

APPENDIX C
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL TECHNICAL REPORT

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Archaeological and Historic Technical Report

Casa de Oro Branch Library Project

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Type of Study: Intensive Pedestrian Survey

New Sites: P-37-039110 (CDO-01), historic-period commercial building and P-37-039111 (CDO-02) historic-period Campo Road segment

Updated Sites: None

USGS Quad: 1994 Jamul Mountains, California

Acreage: 2.24

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APN	Assessor Parcel Number
BP	Before present
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Casa de Oro Library Project
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
RPO	San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
U.S.	United States
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In September 2020, ECORP Consulting, Inc. completed a cultural resources investigation of an approximately 2.24-acre parcel for the Casa de Oro Branch Library Project located on Campo Road in the community of Spring Valley, San Diego County, California. The proposed Project includes demolishing an existing restaurant building and constructing a public library. The existing restaurant building was constructed between 1964 and 1966 and is located at 9610 Campo Road, Spring Valley, San Diego County, California.

This Historical Technical Report was prepared pursuant to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) that includes evaluations and assessments prepared in accordance with the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources and the San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). The report also adheres to the Guidelines for Determining Significance and Format and Content Requirements for Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historical Resources (Revised 2007), for San Diego County.

The cultural resources investigation included a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search, a search of the Sacred Lands File by the Native American Heritage Commission, two field surveys, and an evaluation of two historic-period resources to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources. The CHRIS records search results indicated that no archaeological or historic-period resources have been previously recorded within the Project Area. The Sacred Lands File records search results were negative, indicating that no Tribal Cultural Resources have been documented by a California Native American tribe within the Project Area or Project vicinity. ECORP also reviewed archaeological site information and soils maps to determine the potential for buried deposits. No subsurface investigations were conducted as part of this study.

As a result of the field surveys, two historic-period cultural resources were identified within the Project Area: P-37-039110 (CDO-01), a historic-period commercial building located at 9610 Campo Road; and P-37-039111 (CDO-02), a segment of historic-period Campo Road. Neither historic-period resource was previously identified in a qualified historic resource survey and neither are currently listed in the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources. As a result of archival research and evaluations completed for this study, P-37-039110 and P-37-039111 were found not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR or the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, the two historic-period resources are not Historical Resources as defined by CEQA. The proposed Project will not result in impacts to Historical Resources as defined by CEQA.

Based on the review of historical aerial photographs, maps, records search results, and literature, the archaeological sensitivity for the Project Area is moderate. Protocol for unanticipated discoveries of buried cultural resources is also included.

This cultural resource investigation was not limited by constraints that affected any portion of the technical work.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

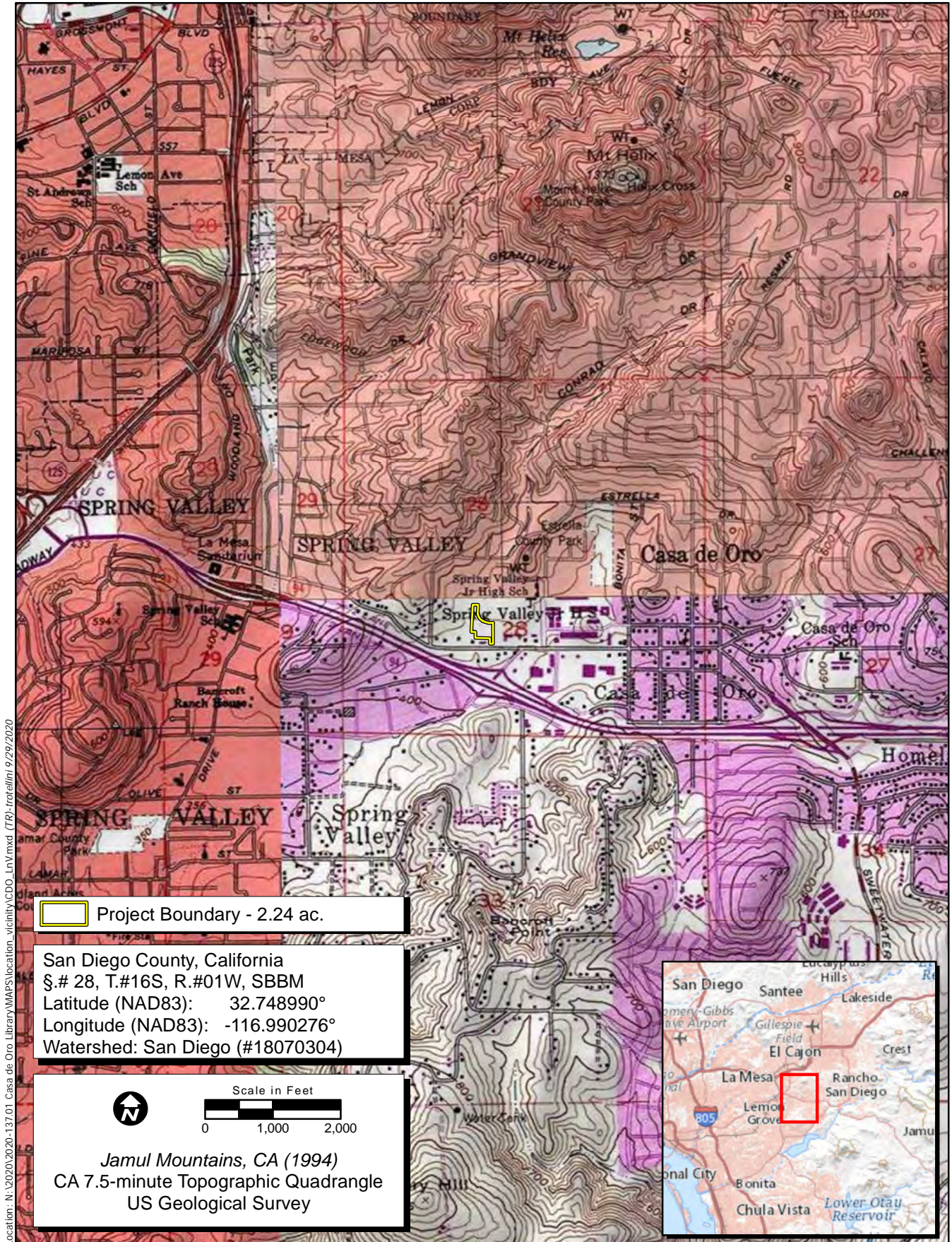
In 2020, ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained to conduct a cultural resources inventory and evaluation of the proposed Casa de Oro Branch Library Project in the community of Spring Valley, San Diego County, California. The Casa de Oro Branch Library Project (proposed Project) would result in replacement of the existing County of San Diego Casa de Oro branch library facility with a new branch library facility at a different location. The proposed Project consists of an approximately 13,000 square-foot (SF) library facility that aims to achieve "zero net energy," with access off Campo Road, 52 parking spaces, landscaping, and fencing. The proposed project would be processed through the County's Department of General Services (DGS). An archaeological pedestrian survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project, and an architectural history evaluation of the commercial building itself was required. The commercial building, located at 9610 Campo Road, was constructed between 1964 and 1966.


1.1 Project Description

The proposed Project is located in the community of Spring Valley in southeastern unincorporated San Diego County, California (Figure 1). The property is located at 9610 Campo Road, approximately 0.08 mile west of Kenwood Drive, 300 feet north of California State Route 94, and directly south of Spring Valley Academy. It is situated within Section 28 of Township 16 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian as depicted on the 1994 Jamul Mountains, California, United States (U.S.) Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. The Project Area consists of an approximately 2.24-acre property within the Valle de Oro Community Plan Area. The affected County Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) include portions of APNs 500-170-10-00, 500-170-11-00, and 500-170-41-00. Under their current use, APN 500-170-10-00 and 500-170-11-00 are owned by the Spring Valley Academy and APN 500-170-41-00 is owned by a private landowner with a restaurant onsite. The purchase of APN 500-170-41-00 and ground lease from Spring Valley Academy will be required for the proposed Project. Parts of each parcel, a storage facility on school district property and a restaurant on the private property, will be demolished in order to build the Casa de Oro Branch Library.

The purpose of this report is to document the historic resources identified as present or potentially present in the Project Area; identify potential cultural resource impacts resulting from the proposed Project; and recommend measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate significant impacts consistent with federal, State, and local rules and regulations including CEQA and RPO. The proposed Project includes the demolition of an existing building and improving a portion of Campo Road access to the proposed library on 2.24 acres of land.

This Historic Technical Report summarizes the historical resources investigations completed for construction work for the Project, located in the Spring Valley in San Diego County, California. This investigation was conducted in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code (PRC). The purpose of this investigation was to assess the potential for Project activities to affect Historical Resources.



 Project Boundary - 2.24 ac.

San Diego County, California
 §.# 28, T.#16S, R.#01W, SBBM
 Latitude (NAD83): 32.748990°
 Longitude (NAD83): -116.990276°
 Watershed: San Diego (#18070304)


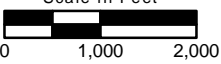


 Scale in Feet
 0 1,000 2,000
 Jamul Mountains, CA (1994)
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
 US Geological Survey



Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

2020-137.01 Casa de Oro Library

1.2 Existing Conditions

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

Natural

The Project Area is located in the community of Spring Valley in San Diego County, California. The Project Area is at 9610 Campo Road, less than 0.25 mile north of the Highway 94 and Kenwood Drive interchange. It is situated in the middle of a mixed-use developed area, with both commercial buildings and recreational ball fields for the Spring Valley Middle School. The land is modified for the current commercial and recreational land uses.

Vegetation within the Project Area consists of a mix of ornamental groundcovers and ornamental trees including Brazilian pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), weeping fig (*Ficus bejamina*), and Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*). Native herbs include telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*), and common pepper grass (*Lepidium densiflorum*). Ruderal species include spotted spurge (*Euphorbia maculata*), pigweed (*Amaranthus* sp.), sow thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), ice plant (*Carpobrotus edulis*), as well as non-native grasses such as smilo grass (*Stipa miliacea*), natal grass (*Melinis repens*), and landscaped grasses of the baseball field. The Project Area supports ornamental and landscaped trees such as olive (*Olea europaea*), Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), pine (*Pinus* sp.), and gum (*Eucalyptus* sp.).

The Project Area and vicinity provide habitat for wildlife species that commonly occur in developed areas. Wildlife observed within the Project Area included mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), Nuttall's woodpecker (*Dryobates nuttallii*), and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*).

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey website (NRCS 2020), one soil type is located within the Project Area: Visalia sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (VaB). The parent material is alluvium derived from granite.

Cultural

Regional Pre-contact History

The archaeological history of Southern California is remarkably complex, with a great deal of variation and the overlapping of specific technological and cultural traditions from the onset of documented human habitation in the terminal Pleistocene to the period of European contact in the Late Holocene. Today, archaeology and culture history are typically described according to geological epoch, with delineations in years before present (BP) between the Pleistocene (>10,000 BP), Early Holocene (10,000-6,500 BP), Middle Holocene (6,500-3,500 BP) and the Late Holocene (3,500 BP to present). This approach places human history squarely in the realm of greater ecology and geological history in a way that allows discussion of human activity through time without limitations imposed by provincial labels. In California, this distinct

use of geological terminology is not entirely arbitrary, as elements of technological change and diversification in cultural practices are observable at the transition of temporal periods (Erlandson and Colten 1991). However, terminology that is generally accepted by California archaeologists and the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) is still helpful in describing ancient patterns of human activity. The predominant archaeological patterns through time in San Diego County in relation to behavioral traditions and temporal periods, and in specific reference to the Project Area are discussed below.

San Dieguito Complex – 10,000 to 8,500 BP

Terminal Pleistocene archaeological deposits are notably present on the California Channel Islands, but the onset of human activity in coastal areas of the Southern Bight appear after 10,000 BP (Erlandson et al. 2007). Early Holocene warming temperatures, rising sea levels, and megafaunal extinction resulted in landscape and resource changes that contributed to alternative subsistence strategies in local populations, with an emphasis on hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Early Holocene archaeological sites in San Diego County occur around bays, sloughs, and coastal valleys that allowed early peoples continued access to aquatic resources. These coastal sites contain large amounts of marine faunal remains along with worked tools, such as lithic bifaces, milling tools, and bone tools from which archaeologists may reconstruct the human past in Southern California (Gallegos 1991).

The San Dieguito Complex is a cultural tradition originating in the Early Holocene and defined by material found at the Harris archaeological site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County (Warren 1968). Diagnostic artifacts associated with the San Dieguito Complex include lithic manufacturing implements and a variety of chipped stone tools, including projectile points, knives, scrapers, engraving tools, and stone crescents (Knell and Becker 2017; Koerper et al. 1991). Particular interest has been paid to the stone crescents that appear in Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene deposits throughout the region. Though only a single specimen was found at CA-SDI-149, this class of artifacts has come to define human-environmental interactions of the period due to association with paleoshorelines and wetland habitats that existed on the Channel Islands, along the California coast, in interior areas of California and the Great Basin, and further east in what is today Wyoming and Colorado between approximately 12,000-8,000 cal BP (Moss and Erlandson 2013). The majority of these crescents appear to be utilitarian implements for the hunting of birds (Erlandson and Braje 2008; Moss and Erlandson 2013). Sanchez et al. (2017) have confirmed a strong spatial association between stone crescents and reconstructed wetland habitats, supporting the argument that these artifacts were predominantly used for the harvesting of aquatic species and avifaunal resources that once existed along Terminal Pleistocene-Early Holocene paleoshorelines.

The San Dieguito Complex at CA-SDI-149 dates to between 9,030 ±350 BP and 8,490 ±400 BP (Gallegos 1991; Knell and Becker 2017). The presence of comparable artifacts and archaeological deposits are seen specifically throughout Southern California and northwestern Mexico between 9,000 and 7,000 BP. However, it is important to note the scarcity of San Dieguito materials and radiocarbon age determinations as well as the substantial spatiotemporal overlap with artifacts and faunal assemblages typically associated with later cultural traditions (Scharlotta 2015). The established use of groundstone technologies during the Early Holocene provides support for the continuation of certain subsistence

practices during the Middle Holocene concurrent with decreases in wetland associated flaked-stone lithic assemblages. Early Holocene sites in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of succeeding technological traditions, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and species of marine shell more closely associated with the lagoon ecosystems, hotter and drier environmental contexts, and variable behavioral practices of the Middle Holocene (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

La Jolla Complex – 8,500 to 1,300 BP

Sea levels continued to rise during the Early to Middle Holocene transition, eventually stabilizing around 6,000 BP and filling low-lying coastal areas and canyons in what became a relatively dense concentration of highly productive estuaries and coastal ecosystems (Masters and Gallegos 1997). The relationship of human populations to coastal resources consequently changed through time. Rocky reefs and kelp beds were more extensive during the earlier part of the Holocene and exploited by humans settling on the coast. Early Holocene coastal populations tended to aggregate around estuaries and areas of dense intertidal and littoral sustenance resources, but a greater focus on lagoon resources can be seen in later archaeological deposits. As the sea level rose, a transition in species of exploited shellfish and vertebrates is seen, from rocky reef species to sandy beach species that reflects the changes in shoreline during the Middle Holocene. Western North America experienced a period of increased warmth and aridity during the Middle Holocene that likely impacted migrations and settlement patterns from the continental interior to the coast (Kennett et al. 2007). Increasingly, human populations in California began to process plant foods with the manos (pestles) and metates (mortars) in an observable shift in technology and subsistence practices that effectively replaced the San Dieguito Complex with a lengthy tradition of cultural behaviors alternately termed the La Jolla Complex (Warren et al. 1961; Byrd and Raab 2007), Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968), and Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955). The term “La Jolla Complex” is used here.

The La Jolla Complex is most identified with the manos and metates found along the San Diego County coast beginning about 8,500 BP (Sutton and Gardner 2010), but La Jolla tool kits included a wide array of lithic and bone tools. Most La Jolla Complex sites are located around Middle Holocene coastal lagoons, which continued filling with sea water due to the sustained retreat of ice caps and global influx of liquid water following the last glacial maximum (approximately 20,000 BP). Shellfish from these lagoons were an important part of the diet, and most La Jolla sites are classified as shell middens. Both rocky shores shellfish, such as *Mytilus* sp. (mussels), and bay/estuary shellfish such as *Argopecten* sp. (scallops), *Chione* sp. (cockles), and *Ostrea lurida* (oyster) are found in La Jolla sites. Rocky shores species are much reduced in quantity and almost disappear from the middens in the Late Holocene. This has been attributed to increased sediment deposition around the mouths of the lagoons along the northern and central San Diego coast, which covered the rocky habitats. Fewer sites were occupied in these areas during the Late Holocene. However, the larger bays to the south (Mission and San Diego bays) never silted in, and there are numerous La Jolla Complex sites in this area (Masters and Gallegos 1997).

The Pauma Complex is a term to describe an inland cultural pattern beginning around 7,500 BP in San Diego County and occurring up to approximately 1,000 BP (Sutton and Gardner 2010; True 1958, 1970). Pauma archaeological deposits have numerous manos and metates similar to coastal sites of the same period but lack the marine subsistence remains seen in La Jolla sites. Other Pauma Complex artifacts

include core and cobble tools, scraper planes, unifacial scrapers, and infrequent coggled stones and discoidals. In most Pauma Pattern sites, the mano-metate tool kit predominates, which suggests the collection and processing of seeds and other plant materials. Pauma sites are located on older high-elevation alluvial terraces in valleys and canyons. Some Pauma sites may be buried in shallow alluvium. Shared similarities between the inland Pauma Complex and the coastal La Jolla Complex may reflect extended cultural ties or different seasonal manifestations of the same people, with the La Jolla Complex emphasizing marine resources (shellfish and fish) and the Pauma Complex emphasizing hard seeds. There are more planing and scraping tools in the La Jolla Complex and more grinding tools (i.e., manos and metates) in the Pauma Complex, which undoubtedly correspond to differential resource procurement and processing throughout this time period (Waugh 1986:55-56).

The San Diego coastline began to resemble its current appearance after about 3,500 BP, with estuaries silting in and a consequential decline in lagoon resources due to increased sedimentation along the San Diego coastline (Gallegos 2002). A warming climate, combined with the loss of estuarine resources during the Middle Holocene, resulted in an observable transition in settlement patterns during the Late Holocene as many people moved away from the coasts to more fully exploit inland habitats, though San Diego Bay remained due to freshwater runoff and tidal flushing. Additionally, coastal sedimentation and infilling events coincided with the development of the sandy beaches seen today that eliminated majority rocky coastal environments and gave way to a shift in the kinds of subsistence resources available at these locations (Byrd and Reddy 2002). This increased reliance on sandy-shore species and the dominance of small terrestrial taxa in archaeological contexts, such as lagomorphs and waterfowl, is reflective of the unique coastal environment of much of San Diego in the Late Holocene.

Late Period (Kumeyaay) – 1,300 BP to Contact

The Late Period (Kumeyaay) in San Diego archaeology is determined to have begun with substantial cultural and technological changes occurring around 1,300 BP. The Late Holocene exemplified major cultural shifts with the entrance of Shoshonean language speakers, now known as the Cahuilla, Cupeño, and Luiseño, into the northern part of San Diego County sometime between and 3,500 and 1,300 BP. This coincided with the establishment of definitive Ipai and Tipai (Kumeyaay peoples, Yuman language speakers) societal structures throughout the central and southern parts of the county. An abrupt decrease in coastal deposits appears to have occurred after 3,300 BP (Gallegos 2002), though increases in coastal occupation beginning around 1,600 to 1,200 BP appear to mirror sustained population increases throughout San Diego County during the Late Holocene to the present day (Byrd and Reddy 2002). Late Period settlement patterns are characterized by the establishment of permanent, sometimes seasonal, villages and ephemeral satellite sites dedicated to specific tasks, such as tool production, food processing, or resource acquisition (Byrd and Raab 2007). A focus on reliable water sources and intensified subsistence practices is evident in the location and nature of regional Late Period archaeological sites.

