HELIX
Environmental Planning

Vista Grande Subdivision

Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment
PC6-061

January 2016

Mary Robbins-Wade
Director of Cultural Resources

Kristina Davison
Staff Archaeologist

Nicole Falvey
Staff Archaeologist

Prepared for:
City of Vista
Community Development Department
200 Civic Center Drive
Vista, California 92084-6275

Prepared by:
HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
7578 El Cajon Boulevard
La Mesa, CA 91942

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT, VISTA GRANDE SUBDIVISION, VISTA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA PC6-061

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HELIX Job No. COV-05.04

USGS quadrangle:	**San Marcos (7.5' series)**
Acreage:	**Approx. 17 acres**
Keywords:	**Vista, San Diego County; inland; positive archaeological survey and testing; CA-SDI-21774 (P-37-035275), P-37-035276, prehistoric resources, ground stone (mano), flaked stone (debitage), obsidian, quartz; historic resources (house); no significant resources; Township 11 South, Range 3 West, Section 8**

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

Authors:	Mary Robbins-Wade, Kristina Davison, and Nicole Falvey
Consulting Firm:	HELIX Environmental Planning, 7578 El Cajon Boulevard, La Mesa, California 91942
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Vista Grande Subdivision project (PC6-061) is proposed on approximately 17 acres located in an unincorporated area of northwestern San Diego County. The property is a short distance south of the San Luis Rey River and State Route 76 (SR 76), southwest of Gopher Canyon and east of Rancho Guajome. The project is located just north of the City of Vista (City) boundary and proposes to be annexed to the City. The applicant proposes to develop 14 single-family residential lots on the property, which is currently in rural residential uses.

A cultural resources survey was conducted in October 2015, during which one archaeological site (CA-SDI-21774) and one isolated find (P-37-035276) were identified within the project area. An archaeological testing program was conducted in December 2015 to ascertain the site boundaries and depth of cultural material, as well as to assess site significance. Archaeological testing of site CA-SDI-21774 included surface collection of artifacts and excavation of 16 shovel test pits (STPs) to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of the site. The testing program yielded no subsurface artifacts. The surface collection totaled 54 items, including 1 mano, 10 flaked stone tools, 1 biface preform, 10 cores, 24 pieces of debitage, and 4 crystals and 4 manuports (chunks of obsidian and tourmaline). Materials included obsidian, quartz, and fine-grained metavolcanic for the flaked stone artifacts; the mano is of granitic rock.

In addition to the archaeological site, a house on the property is over 50 years old, dating to sometime between 1946 and 1953, based on historic aerial photographs. The house was examined and evaluated by historian Stephen R. Van Wormer.

Site CA-SDI-21774 has yielded a limited amount and variety of cultural material, and no subsurface artifacts were recovered. The amount of obsidian at the site is unusual for a site so far from an obsidian source, but collection of the artifacts and documentation of the site fulfill much of the research potential of the resource. Obsidian sourcing and hydration analysis would exhaust the research potential of CA-SDI-21774. The site does not meet the criteria for a historical resource/significant resource under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); thus impacts to it would not constitute significant effects. The isolate also is not a historical resource under CEQA, due to its very limited research potential.

It must be noted that all Native American archaeological resources are of significance to the Luiseño people, but no Traditional Cultural Resources have been identified within or in the immediate vicinity of the project area.

The historic house does not meet the significance criteria of CEQA, in that it is a very plain and unassuming example of its architectural style and is one of tens of thousands of buildings that represent the post-World War II building boom in Southern California. It is not associated with the pioneering phase of Vista and lacks the historical associations or architectural distinction to qualify for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, impacts to the house would not constitute significant effects.

No historical resources/significant cultural resources have been identified within the project area; therefore, the project will have no significant impacts to cultural resources. However, due to the presence of Native American archaeological/cultural resources, a grading monitoring program should be implemented for the project. The monitoring program is described in detail under Mitigation Measures.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Vista Grande subdivision project (project) area is located in an unincorporated area of northwestern San Diego County, immediately north of the City of Vista (Figure 1, *Regional Location Map).* The property is a short distance south of the San Luis Rey River and State Route 76 (SR 76), southwest of Gopher Canyon and east of Rancho Guajome (Figure 2). The property is north of SR 78 and just east of East Vista Way, at the northeastern terminus of Vista Grande Drive (Figures 2 and 3, *Project Location – USGS,* and *Project Location – Aerial*, respectively). The project area is in Township 11 South, Range 3 West, Section 8, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute San Marcos quadrangle (Figure 2). The approximately 17-acre project area is made up of two parcels: Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 171 100 0500 (east) and 171 100 2800 (west).

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

As illustrated in Figure 4, *Project Plan,* the applicant proposes to develop 14 single-family residential lots on the property, which is currently in rural residential uses. The project is located in unincorporated San Diego County, and the applicant proposes to annex the land to the City of Vista (City).

This cultural resources study included a records search and Sacred Lands File search, an archaeological survey, an archaeological testing program, and evaluation of a house within the project area that is older than 50 years. Mary Robbins-Wade served as the project manager/ principal investigator. Project personnel are listed in Chapter 8.0, *Personnel.* Native American monitoring was provided by Saving Sacred Sites. This report addresses the methods and results of the cultural resources survey and assessment.

1.3 APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the region in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Several criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) provide the guidance for making such a determination. The City's General Plan also addresses cultural resources. This section details the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined significant.

1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The CEQA Guidelines (§15064.5) address determining the significance of impacts to archaeological and historic resources.

(a) For purposes to this section, the term "historical resources" shall include the following:

(1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).

