



**Archaeological Survey Report for the
Escondido Victory Industrial Park,
Escondido, California**

Prepared for
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A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Harry J. Price". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the beginning.

Harry J. Price, Project Archaeologist

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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Report Date: March 11, 2016

Report Title: Archaeological Survey Report for the Escondido Victory
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U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Map: 7.5-minute, Escondido 1996

Acreage: 5.24 acres

Keywords: Survey; Escondido quadrangle; Harmony Grove, Escondido
Creek; Negative Survey, California; San Diego County.

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Acronyms List

APE	Area of Potential Effect
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
City	City of Escondido
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
SCIC	South Coast Information Center
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WPLT	Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition

1.0 Management Summary

The Escondido Victory Industrial Park, (project) is located southeast of Harmony Grove Road and west of Escondido Creek, in the city of Escondido, California. The project proposes to construct two light industrial buildings and associated parking on a 4.87-acre-parcel and the adjacent 20-foot Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District easement totaling 0.37-acre. A records search at the South Coastal Information Center identified 48 cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project area. None of these resources were mapped within or adjacent to the project area. Two large Late Prehistoric sites CA-SDI-8280 and CA-SDI-12,209 are located southwest of the project. CA-SDI-8280 is on the south side of Escondido Creek approximately 400 meters southwest of the project. CA-SDI-12,209 is on the north side of Escondido Creek approximately 220 meters to the west of the project. A Sacred Lands request was also sent to the Native American Heritage Commission on February 15, 2016, and a reply was received on February 17, 2016. The project area was surveyed on March 8, 2016 by RECON archaeologist Harry Price, accompanied by Native American monitors Justin Linton from Red Tail Monitoring and P.J. Stoneburner from Saving Sacred Sites. Survey intervals were on average approximately 12 meters. No prehistoric or historic cultural resources were identified during the survey.

2.0 Introduction and Project Description

This report describes the results of the archaeological survey conducted for the Escondido Victory Industrial Park on Assessor's Parcel Number 235-050-0000 and the adjacent 20-foot Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District easement, in the city of Escondido (City). The 5.24-acre project area (4.87 acres on-site and 0.37 acre off-site) is located at 2005 Harmony Grove Road, on the west side of Escondido Creek (Figure 1). Interstate 15 is one mile east of the project, downtown Escondido is approximately 1.8 miles to the northeast, and Lake Hodges is 2.4 miles to the south. The project area is located in Township 12 South, Range 2 West, in an unsectioned portion of the Rincon del Diablo Rancho, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map, Escondido, California quadrangle, dated 1996 (Figure 2).

The project applicant proposes to construct two light industrial buildings and associated parking. Building 1 would be approximately 55,500 square feet and Building 2 would be approximately 35,500 square feet. The project would also include 184 surface parking spaces. A rezone will be required to bring the city-approved zoning change from residential to industrial to consistency with the General Plan. The plan includes off-site impact areas including a fill slope and small access berm on the south side adjacent to the flood control berm, a narrow fill slope on the east and south edge of the project, a small graded triangle in the southwest corner of the project in the area of the detention basin, and a 20-foot wide Rincon Del Diablo Water District easement along the northwestern side of the property. The project Area of Potential Effect (APE) includes the entire project property and the off-site impact areas.




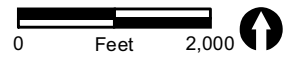
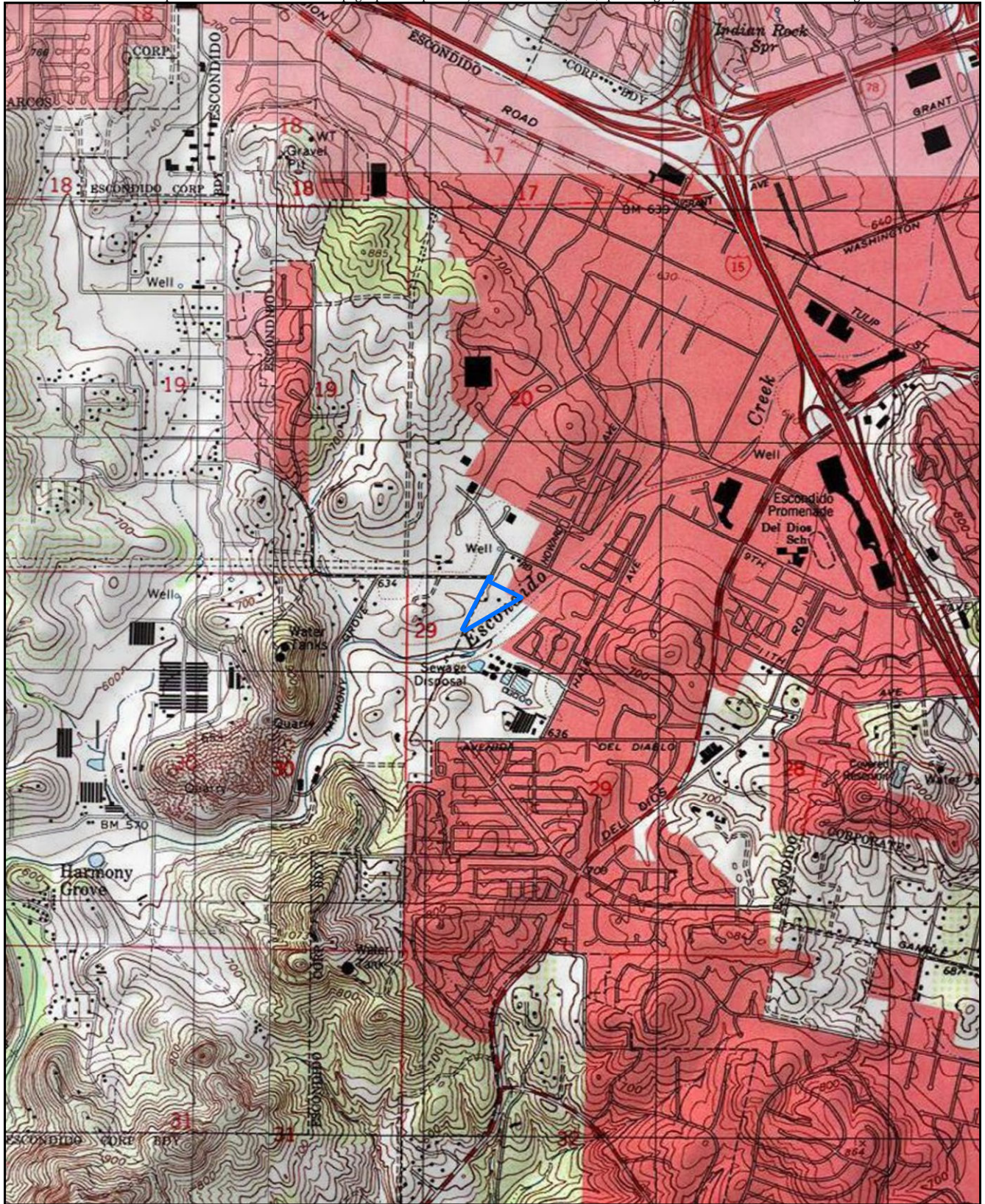
 Project Location