The Kumeyaay Period has been associated with population increases, particularly in coastal areas, and changes in settlement patterns (Scharlotta 2015). The Late Holocene was a time of technological change. Choices regarding technology and subsistence practices influenced the nature of human-environmental interactions with an expansion of diet breadth, the establishment of permanent villages, and changes in hunting and gathering processes that also affected social structure during the Kumeyaay Period (Bettinger

2013; Gamble and Mattingly 2012). Transition to more sedentary settlement patterns can be witnessed in aspects of technological variation such as the greater use of bedrock mortars in addition to portable milling stones (Byrd and Raab 2007). The Late Period is primarily characterized by use of the bow and arrow, which was introduced to the western U.S. sometime between 2,300 and 1,300 BP (Bettinger 2013). Bettinger argues that the adoption of bow hunting effected an expansion in the utilization of once peripheral subsistence resources (i.e., intensification of plant resource harvesting and processing) due to the increased efficacy of hunting among small groups and a shift to more localized resource harvesting among smaller family bands. Decreases in time spent hunting are thought to encourage greater time spent collecting foodstuffs once perceived as too costly.

In San Diego, principal foods for inland populations included acorns, grasses, other seeds, and lagomorphs, in addition to continued hunting of deer. However, people had returned to the coasts during the Kumeyaay Period and were exploiting a wide variety of marine resources in addition to the extensive trade networks along the Southern California coast and that of Baja California (Byrd and Raab 2007). Gamble and Mattingly (2012) document more than 200 fire-affected rock features at Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve, positing the use of these features in the processing of Torrey pine nuts (*Pinus torreyana*) by Kumeyaay peoples on the coast over the last two millennia. The introduction of the bow and arrow to Southern California was followed by other archaeologically observable shifts prior to European contact, such as distinguishable changes in projectile point morphology, a switch from Coso (Sierra Nevada source) to Obsidian Butte (Salton Sea) as a source for volcanic glass, and even a transition from burial to cremation for the dead (Gallegos 2002). Ceramics appear in the archaeological record after 1,300 BP, with the distribution of reddish-brown sherds across San Diego County from the Peninsular Ranges to the coast that differs from a lighter-colored buff pottery found in the deserts to the east (Quinn et al. 2013). Common ceramic forms include round-bottomed jars with restricted necks, bowls, scoops, plates, and other vessels used for cooking and storage. Ceramic pipes were also made (Gallegos 2002). Recovered ceramic specimens exhibit chemical signatures derived from similar geological contexts in the Laguna and Cuyamaca mountains, suggesting the transfer of materials from mountain to coast within the extensive trade networks that undoubtedly existed at this time (Quinn et al. 2013).

Ethnohistory (Kumeyaay)

The Kumeyaay (also known as Ipai and Tipai) are the Yuman-speaking native people of central and southern San Diego County and the northern Baja Peninsula in Mexico. Spanish missionaries and settlers used the collective term Diegueño for these people, which referred to people living near the presidio and mission of San Diego de Alcalá. Today, these people refer to themselves as Kumeyaay or as Ipai and Tipai, which are northern and southern subgroups of Kumeyaay language speakers, respectively (Luomala 1978). The ancestral lands of the Kumeyaay extend north from Todos Santos Bay near Ensenada, Mexico to Agua Hedionda Lagoon in north San Diego County, and east to the west side of the Imperial Valley.

The primary source of Kumeyaay subsistence was vegetal food. Seasonal travel followed the ripening of plants from the lowlands to higher elevations of the mountain slopes. Acorns, grass and sage seeds, cactus fruits, wild plums, pinyon nuts, and agave stalks were the principal plant foods. Women sometimes transplanted wild onion and tobacco plants to convenient locations and sowed wild tobacco seeds. Deer, rabbits, small rodents, and birds provided meat. Village locations were selected for seasonal use and were

occupied by exogamous, patrilineal clans or bands. Three or four clans might winter together, then disperse into smaller bands during the spring and summer (Luomala 1978).

The Kumeyaay were loosely organized into exogamous patrilineal groups termed sibs, clans, gens, and tribelets by ethnographers. The Kumeyaay term was cimul. The cimul used certain areas for hunting and gathering, but apparently did not control a bounded and defended territory, as did the Luiseño and Cahuilla. In addition, members of several different cimul usually lived in the same residential base, unlike the Luiseño, where a single party or clan controlled a village and its territory. Kumeyaay lived in residential bases during the winter and subsisted on stored resources. No permanent houses were built. Brush shelters were temporary and were not reused the next year. Ceremonies, including rites of passage and ceremonies to ensure an abundance of food, were held in the winter residential bases. The cimul leader directed the ceremonies and settled disputes (Christenson 1990:58, 62). One of the most important ceremonies was the mourning ceremony. Upon death, the Kumeyaay cremated the body of the deceased. Ashes were placed in a ceramic urn and buried or hidden in a cluster of rocks. The family customarily held a mourning ceremony one year after the death of a family member. During this ceremony, the clothes of the deceased individual were burned to ensure that the spirit would not return for his or her possessions (Gifford 1931; Luomala 1978).

The Kumeyaay were geographically and linguistically divided into western and eastern Kumeyaay. The western and eastern Kumeyaay spoke two different dialects (Christenson 1990:64). The western Kumeyaay lived along the coast and in the valleys along the drainages west of the mountains. The eastern Kumeyaay lived in the canyons and desert east of the mountains. The western Kumeyaay spent the winter in residential bases in the lowland valleys and then broke into smaller cimul groups that moved gradually eastward toward the mountains, following ripening plants and occupying temporary residential bases along the way. Thus, each group occupied several different residential bases during the course of a year (Christenson 1990:292-293). The eastern Kumeyaay spent the winter in villages on the desert margin where water was available from springs at canyon mouths. They moved up the canyons toward the mountains during spring and summer. The eastern and western Kumeyaay met in the mountains in the fall where they gathered black oak acorns, traded, and held ceremonies (Christenson 1990:63). The large residential bases in the mountains appear archaeologically to be village sites (Gross and Sampson 1990).

The Kumeyaay population was estimated to be between 10,000 and 20,000 at the time of European contact, based on Spanish accounts and ethnographies (Gallegos 2002). Beginning in 1775, the semi-nomadic life of the Kumeyaay began to change as a result of contact with Euro-Americans, particularly from the influence of the Spanish missions. Through successive Spanish, Mexican, and Anglo-American control, the Kumeyaay were forced to adopt a sedentary lifestyle and accept Christianity (Luomala 1978).

The Project Area is located in the community of Spring Valley, San Diego County, in what is generally accepted as traditional Kumeyaay territory. Boundaries between ancestral territories are often fluid or loosely defined due to movement and interaction among pre-contact and post-contact populations. However, the Project Area sits within the area of Kumeyaay presence at the time of European contact.

Regional History

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo was sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978). Vizcaíno also named San Diego Bay to commemorate Saint Didacus. San Diego began to appear on European maps of the New World by 1624 (Gudde 1998:332).

In 1769, the Gaspar de Portolá Spanish land expedition arrived in the San Diego area from New Spain (Mexico), and Mission San Diego de Alcalá was founded by Father Junipero Serra as the first of 21 Spanish missions in Alta California. A presidio (military facility for Spanish soldiers) was built near the mission. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Mission San Diego was established to convert the Native Americans that lived in the area, known as the Kumeyaay or Diegueño. The presidio and mission were located on a hill on the south side of the San Diego River about three miles inland from the coast. After being destroyed by attacking Kumeyaay in 1775 during an attempt to drive out the Spanish (Robinson 1948:63; Castillo 1978:103), Mission San Diego was rebuilt in its present location on the north side of the river about 5.5 miles upstream from the presidio. However, the presidio remained in its original location and a small town or pueblo developed around it (Caughey 1933:123).

Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, and what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or "ranchos" (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican period there were small towns at San Diego (near the presidio), San Juan Capistrano (around the mission), and Los Angeles. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the U.S. in 1848. Alta California became part of the U.S. as the territory of California, officially becoming the State of California in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Land that was not part of a land grant was owned by the U.S. government until it was acquired by individuals through purchase or homesteading. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult to pay the new American taxes on the thousands of acres they owned. At the same time, the Homestead Act of 1862 brought American settlers to Southern California in search of land to claim. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo-Americans. The resulting foreclosures and land sales transferred most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941:137-138).

Local History

The Project Area is located in San Diego County, which was created in 1850 as one of the first counties within the new state of California (Coy 1973; Marschner 2000). At that time, the area designated as San Diego County included nearly all of present-day San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties, as well as a small portion of present-day Inyo County (Coy 1973:221; Marschner 2000:39). The city of San Diego continued as a small settlement around the presidio until a new town was platted south of the old town by Alonzo Horton, a San Francisco furniture dealer. He sold lots beginning in 1867 and built a 700-foot wharf in 1869. By 1870 San Diego had 800 buildings and a population of 3,000 (Dumke 1944:134). The completion of the California Southern Railroad from National City and San Diego to San Bernardino via Oceanside in 1883 and the completion of the Santa Fe line from Los Angeles to Oceanside (connecting to San Diego via the California Southern track) in 1888 resulted in a real estate boom and the economic development of the San Diego area (Dumke 1944:136-137). The population continued to increase throughout the earlier part of the twentieth century, with continued growth in the city of San Diego as well as the gradual growth and eventual incorporation of various rural communities throughout San Diego County.

The Project Area is located within the community of Spring Valley, approximately 10 miles northeast of downtown San Diego. A. Judge Augustus S. Ensworth filed a claim for 160 acres of land with a natural spring in the valley in 1863 and by 1850 Ensworth built two-room abode in what would become Spring Valley (Spring Valley Historical Society 2020). The land was later sold to the Porter family around 1865 after Ensworth's death. Rufus King Porter and his wife Sophia and daughter Rufina moved to the property. The Porter family named the area Spring Valley in 1866 (Spring Valley Historical Society 2020). A post office was established out of Porter's homes under the name Helix in 1885. The name Helix was commonly known in the area after a scientist discovered a European snail (*Helix aspersa*) at a nearby mountain. Hubert Howe Bancroft later purchased the Porter Ranch and adjacent ranches for a total of 500 acres in 1885. The Bancroft property was known as Helix Farms and Bancroft built a ranch house in 1889. By the early 1900s, the Bancroft's Helix Farm became one of the largest olive ranches in Southern California. The adobe and the Bancroft ranch house are listed as California State Landmark No. 626 and is located 0.7 mile southwest of the Project Area.

Development of Roads

Following is a brief context of the theme of road development specifically during the period that Campo Road was constructed and used. The context is included to better understand the social and economic factors associated with road development and how the resources fit within that context.

Road development in the U.S. primarily consisted of expanding local urban streets, utilitarian in design and function, in the eastern U.S. and moving westward across the nation. California roadways, in particular, largely consisted of dirt utilitarian roads from the period of the Gold Rush through the turn of the twentieth century. From 1890 to 1926, the groundwork was laid for the modern road network, largely due to a number of factors including the advent of the pneumatic tire and the expansion of production of the affordable personal automobile (the Ford Model T being the industry leader). These new convenient modes of transportation began the slow decline in the use of the railroad, consisting of several hundred

thousand miles of track in the U.S. and previously considered the most efficient and reliable mode of transportation and shipping. This decline led automobile and automobile accessory manufacturers to usher in the "Good Roads Movement" (Marriott 2010).

The Good Roads Movement was first advocated by bicycle organizations seeking hard-surfaced roads. Automobile industry advocates, however, quickly found the development of a better-planned road network a greater concern. Despite national efforts to develop hard-surface roads, the prohibitive cost caused a priority shift in the Good Roads Movement from hard-surface roads to a well-planned road network. In California, many of these road networks began to be constructed during the late part of the nineteenth and into the early part of the twentieth century, particularly in rural areas. Rural road development was crucial for the expansion of agricultural lands since farmers and ranchers needed a better network of roads to transport their crops or goods from the farms and fields to train stations for transport. Prior to the Good Roads Movement, rural farmers depended on extremely underdeveloped roads, consisting mostly of known paths or routes to get to those stations while access to urban or other rural areas was limited because existing road networks often did not connect simply with each other. The agricultural industry began to flourish with use of the new road networks as a result of the Good Roads Movement. Light-duty developed roads, such as Canton Drive, were constructed and used by rural farmers and ranchers to transport their goods not only to local train stations but, through the new networks of decent roads, to other urban areas or even other rural towns (Marriott 2010).

By the end of the Good Roads Movement, from 1910 to 1926, large intrastate and interstate highways, even transcontinental highways such as the Lincoln Highway, were constructed. These large networks of roads were primarily in response to the advent of World War I and the nation's realization that if the war was ever fought on U.S. soil, the existing road networks could not support the necessary military mobilization for the war effort. Therefore, better connectivity in large roads and urban centers became a top priority toward the end of the Good Roads Movement. In addition, pavement became the new medium for these larger roads and was also used extensively in these larger highways and roads (Hokanson 1999).

The network of roads in the U.S., and California, was beginning to come together toward the end of the Good Roads Movement. One of the last stages of the Movement was the development of scenic roads. Scenic road development was largely advocated by the National Park Service (NPS) to allow automobile access within their parks. Prior to road development, access to National Parks was reliant on railroads and simple carriage rides within parks. At the end of the Good Roads Movement, however, automobile safe routes were constructed within National Parks and other scenic roads were built to attract travelers away from the urban areas (Marriott 2010).

Commercial Storefronts and Signs

Following is a brief context of the theme of commercial advertising and architecture relevant to the commercial building at 9610 Campo Road. The context is included to better understand the social and economic factors associated with commercial building design and how the building, that historically was built as a Fosters Freeze, fits within that context. In particular, the Fosters Freeze was intentionally

designed with storefront and signage advertising that complimented the car culture period for which it was constructed.

A business sign or a storefront is a distinguishable entity that has the potential to possess individual historic character, identity, and significance. Signs are often depicted by the local community as more than simply advertisements of a business. Signs can also be viewed as elements of designs that contribute to the character, scale, and identity of a streetscape by means of graphic architecture. They are a visual illustration of a distinct period in history, including the history of the business, community, and the commercial corridor for which it is located.

The original Fosters Freeze signage is no longer present as this ice cream shop location has long been closed. The commercial restaurant building located at 9610 Campo Road currently contains the original sign frame but now displays the name of the Vietnamese restaurant. Due to the extensive history of storefront and sign advertising, the history below touches on relevant context that is applicable to the building at 9610 Campo Road.

Signs have been a way of advertising along main streets in Southern California as early as the area was established. The materials and functions of storefronts and signs have evolved throughout the decades. By the 1930s, signs and storefronts had changed in styles multiple times to accommodate the always progressing physical landscape, cultural and societal views, use of the automobile, advances in electricity and manufacturing, and other artistic likes and dislikes for each period (Treu 2012).

The Great Depression of the 1930s played a significant role on the developing commercial landscape as it relates to storefronts and signs. Due to the poor economy, apartments and commercial buildings were often left unoccupied on the floors above the street level. In a major attempt to heighten retail sales and increase foot traffic in commercial areas, businesses in the U.S. looked to the modern designs of European storefronts and commercial districts. European shops, particularly those designed in the late 1920s by French architect Rene Herbst, utilized the skillfully integrated signs on the building facades that foreshadowed the visual aspects of moderne architecture (Treu 2012).

One of the primary influences taken from European commercial design was the use of the entire façade as an advertisement. The design of the storefront was intended to carry a unique characteristic that was uniform across the entire façade that matched the sales objective of the shop. European designers began to utilize all aspects of the storefront including windows, doorways, and ornamentation in the overall advertising scheme to match with the signs in a cohesive graphic and architectural display. Such changes brought about the use of large store display windows, awning covers, multiple materials such as brick, metal, and lights, decorative detail, matching color and architectural themes whose focal point was typically the sign or front entrance. As such, European commercial shop designs were more focused on architecture and art as the advertising focus. Shops in the U.S. were desperate for the success of European commercial districts and, therefore, many followed suit (Treu 2012). Buildings that reflected the European architectural styles first appeared along commercial corridors, namely near highways and major travel routes, in American cities like Los Angeles in the late 1920s and early 1930s (Treu 2012).

By the mid-1930s and early 1940s, commercial architecture in the U.S. began a complicated split in physical advertising schemes. Many businesses began designing their buildings following the example of

the European storefronts, using artistic designs that included integration of decorative and elaborate signs. Other businesses, however, began to focus primarily on the contents within the store with very little graphic illustrations to draw in the consumer. These commercial buildings followed the graphic restraint theme of the International style of architecture. The International style of architecture also developed out of European moderne architectural thought and ultimately was a rejection of the artistic moderne architecture as described above. International style commercial buildings focused on large windows, rectilinear forms, and use of glass, steel, and concrete with almost no ornamentation or graphic illustrations. By the end of the 1930s, most commercial buildings being constructed or remodeled during this time took either the artistic approach of moderne architecture or the rejection of art and ornamentation approach of International style architecture (Treu 2012).

By the beginning of the 1940s, articles and ideas were appearing about expanding the role of the sign industry on the commercial landscape. Prior to the 1940s, most signs on storefronts did not project out from the building but rather were built into the design of the storefront, typically somewhat flush with the wall surface. These signs included simple designs such as striping, pictures, portholes, and basic lettering or visual effects on a flat surface. Eventually, a few graphic and industrial designers such as Charles Oppenheimer, John Albright, and George Meyers began to integrate the third dimension into their sign designs that subtly ventured into the area of architecture. One such primary focus was the projecting sign that jutted out over the sidewalk or street.

Simultaneously, with emphasis growing on the projecting sign, almost all other aspects of the façade of commercial buildings gave way to surface projections. These projections included walls, canopies, lettering, and signs that all rippled away from the building's façade. These projections were often designed in a fashion to give the appearance that the wall surface was moving or in motion. Motion was a prominent theme of the 1930s and 1940s with the vastly expanded use of the automobile and airplane throughout the world. The pioneering work of the early designers, particularly that of Meyers, led the 1940s commercial streetscape into a period of extensive use of surface projections that focused on the artistic design of the business façade and sign within the streetscape (Treu 2012).

Along with the rapid expansion of the projecting storefront features was the heavy utilization of the neon sign. Neon, or "new gas," is a rare gas similar to other rare gases such as argon and helium. It was originally discovered by English scientists Sir William Ramsay and William Travers in 1898. No real use came from the discovery until French scientist Georges Claude first developed a systematic method for liquefying the gas in 1902. Claude discovered that the gas was sensitive to electrical charges and produced a red color when charged. Claude eventually developed a very practical discharge tube that held the neon gas and connected to an electrode that, when charged, would light up all of the gas within the tube. It was not long until Claude, assisted by Count J. De Beaufort, conceived the idea of bending the tubes to form shapes and letters. Shortly after that innovation, the two scientists began combining other elements, such as mercury, with the gas to produce other brilliant colors making the shaped tubes a perfect advertising tool for attracting customers (Claus 1975).

The use of neon signs in the U.S. quickly took root, along with the development of artistic storefronts. In the 1920s and 1930s, neon signs could be individually manufactured with "vernacular" inflections by local companies specifically designed for the business purchasing it. In the 1920s, neon signs were originally

expensive, being sold for an average of \$400 a sign. Businesses often could not afford to purchase the signs outright, so many manufacturers leased signs instead. Even many years later, during World War II, gas and metal rationing kept neon sign prices high (Claus 1975).

The end of World War II brought another big change to the use and designs of neon signs. The end of wartime rationing caused prices for neon signs to drop significantly. The drop in prices brought a rapid resurgence of production of neon signs, particularly in commercial corridors of many cities. The end of World War II also led manufacturing back to the extensive production of automobiles, which, in turn, led to the need for businesses to capture the attention of automobile drivers from a distance. Post-World War II signs in cities were largely designed at highway-size scale, often dwarfing pedestrians walking below them. The intent of creating these massive signs was so they could be seen from a distance and on both sides of the major multi-lane roads within urban centers. Concurrent with advances in tube bending and the new affordability of these custom signs, many businesses had signs with neon installed during the 1940s and 1950s. By the late 1950s and early 1960s, however, advancements in plastics reduced the use of neon signs, as plastic became the aesthetic preference (Treu 2012).

The decade of the 1960s was primarily characterized by the use of plastic lettering and signage due to its affordability and capability to be placed anywhere on the building and at any scale. Though plastics quickly took over the commercial landscape, the use of neon never fully disappeared due to the creative potential each business had with its sign making. In addition, many storefronts that remodeled their façade to match a particular architectural style during the 1930s and 1940s, such as Art/Streamline Moderne, Art Deco, Googie, or International style, often kept their original signs in place because they matched the complete look and design of the building.