(2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Regional Location Map

VISTA GRANDE PROJECT

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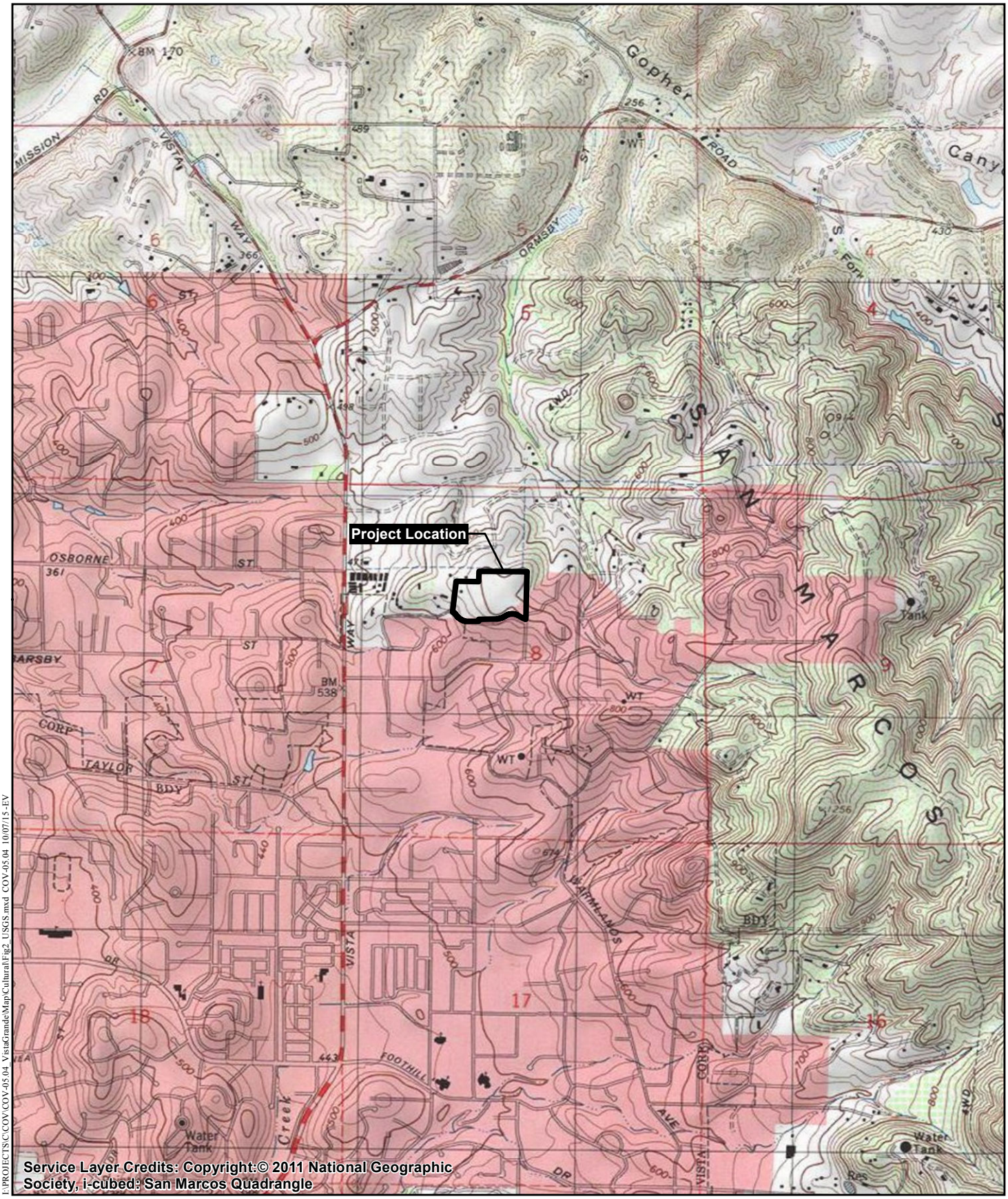
N 0 8 Miles

Figure 1



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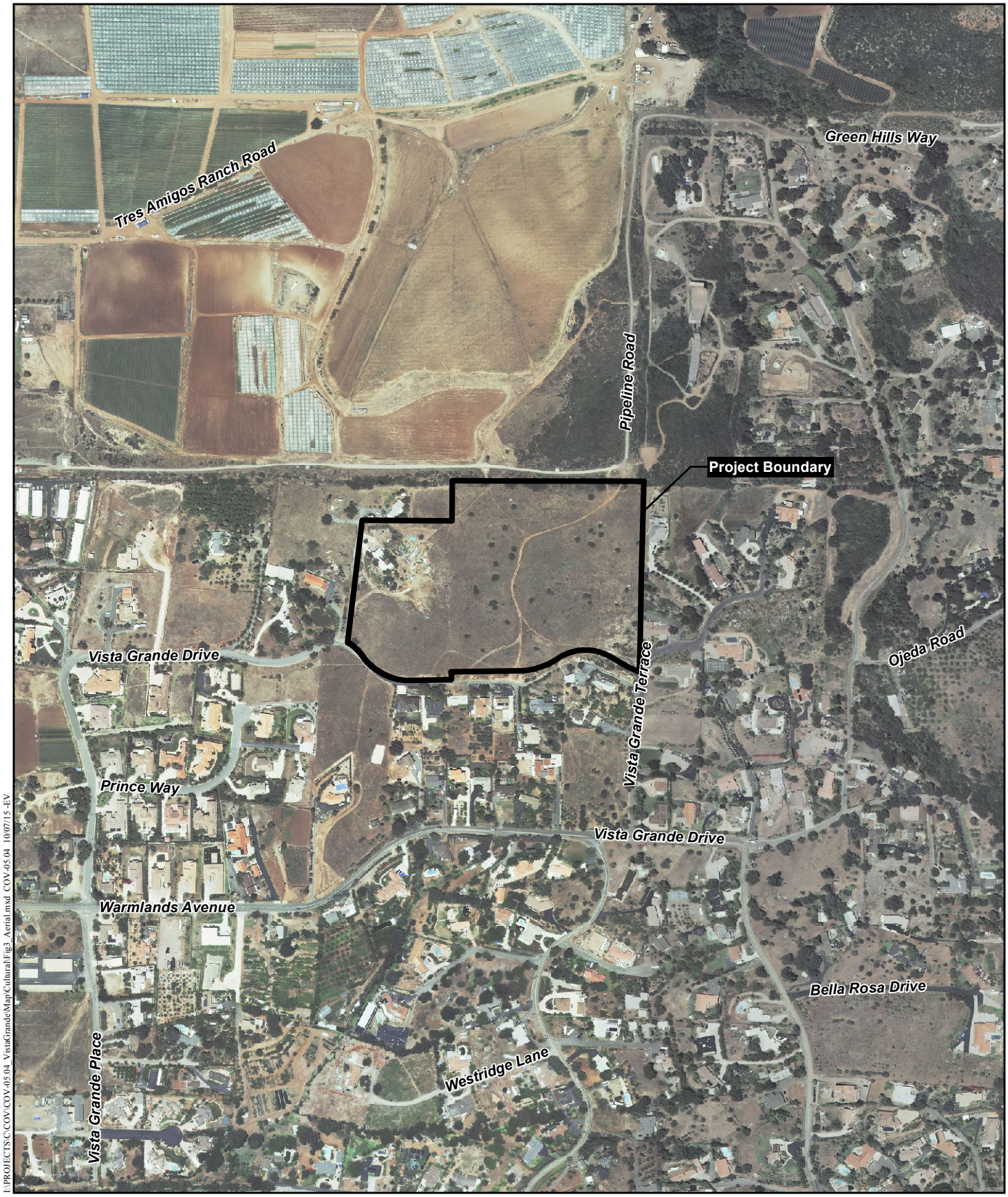
Project Location - USGS