FIGURE 1
Regional Location




 Project Boundary

FIGURE 2

Project Location on USGS Map

3.0 Background

3.1 Environmental Setting

The project area consists of a triangular parcel on the north side of Escondido Creek (Figure 3). The majority of the parcel is basically flat, possibly having been graded to some degree in the past. A flood control berm runs along the southern edge of the property, topped by a dirt road just outside the property. A low bluff runs northeast to southwest approximately 40 meters in from the southern project boundary. Originally delineating the Escondido Creek floodplain, the bluff has been augmented by dumped soil and building debris.

The area around the project is mostly developed and consists of industrial to the northwest and west, residential to the northeast and east, and the undeveloped Escondido Creek drainage along the southeastern edge of the project. Beyond the Escondido Creek to the south and southeast is a mix of residential and industrial. The area west of the project is less densely developed. The Escondido Creek is in a concrete channel to the immediate northeast of the project, and is unchanneled but somewhat restricted to the west of the project.

Two soil types are found on the project, Placentia sandy loams and Visalia sandy loams. Placentia sandy loams are moderately well drained sandy loams with a sandy clay subsoil. They form in granitic alluvium and area found on old alluvial fans. In a representative profile, the surface layer is brown, medium to slightly acid loam about 13 inches thick. The subsoil is brown, moderately alkaline sandy clay and sandy clay loam about 40 inches thick, with a calcareous bottom. The bottom layer is yellowish-brown, moderately alkaline sandy clay loam (U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA]1973).

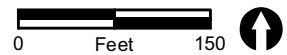
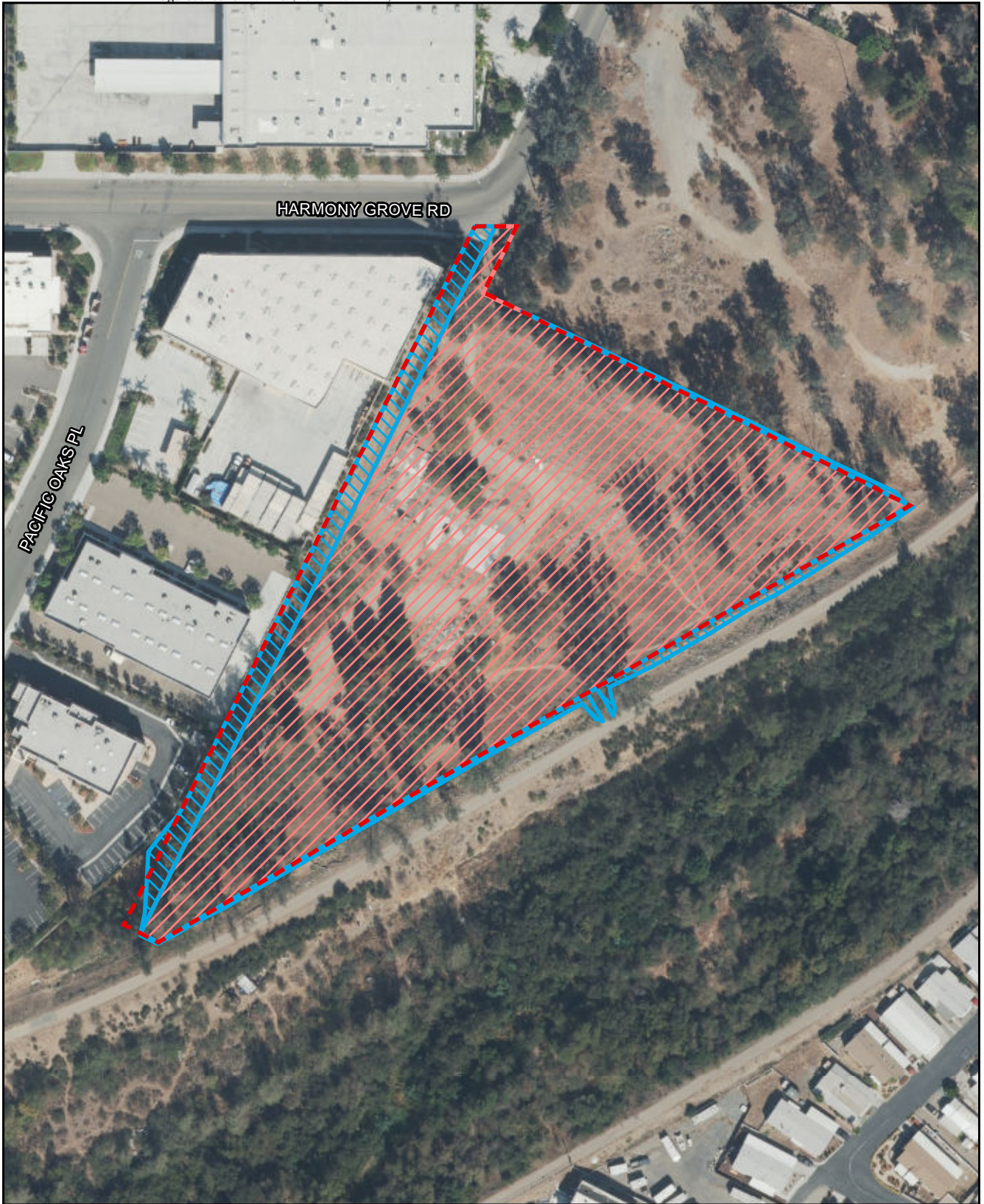
Visalia series soils are moderately well drained, very deep sandy loams that are derived from granitic alluvium. They are found on alluvial fans and floodplains. In a representative profile the surface layer is dark greyish-brown slightly acidic sandy loam about 12 inches thick. Subsequent layers are dark greyish-brown slightly acidic sandy loams and loams in excess of 50 inches in thickness (USDA 1973).