Architectural Context

The following summary of the architectural style elements, character-defining features, and brief history of the Mid-Century Modern architecture is included for frame of reference and to assist with understanding the architectural style and merit of the building. The information identified during archival research suggests that the architectural style and design of the building, storefront, and sign was a result of the historical influences of commercial development and roadside advertising of its period.

The Mid-Century Modern period of architecture generally references those buildings and structures that were built between the 1930s and 1970 and includes a variety of sub-styles including styles such as Streamline Moderne, International, Googie, and Contemporary to name a few. Mid-Century Modern architecture was popular among local architects with a variety of examples in most major cities in California. In particular, the commercial industry often employed styles from this period in the design and construction of stores, restaurants, and other shopping centers due to the visual appeal. Mid-Century Modern styles emerged prior to World War II but most sub-styles matured during the postwar period, spurred largely by the economic prosperity of the nation that coincided with a construction boom. One of the primary objectives of Mid-Century Modern architectural styles is the appearance of “forward thinking” design. Specific characteristics of buildings constructed during this period include use of new materials and building techniques, integration of indoor and outdoor spaces, and functional floor plans.

Originally, this building was one of the many Fosters Freeze locations. Fosters Freeze is a soft-serve ice cream shop opened by George Foster and the first location was built in 1946 in Inglewood, California (Fosters Freeze 2020). Many original historic-period Fosters Freeze buildings were constructed in the Moderne or Streamline Moderne style of architecture and contained blue roofs, wide canopies with rounded edges and flat roofs, fabric canopy covered windows, walk-up ordering windows, outdoor seating, and distinctive and decorative customized neon signage to attract passing vehicle traffic.

The building located at 9610 Campo Road, including the original signage, was constructed within the period of car culture and heavy use of automobile advertising for the commercial industry in Southern California. The post-World War II period of construction in San Diego County followed this same pattern, attempting to cater to modern and “trendy” popular culture, including car culture. The original Fosters Freeze sign was a visual landmark for car traffic extending high above the building to be seen from a distance by passing traffic. By the end of the 1960s, the car culture phenomenon was significantly declining with the modernization of roads and freeways throughout California that bypassed commercial corridors. The construction of Highway 94 in the late 1960s led to the decline of the commercial corridor along Campo Road. The building and signage were modified when the Fosters Freeze business at this location closed and the building was later converted into a retail space. The building was later substantially remodeled in 2011, and the sign was replaced for the current occupant. For the remodel, the windows were replaced with fixed windows, the wide eaves were modified, framing was replaced and possibly altered, and the building no longer represents the walk-up ice cream shop feeling.

By 1950, there were over 360 store Fosters Freeze locations in California (Golob 2017). Another Fosters Freeze location is in Spring Valley and was built prior to the Campo Road location around 1964. The Elkelton Boulevard location is a walk-up style eatery with wraparound windows on the exterior for ordering and displays the original Fosters Freeze “Old Fashion” backlit sign. The Elkelton Boulevard location currently still operates as a Fosters Freeze. The Campo Road location received a remodel in 2011 and no longer operates as a Fosters Freeze location.

1.2.2 Record Search Results

Previous Studies

On August 4, 2020, ECORP requested a CHRIS records search for the Project Area from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC). The purpose of the records search is to identify the locations and extent of previous surveys conducted within one mile of the Project Area and to determine if there are any known cultural resources (i.e., pre-contact or historic-period archaeological sites or historic-period features) located within or near the Project Area. In addition, the records search would identify resources listed on or determined eligible for listing on the NRHP and/or the CRHR located within one mile of the Project Area. Materials reviewed included reports of previous cultural resources investigations, archaeological site records, historical maps, and listings of resources on the NRHP, CRHR, California Points of Historical Interest, California Landmarks, and National Historic Landmarks. Historic maps and aerial photographs of the Project Area were also reviewed.

The results of the CHRIS records search were received by ECORP on September 2, 2020. The records search results indicate that 39 cultural resources investigations were previously conducted within one mile of the Project Area between 1973 and 2020. One previous study (SD-06425), conducted in 1990, overlapped the Project Area. A list of all previous investigations within one mile of the Project Area may be found in Attachment A.

The results of the records search showed that the commercial building has not been previously recorded or evaluated as part of any cultural resources inventory or study that has been reported to the SCIC. The records search also revealed that the commercial building is not located within a known historic district. The previous study to cover the Project Area included an Historic Resources Inventory of the Sweetwater Valley, but the commercial building was not recorded as part of the 1990 inventory.

Previous Recorded Sites Adjacent to Study Area

The records search results also determined that 16 cultural resources have been previously recorded within one mile of the Project Area. Previously recorded cultural resources include two pre-contact native American resources, 12 historic-period resources, and two multi-component resources. Details of these 16 cultural resources are provided in Table 1. No cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project Area. A confidential map of previously recorded cultural resources locations is provided in Appendix A.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Outside of, but within 1.0 Mile of, the Project Area					
Primary Number P-37-	Site Trinomial CA-SDI-	Report Reference or Recorder(s)	Age/ Period	Site Dimensions	Site Description
004638	4638	Pigniolo (2012)	Multi-component	20 m x 0.4 m trench	Bancroft rock house; midden, lithic tools and debitage, ceramic sherds
014802		S. Cardenas and C. Winterrowd (1985)	Pre-contact	Isolate	One bifacial granitic mano fragment
019997		Ray Brandes (1982)	Historic	200 ft x 200 ft	Heath house (Feeney house)
019998		Ray Brandes (1982)	Historic		Carmichael house
020056		CompuShare, Inc. (1982)	Multi-component	135 ft x 228 ft	Bancroft Ranch House; midden
020057		Ray Brandes (1982)	Historic	100 ft x 200 ft	Kermicle House / Prather House
020058		Ray Brandes (1982)	Historic	150 ft x 150 ft	King Home/Ronning House
027461		R&J Ogdon (2002)	Historic		McRae/Albright Ranch House

Primary Number P-37-	Site Trinomial CA-SDI-	Report Reference or Recorder(s)	Age/ Period	Site Dimensions	Site Description
029401		D. Fiume (2007)	Historic	2069 ft sq	Gaynes Residence (Cliff May)
035544		C. Tibbet (2013)	Historic		Single-family Ranch style residence
035545		C. Tibbet (2013)	Historic		Single-family Ranch style residence
035546		C. Tibbet (2013)	Historic		Mixed use residential/commercial property
035547		C. Tibbet (2013)	Historic		Single-family Ranch style residence
035548		C. Tibbet (2013)	Historic		Single-family Ranch style residence
036433		H. Murphy (2017)	Historic	3233 ft sq	Colonial Revival/American Vernacular residence
037046	22268	L. Downs and M. Ramos-Ponciano (2017)	Pre-contact	10 m x 5 m	Bedrock milling features

According to aerial photographs, the building was constructed between 1964 and 1966. Campo Road, also known as the Campo Highway prior to Highway 94 being constructed, predates the building as the road is present on aerial photographs taken in 1953. The 1953 and 1964 aerials show the transition of the parcels along Campo Road from agricultural properties into commercial storefronts. By 1964, the Spring Valley Middle School was constructed northeast of the Project Area. The 1966 aerial photograph reveals the building present in its current location. The 1966 aerial shows the building with its long axis-oriented north/south with a parking lot to the east. Aerial photographs taken in 1966 and 1968 show the construction of Highway 94 located south of the Project Area. By 1971, the highway had been completed and bypassed a portion of Campo Road.

1.3 Applicable Regulations

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

1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act

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

1. A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations [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 PRC or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, 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 CRHR (PRC 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 CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the PRC), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

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

1. Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
2. The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

- A. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; 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 PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, 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 CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

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

1. When a project will impact an archaeological site, a Lead Agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2. If a Lead Agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC 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 PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC 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 Environmental Impact Report, 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 (NAHC) as provided in PRC SS5097.98. 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 NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

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

2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

2.1.1 State Evaluation Criteria

Under State law (CEQA), cultural resources are evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria in order to determine whether any of the sites are Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts would be significant, that mitigation measures to reduce the impacts be applied.

An historical resource is a resource that:

1. is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission;
2. is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC 5020.1(k);
3. has been identified as significant in an historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g); or
4. is determined to be historically significant by the CEQA Lead Agency CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)]. In making this determination, the CEQA lead agency usually applies the CRHR eligibility criteria.

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR [CCR Title 14, § 4852(b)] state that a resource is eligible if:

1. it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;
2. it is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3. it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
4. it has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association [CCR Title 14, § 4852(c)].

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria 1, 2, and 3 based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually eligible under Criterion 4, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. The CEQA Lead Agency makes the determination of eligibility. Cultural resources determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by a federal agency are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource (as defined by CEQA) are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired [CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)].

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

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

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

2.1.3 San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance

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

1. Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:
 - a. Formally determined eligible or listed in the NRHP by the Keeper of the National Register; or
 - b. To which the Historic Resource ("H" Designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied;or
2. One-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources that contain a significant volume and range of data and materials; and
3. Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances that is either:
 - a. Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or PRC Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures or,
 - b. Other formally designated and recognized sites that are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

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

3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

No archaeological excavation or evaluation was required for this Project; therefore, no research design was necessary.

4.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

4.1 Methods

4.1.1 Archival Research

A records search for the Project Area was requested with the SCIC of the CHRIS at San Diego State University on August 4, 2020 (SCIC Search #34022, provided as Appendix A). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a one-mile (1,600-meter) radius of the proposed Project location, and whether previously documented prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area. The records search was completed by SCIC staff and returned to ECORP on September 12, 2020.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in San Diego County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Historic Property Data File for San Diego County (OHP 2012); *The National Register Information System* website (NPS 2020); *Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks* website (OHP 2018); *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996 and updates); *California Points of Historical Interest* (OHP 1992 and updates); *Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory* (1999); *Caltrans Local Bridge Survey* (Caltrans 2018a); *Caltrans State Bridge Survey* (Caltrans 2018b); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002). Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search.

Historic aerial photos taken in 1954, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1971, 1980, and 1993 to present were also reviewed for any indications of property usage and built environment. Google Earth Street view images was also reviewed for any indications of recent modifications to the building.

Focused archival research on the historic-period commercial building located at 9610 Campo Road was carried out by Staff Archaeologist Megan Webb, under the direction of Senior Architectural Historian Jeremy Adams.

ECORP conducted research utilizing newspaper articles, historical maps, and secondary resources where available. Very few records were found containing specific information about the current building. Online research was undertaken for other documents relating specifically to the area of Spring Valley and San Diego County and the context of the community including commercial development and architectural

context. ECORP contacted the San Diego County Historic Site Board via email on September 8, 2020 for information regarding the historic-period building. No response has been received to date.

ECORP contacted the San Diego Assessors office and the San Diego Building Department to research building permits for the building.

The archival research, online research, and review of building files provided on file with the County resulted in sufficient information for ECORP to prepare an evaluation of the building.

4.1.2 Survey Methods

On September 9, 2020, ECORP archaeologist John O'Connor, Ph.D., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), and Kumeyaay Native American monitor Anthony LaChappa subjected the 2.24-acre Project Area to an intensive pedestrian survey under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983). Dr. O'Connor and Mr. LaChappa expended 0.25 workday in the field. The entire Project Area has been previously modified and developed, currently consisting of paved asphalt parking lots and play areas, an historic-period building, a modern building, a storage trailer, a modern concrete drainage culvert, fences, and grass fields. Parallel transects were walked where possible according to the orientation of features and open spaces created as part of the commercial and scholastic environment included within the proposed Project Area. Other portions of the Project Area were accessed as available based on existing modern structures. Developed and exposed ground surfaces were examined for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources. The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as animal activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances were examined for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

On September 28, 2020, Dr. O'Connor and Kumeyaay Native American monitor Shuuluk Linton completed intensive pedestrian survey of a previously unmapped portion of land in the northwestern corner of the proposed Project Area. This land was surveyed separately, being a later addition that slightly expanded the proposed Project boundary. The additional survey was conducted under the same standards described above. Dr. O'Connor and Mr. Linton expended 0.25 workday in the field.

Ground visibility was excellent throughout the Project Area, with 100-percent visibility in artificially paved areas and on non-paved terrain, and 90- to 100-percent visibility in non-paved grass fields. The only exception to this was an area of low visibility at the southwestern boundary of the Project Area along which large invasive trees have grown adjacent to the man-made drainage. This area was inaccessible due to fencing and overgrown vegetation.

Survey of the Project Area resulted in the identification of one historic-period building and one historic-period road. CDO-001 (P-37-039110) is an historic-period commercial building located at 9610 Campo Road, Spring Valley, California 91977. The building is currently occupied by Pho & Grill International Vietnamese Restaurant. CDO-002 (P-37-039111) is a portion of Campo Road that lies immediately south

of the proposed Project Area and by which the proposed library will be accessed. Descriptions of historic-period resources P-37-039110 and P-37-039111 are provided below.

All cultural resources encountered during the survey were recorded using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523-series forms approved by the California OHP. The resources were photographed, mapped using a handheld Global Positioning System receiver, and sketched as necessary to document their presence using appropriate DPR forms.

4.1.3 Structural Assessment

On September 9, 2020, ECORP conducted an intensive site visit utilizing the OHP's guidelines for recording historical resources (NPS 1983) to document the building on appropriate DPR 523 forms (Appendix D). The entire exterior of the building was walked and photographed. During the field visit, architectural details and integrity considerations were noted for the features of the building, including its setting relative to the community.

4.1.4 Native American Participation/Consultation

In accordance with Section 2.3.5 of the Report Format and Content Requirements, ECORP contacted the California NAHC on August 4, 2020 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Area of Potential Effects (Appendix B). This search will determine whether or not Sacred Lands have been recorded by California Native American tribes within the APE, because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community who have knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding tribal cultural resources, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable State and federal law.

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC was negative and failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the Project Area. ECORP mailed individual letters to the provided Native American contacts on August 18, 2020. The San Pasqual Reservation replied via email on August 24, 2020 stating that the Project Area was located outside of the recognized San Pasqual Indian Reservation, but the land is within the boundary of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area. In response to the received request for Kumeyaay Native American monitoring, ECORP contacted Red Tail Environmental to provide a Kumeyaay Native American monitor for the survey. Kumeyaay Native American monitors Anthony LaChappa and Shuuluk Linton were present for the field surveys.

A record of all correspondence is provided in Appendix B.

4.2 Results

The entire Project Area was observed to have been previously modified and developed, currently consisting of paved asphalt parking lots and play areas, a historic-period building, a modern building, a storage trailer, a modern concrete drainage culvert, fences, and grass fields. Other portions of the Project Area were accessed as available based on existing modern structures.

Ground visibility was excellent throughout the Project Area, with 100-percent visibility in artificially paved areas and on non-paved terrain, and 90- to 100-percent visibility in non-paved grass fields. The only exception to this was an area of low visibility at the southwestern boundary of the Project Area along which large invasive trees have grown adjacent to the artificial drainage. This area was inaccessible due to fencing and overgrown vegetation. Photographs of the ground conditions within the Project Area are provided in Appendix C.

No archaeological resources were found as a result of the field surveys; however, two historic-period cultural resources were identified as a result of the surveys. Resource P-37-039110 is a historic-period commercial building located at 9610 Campo Road, Spring Valley, California 91977. The building is currently occupied by Pho & Grill International Vietnamese Restaurant. Resource P-37-039111 is a portion of Campo Road that lies immediately south of the proposed Project Area and by which the proposed library will be accessed. Descriptions of P-37-039110 and P-37-039111 are provided below.

4.2.1 Historic Resources

As a result of the field surveys, two historic-period cultural resources were recorded within the Project Area. Site descriptions follow, and confidential DPR site records are provided in Appendix D.

P-37-039110: Historic-Period Commercial Building

The historic-period commercial building located at 9610 Campo Road, was formally recorded on September 9, 2020. Select photographs showing the best available angles of the exterior of each building are included as Figures 2 through 7, which show the substantial remodel to the building that occurred in 2011 from Google Street view. A San Diego Suburban City Directory from 1977 lists the 9160 Campo Road, Spring Valley location as one of many Fosters Freeze stores (Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company 1977).

This historic-period commercial building was constructed between the years 1964 and 1966, according to aerial photographs. The building currently houses a restaurant, but in the past, it was opened and operated as a Fosters Freeze location, a Southern California originated ice cream shop, and later a produce store called Papitos Produce. The building is located on the northern side of Campo Road, historically known as the Campo Highway. This building has a rectangular footprint and is oriented north-south along the long axis with a paved parking lot to the east. The building underwent remodeling in 2011 and the 1960s Fosters Freeze features of the building were removed along with any signage that would have accompanied the ice cream shop. The original frame and post of the roadside sign currently accompanies the restaurant and is visible from the main road. The sign currently advertises the current tenant, Pho & Grill International Vietnamese Restaurant. Currently, the building is a 1,300-square-foot, one-story commercial business building used as a restaurant and contains what remains of the original Modern style of architectural including long storefront with flat and wide overhanging eaves. The building originally contained large windows on the eastern and southern facing façade but those were replaced during the 2011 remodel. The original windows on the façade appear to have housed walk up windows that were common at Fosters Freeze locations as seen in other similar existing locations. The building exterior has a smooth stucco siding with square tile wainscoting detailing on the exterior that were added

to the building during the remodel. The building has an overhang that protrudes from the building on the eastern and southern facing façades. The roof was replaced and redesigned during the 2011 remodel.

After a review of Google street view photographs and Commercial Alteration or Addition Permits from the County from 2011, the building underwent major remodeling. According to the permit, the building was vacant prior to the remodeling. The remodeling included replacement of the roof, glass in all windows due to vandalism, and exterior posts as needed. The remodeling also included changing the current bathroom to be Americans with Disabilities Act-compliant and plans to change the wall from a double to single wall. The Google street view taken in May 2011 shows the building with the interior completely gutted and by October 2011 the new roof was constructed. The photograph also shows no windows and the removal of the blue awning that was common for Fosters Freeze locations. By the 2015 photographs the building looks to be in its current state.



Figure 2. P-37-039110; Commercial building, southeastern façade (view northwest; September 9, 2020).



Figure 3. P-37-039110; Commercial building, southeastern façade (view northwest; September 9, 2020).



Figure 4. P-37-039110; Commercial building, northern façade (view south; September 9, 2020).



Figure 5. P-37-039110; Commercial building, Google Earth street view taken in January 2008.



Figure 6. P-37-039110; Commercial building, Google Earth street view taken in May 2011 prior to remodeling.



Figure 7. P-37-039110; Commercial building, Google Earth street view taken in October 2011 during remodeling.

P-37-039111 Historic-Period Segment of Campo Road

P-37-039111 is an historic-period road known today as Campo Road. The road today is a four-lane road alignment that runs east to west at the southern edge of the Project Area (Figure 8). Historically the road was known and labeled as Campo Highway. The road is a paved asphalt road that runs adjacent to developed parcels within San Diego County. Campo Highway was replaced with Highway 94 in the late 1960s after which it was known as Campo Road. The route began as a main stagecoach route between San Diego and Yuma, Arizona. Paving of Campo Road began in the late 1920s.

Campo Highway, today's Campo Road, first appears south of the Project Area beginning on aerial photographs taken 1953. The roadway was renamed and was replaced by Highway 94 in the late 1960s. Aerial photographs from 1966 and 1968 shows the construction of the interchange of Highway 94 and Kenwood Drive located southeast of the Project Area and by 1971 the interchange was completed. As a result of the development of the development of Highway 94, traffic on Campo Road within the Project Area was lessened to local traffic only.



Figure 8. P-37-039111; Campo Road overview (view northwest; September 9, 2020).

5.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

5.1 Resource Importance

4.1.1 Evaluation of P-37-039110

Historical and archival research for the Vietnamese restaurant (former Foster Freeze) at 9610 Campo Road has successfully resulted in a construction and use history for the building. Archival research specifically for the building utilized building permits, city directories, other city records, and aerial and street photographs. These records showed the building was constructed north of Campo Road between 1964 and 1966, though the exact construction date was not listed on permit or assessor records. The building underwent many minor repairs and a substantial structural remodel in 2011. Historical research also adequately catalogued the history of Spring Valley and San Diego County and the surrounding community and commercial context, so that the building could be placed within its relevant historical context. This research was used to evaluate the building using CRHR eligibility criteria.