VISTA GRANDE PROJECT

HELIX Environmental Planning

N 0 2,000 Feet

Figure 2



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Project Location - Aerial

VISTA GRANDE PROJECT

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N 0 500 Feet

Figure 3

DATA TABLE			
NO.	RADIUS	LENGTH	REMARKS
1		176'	PROPERTY LINE
2		103'	CENTER LINE
3	200'	39'	PROPERTY/CENTER LINE
4	200'	13'	PROPERTY/CENTER LINE
5	200'	23'	PROPERTY/CENTER LINE
6		34'	PROPERTY LINE
7		11'	CENTER LINE
8	200'	100'	PROPERTY/CENTER LINE
9	200'	7'	PROPERTY/CENTER LINE
10	200'	11'	PROPERTY/CENTER LINE
11	200'	68'	PROPERTY/CENTER LINE
12	42'	19'	PROPERTY/CENTER LINE
13		96'	CENTER LINE

EASEMENTS

1. 5' WIDE EASEMENT FOR INGRESS AND EGRESS AND UTILITY PURPOSES PER INSTRUMENT NO. 77-518755
2. 3' WIDE EASEMENT FOR INGRESS AND EGRESS AND UTILITY PURPOSES PER INSTRUMENT NO. 77-518756
3. 50' WIDE EASEMENT FOR INGRESS AND EGRESS PER BOOK 5020 PAGE 264
4. 25' WIDE EASEMENT FOR ROAD PURPOSES PER BK. 2004 P.481-487
5. 30' WIDE SDGE EASEMENT PER INSTRUMENT NO. 74-10771 & 74-10784
6. UNSPECIFIED WIDTH SDG&E EASEMENT PER BOOK 4150 PAGE 27
7. 12' WIDE SDG&E EASEMENT PER INSTRUMENT NO. 61-201031
8. 30' WIDE COUNTY HIGHWAY EASEMENT PER INSTRUMENT NO. 61-125815
9. 4' WIDE SDGE EASEMENT PER INSTRUMENT BK.5477 P.536
10. UNSPECIFIED WIDTH EASEMENT TO SDGE FOR POLES, WIRES AND INCIDENTAL PURPOSES PER BK. 4151 PG. 458

Source: BHA, Inc. 2015

Project Plan

VISTA GRANDE PROJECT

Figure 4

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

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

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

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

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

(c) CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3.2 City General Plan

The Resource Conservation and Sustainability (RCS) Element of the Vista General Plan 2030 includes the following goals related to cultural resources:

RCS Goal 11: Continue to preserve and protect places, buildings, and objects that embody the City's social, cultural, commercial, architectural, and agricultural history.

RCS Goal 12: Acknowledge, preserve, and protect the City's Native American Heritage.

Sub-items under Goal 12 mandate coordination with the State Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and the San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Mission Indians.

1.3.3 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 (1998), "Traditional" in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices.

Under the guidance of the City's General Plan, cultural resources can also include TCPs, such as gathering areas, landmarks, and ethnographic locations in addition to archaeological districts.

Generally, a TCP may consist of a single site, or group of associated archaeological sites (district or 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. It further allows for tribal cultural places to be included in open space planning. State Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), effective July 1, 2015, introduced the Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) as a class of cultural resource and additional considerations relating to Native American consultation into CEQA. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally defined TCP; however, it incorporates consideration of local and state significance and required mitigation under CEQA. A TCR may be considered significant if included in a local or state register of historical resources; or determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in Public Resources Code (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 National Park Service (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 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The project area is in the foothills of western San Diego County, where the climate is characterized as Mediterranean hot summer (Griner and Pryde 1976: Figure 3.4). Temperature ranges from an average January minimum of about 40 to 44 degrees Fahrenheit ([F] Griner and Pryde 1976: Figure 3.2) to an average July high of about 80 degrees F (Griner and Pryde 1976: Figure 3.1). Annual rainfall averages around 15 inches (Griner and Pryde 1976). The project area is underlain by Mesozoic plutonic rock (San Marcos gabbro), the underlying formation of the nearby San Marcos Mountains. Mesozoic granitic rocks (tonalite) are also found nearby, as is the Jurassic-Triassic Metavolcanic Rock formation known as the Santiago Peak Volcanics (Rogers 1965). The project area slopes very gently, with elevations ranging from about 640 feet (ft.) in the southwestern corner to approximately 724 ft. on the north-central knoll (Figures 2 and 3). Soils mapped for the project area are of the Las Posas series: Las Posas fine sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes, eroded, and Las Posas fine sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded (Bowman 1973). The USGS map shows one intermittent stream just northeast of the project area (Figure 2). Water would have been available in other nearby streams as well; Gopher Canyon is located just over a mile to the northeast, and the San Luis Rey River is just over 1½ miles away, to the northwest.

Based on historic aerial photographs, the project area was an active citrus grove from the late 1940s or early 1950s until the late 1980s; the soil has been highly disturbed, and in some places, decomposing granite is exposed. The soil is lightly compacted, but rodent activity and past agricultural uses have contributed to the lesser degree of compaction in some areas. Native vegetation supported by the soils on the property includes chamise, sumac, ceanothus, California sagebrush, annual grasses, flat-topped buckwheat, and scattered oaks (Bowman 1973). These plants and others in the vegetation communities in which they occur were used by Native peoples for food, medicine, tools, shelter, ceremonial and other uses (Bean and Shipek 1978; Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986). These habitats would have provided Native populations with a variety of plant resources, as well as a range of animal species (small and large mammals, birds, and reptiles).

Sumac, annual grasses, Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and coyote tobacco were observed during the current survey but did not significantly affect ground visibility. Remnants of the citrus grove noted in the Affinis archaeological survey report (Robbins-Wade and Giletti 2006) were not seen on site during the time of the current survey, but vertical (north-south) rows of circular depressions in the soil are observable on aerial photographs of the project area.

2.2 CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

2.2.1 General Culture History

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

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

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

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

The traditional view of San Diego prehistory has the San Dieguito complex followed by the La Jolla complex at least 7,000 years ago, possibly as long as 9,000 years ago (Rogers 1966). The La Jolla complex is part of the Encinitas tradition and equates with Wallace's (1955) Millingstone Horizon, also known as Early Archaic or Milling Archaic. The Encinitas tradition is generally "recognized by millingstone assemblages in shell middens, often near sloughs and lagoons" (Moratto 1984:147). "Crude" cobble tools, especially choppers and scrapers, characterize the La Jolla complex (Moriarty 1966). Basin metates, manos, discoidals, a small number of Pinto series and Elko series points, and flexed burials are also characteristic.

