native American Heritage Values

Federal and state laws mandate that consideration be given to the concerns of contemporary Native Americans with regard to potentially ancestral human remains, associated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony. Consequently, an important element in assessing the significance of the study site has been to evaluate the likelihood that these classes of items are present in areas that would be affected by the proposed project.

Potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) in discussions of cultural resource management (CRM) performed under federal auspices. According to Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King (1990), “Traditional” in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices.

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

The Traditional Tribal Cultural Places Bill of 2004 requires local governments to consult with Native American representatives during the project planning process. The intent of this legislation is to encourage consultation and assist in the preservation of “Native American places of prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial importance” (County of San Diego 2007). It further allows for tribal cultural places to be included in open space planning. State Assembly Bill 52, in effect as of July 1, 2015, introduces the Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) as a class of cultural resource and additional considerations relating to Native American consultation into CEQA. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally-defined TCP, however incorporates consideration of local and state significance and required mitigation under CEQA. A TCR may be considered significant if included in a local or state register of historical resources; or determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC §5024.1; or is a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; or is a historical resource described in PRC §21084.1, a unique archaeological resources described in PRC §21083.2, or is a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

In 1990 the NPS and Advisory Council for Historic Preservation introduced the term “TCP” through National Register Bulletin 38 (Parker and King 1990). A TCP may be considered eligible based on “its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community’s history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community” (Parker and King 1990:1). Strictly speaking, Traditional Cultural Properties are both tangible and intangible; they are anchored in space by cultural values related to community-based physically defined “property referents” (Parker and King 1990:3).

On the other hand, TCPs are largely ideological, a characteristic that may present substantial problems in the process of delineating specific boundaries. Such a property's extent is based on community conceptions of how the surrounding physical landscape interacts with existing cultural values. By its nature, a TCP need only be important to community members, and not the general outside population as a whole. In this way, a TCP boundary, as described by Bulletin 38, may be defined based on viewscape, encompassing topographic features, extent of archaeological district or use area, or a community's sense of its own geographic limits. Regardless of why a TCP is of importance to a group of people, outsider acceptance or rejection of this understanding is made inherently irrelevant by the relativistic nature of this concept.



## **2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE**

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 Guidelines. This shall include the destruction, disturbance or any alteration of characteristics or elements of a resource that cause it to be significant in a manner not consistent with the Secretary of Interior Standards.
2. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction or disturbance of an important archaeological site or any portion of an important archaeological site that contains or has the potential to contain information important to history or prehistory.
3. The project disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.
4. The project proposes activities or uses damaging to significant cultural resources as defined by the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) and fails to preserve those resources.
5. The project proposes activities or uses that would impact tribal cultural resources as defined under Public Resources Code §21074.

The Guidelines listed above have been selected for the following reasons:

Guidelines 1 and 2 are derived directly from CEQA. Section 21083.2 of CEQA and 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines recommend evaluating historical and archaeological resources to determine whether or not a proposed action would have a significant effect on unique historical or archaeological resources. Guideline 3 is included because human remains must be treated with dignity and respect and CEQA requires consultation with the “Most Likely Descendant” as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for any project in which human remains have been identified.

Guideline 4 was selected because the RPO requires that cultural resources be considered when assessing environmental impacts. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, and cumulative) on significant cultural resources as defined by the RPO would be considered a significant impact. The only exception is scientific investigation.

Guideline 5 was selected because tribal cultural resources are of cultural value to Native American tribes. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, and cumulative) on tribal cultural resources as defined by PRC §21074 would be considered a significant impact.

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. In addition discretionary projects must also comply with the requirements of 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 survey of the project area was conducted on May 22, 2018 by Mr. Andrew R. Pignuolo, RPA. Mr. Shuuluk Linton served as Native American monitor during the survey. The property was generally open and the entire parcel was surveyed using 10 to 15 m transect intervals. Surface visibility was good with some areas very open with sparse shrubs and other areas covered by dense herbs and grasses. Surface visibility averaged approximately 70 percent throughout the project area. Special attention was paid to exposed soils, rodent back dirt, and bedrock outcrops. The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources and relocate the remaining elements of CA-SDI-8464 within the project area.