The building at 9610 Campo Road in Spring Valley was originally constructed as a local Fosters Freeze built between 1964 and 1966 and was later modified for use as a produce store. Eventually, the building was remodeled and converted for use as a Vietnamese restaurant. It is associated with the automobile culture of commercial development during the period of the 1950s and 1960s. It is also associated with the use of roadside signs and storefront advertising during that same period for commercial corridors.

The original Fosters Freeze ice cream shop and storefront, including the original signage, was constructed within the period of car culture and heavy use of automobile advertising for the commercial industry in Southern California. The post-World War II period of construction in Spring Valley and neighboring

communities followed this same pattern, attempting to cater to modern and “trendy” popular culture, including car culture. The building and signage were modified in the 2000s, and eventually became the Vietnamese Restaurant it is today in 2011. By the end of the 1960s, the car culture phenomenon was significantly declining with the modernization of roads and freeways throughout California that bypassed commercial corridors. The construction of Highway 94 south of the Project Area between 1966 and 1968 led to the decline of the commercial corridor along Campo Road, historically known as Campo Highway.

Though the building maintains an association with the commercial development of automobile culture including sign and storefront advertising, neither the original construction nor the remodeled additions or alterations to the building hold any historical significance through association with those contexts. The building itself, or its modifications or alterations, has not made a significant contribution to the history of commercial development, car culture, or advertising and has not made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. This Fosters Freeze was constructed well after the height of popularity of automobile culture advertising. Further, merely being associated with those contexts is not enough to contribute in a significant way to those historic contexts. The building must be shown to have been significant within the established contexts in history. This building, including signage and its alterations and modifications, is not significantly associated with historical events and has not made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 1.

Several individuals have owned and operated businesses in the building through the years. Historical and archival records and focused research on each of the individuals suggest they did not have a direct or significant historical impact or influence in history that is represented through this building. Therefore, the building, including signage and its alterations and modifications, is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past and is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 2.

The building at 9610 Campo Road was originally constructed as a Foster Freeze location in the mid-1960s. It was modified, for use as a grocery store and later as a Vietnamese restaurant including additions and alterations to the framework, windows, exterior of the building, and signage. The building was originally designed with elements of Mid-Century Modern architecture and was likely based off a prototype for Fosters Freeze at the time. The Mid-Century Modern elements of the building are the large picture windows across the façade, wide overhang with flat roof, and signage. The layout and structure of the original building is not obvious from its current exterior appearance but can be differentiated upon review of historical records.

The building is associated with the period of commercial construction that emphasized automobile advertising and contains many characteristics that represent that period of Mid-Century Modern architecture. The building characteristics, however, do not embody the type, period, or method of construction of commercial architecture. In order to embody the distinctive characteristics, the building components must have been conceived with the design style as its primary appearance during the period of significance and contain a cohesive original structure that is distinguishable among other building types as a good representative of that style. This building contains some of the popular elements of Mid-Century Modern architecture, such as a focal point large eye-capturing structural roofline that spans the façade, but these elements have been heavily altered over time.

The layout of the building has changed several times, including additions and alterations that post-date the period of significance of Mid-Century Modern architecture, which was primarily between 1949 and the early 1960s. Additionally, the signage throughout the building is missing its original components making it more difficult to link to the period of commercial development and advertising. Even so, the sign did not contain vernacular influences in design or appearance. Overall, the building does contain some character-defining features of Mid-Century Modern architecture and was constructed towards the end of the period of popularity of that style. However, it does not contain a few important elements that clearly distinguish the building as a Mid-Century Modern style, such as large structural elements or futuristic details on the exterior of the building or signage. Further the Streamline Modern details often found in other Foster Freeze buildings, such as long, sweeping rounded edged rooflines and curved, fabric-covered windows, are not present nor have they ever been present on this building. The building is a product of the later years of the period of popularity for storefront and sign advertising along commercial corridors. Overall, the building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of Mid-Century Modern style of architecture, nor represent the work of a master, nor poses high artistic values, and its components lack individual distinction among other Mid-Century Modern buildings. In addition, the building was substantial remodeled over time causing it to lose significant integrity. Therefore, the building, including signage and its alterations and modifications, are not eligible under CRHR Criterion 3.

Archival research potential for the building has been exhausted, and the building's history is documented in the archival record and summarized herein. There is no potential for the building and all of its components to provide additional information that is not already represented in the archival record. Therefore, based on known and available information, the building, including signage and its alterations and modifications, is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 4.

The survey revealed that the building is in fair condition because of the recent remodel and several components of the original building have lost integrity. As mentioned above, the original structure of the building is masked by the additions that were added in 2011, which in themselves are not historically significant attributes. The remodel was construction and designed to match the Mid-Century Modern style. These additions give a misleading appearance to the age of some portions of the building. The building has not been moved and retains integrity of location. However, the building no longer retains integrity of materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling. The building currently serves its commercial purpose as a restaurant, which was its original design. The setting and feeling of the commercial corridor and car culture have completely disappeared. Further, it does not have additional distinctive attributes or features that characterize the building as compared to other properties.

Regardless of integrity, the building is evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR.

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

The following is an evaluation of the building against the County's Historical Resource Criteria. The evaluation has been included to help the County determine if the building is an Historical Resource in accordance with CEQA.

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

The building at 9610 Campo Road contains character-defining features that do contribute to the city of Spring Valley's architectural history. As a commercial building, it was designed during a period of popularity of Mid-Century Modern architecture that led architects to design buildings specifically catering to automobile advertising in commercial structures. During the post-World War II period, Spring Valley was a growing city and automobile advertising, especially the use of neon signs, was a significant and important part of the city's commercial growth. The signage and other architectural elements do not embody the historical elements of the period as described in the CRHR evaluation and do not make a significant contribution to the County's history and cultural heritage. Therefore, the building does not meet Historical Resources Criterion 1.

Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities.

The archival record shows that the building is identified as one of many franchised locations of the locally known ice cream shop, Fosters Freeze; however, nothing in the archival record shows that any owners made a significant contribution to the history of San Diego County or its communities. In addition, this building no longer is identified as a Fosters Freeze location and has been remodeled in a restaurant building. Lastly, many individuals have likely eaten at the building while it was a Fosters Freeze location; however, simply eating at a restaurant does not qualify a building to be significantly associated with the individual's productive life. Therefore, the building does not meet Historical Resources Criterion 2.

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

The building does not represent any specific San Diego County region in architectural design or style. It's construction matches a period of popularity for automobile culture and storefront advertising using Mid-Century Modern architectural techniques that are not representative of any specifically significant location, period, or concept in San Diego County. See CRHR Criterion 3 evaluation for a more detailed explanation. The building does not meet Historical Resources Criterion 3.

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

The building does not meet Historical Resources Criterion 4, which is the same as CRHR Criterion 4, described in detail above.

San Diego County RPO

The building located at 9610 Campo Road does not meet the definition of a "Significant Historic or Prehistoric Site" as defined in the San Diego County RPO.

4.1.2 Evaluation of P-37-039111

Resource P-37-039111 consists of a short segment of the historic-period road alignment known as Campo Road. Review of historical topographic maps and aeriels indicate that the road was likely constructed in the early 1900s with improvements in several decades through the 1900s.

As a result of archival research, this road was not identified in available historical documentation as having any significant historical associations and was not identified to have been associated with the Good Roads Movement. The road was originally developed as a stagecoach route between San Diego and Yuma,

Arizona, but the road today does not embody the historic route. This road was bypassed when Highway 94 was constructed in the 1960s. As such, the resource is not associated with any specific historic event or activity and is, therefore, not eligible under CRHR Criterion 1.

Similarly, the lack of historical documentation for this resource makes it clear that no specific individuals or groups of people significant in history are linked with this road. The resource does not demonstrate any association with the lives of persons significant in history and is, therefore, not eligible under CRHR Criterion 2.

This resource is currently a paved road that follows the similar alignment as it did when it was originally constructed prior to 1920. The original road may have been originally a dirt road which, through decades of maintenance and repairs, was converted to the paved road it is today. The road as it was originally, including its years of maintenance and changes, and as it is now, does not have any significant historical associations and its historical use, construction, improvement, and maintenance is typical among roads. It is not uniquely artistic or designed with any distinctive engineering characteristics. Therefore, this resource does not embody any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of road construction; nor does it possess any artistic value. In addition, no archival evidence, or physical aspect of the road, indicates that the resource represents the work of a master road grader or specific construction crew or company. Therefore, this resource is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 3.

The information potential in historic roads lies in its alignment and route. The alignment and route of this road may not have been accurately mapped in historic times and therefore is not represented in the archival record. In a sense, many historic-period roads only exist on historic maps as dashed approximated lines, and were it not for their physical presence on the landscape, no other accurate record of its connectivity between points A and B would exist. This road, however, was recorded relatively accurately in historical topographic maps and, thus the information regarding its historical route is provided in the archival record. Furthermore, this resource does not possess the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits, and, accordingly, was not tested. The resource does not possess the potential to yield any additional information regarding the relationship or functionality of roads or provide any information that is not already represented in the archival record and, therefore, is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 4.

The road segment appears to retain integrity of location, design, feeling, and association. Routine maintenance has diminished integrity of materials and workmanship. Further, the setting has changed from more rural to urban and the road contains no distinctive attributes that give the segment significance above other roads. Regardless of integrity, the resource does not meet the eligibility criteria of the CRHR.

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

The following is an evaluation of the building against the County's Historical Resource Criteria. The evaluation has been included to help the County determine if the road segment is an Historical Resource in accordance with CEQA.

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

Campo Road was originally constructed as Campo Highway in 1900s and was stagecoach route between San Diego and Yuma, Arizona. The road was later paved in the 1920s and bypassed by Highway 94 in the late 1960s. The road was named Campo Road because it was simply the road to Campo. The early road offered a route through the County, but there is no indication that this route itself made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history or cultural heritage. Therefore, the building does not meet Historical Resources Criterion 1.

Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities.

The archival record shows that the road is not significantly associated with any individual's productive life. Therefore, the building does not meet Historical Resources Criterion 2.

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

The road does not have any distinctive characteristic design that represents a San Diego County region. As stated in detail in the CRHR Criterion 3 discussion, the road does not represent a type, period, or method of construction that was not already in existence or common throughout the region. The road does not meet Historical Resources Criterion 3.

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

The road does not meet Historical Resources Criterion 4, which is to the same as CRHR Criterion 4, described in detail above.

San Diego County RPO Criteria

The Campo Road segment does not meet the definition of a "Significant Prehistoric or Historic Site" as defined in the San Diego County RPO.

5.2 Impact Identification

Resources P-37-039110 and P-37-039111 are not Historical Resources under CEQA. Therefore, there are no Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA, with potential to be impacted by this project.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

ECORP evaluated the two historic-period cultural resources, P-37-039110 and P-37-039111, and found them not eligible for inclusion on the CRHR under any criteria. Further, the two resources were evaluated against the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources and found to not meet the criteria. Lastly, the resources do not meet the definition as a "Significant Prehistoric or Historical Resource" as defined by the San Diego County RPO. Therefore, resources P-37-039110 and P-37-039111 are not Historical Resources under CEQA. No ground disturbance should occur until the lead agencies concur with this finding.

The archaeological sensitivity of the Project Area has been determined to be moderate based on the geology of the area and the subsurface presence of pre-contact Native American resources and historic-

period resources in the Project vicinity. There exists a potential for buried cultural resources to be present that may become unearthed during grading, trenching, or excavation of original ground. Therefore, the County may elect to implement the standard condition for a Grading Monitoring and Data Recovery Program to require archaeological monitoring during ground-disturbing activities to ensure that the procedures for unanticipated discoveries of cultural resources and human remains are addressed in accordance with County requirements in Section 2.3.6 of the Required Format and Content Guidelines and with state law. In addition, in accordance with Section 2.2.2 of the Report Format and Content Guidelines, one Kumeyaay Native American monitor shall be retained to monitor initial grading of the Project Area for the potential presence of tribal cultural resources.

6.1 Unmitigated Impacts

6.1.1 Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations

No Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA, will be impacted by the proposed Project. However, the potential for subsurface archaeological resources has been determined as moderate based on the presence of pre-contact Native American resources and historic-period subsurface deposits in the Project vicinity.

6.2 Mitigated Impacts

6.2.1 Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations

No Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA, will be impacted by the proposed Project.

6.3 Effects Found Not to be Significant

There are no Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA, in the Project Area. Therefore, no effects, significant or otherwise, have been identified that will impact any known Historical Resources.

7.0 REFERENCES

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8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The built environment survey and evaluations were performed by and under the direction of County Approved Historical Resources Consultant Jeremy Adams, M.A., ECORP Consulting, Inc.

The archaeological survey was performed under the direction of County Approved Archaeological Consultant and Principal Investigator Lisa Westwood, RPA, ECORP Consulting, Inc.

John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA, ECORP Consulting, Inc., completed the field surveys, authored report sections, and managed the project.

Megan Webb conducted archival and historical research, authored report sections including records search results and historical contexts, and organized attachments.

9.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

No Historical Resources will be impacted by this Project, so no mitigation measures or design considerations are necessary.

Table 2. Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	Design Considerations
N/A	N/A

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES

Appendix A – SCIC Records Search Confirmation

Appendix B – Native American Coordination

Appendix C – Project Area Photographs

Appendix D – ***Confidential*** Cultural Resource Site Locations Map and Site Records (DPR 523)

SCIC Records Search Confirmation



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

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM RECORDS SEARCH

Company: ECORP
Company Representative: John O'Connor
Date Processed: 8/12/2020
Project Identification: Casa de Oro Library Project
Search Radius: 1 mile

Historical Resources:

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

JL

Previous Survey Report Boundaries:

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

JL

Historic Addresses:

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

JL

Historic Maps:

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

JL

Summary of SHRC Approved CHRIS IC Records Search Elements

RSID:	2744
RUSH:	yes
Hours:	1
Spatial Features:	56
Address-Mapped Shapes:	yes
Digital Database Records:	69
Quads:	4
Aerial Photos:	0
PDFs:	Yes
PDF Pages:	221

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-00216	NADB-R - 1120216; Voided - CARDENAS03	1985	Cardenas, Sean D. and Cathy Winterrowd	Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment: Barbic Property	RBR & Associates, Inc.	
SD-00352	NADB-R - 1120352; Voided - CARRICO96	1974	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological Survey of Helix Bay View.	WESTEC Services, Inc.	
SD-00379	NADB-R - 1120379; Voided - CARRICO67	1978	Carrico, Richard and Lesley Eckhardt	Archaeological Excavation and Analysis of W- 389 D at 9142 Kenwood Drive Spring Valley, California	WESTEC Services, Inc.	
SD-00610	NADB-R - 1120610; Voided - FULMER 2	1977	Fulmer, Scott	Subsurface Test of Archaeological Resources at 9233 Kenwood Drive	ASM, Inc.	37-000221, 37-004622, 37-004638
SD-00868	NADB-R - 1120868; Voided - FINK 36	1975	Fink, Gary R.	Archaeological and Historical Resources of the Spring Valley Creek Floodplain, Spring Valley, California Project No. UJ0129	San Diego County Engineering Department	37-000221
SD-00871	NADB-R - 1120871; Voided - FINK 28	1973	Fink, Gary R.	The Archaeology of the Olivenhain Force Main Sewer	San Diego County Engineer Department	37-000214, 37-000606
SD-00895	NADB-R - 1120895; Voided - CHACE 73	1983	Chace, Paul G.	An Archaeological Survey of the Honey Springs Off-Site Water Line Appendix VI to the Archaeology of Honey Springs, San Diego County (1980) (EAD Log #81-19-24)	Paul G. Chace & Associates	37-000188, 37-009681
SD-00939	NADB-R - 1120939; Voided - FINK 75D	1978	Fink, Gary R.	Archaeological Investigation at Kenwood Drive No. 4, (W-389-D) Spring Valley, California	County of San Diego Department of Transportation	
SD-01218	NADB-R - 1121218; Voided - CROTTEAU03	1983	Crotteau, Karen	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed MTDB Urban Transir Corridor (11812-634517-6T11232B).	CALTRANS	37-005816
SD-01739	NADB-R - 1121739; Voided - MCCOY 5	1979	McCoy, Lesley C. and Brian W. Hunter	Archaeological Excavation and Analysis of W- 389-E at 9109 Kenwood Drive, Spring Valley, California	WESTEC Services, Inc.	
SD-02465	NADB-R - 1122465; Voided - CALTRANS05	1990	ROSEN, MARTIN	PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATION REPORT, "THE JONES SITE", CA-SDI- 11687, CITY OF OCEANSIDE, CA 11-SD-76	CALTRANS	37-011687
SD-02724	NADB-R - 1122724; Voided - COOKJ 18	1977	COOK, JOHN	SUBSURFACE TEST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES AT 9233 KENWOOD DRIVE, SPRING VALLEY, CA L8235 LOG# 77-19-47	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT AND ADVANCE PLANNING	37-004638
SD-02730	NADB-R - 1122730; Voided - COOKJ 33	1991	COOK, JOHN	COULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR KENWOOD DRIVE BETWEEN HELIX DRIVE AND HELIX STREET	ASM AFFILIATES INC	37-004638

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-02807	NADB-R - 1122807; Voided - HECTOR 92	1993	HECTOR, SUSAN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A MAINTENANCE DITCH TO BE CONSTRUCTED AT A 1940'S ADOBE LOCATED AT BANCROFT PARK, SAN DEIGO COUNTY	SUSAN M. HECTOR	37-004638
SD-04626	NADB-R - 1124626; Voided - TOUPS04	1979	PRC TOUPS	FOCUSED DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FAITH CHAPEL MAJOR USE PERMIT SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	PRC TOUPS CORPORATION	
SD-05436	NADB-R - 1125436; Voided - WRIGHT2	2003	WRIGHT, GAIL	Negative Cultural Survey Report for: TPM 20711, Log. No. 02-19-025 - Reed Subdivision; APN 504-230-28	Gail Wirght	
SD-06425	NADB-R - 1126425; Voided - CARRICO242	1990	CARRICO, RICHARD, SUSAN H. CARRICO, KATHLEEN A. CRAWFORD, and S. KATHLEEN FLANIGAN	Historic Resources Inventory Sweetwater Valley		37-016578, 37-017368, 37-017369, 37-017370, 37-017371, 37-017372, 37-017373, 37-017374, 37-017375, 37-017376, 37-017377, 37-017378, 37-017379, 37-017380, 37-017381, 37-017382, 37-017383, 37-017384, 37-017385, 37-017386, 37-017387, 37-017388, 37-017389, 37-017390, 37-017391, 37-017392, 37-017393, 37-017394, 37-017395, 37-017396, 37-017397, 37-017398, 37-017399, 37-017400, 37-017401, 37-017402, 37-017403, 37-017404, 37-017405, 37-017406, 37-017407, 37-017408, 37-017409, 37-017410, 37-017411, 37-017412, 37-017413, 37-017414, 37-017415, 37-017416, 37-017417, 37-017418, 37-017419, 37-017420, 37-017421, 37-017422, 37-017423, 37-017424, 37-017425, 37-017426, 37-017427, 37-017428, 37-017429, 37-017430, 37-017431, 37-017432, 37-017433, 37-017434, 37-017435, 37-017446, 37-017447, 37-017448, 37-017449, 37-020176, 37-020177
SD-07393	NADB-R - 1127393; Voided - CRAFTS 42	2000	CRAFTS, KAREN	PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT OF THE EASTERN ALIGNMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR STATE ROUTE 125-SOUTH	CALTRANS	37-001856, 37-004524, 37-004530, 37-005696, 37-006960, 37-008657, 37-010770, 37-012049, 37-012054, 37-012084, 37-012513, 37-012516, 37-018414, 37-018415, 37-018416, 37-018417, 37-018418, 37-018419