Warren et al. (1961) proposed that the La Jolla complex developed with the arrival of a desert people on the coast who quickly adapted to their new environment. Moriarty (1966) and Kaldenberg (1976) have suggested an in situ development of the La Jolla people from the San Dieguito. Moriarty has since proposed a Pleistocene migration of an ancestral stage of the La Jolla people to the San Diego coast. He suggested this Pre-La Jolla complex is represented at Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, and the Brown site (Moriarty 1987).

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

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

The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the San Luis Rey complex in northern San Diego County and the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion of the county. The San Luis Rey complex is the archaeological manifestation of the Shoshonean predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño (named for the San Luis Rey Mission). The Cuyamaca complex represents the Yuman forebears of the Kumeyaay (Diegueño, named for the San Diego Mission). Agua Hedionda Creek is often described as the division between the territories of the Luiseño and the Kumeyaay people (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963), although various researchers use slightly different ethnographic territory boundaries. Traditional stories and songs of the Native people also describe the extent of traditional use areas.

The San Luis Rey complex (SLR) is divided into two phases, SLR I and SLR II. Elements of the SLR complex include small, triangular, pressure-flaked projectile points (generally Cottonwood

series, but Desert Side-notched series also occurs); milling implements: mortars and pestles, manos and metates, and bedrock milling features; bone awls; *Olivella* shell beads; other stone and shell ornaments; and cremations (Meighan 1954; Moratto 1984; True et al. 1974). The later SLR II complex also includes several elements not found in the SLR I complex: "pottery vessels, cremation urns, red and black pictographs, and such nonaboriginal items as metal knives and glass beads" (Meighan 1954:223).

SLR I was originally thought to date from A.D. 1400 to A.D. 1750, with SLR II dating between A.D. 1750 and A.D. 1850 (Meighan 1954). However, that division was based on the assumption that the Luiseño did not practice pottery manufacture until just prior to the arrival of the Spanish. The chronology has since been revised due to evidence that pottery may have been introduced to the Luiseño circa A.D. 1200-1600. Ceramics were probably introduced from the Luiseños' southern neighbors, the Kumeyaay (True et al. 1974).

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

While Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo visited San Diego briefly in 1542, the beginning of the historic period in the San Diego area is generally given as 1769. It was that year that the Royal Presidio of San Diego was founded on a hill overlooking Mission Valley. The Mission San Diego de Alcala was constructed in its current location five years later. The Spanish Colonial period lasted until 1821 and was characterized by religious and military institutions bringing Spanish culture to the area and attempting to convert the Native American population to Christianity. Mission San Diego was the first mission founded in Southern California. Mission San Luis Rey, in Oceanside, was founded in 1798. *Asistencias* (chapels) were established at Pala (1816) and Santa Ysabel (1818).

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

The American period began in 1848, when California was ceded to the United States. The territory became a state in 1850. Terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo brought about the creation of the Lands Commission in response to the Homestead Act of 1851, which was adopted as a means of validating and settling land ownership claims throughout the state. Few of the large Mexican ranchos remained intact, due to legal costs and the difficulty of producing sufficient evidence to

prove title claims. Much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became available for settlement by immigrants to California. The influx of people to California and to the San Diego region resulted from several factors, including the discovery of gold in the state, the end of the Civil War, the availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act, and later, the importance of San Diego County as an agricultural area supported by roads, irrigation systems, and connecting railways. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, rural areas of San Diego County developed small agricultural communities centered on one-room schoolhouses. Such rural farming communities consisted of individuals and families tied together through geographical boundaries, a common schoolhouse, and a church. Farmers living in small rural communities were instrumental in the development of San Diego County. They fed the growing urban population and provided business for local markets. Rural farm school districts represented the most common type of community in the county from 1870 to 1930. The growth and decline of towns occurred in response to boom and bust cycles in the 1880s.

2.2.2 Native American Perspective

In addition to the point of view discussed above, it is recognized that other perspectives exist to explain the presence of Native Americans in the region. The Native American perspective is that they have been here from the beginning, as described by their creation stories. Similarly, they do not necessarily agree with the distinction that is made between different archaeological cultures or periods, such as "La Jolla" and "San Dieguito." They instead believe that there is a continuum of ancestry from the first people to the present Native American populations of San Diego.

2.2.3 Ethnography

The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the people associated with the mission. The Luiseño language belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily, which has also been called Southern California Shoshonean, and is part of the widespread Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). Neighboring groups that speak Cupan languages are Cupeño, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino. The people associated with Mission San Juan Capistrano, called Juaneño by the Spanish, have often been described as a separate group. The language, culture, and territory of the Luiseño and Juaneño people are so closely related that the two are sometimes considered to be a single ethnic nationality (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963); however, many Luiseño and Juaneño individuals consider themselves to be separate groups. Cameron (1987:319-321) has noted archaeological differences between the two groups.

The territory of the Luiseño people is generally described as extending along the coast from Agua Hedionda Creek on the southwest to Aliso Creek on the northwest. On the north, this boundary extended east beyond Santiago Peak to the eastern side of the Elsinore Fault Valley, continuing southeast to Palomar Mountain, then around the southern slope above the valley of San Jose. The southern boundary follows westerly to Agua Hedionda Creek (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963). It must be noted that various researchers use slightly different ethnographic territory boundaries. Traditional stories and songs of the Native people also describe the extent of traditional use areas.

Ethnographic and ethnohistoric studies of the Luiseño include Bean and Shipek (1978), Boscana (1947), Kroeber (1976), Robinson (1947), Shipek (1977), Sparkman (1908), Talley (1982), and White (1963). Archaeological studies addressing the Late Prehistoric San Luis Rey complex include Meighan (1954), McCown (1955), True et al. (1974), and Wallace (1960). Most of the ethnographic studies, as well as the "classic" archaeological studies of the Luiseño, have concentrated on the Pauma Valley and the Palomar Mountain area, although Wallace's (1960) study was an archaeological survey of the Buena Vista Creek watershed.

2.2.4 Project Vicinity

The foothills of northern San Diego County, such as those at the base of both the San Marcos and Merriam Mountains, provided a rich environment that was used by Native populations for thousands of years. Dozens of archaeological sites, evidenced by bedrock milling, flaked stone tools, ground stone implements, and fire-affected rock from hearths, are found at the base of these mountains as well as the valleys that separate the two. Numerous archaeological sites are found along the San Luis Rey River, to the north of the project area, as well as in Gopher Canyon and the South Fork of Moosa Canyon, east of the property. To the west of the project area, in the area of the Rancho Guajome, is the ethnohistoric Luiseño village of Guajome (*Wahaumai*) and a number of archaeological sites associated with it.