#### **3.1.2 Curation**

No artifacts were recovered during the survey therefore no artifact curation is necessary at this time. However, the 2009 test and evaluation program performed within the project parcel produced a collection of artifacts that have not been curated. Project records for the current inventory will be temporarily curated at Laguna Mountain until final curation arrangements can be made at the San Diego Archaeological Center or another appropriate regional repository.

#### **3.1.3 Native American Participation**

Native American involvement in the project included Red Tail Monitoring and Research, who provided Mr. Shuuluk Linton, as Native American Monitor to participate in the field survey. The results of the County's correspondence for Native American consultation regarding this project will be provided in confidential Appendix C.

### **3.2 Survey Results**

The project area shows evidence of having been burned in the last few years. Disturbance related to Grand Avenue construction is present along the eastern edge of the property. The southern edge of the property shows disturbance related to off-site road and pad grading. Bedrock outcrops of both poor and very fine quality Santiago Peak Volcanic material are present throughout much of the eastern portion of the project area. Site CA-SDI-8464 was previously recorded in the project area (Figure 4). Small elements of previously recorded site CA-SDI-8464 were identified within the project area.

#### **3.2.1 CA-SDI-8464**

CA-SDI-8464 was originally recorded partially within the project area in 1981 by Anna Noah (Noah 1981). The site was originally described as a prehistoric quarry site with a historic rock wall feature. The prehistoric component was described as having several bedrock outcrops with numerous flakes, cores, possible scrapers, and thinning flakes nearby. Figure 5 shows the relationship between the original sketch map and the current project boundaries, indicating that much of the original site area, including the historic structure, is located outside the current project boundary.

Figure 4

Project Location and Associated Cultural Resource

Confidential  
Bound Separately as Appendix D

Figure 5

CA-SDI-8464 Sketch Map and Current Project Area

Confidential  
Bound Separately as Appendix D

In 2008, Brian F. Smith resurveyed the project area and redefined the boundaries of CA-SDI-8464, extending the site far upslope to the northeast of the originally mapped area (Figure 6). The 2009 investigation of the site consisted of selective collection of surface artifacts and the conducting 30 surface scrapes (SSs), along with the excavation of 25 shovel test pits (STPs) and 2 test units (TUs) (Smith 2010; Appendix E). The project area Smith (2010) was initially using was larger than the final and current project area and the main part of the site and much of the testing was focused outside the current project area.

Surface collection resulted in the recovery of 20 pieces of debitage, six cores, three utilized flakes, one core tool, one hammerstone, and one scraper plane (Smith 2010). Surface artifacts were spread widely across the project area.

Four moderate concentrations of prehistoric lithic quarrying and reduction were identified. These surface lithic scatters were most often located where exposed bedrock and large boulders predominated. The surface lithic concentrations were sampled, recorded, and mapped. Twenty-five surface scrapes were placed across the site and five additional scrapes were placed in the concentration areas. Twenty-five shovel test pits (STPs) and two units were also excavated as part of testing (Smith 2010). Subsurface testing resulted in the identification of a very shallow subsurface deposit in portions of CA-SDI-8464. A total of 150 flakes, 56 angular waste fragments, 11 utilized flakes, 17 cores, and 2 core/hammerstones were recovered from the subsurface component of the site. STP 25 produced the greatest amount of cultural material (N=46) (Smith 2010).

Smith (2010) recommended that site CA-SDI-8464 be evaluated as a limited importance resource, as it is similar to other small quarries in the region, it lacks significant subsurface deposits, and lacks further research potential.