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-08658	NADB-R - 1128658; Voided - BANKS10	1980	BANKS, THOMAS J.	INDEXING AND CAPPING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE W-389-X AN EXTENSION OF THE KUMEYAAY VILLAGE OF NETI	HAVE MULE WILL TRAVEL	
SD-09023	NADB-R - 1129023; Voided - WRIGHT52	2003	WRIGHT, GAIL	NEGATIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR: TPM 20711RPL2, LOG NO. 02-19-025-REED SUBDIVISION; APN 504-230-28	COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO	
SD-09399	NADB-R - 1129399; Voided - COLLETT21	2005	COLLETT, RUSSELL	Cultural Resources Report of Exploratory Excavations for the Kenwood Drive Improvements Spring Valley, California San Diego County, California	Russell Collett	37-004638
SD-10170	NADB-R - 1130170; Voided - UNDERJ06	2006	Underwood, Jackson and Zepeda-Herman, Carmen	Final Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery Results for Kenwood Drive Improvements, Spring Valley, California	Recon Environmental, Inc.	
SD-10551	NADB-R - 1130551; Voided - ARRINGT01	2006	ARRINGTON, CINDY	CULTURAL RESOURCES FINAL REPORT OF MONITORING AND FINDINGS FOR THE QWEST NETWORK CONSTRUCTION PROJECT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA	SWCA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS	
SD-10660	NADB-R - 1130660; Voided - SMITHB540	2006	SMITH, BRIAN F. and RICHARD GREENE	PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE FRENCH MINOR SUBDIVISION, APN 495-401-07; TPM 21013	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES	
SD-10786	NADB-R - 1130786; Voided - HISTORIC69		VARIOUS	SURVEY OF THE BANCROFT RANCH HOUSE		
SD-11557	NADB-R - 1131557; Voided - FIUMED01	2007	FIUME, DOMINICK	THE ARTHUR & LILLIAN GAYNES RESIDENCE BY CLIFF MAY, 9411 LAVELL STREET, LA MESA, CALIFORNIA	DOMINICK FIUME	
SD-11929	NADB-R - 1131929; Voided - CHAMBERS06	2008	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC	THE BANCROFT ROCK HOUSE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO HISTORIC LANDMARK HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT AND REHABILITATION PLAN	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC	
SD-13800	NADB-R - 1133800; Voided - PIGNIA273	2012	PIGNIOLO, ANDREW	CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORING REPORT FOR THE BANCROFT ROCK HOUSE RESTORATION PROJECT, 3554 JAMES CIRCLE SPRING VALLEY, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LAGUNA MOUNTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	37-004638

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-14384	NADB-R - 1134384; Voided - PIGNIA285	2013	PIGNIOLO, ANDREW R.	VISTA DE LAMAR HISTORICAL EVALUATION REPORT OF STRUCTURES AT 3053 AND 3055 BANCROFT DRIVE, SPRING VALLEY, CALIFORNIA (PDS2013-MPA-13-006)	LAGUNA MOUNTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	
SD-14996	Caltrans - ; NADB-R - 1134996	2014	CASEY TIBBET	DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY FOR THE PROPOSED STATE ROUTE 94/125 MISSING CONNECTOR PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA	CALTRANS DISTRICT 11	
SD-15151	NADB-R - 1135151	2015	DAVID BRUNZELL	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE CROWN CASTLE/ VERIZON FIBER PUC PROJECT, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA (BCR CONSULTING PROJECT NO. SYN1404)	BCR CONSULTING LLC	
SD-16643	NADB-R - 1136643	2016	BEDDOW, DONNA	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT BALLARD APARTMENTS PDS2016-STP-16-004, PDS2016-ER-16-14-003, APN 501-174-09-00 NEGATIVE FINDINGS	County of San Diego	
SD-16920	NADB-R - 1136920	2016	BEDDOW, DONNA	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT BARCELONA APARTMENTS PDS2016-STP-16-016 NEGATIVE FINDINGS	County of San Diego	
SD-17139	NADB-R - 1137139	2017	SMITH, BRIAN F.	A NEGATIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR THE CRESTVIEW PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, PDS2016-LDGRMJ-30094	Brian F. Smith & Associates	
SD-17331	NADB-R - 1137331; Other - COUNTY CONTRACT 541791 TASK ORDER NO. 70; Other - PROJECT NUMBER 60566435	2018	COOLEY, THEODORE G., LAUREN DOWNS, and JULIE ROY	CULTURAL RESOURCES PHASE I SURVEY, ESTRELLA COUNTY PARK, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AECOM	37-037046
SD-18041	NADB-R - 1138041	2017	NOBLE, MICHELLE D.	PHASE I INVESTIGATION FOR THE SD769 CASA DE ORO CHURCH LIGHT POLE COLLECTATION PROJECT, SPRING VALLEY, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	NWB ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LLC	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-18287	NADB-R - 1138287; Other - PROJECT NO. 560.0614.085	2018	EUREK, MARY E. SEAGRAVE	FCC NEW TOWER SUBMISSION PACKET, SUBJECT PROPERTY: CA-1431 OLIVE DRIVE, 9236 OLIVE DRIVE, SPRING VALLEY, CA 91977, SAN DIEGO COUNTY	NEWFIELDS	
SD-18418	NADB-R - 1138418	2020	PORTS, KYLE	LETTER REPORT: ETS 42527 - CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORING REPORT FOR THE NEW POLE INSTALL, P294418, SPRING VALLEY PROJECT IN THE COMMUNITY OF SPRING VALLEY, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA - IO 7074265	AECOM	
SD-18438	NADB-R - 1138438	2020	REINICKE, KRISTEN	ETS 42509.01: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING FOR SDG&E GAS LINE REMOVAL AND JOINT INSTALLATION AT THE INTERSECTION OF SPRING PLACE AND SPRING DRIVE, SPRING VALLEY	PANGIS	

Native American Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Casa de Oro Library Project

County: San Diego County

USGS Quadrangle Name: Jamul Mountains, CA (1994)

Township: 16S **Range:** 1W **Section(s):** 28

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Street Address: 3838 Camino del Rio North, Suite 370

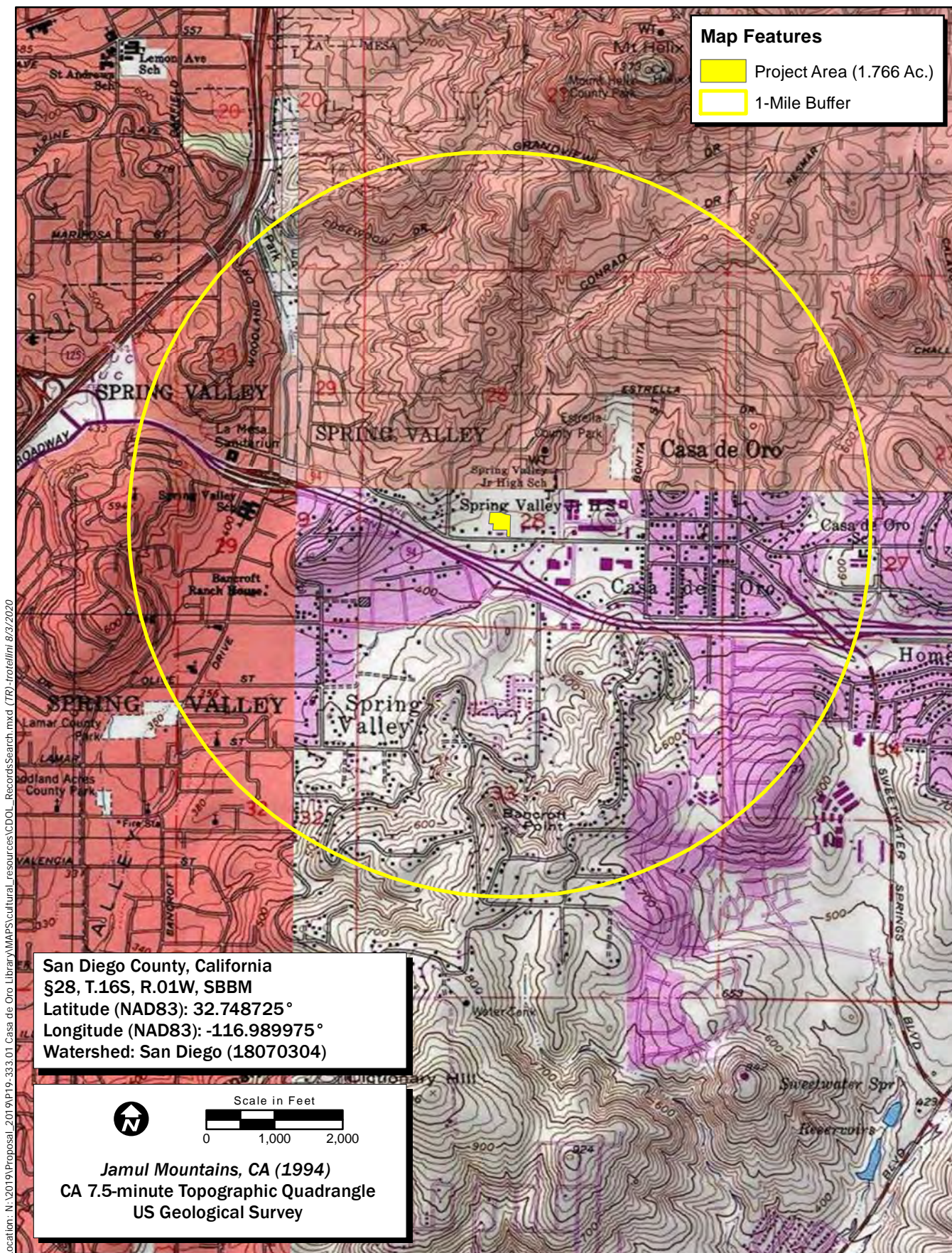
City: San Diego **Zip:** 92108

Phone: (858) 279-4040

Fax: (858) 279-4043

Email: joconnor@ecorpconsulting.com

Project Description: The proposed project will construct a new branch library in the community of Spring Valley.



Map Features

- Project Area (1.766 Ac.)
- 1-Mile Buffer

San Diego County, California
 §28, T.16S, R.01W, SBBM
 Latitude (NAD83): 32.748725°
 Longitude (NAD83): -116.989975°
 Watershed: San Diego (18070304)

Scale in Feet

0 1,000 2,000

Jamul Mountains, CA (1994)
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
 US Geological Survey

Location: N:\2019\Proposal_2019\19-333.01 Casa de Oro Library\MAPS\Cultural_resources\CDO_L_RecordsSearch.mxd (TR)-frotellini_8/2/2020

Map Date: 8/3/2020
 iService Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 12, 2020

John O'Connor
ECORP

Via Email to: joconnor@ecorpc consulting.com

Re: Casa de Oro Library Project, San Diego County

Dear Mr. O'Connor:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Steven Quinn
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
8/12/2020**

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande

Edwin Romero, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside, CA, 92040
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612
Fax: (619) 443-0681
cloyd@barona-nsn.gov

Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

Virgil Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 765 - 0845
Fax: (760) 765-0320

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

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

Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians

Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Diegueno
Escondido, CA, 92025
Phone: (760) 737 - 7628
Fax: (760) 747-8568

Jamul Indian Village

Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785
Fax: (619) 669-4817
epinto@jiv-nsn.gov

Jamul Indian Village

Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4855
lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians

Carmen Lucas,
P.O. Box 775 Kwaaymii
Pine Valley, CA, 91962 Diegueno
Phone: (619) 709 - 4207

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Casa de Oro Library Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
8/12/2020**

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay
Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

Cody Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613
Fax: (619) 445-1927
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

**Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Michael Linton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 270 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818
Fax: (760) 782-9092
mesagrandeband@msn.com

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

John Christman, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337

**San Pasqual Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Allen Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic
Officer, Resource Management
1 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 659 - 2314
epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov

**San Pasqual Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

John Flores, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

Kristie Orosco, Kumeyaay
Resource Specialist
1 Kwaaypaay Court Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 6917

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Edwin Romero, Chairperson
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Date: August 18, 2020
Project: Casa de Oro Branch Library

SUBJECT: *Casa de Oro Branch Library Project in San Diego County, California*

Dear Chairperson Romero,

The County of San Diego Department of General Services proposes to construct a new building and facility for the Casa de Oro Branch Library. The proposed Library will service the local areas of Casa de Oro, Spring Valley, and Mount Helix in San Diego County.

The project area is located on the northern side of Campo Road, west of the intersection of Conrad Drive, in Spring Valley, California 91977. As shown on the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Jamul Mountains, California Topographic Quadrangle map (1994, NAD83), the project area is located in Section 28, Township 16 South, Range 1 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian (please see attached map).

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If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (858) 279-4040 or via email at joconnor@ecorpconsulting.com. Thank you for your assistance and participation in this project.

Chairperson Romero

August 18, 2020

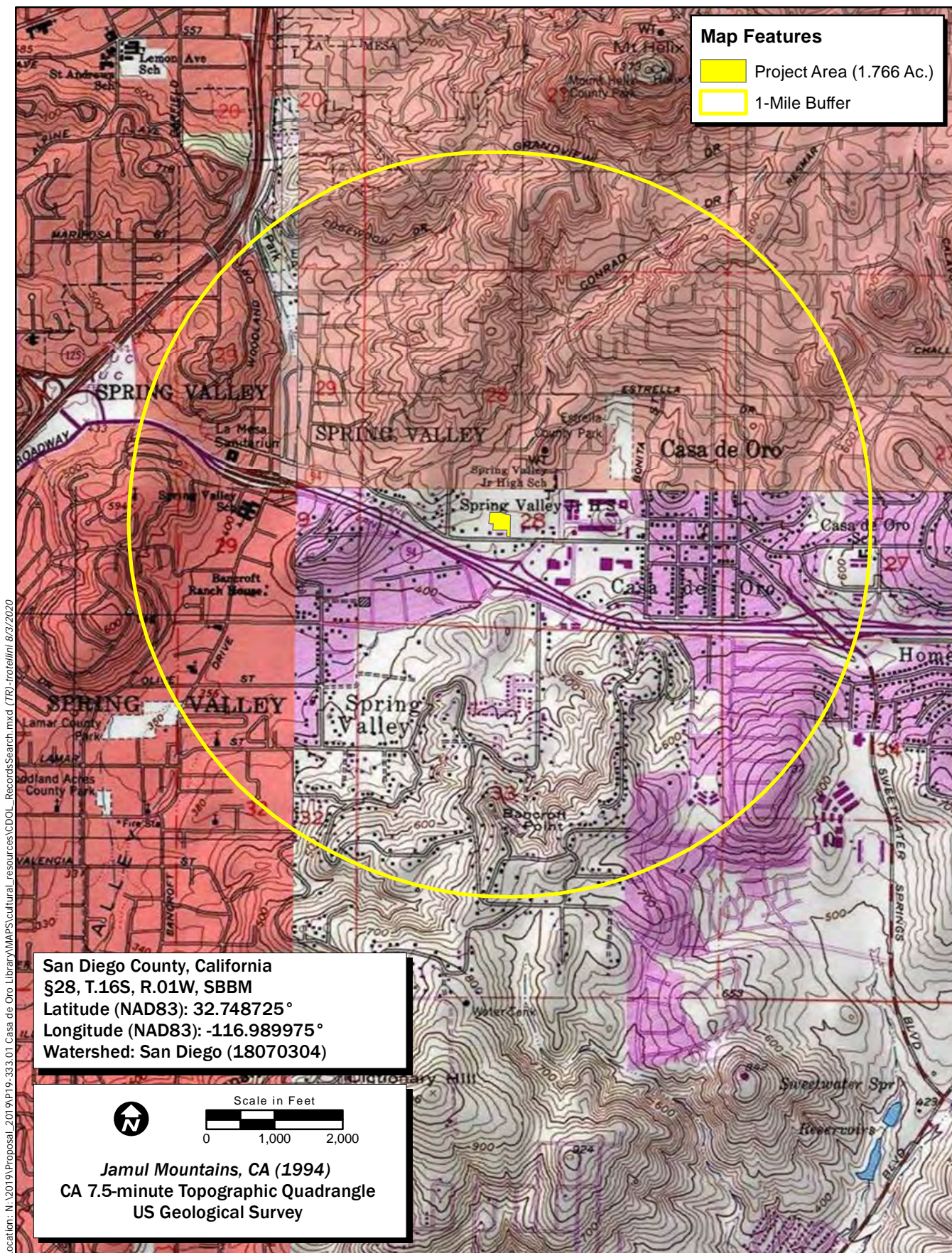
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "John O'Connor", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA
Southern California Cultural Resources Manager
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments: as stated



Map Features

- Project Area (1.766 Ac.)
- 1-Mile Buffer

San Diego County, California
 §28, T.16S, R.01W, SBBM
 Latitude (NAD83): 32.748725°
 Longitude (NAD83): -116.989975°
 Watershed: San Diego (18070304)

Scale in Feet

0 1,000 2,000

Jamul Mountains, CA (1994)
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
 US Geological Survey

Location: N:\2019\Proposal_2019\19-333.01 Casa de Oro Library\MAPS\Cultural_resources\CDOL_RecordsSearch.mxd (TR)-frotellini_8/2/2020

Map Date: 8/3/2020
 iService Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed





Ralph Goff, Chairperson
Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA 91906

Date: August 18, 2020
Project: Casa de Oro Branch Library

SUBJECT: *Casa de Oro Branch Library Project in San Diego County, California*

Dear Chairperson Goff,

The County of San Diego Department of General Services proposes to construct a new building and facility for the Casa de Oro Branch Library. The proposed Library will service the local areas of Casa de Oro, Spring Valley, and Mount Helix in San Diego County.

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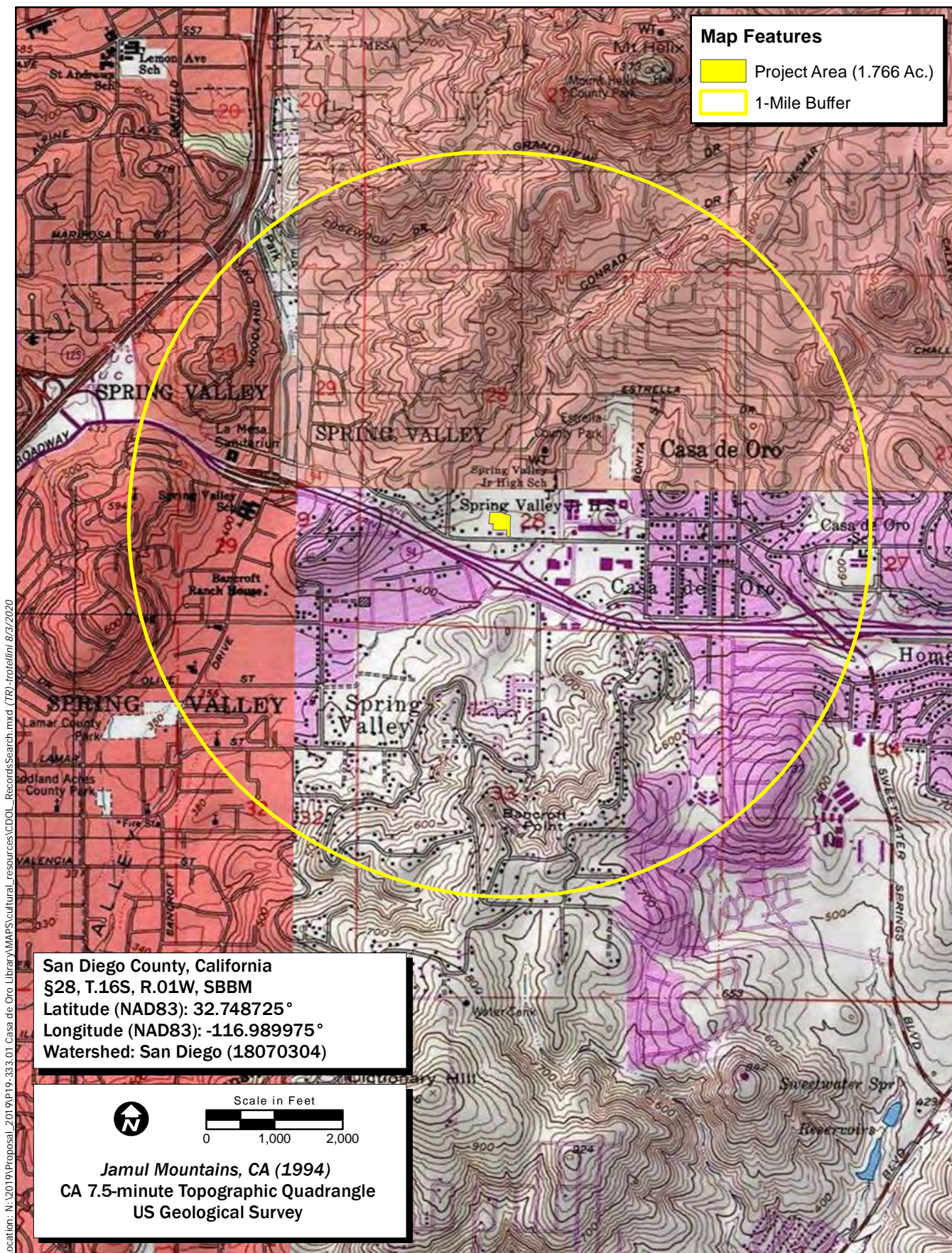
Chairperson Goff
August 18, 2020
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John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA
Southern California Cultural Resources Manager
Senior Archaeologist

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Records Search

P19-333.01 Casa de Oro Library



Michael Garcia, Chairperson
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901

Date: August 18, 2020
Project: Casa de Oro Branch Library

SUBJECT: *Casa de Oro Branch Library Project in San Diego County, California*

Dear Chairperson Garcia,

The County of San Diego Department of General Services proposes to construct a new building and facility for the Casa de Oro Branch Library. The proposed Library will service the local areas of Casa de Oro, Spring Valley, and Mount Helix in San Diego County.