3.0 PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Records searches were obtained from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University to supplement in-house records from SCIC and the San Diego Museum of Man for the project area and a one-mile radius around it (Confidential Appendix A). Two archaeological sites and five historic structures have been recorded within one mile of the Vista Grande subdivision project area. The two archaeological sites (CA-SDI-658 and CA-SDI-659) were recorded in the late 1950s during an archaeological survey of the Buena Vista Watershed (Wallace 1960). CA-SDI-658 was described as a sparse marine shell scatter, and CA-SDI-659 was described as a buried site with a mano, a metate, and some surficial artifacts (Wallace 1960).

Five historic structural resources have been recorded within a mile of the project area. The Mary Helen Ranch house on East Vista Way was recorded as a Spanish Colonial Revival residence built in the 1930s as the main dwelling for a lemon ranch. Many of the lemon trees still surrounded the house at the time it was recorded in 1987. Four historic features were recorded on the property adjacent to the Vista Grande project site on the north; much of that property was a farmstead owned by the Nesa family beginning in the 1920s. Site P-37-034932 is a 1½-story barn located on the old Nesa farmstead constructed with a steel girder frame supported by 2-by-6-inch stud-framed walls covered with corrugated sheet metal. The concrete foundation of the barn was poured over an earlier mortared stone foundation, indicating that this structure is a later rebuild over the original barn location. It lacks significant historic associations or design characteristics to qualify for listing on the CRHR (Robbins-Wade and Van Wormer 2011).

Site P-37-034933 is a single-story equipment shed located on the Nesa farmstead property, constructed of stud wall framing covered by wooden boards with a board and corrugated metal

sheeting roof. Although possibly present on early aerial photographs of the property, the building lacks the distinctive architectural characteristics to be considered historically significant as an individual resource.

Site P-37-034934 is an open air equipment shop. It is a modern building not associated with the historic farmstead and not a significant resource.

Site P-37-034935 is a vernacular stone masonry dam spanning a perennial creek and supporting a concrete roadway. A stone masonry-lined channel runs through the creek on the dam's northern base. A polished granite slab centered on the northern face of the dam reads "PILAR DAM 1928." This is an important historic resource associated with the Nesa Farmstead. The dam and creek channel qualify for the CRHR under Criterion A, as a representative of rural agricultural development of the Vista region during the twentieth century, and Criterion C, for integrity of location and design.

The Vista Grande project area was surveyed for cultural resources by Affinis in 2006. No archaeological resources were found during that survey, but ground visibility was noted as "poor to moderate, due to grasses and leaf duff from what appears to be a former citrus grove" (Robbins-Wade and Giletti 2006). In addition, remnants of the citrus grove were still observable at the time of that survey, which likely played a role in poor ground visibility (Robbins-Wade and Giletti 2006). The records search shows the western portion of the project area as included in another cultural resources study (Rosenberg et al. 2007); however, the report information for that study shows it was an overview, suggesting that no fieldwork was done.

4.0 RESEARCH METHODS

A record search was conducted at SCIC on October 6, 2015 for the project area and a one-mile radius around it (Confidential Appendix A). Historic maps and aerial photographs were also reviewed. The NAHC was contacted on October 8, 2015 for a search of its Sacred Lands File. Correspondence with the NAHC is included as Confidential Appendix B. The field survey for cultural resources was conducted on October 7, 2015 by HELIX archaeologist Kristina Davison and Shelly Nelson, Luiseño Native American monitor for Saving Sacred Sites. The project parcels were traversed in parallel 10-meter (m) spaced transects to the extent feasible. Upon encountering the archaeological site (CA-SDI-21774), the surrounding area was intensively surveyed until a site boundary could be determined for the surface scatter. No artifacts were collected at the time of the survey. The site was mapped on an aerial photograph.

Archaeological testing was performed at the site on December 14 and December 15, 2015 by HELIX archaeologists Nicole Falvey (crew chief), Mary Villalobos, Erica Arrowsmith, and Russel Ott under the direction of Mary Robbins-Wade. Mario Herrera was the Native American monitor from Saving Sacred Sites. Sixteen 30-inch diameter shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated in 10-centimeter (cm) deep levels, generally to a depth of 30 cm; three of the 16 STPs were terminated at 20 cm deep and one at 13 cm due to the presence of bedrock. STPs 1 through 7 were placed along the dirt road in the highest concentration of surface artifacts. Three STPs were placed along the eastern site boundary, four in the north, and two in the south. Soils were

passed through 1/8-inch (in.) mesh rocker screens. Standard record forms were completed for each STP, recording artifact recovery, soil characteristics, and other information about the unit. Native American monitors from Saving Sacred Sites participated in all field work.

An intensive survey was conducted, with surveyors walking parallel transects spaced 1 to 2 m apart to identify all surface artifacts and establish the site perimeter. Global Positioning System (GPS) points were recorded for surface artifacts, STPs, and the site perimeter. All artifacts were collected and taken to the HELIX laboratory, where they were was cleaned, sorted, and cataloged. Standard catalog forms were completed for the collection that recorded provenience, artifact type, material, dimensions, and selected other attributes. The artifact catalogs are included as Appendix A.

California State Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) archaeological site forms were completed and submitted to the SCIC.

Historian Stephen R. Van Wormer of Walter Enterprises examined the residence on the project property, at 2277 Vista Grande Drive, to evaluate its potential historic and architectural significance. His assessment is included as Appendix B.

5.0 RESULTS

One archaeological site and one isolated artifact were identified within the project area during the current survey. In addition, a house on the property is over 50 years old and was evaluated to assess its potential historic and architectural significance. Locations of cultural resources are shown in Figure 5 (*Locations of Cultural Resources,* found in Confidential Appendix C), and site records are included as Confidential Appendix D. The artifact catalogs are included as Appendix A.

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

5.1.1 CA-SDI-21774

One archaeological site, CA-SDI-21774 (P-37-035275), was observed during the current survey. The site consists of a moderately dense lithic scatter within and adjacent to the dirt pathway in the north-central area of the project site; surface artifacts were observed from that location to the northeast corner of the project area, and one artifact (a bifacial mano) was embedded within the dirt road. The site covers an area approximately 150 m east-west by 90 m north-south (Figures 5 and 6, *Site Map*, found in Confidential Appendix C).

Archaeological testing of site CA-SDI-21774 included surface collection of artifacts and the excavation of 16 STPs to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of the site. While a depth of 30 cm was attempted in each STP, in several, bedrock was encountered before that depth was reached. The testing program yielded no subsurface artifacts. The topsoil was very shallow—in some places as shallow as 13 cm deep—and despite heavy bioturbation, no modern refuse was observed subsurface. The surface collection totaled 54 items, including 1 mano, 10 flaked stone tools, 1 biface preform, 10 cores, 24 pieces of debitage, and 8 manuports, including crystals (see

Table 1, *Summary of Artifact Recovery*). Materials included obsidian, quartz, and fine-grained metavolcanic for the flaked stone artifacts; the mano is of granitic rock.