The current survey reexamined the project area and identified remaining elements of CA-SDI-8464 within the project area. Two locations of prehistoric cultural material were located within or adjacent to the site boundary identified by Smith (2010) (Figure 7). The area in the northern portion of the site includes a boulder outcrop with areas of very fine-grained green aphanitic volcanic material. The location included a boulder with apparent natural fire spalls in addition to at least 8 flakes of the material. None of the flakes were patinated. At least two areas of battering were noted on the boulder itself.

The second area with flakes was away from boulder outcrops and included approximately 5 flakes of patinated Santiago Peak Volcanic material in a 5 by 5 m area. This area was located along the eastern margin of the Smith (2010) site boundary.

As indicated on Figure 5 the majority of the higher density site area is located off-site to the south. Grading in this area for a road, retaining wall, and incomplete building pad appears to have disturbed portions of this area.

Figure 6

CA-SDI-8464 Boundary

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Figure 7

CA-SDI-8464 Boundary and 2018 Survey Results

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Bound Separately as Appendix D



### **3.2.2 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 resources considered culturally or spiritually significant are present within the project area. The NAHC was contacted for a Sacred Lands Files search by Smith (2010), which did not identify the potential presence of Native American traditional cultural places. Sacred lands outreach will be initiated by County Staff and is ongoing (Appendix C). No cultural resources have been identified during consultation.

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

### **4.1 Resource Importance**

#### **4.1.1 Archaeological Resources**

##### **4.1.2 CA-SDI-8464**

The cultural resource survey identified a portion of the previously recorded resource CA-SDI-8464 within the project area. The minimal amount of cultural material identified within the site is probably a result of previous testing and surface collection. Smith (2010) recommended that site CA-SDI-8464 be evaluated as a limited importance resource, as it is similar to other small quarries in the region, it lacks significant subsurface deposits, and lacks further research potential. The entire site area was tested and surface collected, exhausting further research potential of the portion of the archaeological resource within the project area (Smith 2010). Based on the minimal archaeological evidence identified within the project area during the survey, the portion of CA-SDI-8464 in the project area has limited significance according to CEQA and County of San Diego guidelines. The significance has been reduced to a level below significant through recordation, analysis and curation of collected artifacts, which exhausted important information associated with this portion of the site.

##### **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 resources considered culturally or spiritually significant are present within the project area. The NAHC was contacted for a Sacred Lands Files search by Smith (2010), which did not identify the potential presence of Native American traditional cultural places. Sacred lands outreach will be initiated by County Staff and is ongoing (Appendix C). No Native American Heritage Resources have been identified during consultation.

### **4.2 Impact Identification**

Portions of the northern section of site CA-SDI-8464 will be directly impacted by construction of this project. Site destruction will result to those portions of the site within areas proposed for development of residential lots (Figure 8)

The southwest portion of CA-SDI-8464 is located outside the current project area. The southwest portion of the site coincides with the portion of the site where subsurface deposits were identified. Indirect impacts to this portion of CA-SDI-8464 would result from increased pedestrian access to this portion of CA-SDI-8464. Indirect impacts would not be significant, as residential lots will be fenced and are well away from this portion of the site.

Figure 8

Project Impacts and Associated Cultural Resource

Confidential  
Bound Separately as Appendix D

## **5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS-MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

The goal of the project was to identify resources that may be impacted by the project. Minor elements of a portion of prehistoric site CA-SDI-8464 were identified in the project area. This portion of the site has been recommended as not significant per the RPO/CEQA guidelines. The significance has been reduced to a level below significant through recordation, analysis and curation of collected artifacts, which exhausted important information associated with this portion of the site.

### **5.1 Mitigable Impacts**

The proposed project will directly and indirectly impact portions of CA-SDI-8464. Because this portion of the site is not significant impacts to the site are not significant. The destruction of portions of CA-SDI-8464 by grading could uncover buried or unidentified components of the site.

Implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological components on the Spring Valley Housing Project (PDS2019-TM-5636, PDS2021-AD-21-011) to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Development Services (PDS). This program shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following actions:

- a. Provide evidence to the PDS that a County certified archaeologist has been contracted to implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program to the satisfaction of the Director of PDS. A letter from the Principal Investigator shall be submitted to the Director of PDS. The letter shall include the following guidelines:
  - (1) The project archaeologist shall contract with a Native American monitor to be involved with the grading monitoring program as outlined in the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Guidelines (2006).
  - (2) The County certified archaeologist/historian and Native American monitor shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program as outlined in the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Guidelines (2006).
  - (3) The project archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements.
  - (4) An adequate number of monitors (archaeological/historical/Native American) shall be present to ensure that all earth moving activities are observed and shall be on-site during all grading activities for areas to be monitored.
  - (5) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite full-time. 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

- (6) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field and the monitored grading can proceed.
- (7) In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Principal Investigator shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of discovery. The Principal Investigator, in consultation with the 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 Principal Investigator and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.
- (8) If any human bones are discovered, the Principal Investigator shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) 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.
- (9) 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.
- (10) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated at a San Diego 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.
- (11) Monthly status reports shall be submitted to the Director of PDS starting from the date of the notice to proceed to termination of implementation of the grading monitoring program. 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.
- (12) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, a report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the

Director of PDS prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report shall include Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.

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

b. Provide Evidence to the Director of PDS that the following notes have been placed on the Grading Plan:

- (1) The County certified archaeologist/historian and Native American monitor shall attend the pre-construction meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
- (2) The project archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements.
- (3) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite full-time. 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.
- (4) In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Principal Investigator shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of discovery. The Principal Investigator, in consultation with the 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 Principal Investigator and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.
- (5) The archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor shall monitor all areas identified for development.
- (6) If any human bones are discovered, the Principal Investigator shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) 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.

- (7) The Principal Investigator shall submit monthly status reports to the Director of PDS starting from the date of the notice to proceed to termination of implementation of the grading monitoring program. 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.
- (8) Prior to rough grading inspection sign-off, provide evidence that the field grading monitoring activities have been completed to the satisfaction of the Director of PDS. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the Principal Investigator.
- (9) Prior to Final Grading Release, submit to the satisfaction of the Director of PDS, a final report that documents the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program. The report shall include the following:
  - Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.
  - Evidence that all cultural collected during the grading monitoring program has been curated at a San Diego 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 PDS by the Principal Investigator that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.

## **5.2 No Significant Adverse Effects**

No significant adverse effects are anticipated to result from project impacts. Implementation of a grading monitoring and data recovery program will serve to mitigate any potential adverse impacts to unknown, buried resources from the project.

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## **7.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED**

### **7.1 List of Preparers**

#### **Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.**

Andrew R. Pignolo, RPA, Primary Author  
Carol Serr

### **7.2 List of Persons and Organizations Contacted**

#### **Red Tail Monitoring and Research**

Clinton Linton  
Shuuluk Linton

#### **South Coastal Information Center (SCIC)**

Jaime Lennox

**Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc - Archival Maps and Records**

## 8.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Mitigation Measures	Design Considerations
Implement an archaeological and Native American monitoring and data recovery program to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources.	During earth disturbing activities, an archaeological and Kumeyaay Native American monitor should be present to ensure that any undiscovered buried archaeological resources are identified. If resources are identified, then data recovery excavation may be necessary if impacts cannot be avoided.
If cultural resources are identified and recovered during monitoring, curation or repatriation to a culturally-affiliated Tribe will occur.	All prehistoric archaeological materials collected during the grading monitoring program will be submitted to a San Diego curation facility, along with the above mentioned 2009 previous collection (Smith 2010). Or, resources may be repatriated to a culturally-affiliated Tribe.