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Chairperson Garcia

August 18, 2020

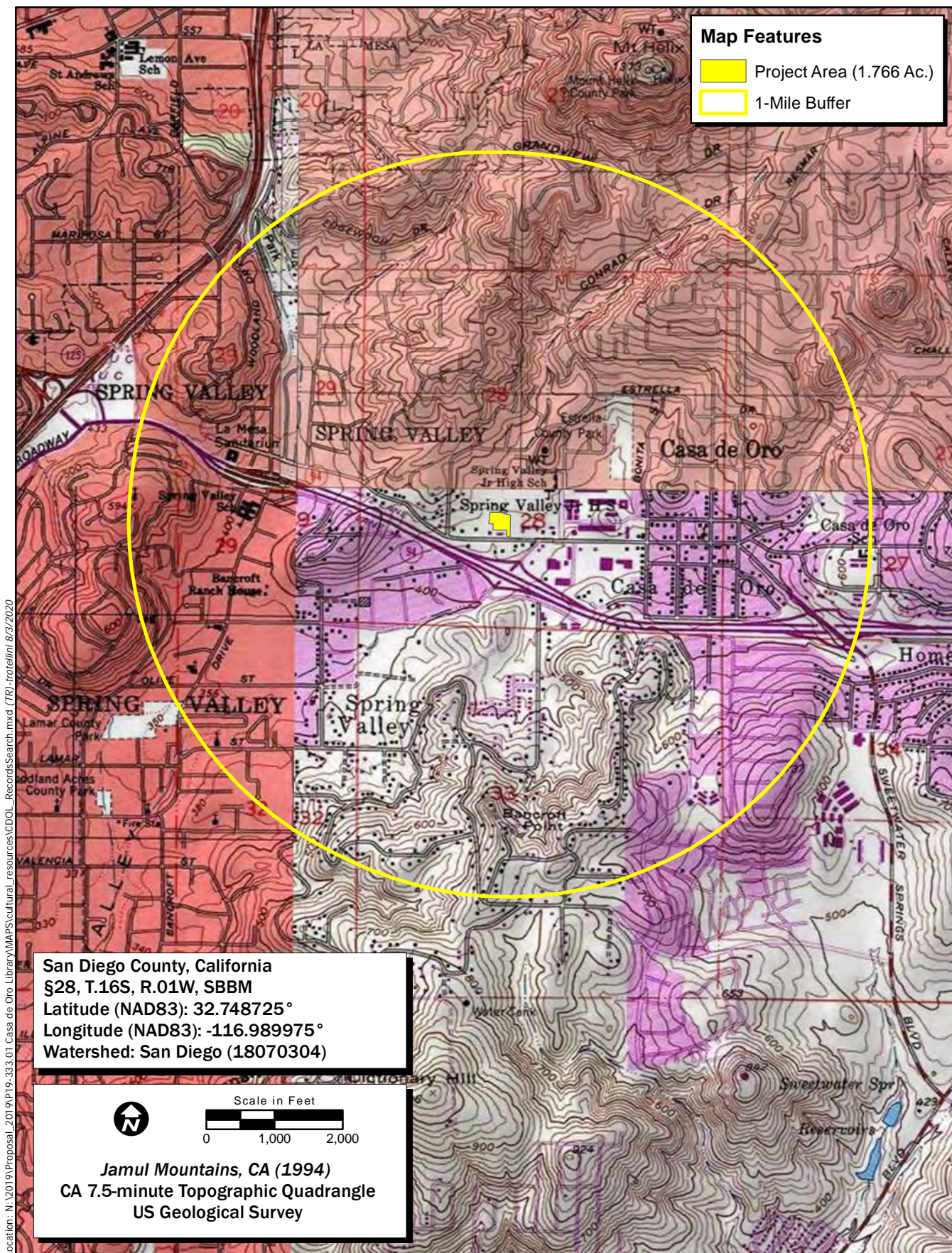
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ECORP Consulting, Inc.



John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA
Southern California Cultural Resources Manager
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments: as stated



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- Project Area (1.766 Ac.)
- 1-Mile Buffer

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Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians
2005 S. Escondido Blvd.
Escondido, CA 92025

Date: August 18, 2020
Project: Casa de Oro Branch Library

SUBJECT: *Casa de Oro Branch Library Project in San Diego County, California*

Dear Chairperson Osuna,

The County of San Diego Department of General Services proposes to construct a new building and facility for the Casa de Oro Branch Library. The proposed Library will service the local areas of Casa de Oro, Spring Valley, and Mount Helix in San Diego County.

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Chairperson Osuna

August 18, 2020

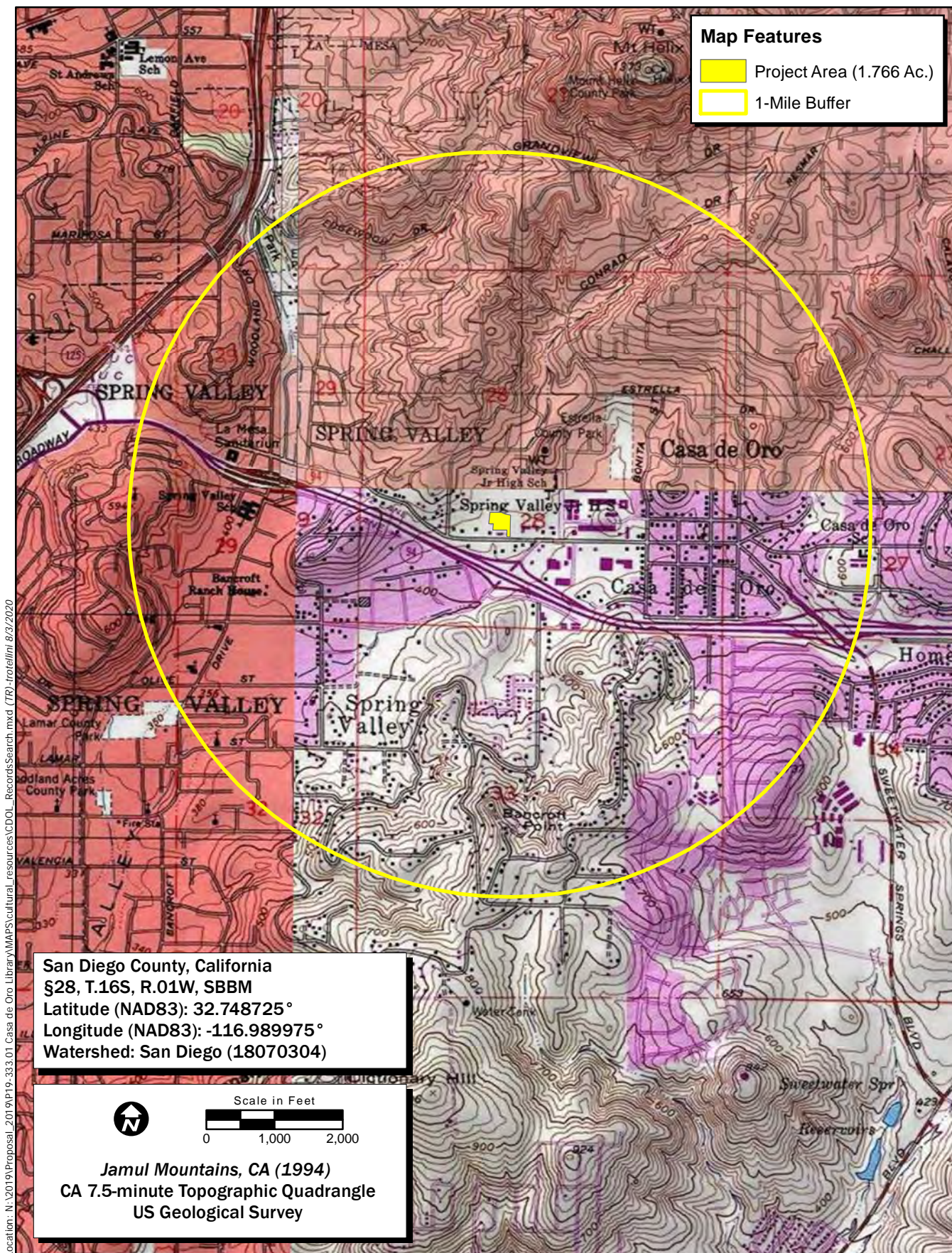
Page 2 of 2

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John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA
Southern California Cultural Resources Manager
Senior Archaeologist

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- 1-Mile Buffer

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Records Search

P19-333.01 Casa de Oro Library



Erica Pinto, Chairperson
Jamul Indian Village
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA, 91935

Date: August 18, 2020
Project: Casa de Oro Branch Library

SUBJECT: *Casa de Oro Branch Library Project in San Diego County, California*

Dear Chairperson Pinto,

The County of San Diego Department of General Services proposes to construct a new building and facility for the Casa de Oro Branch Library. The proposed Library will service the local areas of Casa de Oro, Spring Valley, and Mount Helix in San Diego County.

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Chairperson Pinto

August 18, 2020

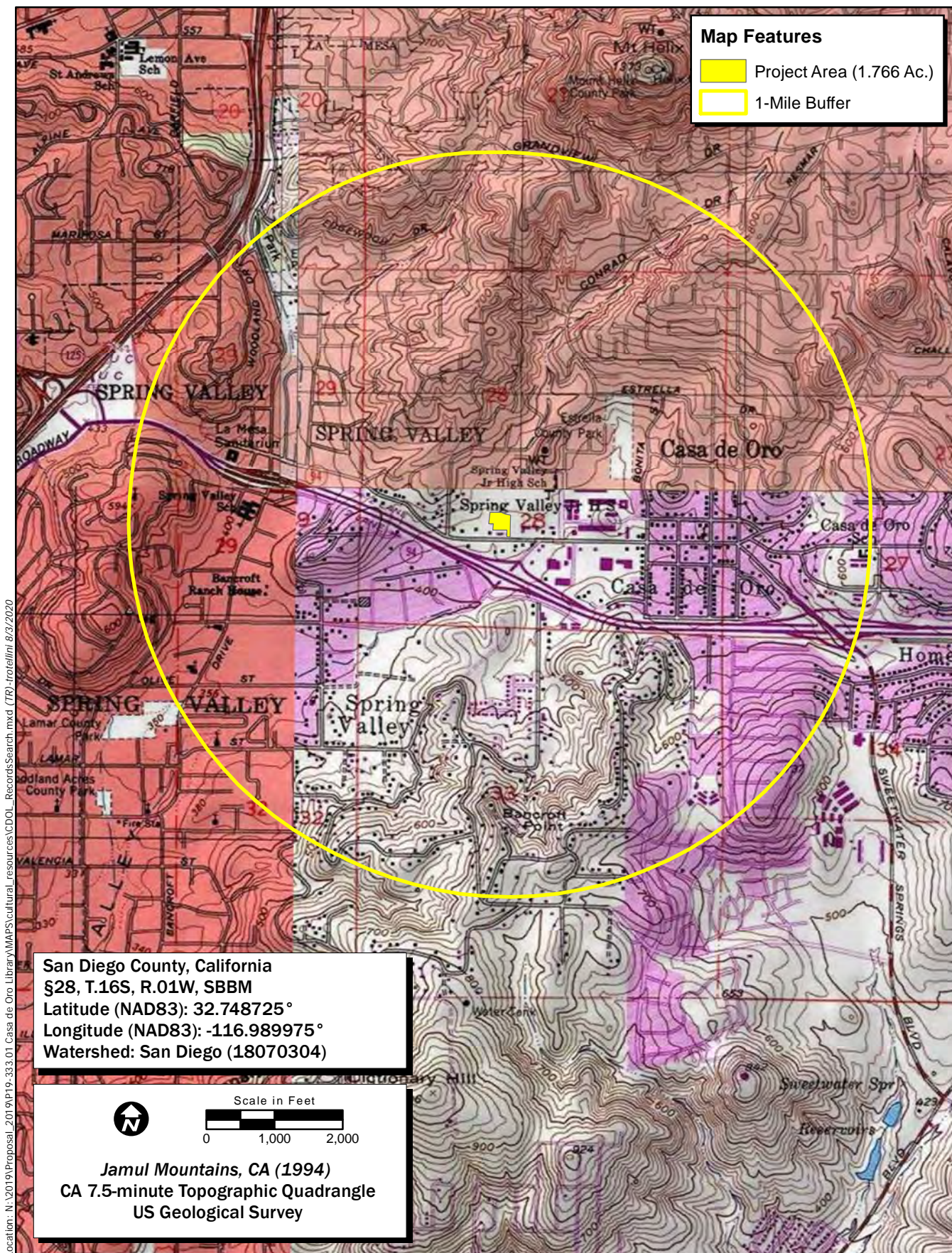
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Sincerely,
ECORP Consulting, Inc.



John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA
Southern California Cultural Resources Manager
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments: as stated



Map Features

- Project Area (1.766 Ac.)
- 1-Mile Buffer

San Diego County, California
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Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Jamul Indian Village
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA, 91935

Date: August 18, 2020
Project: Casa de Oro Branch Library

SUBJECT: *Casa de Oro Branch Library Project in San Diego County, California*

Dear Officer Cumper,

The County of San Diego Department of General Services proposes to construct a new building and facility for the Casa de Oro Branch Library. The proposed Library will service the local areas of Casa de Oro, Spring Valley, and Mount Helix in San Diego County.

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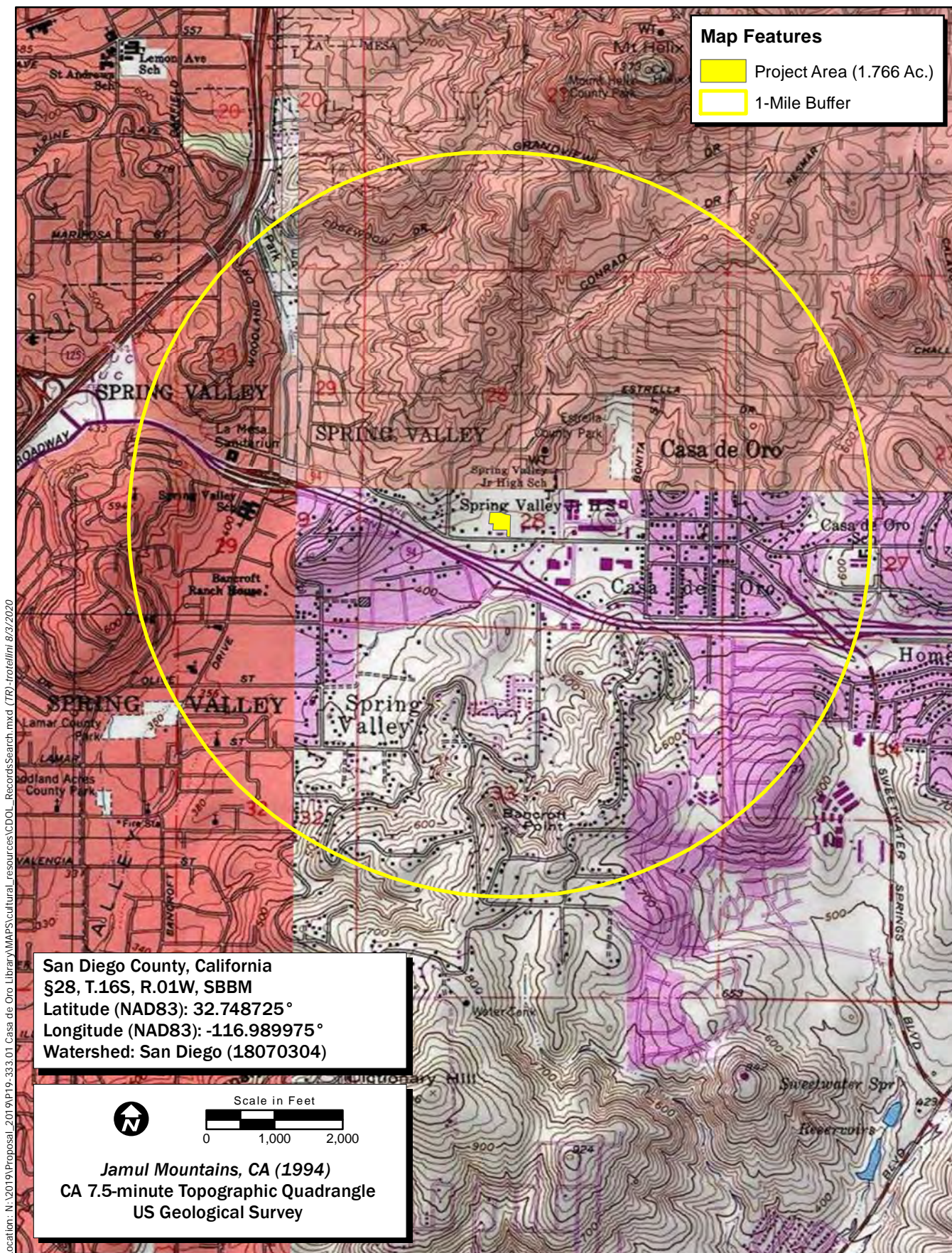
Officer Cumper
August 18, 2020
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,
ECORP Consulting, Inc.



John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA
Southern California Cultural Resources Manager
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments: as stated



Map Features

- Project Area (1.766 Ac.)
- 1-Mile Buffer

San Diego County, California
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Records Search

P19-333.01 Casa de Oro Library



Carmen Lucas
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley, CA, 91962

Date: August 18, 2020
Project: Casa de Oro Branch Library

SUBJECT: *Casa de Oro Branch Library Project in San Diego County, California*

Dear Ms. Lucas,

The County of San Diego Department of General Services proposes to construct a new building and facility for the Casa de Oro Branch Library. The proposed Library will service the local areas of Casa de Oro, Spring Valley, and Mount Helix in San Diego County.