Vegetation on the property consists primarily of non-native weeds, perennial grasses, bushes, and trees.

3.2 Cultural Setting

3.2.1 Early Holocene (12,000–7,000 B.P.)

The earliest well-documented sites in the San Diego area belong to the San Dieguito Complex, thought to be over 9,000 years old. Related materials have been found in the Mojave Desert and in the Great Basin, called the Lake Mojave Complex. The San Dieguito



-  Project Boundary
-  On-site Impacts
-  Off-site Impacts

FIGURE 3
Project Location on Aerial Photograph

and Lake Mojave Complexes are thought by most researchers to have an emphasis on big game hunting. The assemblage is dominated by finely made scraping and chopping tools of felsite or fine-grained basalt. Large-stemmed Lake Mojave and Silver Lake types and leaf-shaped projectile points are relatively abundant while seed grinding technology is limited or absent (Warren 1984).

3.2.2 Middle Holocene (7,000–1,500 B.P.)

This period brings an apparent shift toward a more generalized economy and an increased emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. The local cultural are called the La Jolla Complex along the coast, and the Pauma Complex inland (True 1980). Pauma Complex sites lack the shell that dominates many La Jolla sites. The La Jolla Complex was defined from coastal San Diego sites (Rogers 1938, 1945). An apparent inland manifestation of the La Jolla Complex was termed the “Pauma Complex” by D. L. True (1958), who proposed the name to describe assemblages recovered from more than 20 inland sites in northern San Diego County. The La Jolla and Pauma complexes have very similar assemblages and are thought to be different environmental adaptations of the same culture (True 1958).

These assemblages suggest a generalized subsistence focus with an emphasis on hard seeds. This emphasis is indicated by the increased frequency of slab and basin metates and the adoption of a mixed cobble/core-based tool assemblage composed primarily of crudely made choppers, scrapers, and cobble hammerstones. The assemblage is typically dominated by crude, cobble-based choppers, scrapers, and flake knives. Scraper-planes are also abundant, which Kowta (1969) suggests were used to process agave and yucca. Projectile points are relatively rare, but late in the period Pinto and Elko type points are occasionally seen. Portable basin and slab metates are relatively plentiful, suggesting an economic focus on gathering plant resources. Mortars and pestles appear in the Middle Holocene, suggesting the use of acorns. The presence of shell middens distinguishes the La Jolla Complex from the other Middle Holocene complexes.

3.2.3 Late Holocene (1,500–1769 B.P.)

The late prehistoric archaeology of the San Diego coast and foothills is characterized by two major Complexes: the San Luis Rey and the Cuyamaca. The definition of the San Luis Rey Complex was based primarily on excavations near Pala, about 45 miles northeast of the project area. The San Luis Rey Complex is thought to represent the ancestors of the ethnographic Luiseño (True 1966, 1970) who arrive in northern San Diego County, as part of the large series of coastward migrations of Shoshonean speakers, sometimes called the Takic Wedge (Meighan 1954; Waugh 1986).

San Luis Rey I is characterized by slab metates and mortars, both of which can be found in shaped and unshaped, bedrock and portable configurations. Their attendant manos and pestles can also be shaped or unshaped. Cremations, bone awls, and stone and shell ornaments are also prominent in the material culture. The later San Luis Rey II assemblage adds to the earlier materials pottery cooking and storage vessels, cremation

urns, and polychrome pictographs. Chipped stone arrow points are dominated by the Cottonwood Triangular Series, but Desert Side-Notched, Dos Cabezas Serrated, leaf-shaped, and stemmed styles also occur.

Subsistence is thought to be focused on the utilization of acorns and grass seeds, small game serving as a primary protein resource with big game a secondary resource. Fish and shellfish were also secondary resources except right along the coast where they assumed primary importance (Bean and Shipek 1978:552; Sparkman 1908:200). The settlement system is characterized by seasonal villages, where people used a central-based collecting subsistence strategy.

The Cuyamaca Complex is primarily known from the work of D. L. True at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, southeast of the project. True suggests that this Late Prehistoric complex represents a continuous in situ development from the Archaic (La Jolla) to the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay (True 1970:53-54). The Cuyamaca Complex is characterized by the presence of steatite artifacts, including arrowshaft straighteners, steatite pendants (some of these steatite items are incised with crosshatching), and steatite comales (heating stones, some of which are biconically drilled on one end). Ceramics appear for the first time in the form of Tizon Brownware pottery, ceramic figurines reminiscent of Hohokam styles, ceramic "Yuman bow pipes," ceramic rattles, and miniature pottery vessels. Stone artifacts include various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, hammerstones), bone awls, manos and metates, and mortars and pestles. Projectile points consist of Desert Side-Notched and less commonly Cottonwood Series projectile points (True 1966, 1970). These small points indicate the advent of the bow and arrow.

3.2.4 Ethnography

The project area is near the traditional territorial boundary between the Luiseño to the north, and the Kumeyaay to the south. Both Kumeyaay and Luiseño territory included a number of ecological zones including rocky shore and sandy ocean beaches on the coast. As one moved east from the shore, there were grasslands, marshes, coastal chaparral, oak groves, riparian woodlands, and pine and cedar forest at Mount Palomar, Santiago Peak, and the Laguna and Cuyamaca Mountains. Primary ethnographic sources on traditional Luiseño are found in the work of Harvey (1974), Kroeber (1925) Sparkman (1908), Strong (1929), and White (1963). Primary ethnographic sources on traditional Kumeyaay lifeways are provided in the ethnographic work of Cline (1984), Gifford (1918, 1931), Kroeber (1925), and Spier (1923).