## **APPENDICES**

- A. Resume of Principal Investigator
- B. Records Search Confirmations
- C. Native American Correspondence (Confidential – Pending)
- D. Confidential Figures (Bound Separately)
- E. 2010 Testing Report (Confidential – Bound Separately)

**APPENDIX A**

**RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR**

**ANDREW R. PIGNIOLO, M.A., RPA**  
**Principal Archaeologist**  
**Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.**

**Education**

San Diego State University, Master of Arts, Anthropology, 1992  
San Diego State University, Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, 1985

**Professional Experience**

2002-Present	Principal Archaeologist/President, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc., San Diego
1997-2002	Senior Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego
1994-1997	Senior Archaeologist, KEA Environmental, Inc., San Diego
1985-1994	Project Archaeologist/Senior Archaeologist, Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, San Diego
1982-1985	Reports Archivist, Cultural Resource Management Center (now the South Coastal Information Center), San Diego State University
1980-1985	Archaeological Consultant, San Diego, California

**Professional Affiliations**

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA; formerly called SOPA), 1992-present  
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, San Diego County  
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, City of San Diego  
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, City of Chula Vista  
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, Riverside County  
Society for American Archaeology  
Society for California Archaeology

**Qualifications**

Mr. Andrew Pignuolo is a certified archaeology consultant for the County and City of San Diego. He has received 40 hour HAZWOPPER training and holds an active card for hazardous material work. Mr. Pignuolo has more than 30 years of experience as an archaeologist, and has conducted more than 700 projects throughout southern California and western Arizona. His archaeological investigations have been conducted for a wide variety of development and resource management projects including military installations, geothermal power projects, water resource facilities, transportation projects, commercial and residential developments, and projects involving Indian Reservation lands. Mr. Pignuolo has conducted the complete range of technical studies including archaeological overviews and management plans, ethnographic studies, archaeological surveys, test excavations, historical research, evaluations of significance for National Register eligibility, data recovery programs, and monitoring projects.

## REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

**Centinela Solar Project, Imperial County, California** (*KP Environmental, Inc.*) Mr. Pigniolo served as the Principal Investigator for a cultural resource survey of more than 240 acres of agricultural land near Mt. Signal, California. The survey was conducted in multiple phases based on crop conditions and surface visibility within various parcels. The project included surveys of highly impacted agricultural lands. Historic-age agricultural features were identified within several parcels. Cultural resources within the proposed project area were recorded during the survey and recommendations for impact avoidance were made. This project was conducted under both Federal and State environmental requirements.

**Princess Street Monitoring and Data Recovery Project at the Spindrifft Site** (*City of San Diego*). Mr. Pigniolo served as a Principal Investigator of an archaeological monitoring and data recovery program at the Spindrifft Site in the community of La Jolla in the City of San Diego. The effort was initially to provide archaeological monitoring of a utility undergrounding project. The presence of the major prehistoric village site within the project alignment quickly became evident prior to construction monitoring and a data recovery plan was prepared prior to the start of work. Monitoring was conducted until the site was encountered. The data recovery plan was immediately implemented, so that data recovery could progress while construction excavation continued on other portions of the project. Data recovery included the excavation of 25 controlled units and the water screening of 100 percent of the archaeological site material impacted during trenching. More than 40 fragmented human burials were encountered. Working with Native American monitors and representatives, the remains were repatriated.

**Hill Street Undergrounding Project, Point Loma, California** (*City of San Diego*). Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of an archaeological monitoring project of utility undergrounding in the community of Point Loma. The project was located in an urban environment under city streets. Archaeological monitoring identified two prehistoric sites with high levels of integrity. Testing included the excavation of four units to evaluate the significance of these resources and mitigate project effects. A hearth feature, shell and a variety of prehistoric artifacts were recovered and additional impacts to the sites were avoided by reducing trench depth.