Table 1
SUMMARY OF ARTIFACT RECOVERY

Artifact Class	Item	Count	% Count	Weight (G)	% Weight
Ground Stone	Mano	1	1.9%	1181.3	55.1%
Flaked Stone	Unclassified tool fragment	6	11.1%	204.2	9.5%
	Retouched/utilized flake	3	5.6%	70.7	3.3%
	Scraper	1	1.9%	19.9	0.9%
	Debitage	24	44.4%	131.3	6.1%
	Core	10	18.5%	271.2	12.7%
Biface/Point/ Preform/Blank	Small biface/ preform	1	1.9%	17.5	0.8%
Other Stone	Crystal, unmodified	1	1.9%	1.8	0.1%
	Crystal, modified	3	5.6%	58.9	2.7%
	Exotic material (manuport)	4	7.41%	185.7	8.67%
	TOTAL	**54**	**100.0%**	**2142.5**	**100.0%**

Note: Percentage totals reflect rounding**.**

The mano recovered at CA-SDI-21774 is an unshaped, unifacial item exhibiting medium intensity of use. The mano, which is whole, is made of granitic material and measures 12.4 cm by 8.7 cm with a thickness of 7.1 cm. It weighs 1181.3 g.

A small, early stage biface preform was found. The piece, which is whole, has convex edges; it is made of fine-grained metavolcanic material and is patinated. Six unclassified flaked stone tool fragments were collected during testing, all of which are obsidian. Two of these tool fragments are flake-based; four are core-based. One piece exhibits unifacial retouch, and one is not retouched, only utilized; the remaining four show bifacial retouch. Half of the tool fragments have retouch/use on a single edge, while the other half shows retouch/use on at least three edges. Edge angles are steep on the primary edges of all these tools. Four have primary edges angles between 86 and 95 degrees; two have primary edge angles between 76 and 85 degrees. The narrowest edge angle is 56 to 65 degrees, and two pieces have edge angles over 95 degrees. Of the 12 retouched/utilized edges, one-third (n = 4; 33.3 percent) exhibit rounding, another one-third show micro-step flaking, one-fourth (n = 3; 25.0 percent) have abrasion use wear, and one item (8.3 percent) has faceting. Edge shape of the 12 retouched/ utilized edges is evenly distributed among straight, convex, and sharply protruding.

Three retouched/utilized flakes were recovered at CA-SDI-21774. Two of these are flaked-based, and one is core-based. All three are obsidian, and all show bifacial retouch, with use on a single edge on each. Use wear was noted as abrasion on two of the items and rounding on the third.

One scraper was collected. This core-based tool exhibits unifacial retouch, with faceting use wear on a concave edge. The edge angle is between 76 and 85 degrees. The scraper is obsidian.

Ten cores were collected at the site, all of them obsidian. Six of the cores are fragments, and four are complete. Half of the cores (five) are multidirectional; the other half are polyhedral in form. Narrowest edge angle varies from 62 degrees to 92 degrees, with steepest edge angle varying between 97 degrees and 130 degrees.

Debitage accounts for almost half of the total assemblage: 24 specimens, 44.4 percent of recovered items. The vast majority of this material is obsidian (n = 21; 87.5 percent). A single fine-grained metavolcanic piece was recovered (4.2 percent), and two pieces of quartz debitage were collected (8.3 percent). The majority of the debitage (n = 15; 62.5 percent) is angular debris, including two of the quartz pieces. Three pieces of debitage are linear flakes, including the fine-grained metavolcanic item and one of the quartz specimens. The remaining six specimens are converging flakes (margins converge from the platform to the distal end, the flake being wider at the platform than at the distal end). While half of the debitage items (12) have no cortex, eight (33.3 percent) have cortex over less than 30 percent of the dorsal surface, and four (16.7 percent) have cortex over 30 to 90 percent of the surface. Cortex type was noted as indeterminate for those pieces with cortex. The metavolcanic flake is patinated.

Four quartz crystals or crystal fragments were found, three of which were modified (a flake had been removed). Four other unmodified chunks of exotic lithic material were recovered: three pieces of obsidian and one tourmaline.

5.1.2 Isolate P-37-035276

One isolate, P-035276, was found embedded in the ground about 120 m south of site CA-SDI-21774 (Figure 5). The isolate is a retouched/utilized obsidian flake. The artifact is core-based and exhibits unifacial retouch on a single edge. The tool has rounding use wear on a concave edge; the edge angle is between 66 and 75 degrees. The specimen has cortex over 1 to 30 percent of the surface.

5.1.3 Discussion

Site CA-SDI-21774 consists of a moderate density scatter of flaked stone artifacts, a mano, and several crystals and unmodified pieces of obsidian. All material was collected from the surface; no subsurface cultural material was recovered in the STPs. The vast majority of the artifacts are obsidian, which is quite unusual, especially given the distance to the nearest source of obsidian: Lake Cahuilla, what is now the Salton Sea. Although the predominance of obsidian is rare, the site has a limited amount and range of cultural material, which severely limits its research potential. The lack of subsurface cultural material also limits the site's potential. Additional

information could be gained through obsidian sourcing and hydration analysis, which could be accomplished using material collected during the current testing program.

5.2 NATIVE AMERICAN CONCERNS

The NAHC conducted a check of its Sacred Lands File and indicated that no Native American cultural resources are recorded. Saving Sacred Sites provided Native American monitors during the fieldwork for the survey and testing program.

5.3 HISTORIC RESOURCES

The house at 2277 Vista Grande Drive was built between 1946 and 1953, based on historic aerial photographs. The residence was assessed by historian Stephen R. Van Wormer; he noted, "It is a very plain and unassuming example of its architectural style and is one of tens of thousands of buildings that represent the post-World War II building boom in Southern California. As such it lacks the historical associations or architectural distinction to qualify for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources". The full description of the residence and photographs of it are included as Appendix A.

6.0 IMPACTS, SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

6.1 IMPACTS AND SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS

As addressed under Results, one Native American archaeological site (CA-SDI-21774), one isolate (P-37-035276), and one historic house (that is, a house over 50 years old) are present within the project area. The isolate has been collected. The archaeological site and residence will both be removed by development of the project (Figure 7, *Locations of Cultural Resources in Relation to Project Plan*, found in Confidential Appendix C).

As addressed in Section 1.3, *Applicable Regulations*, a historic building/structure or an archaeological resource is considered a historical resource under CEQA if it meets the following criteria:

(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.