The Luiseño were Shoshonean or Uto-Aztecan-speaking populations that were found in northern San Diego, southern Orange, and southeastern Riverside counties from the onset of ethnohistoric times through the present day. These people are linguistically and culturally related to the Gabrieliño and Cahuilla and appear to be the direct descendants of Late Prehistoric populations. The basic unit of Luiseño social structure was the clan triblet. The triblet was composed of patrilineally related people who were politically and economically autonomous from neighboring triblets. Unlike other Takic-speaking tribes that surround them, the Luiseño do not appear to have been organized into exogamous

moieties (descent groups that married outside one's birth group), but may have been loosely divided into mountain-oriented groups and ocean-oriented groups (Bean and Shipek 1978). One or more clans would reside together in a village (Oxendine 1983). A heredity village chief held a position that controlled economic, religious, and warfare powers (Bean and Shipek 1978).

A wide variety of plants growing in the various biotic communities between the coast and mountains were utilized by the Luiseño, including acorns, annual grasses, seeds, yucca, sage, chia, lemonade berry, manzanita, and other wild greens and fruits (Kroeber 1925). These resources become available at different times of the year, prompting moves to different campsites. In addition to plant-associated moves, trips to coastal camps to exploit marine resources such as shellfish, fish, and marine mammals would take place. Animal resources used by the Luiseño included most of the mammals occurring in their territory, except for predator animals and tree squirrels (Bean and Shipek 1978). Reptiles were also avoided as a food source.

The Kumeyaay (also known as Kamia, Ipai, Tipai, and Diegueño) occupied the southern two-thirds of San Diego County. They shared a considerable number of cultural traits with the Luiseño, but spoke an unrelated language. The Kumeyaay belong to the Hokan language family, which includes the lower Colorado River tribes (e.g., Quechan [Yuma], Mojave, Halchidhoma, Cocopa) and Arizona groups (e.g., Maricopa, Havasupai, Paipai) to whom they are closely related (Luomala 1978).

The most basic social and economic unit was the patrilocal extended family. Within the family, there was a basic division of labor based upon gender and age, but it was not rigid. Women made pottery, basketry, gathered plant resources, ground seeds and acorns, prepared meals, and so on. Men hunted, fished, helped collect and carry acorns and other heavy tasks, and made tools for the hunt. Old women were active in teaching and caring for children while younger women were busy with other tasks. Older men were involved in politics, ceremonial life, teaching young men, and making nets, stone tools, and ceremonial paraphernalia (Bean and Shipek 1978:555).

Settlement system typically consisted of two or more seasonal villages with temporary camps radiating away from these central places. For example, the Kwaaymii Band which spent summers at Mount Laguna, migrated downslope to Vallecitos to spend the winter in the desert (Cline 1984). Similarly, Luiseño Bands spent most of the year at villages along water sources like the San Luis Rey River, but spent the fall in acorn-gathering camps on Palomar Mountain (White 1963).

3.2.5 Historic Period

The Spanish Period in California (1769–1821) represents a time of European exploration and settlement. Military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego Mission in 1769, San Carlos Borromeo (Carmel) in 1770, and San Gabriel Arcángel in 1771. Mission San Luis, Rey de Francia was founded in 1798 by Padre Fermin Lasuén at San Luis Rey, approximately 14 miles northwest of the project. The opening of

the mission system created the need to link Alta California with Sonora. Juan Bautista de Anza of Tubac was commissioned to open up a road across the Colorado Desert to San Gabriel and on to Monterey. The first de Anza Expedition took place between 1774 and 1775.

Most scholars suggest that the Spanish mission system usually, but not always, used forced Native American labor to produce goods and provide services needed for European settlement (Forbes 1982; Hurtado 1988; McWilliams 1973; Castillo 1978; Rawls and Bean 1998). The mission system also introduced horses, cattle, sheep, and agricultural goods and implements, and provided new construction methods and architectural styles. At its height Mission San Luis Rey's structures, compound, and surrounding agricultural lands covered approximately 950,000 acres, making it one of the largest of the missions in Alta California. Two *asistencias* were eventually set up in Mission San Luis Rey's sphere of influence; San Antonio de Pala Asistencia (1816) and Los Flores Estancia (1823). During this period many Native American lands were taken over by the Spanish for cattle grazing. Also with the arrival of the Spanish came devastating epidemics and very high death rates (Cook 1976).

The Mexican Period began in 1821 when Mexico achieved independence from Spain. During the 1820s, a small village began to form at the base of Presidio Hill that became the Pueblo of San Diego (present-day Old Town). The town served as a market center and port for 30 ranchos in the county that were chiefly involved in cattle raising for the exportation of hides and tallow. Rancho Rincon del Diablo, located in the present-day Escondido Valley, was 12,633 acres granted to Don Juan Bautista Alvarado in 1843 (Pourade 1969). Alvarado grazed cattle and built a house on the southern portion of the grant. The project area is on the western edge of what was Rancho Rincon del Diablo.

In the 1830s and 1840s, an increasing number of Americans were settling in California and the Southwest, and in 1836 Texas declared its independence. In February 1846, Texas was annexed by the United States, triggering the Mexican–American War (Texas State Historical Association 2001). Americans in northern California revolted and declared an independent California Republic, which ceased to exist three weeks later, when U.S. naval forces took Monterey on July 7, 1846. The California part of the war ended in Los Angeles on January 13, 1848, and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed on February 2, 1848. California became a state in 1850.

In 1857, Judge O. S. Witherby acquired the title to Rancho Rincon del Diablo from the children of Alvarado, who had died, along with his wife, about 1850 (Pourade 1969). Judge Witherby ran the rancho until 1868, when he sold the entire rancho to Edward McGearry and Mathew, John, and Josiah Wolfskill (Pourade 1969). The land was next purchased by a group of Stockton businessmen in 1883. Two years later, the Escondido Land and Town Company, owned by R. A., J. R., and C. E. Thomas, acquired the ranch and began to plat a town-site and subdivide the neighboring land into various tracts (Pourade 1969).