**Center City Development Corporation Area 1 Utility Undergrounding Project, San Diego, California** (*City of San Diego*). Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of an archaeological monitoring project including the undergrounding of residential and commercial utilities in the community of Logan Heights in San Diego. The project was conducted under CEQA and City of San Diego guidelines. Historic streetcar lines were encountered along with sparse historic trash deposit, but adverse impacts did not occur and no further work was recommended.

**Mission Hills Sever Group 664 Project** (*Lamprides Environmental Organization*) Mr. Pigniolo was the Principal Investigator for an archaeological monitoring project for a sewer line replacement in the community of Mission Hills in the City of San Diego. The project included archaeological construction monitoring in an urban environment. The project was located near the Old Town area of San Diego, but steep slopes and previous pipelines in the area resulted in an absence of cultural materials encountered.



**City of San Diego Sever Group 783 Project, San Diego, California** (*Orion Construction Company*) Mr. Pigniolo was the Principal Investigator for an archaeological monitoring project for a sewer line replacement in the eastern portion of the City of San Diego. The project included archaeological construction monitoring in an urban environment. Shallow soils and previous pipeline disturbance in the area resulted in an absence of cultural materials encountered (2006-2007)

**All American 105 Race Project, West Mesa, Imperial County, California** (*Legacy 106, Inc.*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator, report author, and crew chief for an archaeological survey for a proposed off-road vehicle race course in the West Mesa area of Imperial County. The survey covered Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands and included close coordination with BLM staff. The survey included a proposed 7.5 mile course with a very short time-frame. The goal was project alignment adjustment and realignment to avoid resource impacts where possible. A variety of prehistoric cultural resources including 10 sites and 7 isolates were encountered. Human remains were identified and avoided. The race route was realigned to avoid significant resource impacts allowing the race to proceed on schedule.

**Victoria Loop Road Survey, Alpine, San Diego County, California** (*Alpine Fire Safe Council*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of an 85-acre cultural resource survey in the Alpine area of San Diego County. The survey identified six cultural resources within the project area including prehistoric lithic scatters, an historic well, and historic artifact scatters. All resources were flagged and marked for avoidance during the vegetation treatment program. The Bureau of Land Management served as Federal Lead Agency for the project.

**Spirit of Joy Church Project Testing Program, Ramona, San Diego County, California** (*Spirit of Joy Lutheran Church*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator and Project Manager a cultural resource testing program at site CA-SDI-17299. The site was a sparse temporary camp. The project included surface collection and subsurface testing. Subsurface deposits were not identified within the project area and the site material was recovered during testing. Construction monitoring was recommended to address alluvial soils within other portions of the project area.

**Alpine Fire Safe Council Brush Management Monitoring Project, Alpine Region, San Diego County, California** (*Alpine Fire Safe Council*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator for a cultural resources monitoring and protection program on four project areas surrounding Alpine, California. Cultural resources identified during previous surveys within the vegetation treatment areas were flagged for avoidance. The project included hand clearing and chaparral mastication near residential structures to create a fire buffer zone. Vegetation removal was monitored to ensure cultural resources obscured by heavy vegetation were not impacted by the project and that all recorded cultural resources were avoided. The Bureau of Land Management served as Lead Agency for the project.

**APPENDIX B**

**RECORDS SEARCH CONFIRMATION**



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

## CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

**Company:** Laguna Mountain Enviro  
**Company Representative:** Carol Serr  
**Date:** 3/26/2018  
**Project Identification:** Spring Valley Housing Survey Project #1806  
**Search Radius:** 1 mile

**Historical Resources:** SELF

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

**Previous Survey Report Boundaries:** SELF

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

**Historic Addresses:** SELF

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

**Historic Maps:** SELF

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

**Copies:** 55

**Hours:** 1

*Carol Serr*

**APPENDIX C**

**NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE  
(Confidential – Bound Separately)  
[Pending]**

**APPENDIX D**

**CONFIDENTIAL FIGURES  
(Bound Separately)**

**APPENDIX E**

**2010 TESTING REPORT  
(Confidential – Bound Separately)**