Site CA-SDI-21774 has yielded a limited amount and variety of cultural material, and no subsurface artifacts were recovered. The amount of obsidian at the site is unusual for a site so

far from an obsidian source, but collection of the artifacts and documentation of the site fulfill much of the research potential of the resource. Obsidian sourcing and hydration analysis would exhaust the research potential of CA-SDI-21774. The site does not meet the criteria for a historical resource under CEQA, thus impacts to it would not constitute significant effects. The isolate also is not a historical resource under CEQA, due to its very limited research potential.

It must be noted that all Native American archaeological resources are of significance to the Luiseño people, but no TCRs have been identified within or in the immediate vicinity of the project area.

The historic house on Vista Grande Drive does not meet the significance criteria in that it is a very plain and unassuming example of its architectural style and is one of tens of thousands of buildings that represent the post-World War II building boom in Southern California. It is not associated with the pioneering phase of Vista and lacks the historical associations or architectural distinction to qualify for listing on the CRHR. Therefore, impacts to the house would not constitute significant effects.

6.2 MITIGATION MEASURES

As described above, no historical resources/significant cultural resources have been identified within the project area; therefore, the project will have no significant impacts to cultural resources. However, due to the presence of Native American archaeological/cultural resources, a grading monitoring program should be implemented for the project. The monitoring program would include the following elements:

- Prior to issuance of grading permits, a pre-excavation agreement shall be developed among the appropriate Native American Tribe(s), the applicant, and the City, as the lead agency;

- The qualified archaeologist and the Native American representative(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain the requirements of the monitoring program;

- An archaeologist and a Native American monitor shall be on site during initial grading, trenching, and other ground-disturbing activities, including brushing/grubbing, unless otherwise agreed upon by the archaeological Principal Investigator, the Native American representative, and City staff;

- If cultural resources are encountered, both the archaeologist and the Native American monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect grading/trenching while the cultural resources are documented and assessed. If significant resources are encountered, appropriate mitigation measures must be developed and implemented;

- If any human remains are discovered, the County Coroner shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely

Descendant (MLD) , as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains;

- Recovered artifactual materials shall be cataloged and analyzed;
- A report shall be completed describing the methods and results of the monitoring and data recovery program; and
- Recovered cultural material shall be curated with accompanying catalog to current professional repository standards or the collection will be returned to the appropriate Native American Tribe(s), as agreed upon by the Principal Investigator, Native American representative(s), and City staff and specified in the pre-excavation agreement.

7.0 INDIVIDUALS AND AGENCIES CONSULTED

Jaime Lennox	South Coastal Information Center
Cami Mojado	San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Mission Indians/Saving Sacred Sites
Rob Wood	Native American Heritage Commission

8.0 PERSONNEL

The following persons participated in the preparation of this report:

8.1 HELIX:

Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A. (RPA)	Director of Cultural Resources
Kristina Davison, B.A.	Staff Archaeologist, Crew Chief
Nicole Falvey, B.A.	Staff Archaeologist, Crew Chief
Erica Arrowsmith, B.A.	Archaeologist
Russell Ott	Archaeologist
Mary Villalobos, B.A.	Archaeologist

8.2 WALTER ENTERPRISES:

Stephen R. Van Wormer, M.A.	Historian

8.3 SAVING SACRED SITES:

Shelly Nelson	Native American Monitor
Mario Herrera	Native American Monitor

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Appendix A

ARTIFACT CATALOGS

Site	Artifact No.	Unit type	Class	Item	Material	Count	Weight (g)
VG-1	1	Mapped point	Ground stone	Mano	Granitic	1	1181.3
VG-1	2	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Debitage	Quartz	1	2
VG-1	3	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Debitage	Quartz	1	2.6
VG-1	4	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Debitage	Obsidian	1	15.5
VG-1	5	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Small biface/preform	Fine grained metavolcanic	1	17.5
VG-1	6	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Debitage	Obsidian	1	6.2
VG-1	7	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Debitage	Obsidian	1	2
VG-1	8	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Debitage	Obsidian	1	3.6
VG-1	9	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Debitage	Obsidian	1	1.4
VG-1	10	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Debitage	Obsidian	1	5.4
VG-1	11	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Debitage	Obsidian	1	2
VG-1	12	Mapped point	Other stone	Crystal, modified	Quartz	1	44.9
VG-1	13	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Debitage	Obsidian	1	8.9
VG-1	14	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Debitage	Obsidian	1	4.6
VG-1	15	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Tool fragment	Obsidian	1	53.3
VG-1	16	Mapped point	Other stone	Crystal, modified	Quartz	1	7.2
VG-1	17	Mapped point	Other stone	Crystal, modified	Quartz	1	6.8
VG-1	18	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Debitage	Obsidian	1	4.7
VG-1	19	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Debitage	Obsidian	1	3.5
VG-1	20	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Debitage	Obsidian	1	4.3
VG-1	21	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Debitage	Obsidian	1	1.7
VG-1	22	Mapped point	Other stone	Exotic material (manuport)	Tourmaline	1	47
VG-1	23	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Debitage	Obsidian	1	3.1
VG-1	24	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Debitage	Obsidian	1	0.5
VG-1	25	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Debitage	Obsidian	1	7.1
VG-1	26	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Debitage	Obsidian	1	1.1
VG-1	27	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Core	Obsidian	1	17.7
VG-1	28	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Debitage	Obsidian	1	29.3
VG-1	29	Mapped point	Other stone	Exotic material (manuport)	Obsidian	1	87.7
VG-1	30	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Scraper	Obsidian	1	19.9
VG-1	31	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Core	Obsidian	1	12.6
VG-1	32	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Core	Obsidian	1	28.1
VG-1	33	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Core	Obsidian	1	9.6

Site	Artifact No.	Unit type	Class	Item	Material	Count	Weight (g)
VG-1	34	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Core	Obsidian	1	6.4
VG-1	35	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Core	Obsidian	1	6.3
VG-1	36	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Core	Obsidian	1	29.3
VG-1	37	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Core	Obsidian	1	128.8
VG-1	38	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Tool fragment	Obsidian	1	15.6
VG-1	39	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Tool fragment	Obsidian	1	18.2
VG-1	40	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Core	Obsidian	1	17.2
VG-1	41	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Debitage	Quartz	1	4.5
VG-1	42	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Retouched/utilized flake	Obsidian	1	7.9
VG-1	43	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Debitage	Quartz	1	0.2
VG-1	44	Mapped point	Other stone	Exotic material (manuport)	Obsidian	1	36
VG-1	45	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Core	Obsidian	1	15.2
VG-1	46	Mapped point	Other stone	Crystal, unmodified	Quartz	1	1.8
VG-1	48	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Debitage	Obsidian	1	1.2
VG-1	49	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Debitage	Fine grained metavolcanic	1	15.9
VG-1	50	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Retouched/utilized flake	Obsidian	1	4.4
VG-1	51	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Retouched/utilized flake	Obsidian	1	58.4
VG-1	52	Mapped point	Other stone	Exotic material (manuport)	Obsidian	1	15
VG-1	53	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Tool fragment	Obsidian	1	53.6
VG-1	54	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Tool fragment	Obsidian	1	13.7
VG-1	55	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Tool fragment	Obsidian	1	49.8