The founders of Escondido laid out the west side for small farms where families raised fruit, hay, grapes, or vegetables. The plots were often block-size. The area's rise to the west from the valley floor provided the upper reaches with views of the town and the mountains to the east. In 1887, the Escondido Irrigation District was founded to construct a dam and

reservoir to provide reliable water to the developing community (Pourade 1969). Escondido was incorporated in 1888. Wealthy mid-western families built substantial winter homes on the slopes. A sanitarium and a country hotel were erected on view lots before World War I. During World War II, the U.S. Army constructed Camp Escondido on multiple blocks of the flat area. After the war, housing was so hard to come by that many blocks were divided, enabling individuals and developers to fill the need for single-family and multi-family dwellings. State Highway 395, which is today Centre City Parkway, cut off the west side of the city from downtown in 1949.

Harmony Grove was predominantly a farming and ranching area during the development of Escondido. An exception to this trend was the founding of Harmony Grove spiritualist Camp Meeting Association of San Diego. The association camp in Harmony Grove was founded in 1896. Initially a 3-acre summer camp for meetings, it was enlarged in 1922 to 13 acres and a number of cabins were constructed (San Diego Union-Tribune 2001). The association is still in existence on the original property, across Country Club Lane from the project.

4.0 Methods

4.1 Archival Research

RECON requested a records search from the California Historical Resources Information System, South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University, San Diego, California (Confidential Attachment 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also contacted via a sacred lands search letter on February 15, 2016 requesting the identification of spiritually significant and/or sacred sites or traditional use areas and a list of local Native American tribes, bands, or individuals who may have concerns in the cultural resources of the proposed project (Attachment 1).

4.2 Survey Methods

The archaeological field survey of the project area was completed on March 8, 2015 by RECON archaeologist Harry Price and Native American Monitors. The survey area was inspected for evidence of archaeological materials such as flake debris, flaked and ground stone tools, ceramics, milling features, and human remains. The entire project area was surveyed in approximately 12-meter intervals. Rodent burrows were inspected for any indications of subsurface cultural materials. Notes on existing conditions were drafted in the field at the time of the survey.

5.0 Results

5.1 Archival Research

The records search from the SCIC identified 48 cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project area. None of these resources were mapped within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Maps of resource and study/survey locations are included in the Confidential Appendix.

Two small bedrock milling sites CA-SDI-15,351 and -15,352 are recorded approximately 150 meters to the north of the project. They were recorded in 1999 by Tierra Environmental, Inc. Both sites have been destroyed by construction of light industrial developments. Two large Late Prehistoric sites CA-SDI-8280 and CA-SDI-12,209 are located southwest of the project. CA-SDI-8280 is on the south side of Escondido Creek approximately 400 meters southwest of the project. CA-SDI-8280 was originally recorded by Knutson in 1976 and was composed of bedrock milling features, flakes, tools, milling implements, "arrowheads" and a "trail shrine." In a 1991 update, Gallegos and Associates notes historic water cisterns and a prehistoric rock alignment. Andrew York files another update in 1996 and described the site as an extensive distribution of both prehistoric and historic material, including 94 bedrock milling features, three midden deposits, and a scatter of artifacts. Historic components consisted of two structures, building debris, fence posts, and possible animal cages. Extensive disturbance was noted. In 2010, Brian F. Smith and Associates (BFSA) conducted a testing and evaluation program of portions of the site within the Citracado Parkway Project right-of-way. BFSA determined CA-SDI-8280 was a significant historic resource because of a significant subsurface deposit, presence of pictographs, and density of surface artifacts and associated bedrock milling features. It was also determined that both CA-SDI-8280 and CA-SDI-12,209 were components of a large village complex.

CA-SDI-12,209 is on the north side of Escondido Creek approximately 220 meters to the west of the project. CA-SDI-12,209 was originally recorded by J. Lenker in 1973/1978, and updated by Gallegos and Associates in 1991 and EDAW in 2001. The site was described as consisting of seven bedrock milling features, a rock art panel, flakes, and a historic reservoir. In 2010, HDR, Inc. resurveyed a portion of the site. A new bedrock milling feature was identified and site boundaries were updated. In 2010, BFSA conducted a testing and evaluation program of portions of the site within the Citracado Parkway Project right-of-way. BFSA determined CA-SDI-12,209 was a significant historic resource because of a significant subsurface deposit, presence of pictographs, and density of surface artifacts and associated bedrock milling features. It was also determined that both CA-SDI-8280 and CA-SDI-12,209 were components of a large village complex. Site records for the sites discussed are included in the Confidential Attachment. The record search list of archaeological resources is included in the Confidential Attachment.

No National Register of Historic Places properties are within the project boundaries. Also, no properties listed on the Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Directory are

found within the project boundaries. No properties that have been determined eligible and listed on the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility at the Office of Historic Preservation are within the project boundary.

A total of 51 cultural resource surveys/studies have been conducted within one mile of the project. Two studies have included the project property. The City of Escondido included the property in a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Expansion of a Wastewater Treatment Facility produced in 1980. The property was also included in a 1992 Reclaimed Water Distribution System Project Draft Environmental Impact Report appendix. The complete survey/study list is included in the Confidential Attachment.

A farm complex did exist on the property until November 2012. A historical and architectural building assessment of the farm structures was completed by Ruth C. Alter of Archaeos in 2007. Archaeos determined that the subject property did not qualify for nomination the California Register of Historical Resources or the Escondido register of historical resources under any of the qualifying criteria. The buildings were subsequently demolished.

A reply was received from the NAHC on February 17. The reply stated that a site is recorded in the APE provided by RECON that may be impacted by the proposed project. The reply requested RECON contact Carmen Mojado of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians for more information about the site. RECON contacted Ms. Mojado on March 2, 2016 requesting any information she may have concerning the site identified by the NAHC. Ms. Mojado requested that a Luiseño Native American Monitor from Saving Sacred Sites accompany the RECON archaeologist on the survey of the property. The monitor did not indicate the presence of a sacred site within the project APE. A Kumeyaay Native American monitor also accompanied the RECON archaeologist on the survey.

5.2 Survey Results

The project was surveyed by RECON archaeologist Harry Price, accompanied by Native American monitors Justin Linton from Red Tail Monitoring and P. J. Stoneburner from Saving Sacred Sites. Ground visibility on the property varied considerably (Photographs 1 and 2). Around the foundations and other remnants of the farm buildings in the central portion of the property vegetation was short and there were numerous bare dirt and gravel areas (Photograph 3). Ground visibility averaged 50 percent in this area. Outside of this central area ground cover consisted of tall exotic grasses and other weeds, which limited ground visibility to less than 10 percent (Photograph 4). In addition, there were numerous piles of concrete, wood, and cut trees that also obscured the ground. As noted above, the area around the location of the farm buildings and the area between the buildings and the northeast property boundary may have been graded to some extent in the past.