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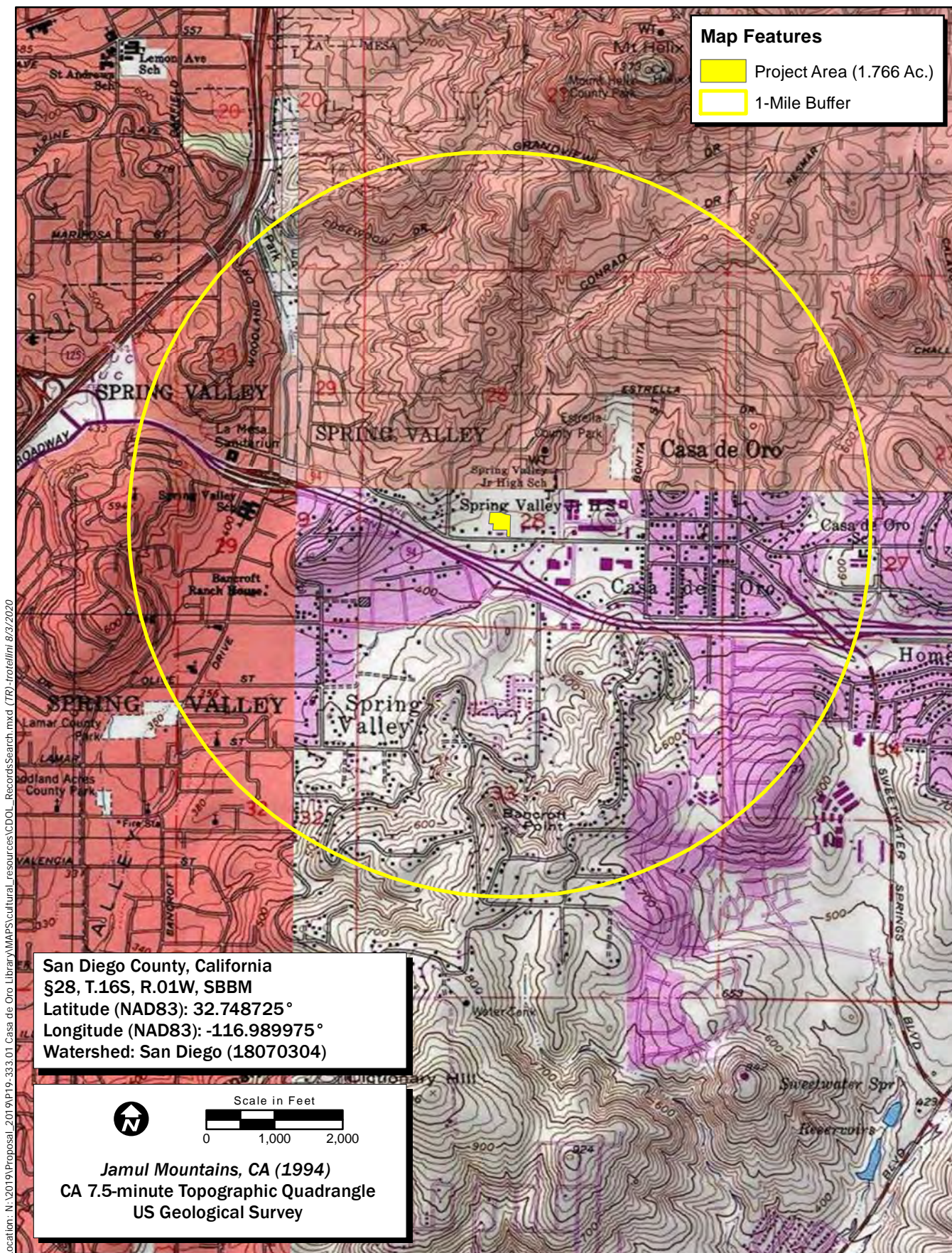
Carmen Lucas
August 18, 2020
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Southern California Cultural Resources Manager
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments: as stated



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- 1-Mile Buffer

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 Latitude (NAD83): 32.748725°
 Longitude (NAD83): -116.989975°
 Watershed: San Diego (18070304)

Scale in Feet

0 1,000 2,000

Jamul Mountains, CA (1994)
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
 US Geological Survey

Location: N:\2019\Proposal_2019\19-333.01 Casa de Oro Library\MAPS\Cultural_resources\CDO_L_RecordsSearch.mxd (TR)-frotellini_8/2/2020

Map Date: 8/3/2020
 iService Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



Records Search

P19-333.01 Casa de Oro Library



Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905

Date: August 18, 2020
Project: Casa de Oro Branch Library

SUBJECT: *Casa de Oro Branch Library Project in San Diego County, California*

Dear Chairperson Parada,

The County of San Diego Department of General Services proposes to construct a new building and facility for the Casa de Oro Branch Library. The proposed Library will service the local areas of Casa de Oro, Spring Valley, and Mount Helix in San Diego County.

The project area is located on the northern side of Campo Road, west of the intersection of Conrad Drive, in Spring Valley, California 91977. As shown on the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Jamul Mountains, California Topographic Quadrangle map (1994, NAD83), the project area is located in Section 28, Township 16 South, Range 1 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian (please see attached map).

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If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (858) 279-4040 or via email at joconnor@ecorpconsulting.com. Thank you for your assistance and participation in this project.

Chairperson Parada

August 18, 2020

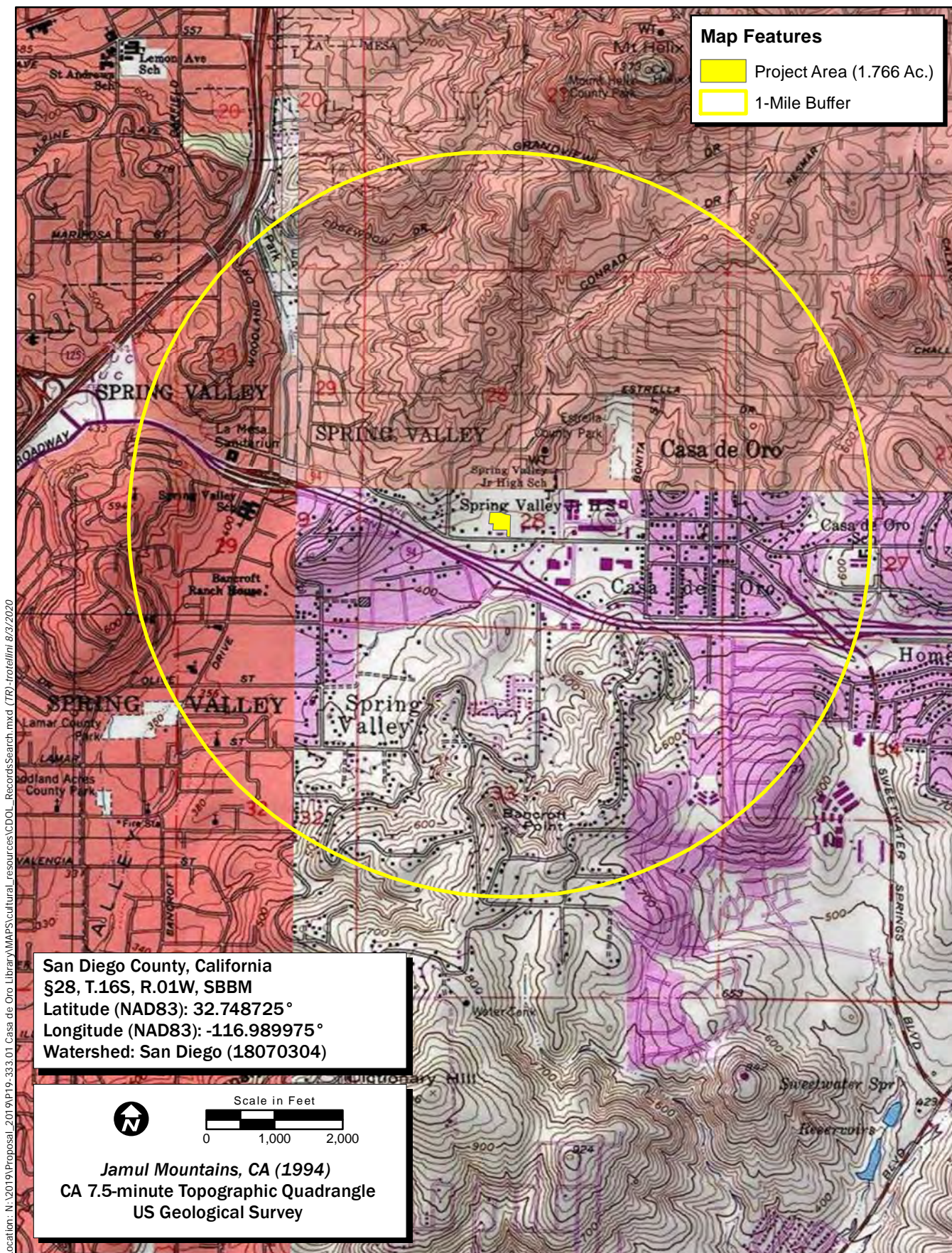
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,
ECORP Consulting, Inc.



John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA
Southern California Cultural Resources Manager
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments: as stated



Map Features

- Project Area (1.766 Ac.)
- 1-Mile Buffer

San Diego County, California
 §28, T.16S, R.01W, SBBM
 Latitude (NAD83): 32.748725°
 Longitude (NAD83): -116.989975°
 Watershed: San Diego (18070304)

Scale in Feet

0 1,000 2,000

Jamul Mountains, CA (1994)
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
 US Geological Survey

Location: N:\2019\Proposal_2019\19-333.01 Casa de Oro Library\MAPS\Cultural_resources\CDOL_RecordsSearch.mxd (TR)-frotellini_8/2/2020

Map Date: 8/3/2020
 iService Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed





Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905

Date: August 18, 2020
Project: Casa de Oro Branch Library

SUBJECT: *Casa de Oro Branch Library Project in San Diego County, California*

Dear Administrator Miller,

The County of San Diego Department of General Services proposes to construct a new building and facility for the Casa de Oro Branch Library. The proposed Library will service the local areas of Casa de Oro, Spring Valley, and Mount Helix in San Diego County.

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Administrator Miller

August 18, 2020

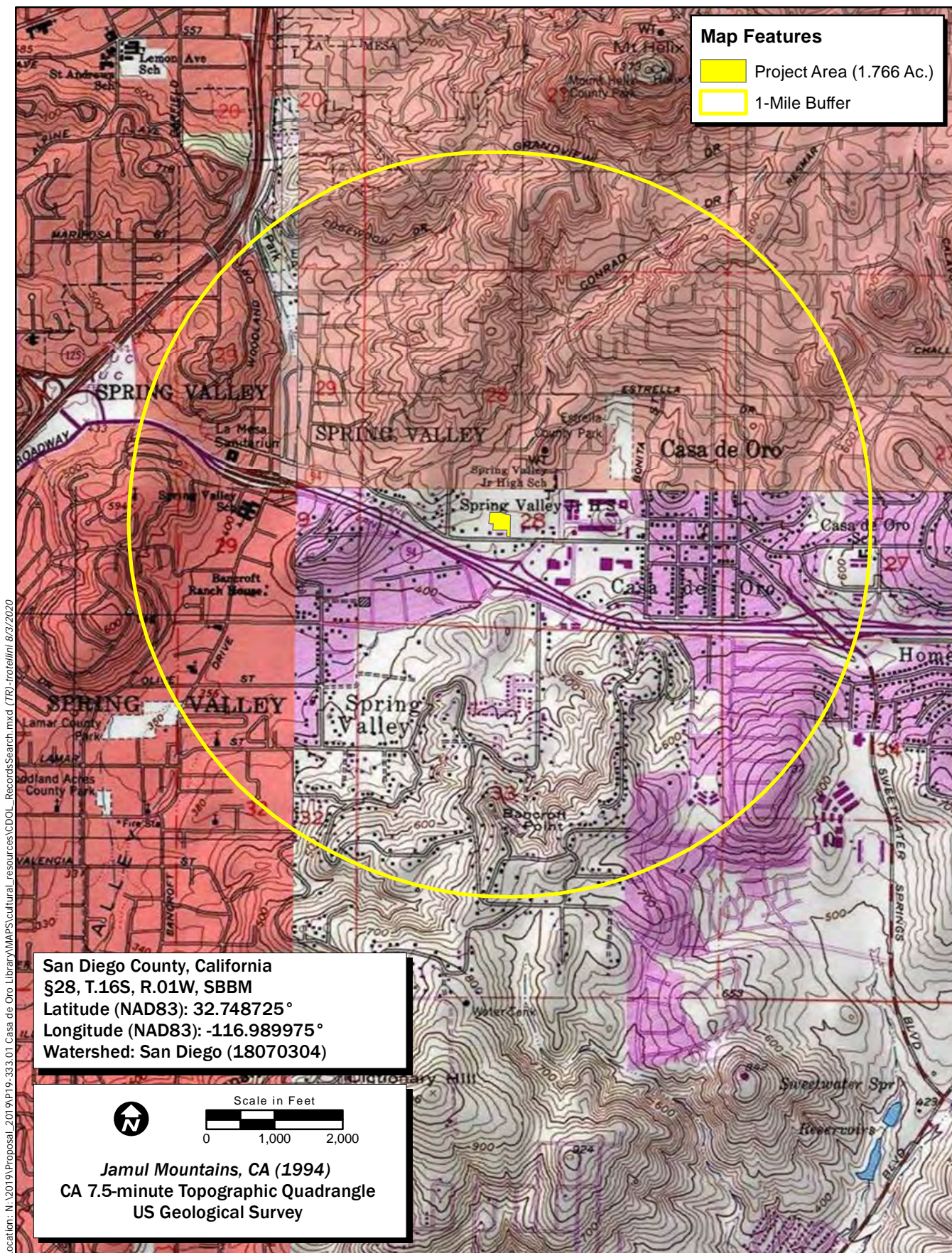
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,
ECORP Consulting, Inc.



John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA
Southern California Cultural Resources Manager
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments: as stated



Map Features

- Project Area (1.766 Ac.)
- 1-Mile Buffer

San Diego County, California
 §28, T.16S, R.01W, SBBM
 Latitude (NAD83): 32.748725°
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Scale in Feet

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 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
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Map Date: 8/3/2020
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Angela Elliot Santos, Chairperson
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA, 91905

Date: August 18, 2020
Project: Casa de Oro Branch Library

SUBJECT: *Casa de Oro Branch Library Project in San Diego County, California*

Dear Chairperson Santos,

The County of San Diego Department of General Services proposes to construct a new building and facility for the Casa de Oro Branch Library. The proposed Library will service the local areas of Casa de Oro, Spring Valley, and Mount Helix in San Diego County.

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Chairperson Santos

August 18, 2020

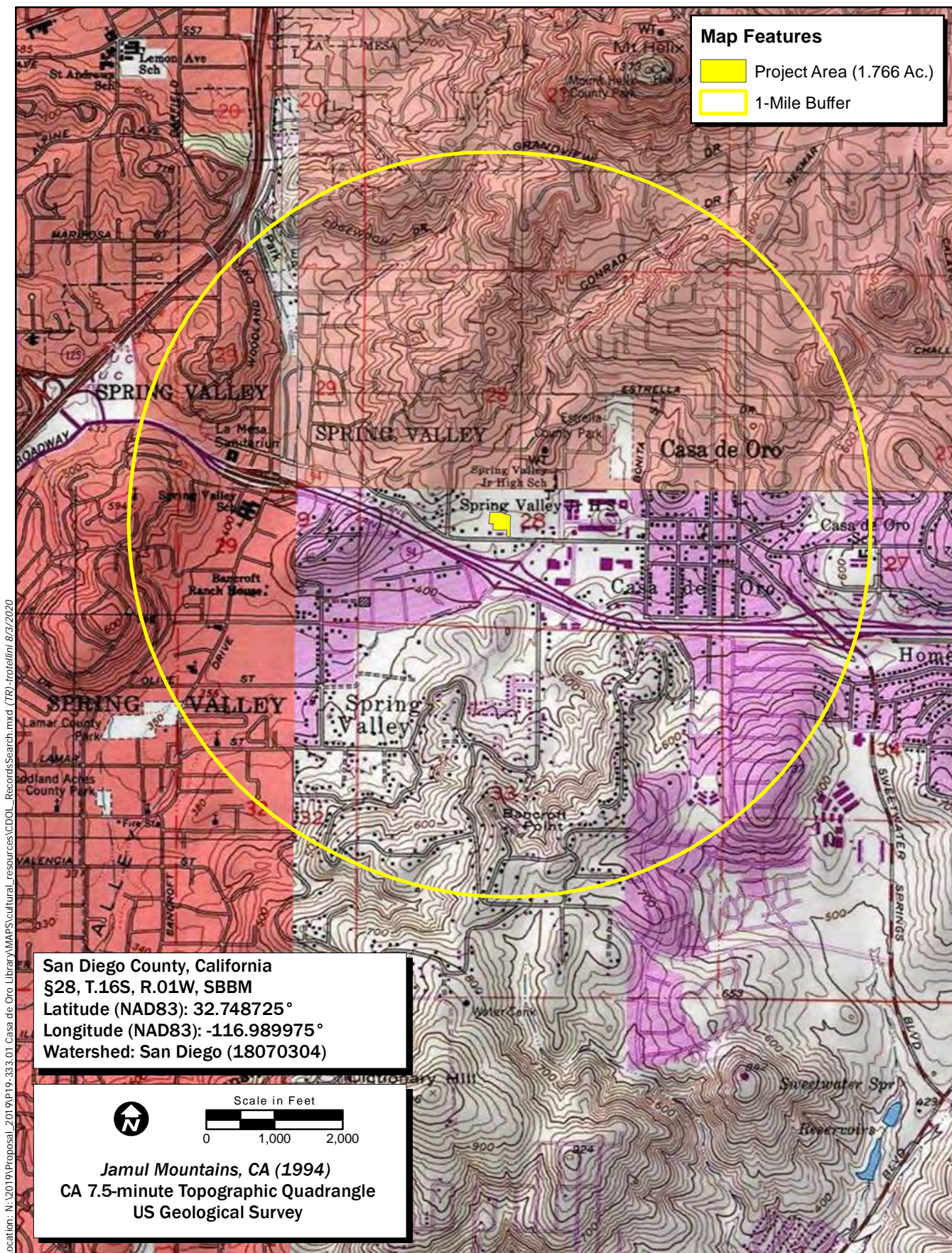
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

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John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA
Southern California Cultural Resources Manager
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments: as stated



Map Features

- Project Area (1.766 Ac.)
- 1-Mile Buffer

San Diego County, California
 §28, T.16S, R.01W, SBBM
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Scale in Feet

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 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
 US Geological Survey

Location: N:\2019\Proposal_2019\19-333.01 Casa de Oro Library\MAPS\Cultural_resources\CDO_L_RecordsSearch.mxd (TR)-frotellini_8/2/2020

Map Date: 8/3/2020
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Michael Linton, Chairperson
Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
P.O. Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070

Date: August 18, 2020
Project: Casa de Oro Branch Library

SUBJECT: *Casa de Oro Branch Library Project in San Diego County, California*

Dear Chairperson Linton,

The County of San Diego Department of General Services proposes to construct a new building and facility for the Casa de Oro Branch Library. The proposed Library will service the local areas of Casa de Oro, Spring Valley, and Mount Helix in San Diego County.

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Chairperson Linton

August 18, 2020

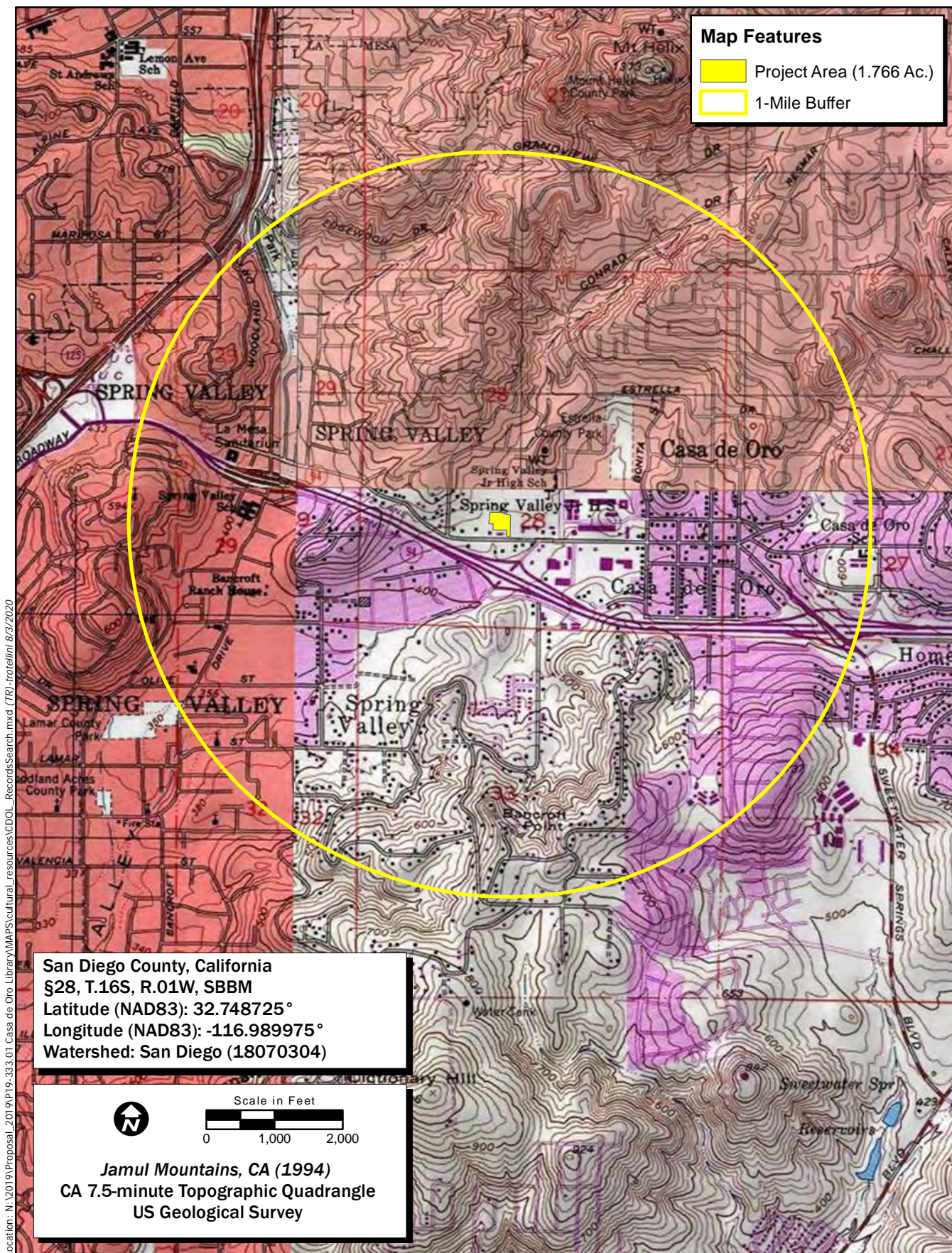
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,
ECORP Consulting, Inc.