VG-ISO-1

Artifact Catalog

Site	Artifact No.	Unit type	Class	Item	Material	Count	Weight (g)
VG-ISO-1	1	Mapped point	Flaked stone	Retouched/utilized flake	Obsidian	1	24.3

Appendix B

HISTORIC ASSESSMENT BY STEPHEN R. VAN WORMER

Historic Assessment of 2277 Vista Grande Drive

By Stephen R. Van Wormer

November 19, 2015

The building at 2277 Vista Grande Drive is a modest, single-story, flat-roofed, very plain, California Ranch style house, constructed of stud framing with wooden horizontal tongue and groove exterior siding. It is supported by a concrete slab foundation and the roof is covered with asphalt roofing material (Figures 1-4).

The house has a shallow "U" shaped footprint built around a small courtyard on the back (east) side. A brick chimney is located on the south end of the courtyard.

The building features sliding glass and single wooden entry doors. Steel framed casement windows of various sizes are irregularly placed along all sides of the house. A single wooden door on the west side of the house adjacent to a large three pane picture window constitutes the main front entry. A garage with a sliding door is attached to the north side of the building.

The house was built sometime between 1946 and 1953. Evidence for this lies in the fact that it does not appear on a 1946 aerial photograph of the area but can be seen on a 1953 aerial photograph (Figures 7-8). It is a very plain and unassuming example of its architectural style and is one of tens of thousands of buildings that represent the post World War II building boom in Southern California. As such it lacks the historical associations or architectural distinction to qualify for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources.

Figure 1: Front (west) facade showing single entry door next to the large picture window.

Figure 2: South end of the house showing casemate windows, a single side entry door and sliding glass doors.

Figure 3: North end of the house showing the garage with its sliding door.

Figure 4: Rear courtyard on the east side of the house with heavy vegetation blocking the view.

Figure 5: A 1946 aerial photograph of the area. There is no building at the location of the house at 2277 Vista Grande Drive (historicaerials.com).

Figure 6: A 1953 aerial photograph showing the house at 2277 Vista Grande Drive (historicaerials.com).

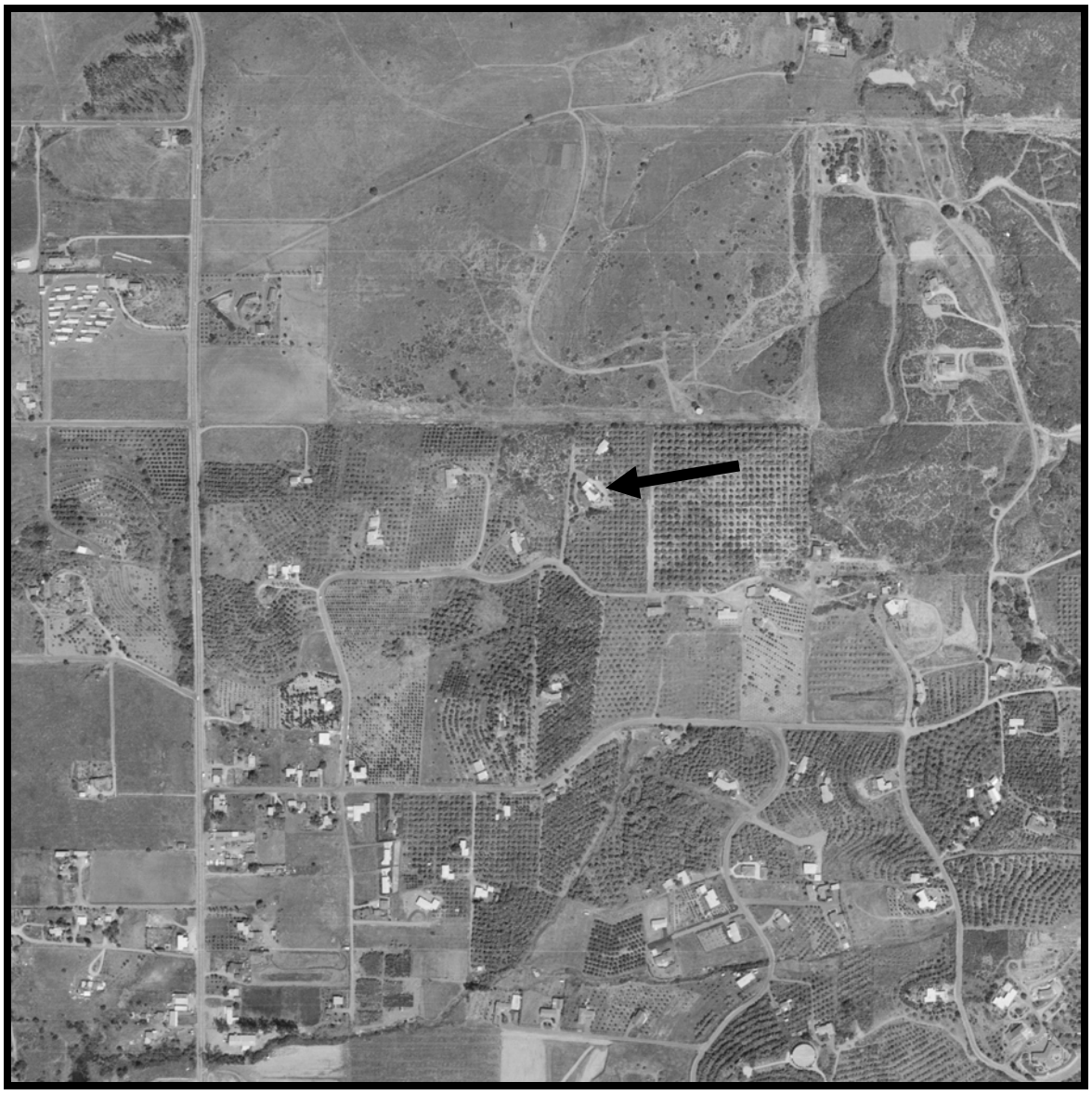

Figure 7: A 1964 aerial photograph showing the house at 2277 Vista Grande Drive (historicaerials.com).

Figure 8: A 1967 aerial photograph showing the house at 2277 Vista Grande Drive (historicaerials.com).