A low bluff running parallel to Escondido Creek about 40 meters in from the southern property boundary has been used for dumping of construction material such as concrete, wood and tree trunks (Photograph 5). Ground visibility in this area is obscured by the



PHOTOGRAPH 1

Looking South along Eastern Portion of Project from Northeast Corner



PHOTOGRAPH 2

Looking West along Northern Side off Project from Northeast Corner



PHOTOGRAPH 3
Looking North at Farmstead Foundations,
Pads, and Roads in Central Portion of Project



PHOTOGRAPH 4
Typical Ground Cover in Areas around Farmstead



PHOTOGRAPH 5
Looking Southwest at Low Bluff Showing Dumped Debris



PHOTOGRAPH 6
Looking East at Floodplain Area in Southern Portion of Project

debris and dense grasses, and is less than 10 percent. The area between the bluff and the flood control berm appears to be original Escondido Creek floodplain. There are some scattered mounds of dirt and tree trunks, evidence of ground disturbance. Ground cover in this area is also dense, with ground visibility around 10 percent (Photograph 6).

The western portion of the site has denser tree cover, predominantly eucalyptus species. Ground cover is somewhat less dense, but ground visibility is still below 20 percent (Photograph 7). The far southwestern corner of the project has been disturbed by construction of flood control structures, including installation of storm water pipes and a catchment basin. Again, ground visibility is low because of vegetation.

The small off-site fill slope adjacent to the Escondido Creek is on the existing flood control berm and is disturbed. The narrow off-site cut slope along the eastern project edge is also in an area that has been disturbed in some places by grading and debris piles. Ground cover was dense and ground visibility averaged 10 percent.

No prehistoric or historic cultural material or features were observed during the survey.

6.0 Interpretation of Resource Significance

6.1 California Environmental Quality Act

Cultural resources that have been evaluated and determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) are considered historical resources under the provisions of Public Resources Code Sections 5020.1 and 5024.1. For planning purposes, all of the cultural resources in the survey area that have not yet been evaluated for their eligibility to the CRHR are considered to be historical resources until evaluated, with the exception of cultural isolates.

Section 5024.1(c) of the Public Resources Code addresses California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) significance criteria. It indicates that a resource is determined significant and may be listed as an historical resource in the California Register if it meets any of the following CRHR criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to our past.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.



PHOTOGRAPH 7
Western Corner of Project Showing Tree and Ground Cover

In addition to meeting one of the above criteria, a resource must have integrity; that is, it must evoke the resource's period of significance or, in the case of criterion 4, it must retain reliable research data (California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 11.5 Section 4852(c)). Most archaeological sites that qualify for listing do so under criterion 4.

If a project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, mitigation is required under CEQA. A substantial adverse change is defined as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired. Avoidance of the historical resource through project redesign is the preferred mitigation measure. If redesign is not feasible, minimizing impacts by limiting the degree of impacts or reducing the impact through construction monitoring are mitigation options.

6.2 City of Escondido

The determination of significance for historic resources within the city of Escondido is based on age, location, context, association with an important person or event, uniqueness, and integrity under the City's Historic Resources Code (Article 40, Section 33-794, Escondido Zoning Ordinances). The City has developed a set of 13 criteria to address when evaluating a possible historic resource for inclusion on the list of historic landmarks or the local historic register.

- (1) Escondido historical resources that are strongly identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture, history, pre-history, or development of the City of Escondido, region, state or nation;
- (2) Escondido building or buildings that embody distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type, specimen, or are representative of a recognized architect's work and are not substantially altered;
- (3) Escondido historical resources that are connected with a business or use that was once common but is now rare;
- (4) Escondido historical resources that are the sites of significant historic events;
- (5) Escondido historical resources that are fifty (50) years old or have achieved historical significance within the past fifty (50) years;
- (6) Escondido historical resources that are an important key focal point in the visual quality or character of a neighborhood, street, area or district;
- (7) Escondido historical building that is one of the few remaining examples in the city possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type;
- (8) Sign that is exemplary of technology, craftsmanship or design of the period when it was constructed, uses historical sign materials and is not significantly altered;

- (9) Sign that is integrated into the architecture of the building, such as the sign pylons on buildings constructed in the Modern style and later styles;
- (10) Sign that demonstrates extraordinary aesthetic quality, creativity, or innovation;
- (11) Escondido landscape feature that is associated with an event or person of historical significance to the community or warrants special recognition due to size, condition, uniqueness or aesthetic qualities;
- (12) Escondido archaeological site that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory;
- (13) Escondido significant historical resource that has an outstanding rating of the criteria used to evaluate local register requests (Ord. No. 2000-23, §§ 4, 9-13-00).

A historic property must meet at least two of these criteria to be eligible for inclusion on the local register of historic places or be given historic landmark status

The City has designated a number of areas as historic districts, including the Westside Historic District. Boundaries for historic districts were determined by the Escondido Community Development Department and local residents. Criteria used in determining a potential district in Escondido include:

- The proposed historical district as a geographically definable area possessing a significant concentration or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects unified by past events, or aesthetically by plan or physical development;
- The collective historical value of the proposed district may be greater than that of each individual resource; and
- The designation is in conformance with the purpose of the City's historic preservation provisions set forth in the City's general plan.

7.0 Recommendations

No archaeological deposits or historical features were identified within the project area in the SCIC record search and no prehistoric or historic cultural resources were identified during the survey of the project area. As a result there will be no anticipated adverse effects to known cultural resources within the project area. However, the ground visibility during the survey was low due to vegetation covering. The project is in an area of alluvial deposition and the possibility exists for the buried prehistoric archaeological deposits to exist on-site. Also, the project is in proximity to significant archaeological sites to the west and southwest. Because of these factors, RECON recommends that all ground disturbing activities for the project be monitored by a qualified archaeological monitor and Native American monitors representing the Luiseño and Kumeyaay communities. If archaeological materials are identified during construction activities, work in the immediate area shall cease and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional

Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (National Park Service 1983) must evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, a data recovery program shall be implemented.

According to State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, in the event that human remains (or remains that may be human) are discovered at the implementing development project site during grading or earthmoving, the construction contractors shall immediately stop all activities in the immediate area of the find. The project proponent shall then inform the San Diego County Coroner and the City of Escondido Planning Division and the coroner would be permitted to examine the remains. If the coroner determines that the remains are of Native American origin, the coroner would notify the NAHC and the Commission would identify the "Most Likely Descendent."

8.0 Certification

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

The following individuals participated in the field tasks or preparation of this report. Resumes for key personnel are included as Attachment 2.

Harry J. Price	Project Archaeologist, Report Author
Sean Bohac	GIS Specialist
Chris Nixon	GIS Specialist/Graphics
Jennifer Gutierrez	Production Specialist

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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1
Native American Heritage Commission Letter

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 FAX



February 17, 2016

Harry J. Price
Recon Environmental

Sent by Email: hprice@reconenvironmental.com
Number of Pages: 4

Re: Proposed Harmony Grove Industrial Project, Escondido and Rancho Santa Fe USGS Quadrangles,
San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Price:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced project.

Government Code §65352.3 requires local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to cultural places in creating or amending general plans, including specific plans. As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 require public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the NAHC for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC requests that lead agencies include in their notifications information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on a potential "area of project affect" (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.

- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and
 - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.
- All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.
3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. A site is recorded in the APE you provided that may be impacted by the project. Please contact Carmen Mojado of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians at (760) 724-8505 for more information about this site. Please contact all the tribes on the attached list for potential additional sites.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the case that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

Lead agencies or agencies potentially undertaking a project are encouraged to send more than one written notice to tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated to a potential APE during the 30-day notification period to ensure that the information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Gayle Totton
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Diego County
February 17, 2016**

<p>Ewilaapaayp Tribal Office Robert Pinto Sr., Chairperson 4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA 91901 (619) 445-6315</p>	<p>Diegueno/Kumeyaay</p>	<p>Campo Band of Mission Indians Ralph Goff, Chairperson 36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA 91906 rgoff@campo-nsn.gov (619) 478-9046</p>	<p>Diegueno/Kumeyaay</p>
<p>La Posta Band of Mission Indians Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson 8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA 91905 LP13boots@aol.com (619) 478-2113 (619) 478-2125 Fax</p>	<p>Diegueno/Kumeyaay</p>	<p>Jamul Indian Village Raymond Hunter, Chairperson P.O. Box 612 Jamul, CA 91935 Rhunter1948@yahoo.com (619) 669-4785</p>	<p>Diegueno/Kumeyaay</p>
<p>Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA 91905 aelliottsantos7@aol.com (619) 766-4930</p>	<p>Diegueno/Kumeyaay</p>	<p>Pala Band of Mission Indians Shasta Gaughen, PhD, THPO PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. Pala, CA 92059 sgaughen@palatribe.com (760) 891-3515</p>	<p>Luiseno Cupeno</p>
<p>Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson 1 Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon, CA 92019 ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov (619) 445-2613</p>	<p>Diegueno/Kumeyaay</p>	<p>Pauma & Yuima Reservation Temet Aguilar, Chairperson P.O. Box 369, Ext. 303 Pauma Valley, CA 92061 (760) 742-1289</p>	<p>Luiseno</p>
<p>Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians Anthony R. Pico, Chairperson P.O. Box 908 Alpine, CA 91903 jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov (619) 445-3810</p>	<p>Diegueno/Kumeyaay</p>	<p>Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson; Attn: Carrie Garcia P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA 92581 carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov (951) 654-2765</p>	<p>Luiseno Cahuilla</p>

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

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Sections 65352.3, 65362.4 et seq. and Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed
Harmony Grove Industrial Project. Escondido and Rancho Santa Fe USGS Quadrangles. San Diego County, California.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Diego County
February 17, 2016**

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley , CA 91962
(619) 709-4207

Diegueno-Kwaaymii
Kumeyaay

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070
cjlinton73@aol.com
(760) 803-5694

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
1 West Tribal Road
Valley Center , CA 92082
bomazzetti@aol.com
(760) 749-1051

Luiseno

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Virgil Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070
(760) 765-0845

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Council
1889 Sunset Drive
Vista , CA 92081
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org
(760) 724-8505

Luiseno

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine , CA 91901
michaelg@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula , CA 92593
mgoodhart@pechanga-nsn.
(951) 770-6100

Luiseno

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
Thomas Rodrigues, Chairperson
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
lavonne.peck@lajolla-nsn.gov
(760) 742-3771

Luiseno

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This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Sections 65352.3, 65362.4 et seq. and Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Harmonv Grove Industrial Project. Escondido and Rancho Santa Fe USGS Quadrangles. San Diego County, California.

ATTACHMENT 2

Resumes of Key Personnel

Harry Price

Architectural Historian



Highlights

- ✓ Field surveying and evaluating
- ✓ Experience evaluating properties for the National Register of Historic Places

Experience:

39 years

Education:

B.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, 1976

Certifications/Trainings:

County of San Diego
Approved CEQA
Consultants List –
Archaeological and
Historic Resources

City of San Diego
Qualified Archaeological
Principal Investigator

Qualified Archaeological
Monitor, City of San Diego

National Preservation
Workshop on
Identification and
Evaluation of Mid-20th-
Century Buildings

California BLM Cultural
Resource Use Permit No.
CA-15-01

County of Riverside
Cultural Resources
Consultants List

Riverside County Cultural
Sensitivity Training
Course, Register No. 241

Experience Summary

Mr. Price has been working for RECON as an architectural historian and cultural resources specialist since 1986. He has experience in Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation for historic structures. He has performed historic building evaluations and archival research for many historic structures in the San Diego area and is familiar with the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility requirements. Mr. Price is on the County of San Diego's Qualified Consultants List for the fields of Historic Resources and Archaeology, and the City of San Diego list of Principal Investigators.

Historic Evaluation of Two Buildings for the Atmosphere Project in Downtown San Diego, CA

Mr. Price completed historic resource research reports for two pre-1960 buildings at 1434 and 1492 Fifth Avenue in downtown San Diego to determine their eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources and the San Diego Register of Historical Resources. These reports included architectural descriptions of the building, research results, photographs, and discussions and determinations of significance.

Historic Evaluation of Two Buildings for the Alpha Square Project, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price completed historic resource research reports for two pre-1950 buildings at Market Street and 14th Avenue in downtown San Diego. These reports included architectural descriptions of the building, photographs, and historic research, and are used to determine the building's eligibility for listing on the San Diego City Register of Historic Resources.

El Granito Rancho Adobe, El Cajon, CA

Mr. Price developed and directed the efforts to research and record an adobe house, wood-frame house, and barn prior to their demolition. Research included accessing primary material from various sources. Recordation included photo documentation of all buildings, exterior drawings of the wood-frame house, and exterior and interior drawings of the adobe. Research determined the adobe was constructed in 1941 by James Streeter.

Dorothy Street Residence Technical Analysis, Chula Vista, CA

Mr. Price prepared a technical analysis report for the City of Chula Vista to determine the impacts of a proposed multi-family development on a historic private residence at 753 Dorothy Street in the City of Chula Vista. The residence had been recommended as being eligible for inclusion on the list of Chula Vista Register of Historical Resources and the Californian Register of Historical Resources. The technical analysis included background information on the development of the parcel and house, review of the ASM evaluation, and a discussion of the integrity of the house. The report also evaluated the impacts on the integrity of the house from a proposed relocation of the house to either of two proposed sites on the parcel.

Clinicas de Salud del Pueblo, Brawley, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Price co-authored a National Register of Historic Places eligibility evaluation of a building constructed between 1928 and 1937. The building was part of a proposed project in the city of Brawley and involved renovation and expansion of the existing Clinic complex. The evaluation determined the historic building, at 945 G Street, qualified for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C, at the local level of significance. Because the project could not be redesigned, a program of mitigation to reduce impacts to the historic building was developed in conjunction with the State Historic Preservation Office, including a HABS Level III recordation of the building and instillation of an interpretive plaque in the new clinics reception area.

Mount Laguna Air Force Station Heritage Review, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Price co-authored a National Register of Historic Places eligibility evaluation of the Mount Laguna Air Force Station located in the Cleveland National Forest. The evaluation for potential eligibility for inclusion on the National Register involved a building-by-building inspection of the remaining 23 buildings and the development of a historic context of Mount Laguna Air Force Station to use in the evaluation process. In addition, a cultural resources survey of the 140 acres of Mount Laguna Air Force Station was also conducted.

RiverBend EIR, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price completed a historical resource technical report investigation as part of this project in the City of San Diego. The report evaluated four buildings on the property that appeared to be more than 45 years old for eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources and the San Diego Register of Historical Resources. Research using various sources and architectural descriptions and photographs of the four structures were completed.

Restaurant Depot, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was field director of the monitoring/data recovery program and co-author of the mitigation monitoring report. Monitoring for the proposed 70,000-square-foot wholesale warehouse building revealed the presence of a historic period archaeological site consisting of six features, two of which were associated with early twentieth century tuna cannery workers' housing. The report was awarded the Certificate of Merit for Outstanding Technical Report from the AEP San Diego Chapter and City of San Diego Historical Resources Board Award of Excellence for Archaeology.

Historic Building Survey of Four Buildings on South Orange Avenue, Escondido, CA

Mr. Price was the project architectural historian for this redevelopment project in Escondido. He was responsible for background research, on-site current conditions survey, and buildings evaluation report with mitigation recommendations for these four buildings (three residences and an outbuilding) built between 1930 and 1960. The evaluation included archival, aerial photography, and architectural research following CEQA and City of Escondido Guidelines.

Wal-Mart/Escondido Union School District Planned Development Project EIR, Escondido, CA

Mr. Price conducted archival photographic research on history of a half-round metal building constructed by the Escondido Water District to determine its significance under CEQA and City of Escondido Guidelines.

Additional Projects

- ◆ Rohr Complex Building Evaluation for Chula Vista Bayfront Master Plan EIR, Chula Vista, CA
- ◆ Cultural Resource Survey and Building Evaluation of the AMCAL Multi-housing Project, El Centro, CA
- ◆ Historic Building Survey on West San Ysidro Boulevard, City of San Diego, CA
- ◆ Historical Building Evaluation of the Buildings at 4040 Fifth Avenue, San Diego, CA
- ◆ Historic Building Assessment and Context Development for the El Cajon Downtown Specific Plan, El Cajon, CA
- ◆ Evaluation of the Ivey Ranch House at the Ivey Ranch Park, Oceanside, CA
- ◆ Historical/Structural Assessment for 101 Mission Avenue, The Pishon/Guenther Residence, Oceanside, CA
- ◆ Historic American Building Survey (HABS) for the Descanso Ranger Station, Engine Garage, San Diego County, CA

- ◆ National Register Evaluation/Documentation of Schwanbeck's Store, Crossroads, CA
- ◆ Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) Documentation of Six Base End Stations in the White's Point Reservation, Los Angeles County, CA
- ◆ Evaluation and Documentation of the Alta Loma Heights Citrus Association Packing House, Rancho Cucamonga, CA.
- ◆ Excavations and Evaluations of Historic Ceramics at Los Peñasquitos (Johnson Taylor) Ranch House, San Diego, CA
- ◆ Cultural Resource Survey of the Shawnee Grantville Redevelopment Project, Mission Gorge, City of San Diego, CA
- ◆ San Diego Flume Documentation and Assessment of Mission Gorge Superior Mine, San Diego, CA
- ◆ Imperial Irrigation District Irrigation System Assessment in Association with South Fourth Street Property, El Centro, CA
- ◆ Consideration of Edgemore Geriatric Hospital and Polo Barn Relative to Proposed Development of Santee Town Center Specific Plan Amendment, Santee, CA
- ◆ Savage/Spreckles Tire Factory and Aztec Brewing Company Historic Archaeological Studies and Construction Monitoring, San Diego, CA
- ◆ Construction Monitoring for the Egyptian Condominiums, San Diego, CA
- ◆ Cultural Resources and Historic Resources Survey for the Camp Lockett Sewage Treatment Plant Garage, San Diego County, CA

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS

Are not for public review