John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA
Southern California Cultural Resources Manager
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments: as stated



Map Features

- Project Area (1.766 Ac.)
- 1-Mile Buffer

San Diego County, California
 §28, T.16S, R.01W, SBBM
 Latitude (NAD83): 32.748725°
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Scale in Feet

Jamul Mountains, CA (1994)
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
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Location: N:\2019\Proposal_2019\19-333.01 Casa de Oro Library\MAPS\Cultural_resources\CDOL_RecordsSearch.mxd (TR)-frotellini_8/2/2020

Map Date: 8/3/2020
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Allen Lawson, Chairperson
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082

Date: August 18, 2020
Project: Casa de Oro Branch Library

SUBJECT: *Casa de Oro Branch Library Project in San Diego County, California*

Dear Chairperson Lawson,

The County of San Diego Department of General Services proposes to construct a new building and facility for the Casa de Oro Branch Library. The proposed Library will service the local areas of Casa de Oro, Spring Valley, and Mount Helix in San Diego County.

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Chairperson Lawson

August 18, 2020

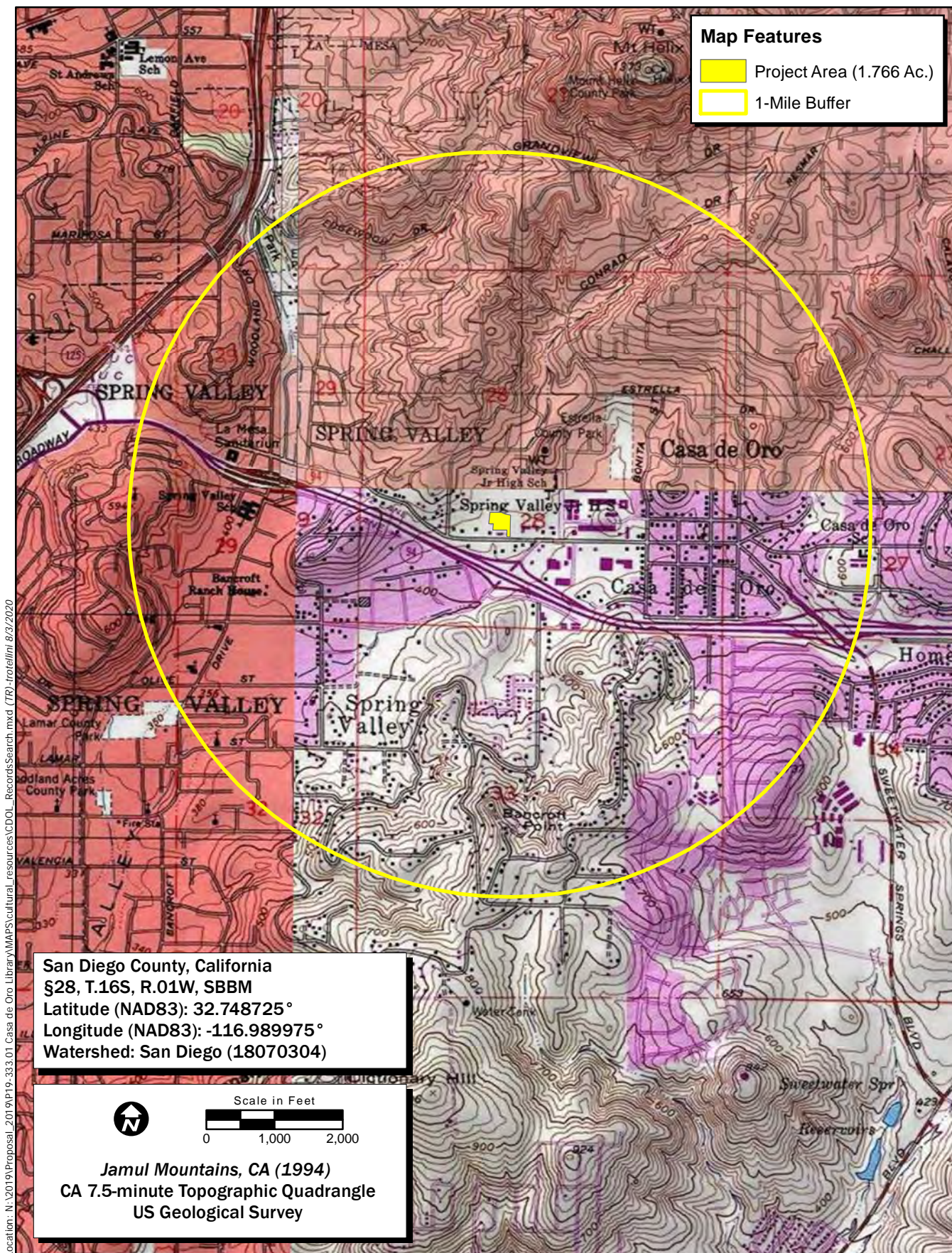
Page 2 of 2

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John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA
Southern California Cultural Resources Manager
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments: as stated



Map Features

- Project Area (1.766 Ac.)
- 1-Mile Buffer

San Diego County, California
 §28, T.16S, R.01W, SBBM
 Latitude (NAD83): 32.748725°
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 Watershed: San Diego (18070304)

Scale in Feet

0 1,000 2,000

Jamul Mountains, CA (1994)
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
 US Geological Survey

Location: N:\2019\Proposal_2019\19-333.01 Casa de Oro Library\MAPS\Cultural_resources\CDOL_RecordsSearch.mxd (TR)-frotellini_8/2/2020

Map Date: 8/3/2020
 iService Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



Records Search

P19-333.01 Casa de Oro Library



John Flores, Environmental Coordinator
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082

Date: August 18, 2020
Project: Casa de Oro Branch Library

SUBJECT: *Casa de Oro Branch Library Project in San Diego County, California*

Dear Coordinator Flores,

The County of San Diego Department of General Services proposes to construct a new building and facility for the Casa de Oro Branch Library. The proposed Library will service the local areas of Casa de Oro, Spring Valley, and Mount Helix in San Diego County.

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Coordinator Flores

August 18, 2020

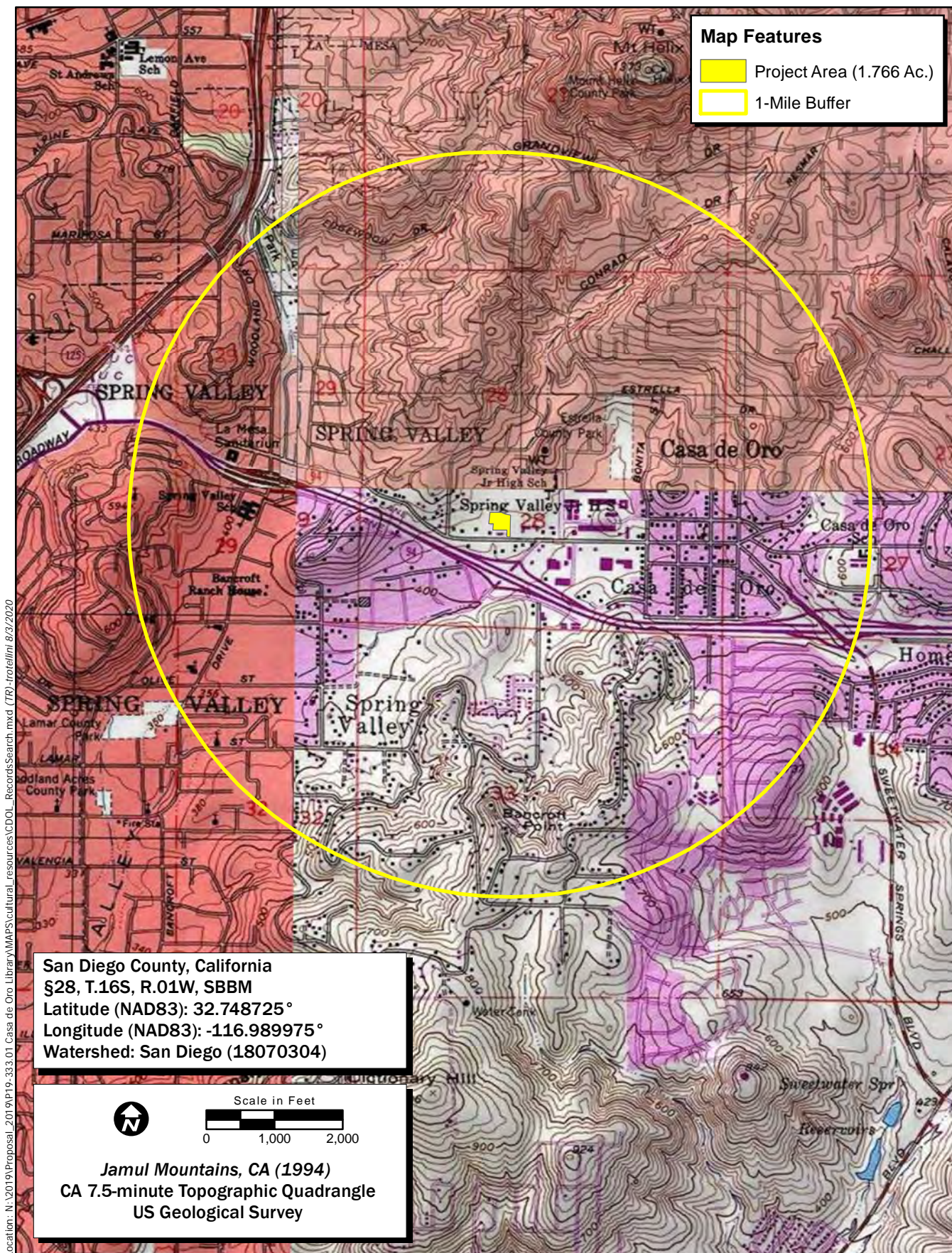
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,
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John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA
Southern California Cultural Resources Manager
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments: as stated



Map Features

- Project Area (1.766 Ac.)
- 1-Mile Buffer

San Diego County, California
 §28, T.16S, R.01W, SBBM
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Map Date: 8/3/2020
 iService Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



Records Search

P19-333.01 Casa de Oro Library



Virgil Perez, Chairperson
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
P.O. Box 130
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070

Date: August 18, 2020
Project: Casa de Oro Branch Library

SUBJECT: *Casa de Oro Branch Library Project in San Diego County, California*

Dear Chairperson Perez,

The County of San Diego Department of General Services proposes to construct a new building and facility for the Casa de Oro Branch Library. The proposed Library will service the local areas of Casa de Oro, Spring Valley, and Mount Helix in San Diego County.

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Chairperson Perez

August 18, 2020

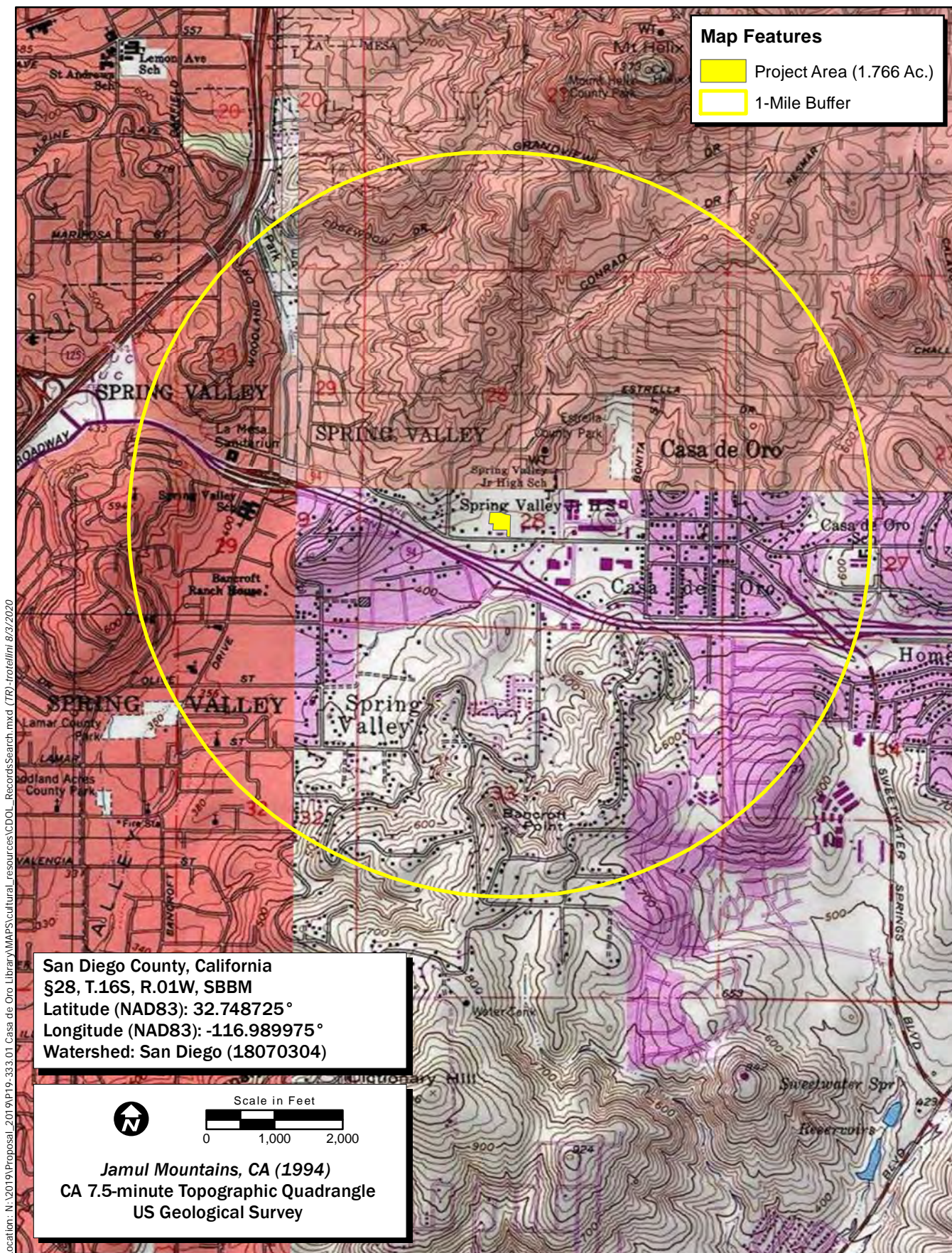
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,
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John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA
Southern California Cultural Resources Manager
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments: as stated



Map Features

- Project Area (1.766 Ac.)
- 1-Mile Buffer

San Diego County, California
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Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070

Date: August 18, 2020
Project: Casa de Oro Branch Library

SUBJECT: *Casa de Oro Branch Library Project in San Diego County, California*

Dear Director Linton,

The County of San Diego Department of General Services proposes to construct a new building and facility for the Casa de Oro Branch Library. The proposed Library will service the local areas of Casa de Oro, Spring Valley, and Mount Helix in San Diego County.

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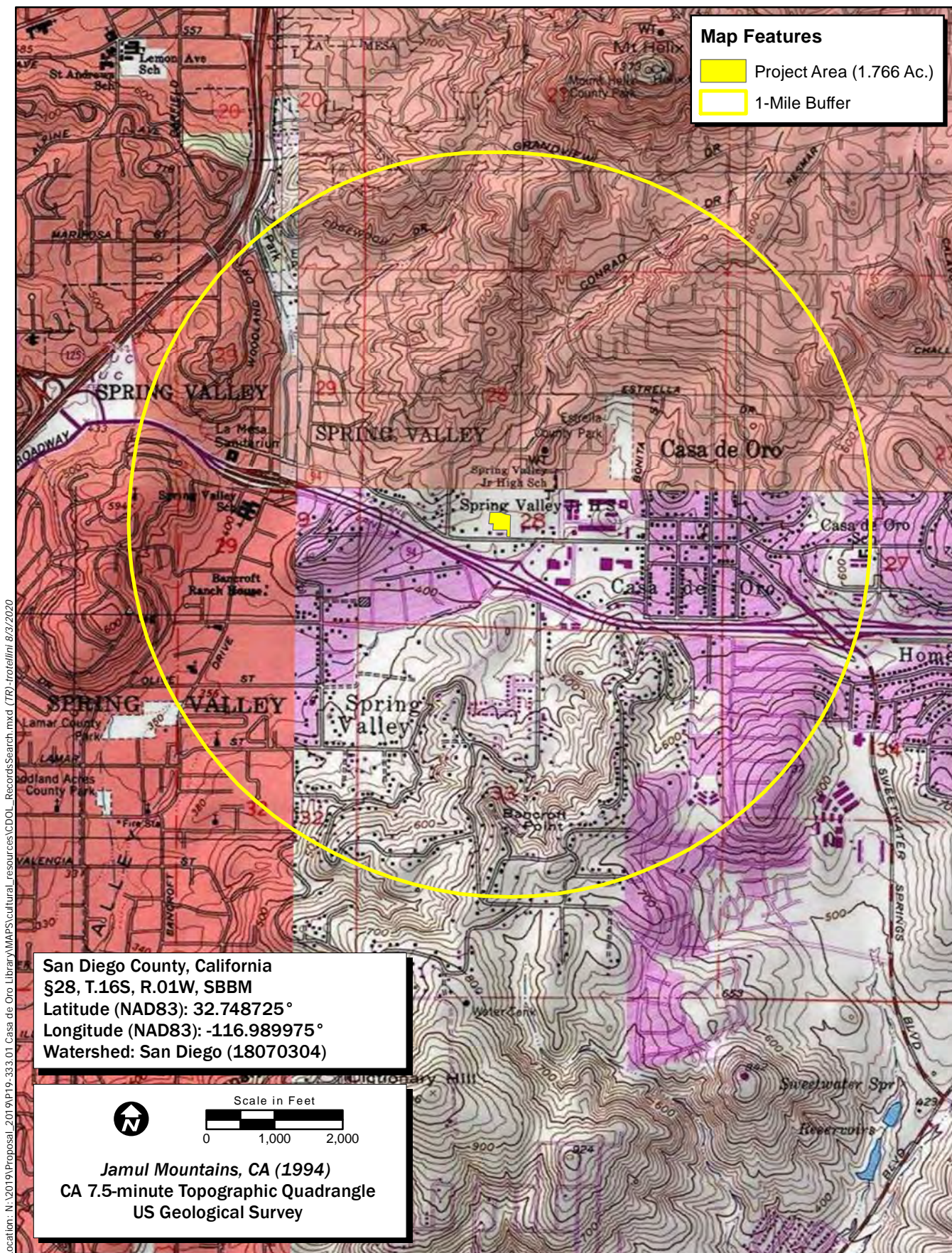
Director Linton
August 18, 2020
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,
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John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA
Southern California Cultural Resources Manager
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments: as stated



Map Features

- Project Area (1.766 Ac.)
- 1-Mile Buffer

San Diego County, California
 §28, T.16S, R.01W, SBBM
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Map Date: 8/3/2020
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Records Search

P19-333.01 Casa de Oro Library



Cody Martinez, Chairperson
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA, 91905

Date: August 18, 2020
Project: Casa de Oro Branch Library

SUBJECT: *Casa de Oro Branch Library Project in San Diego County, California*

Dear Chairperson Martinez,

The County of San Diego Department of General Services proposes to construct a new building and facility for the Casa de Oro Branch Library. The proposed Library will service the local areas of Casa de Oro, Spring Valley, and Mount Helix in San Diego County.

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August 18, 2020

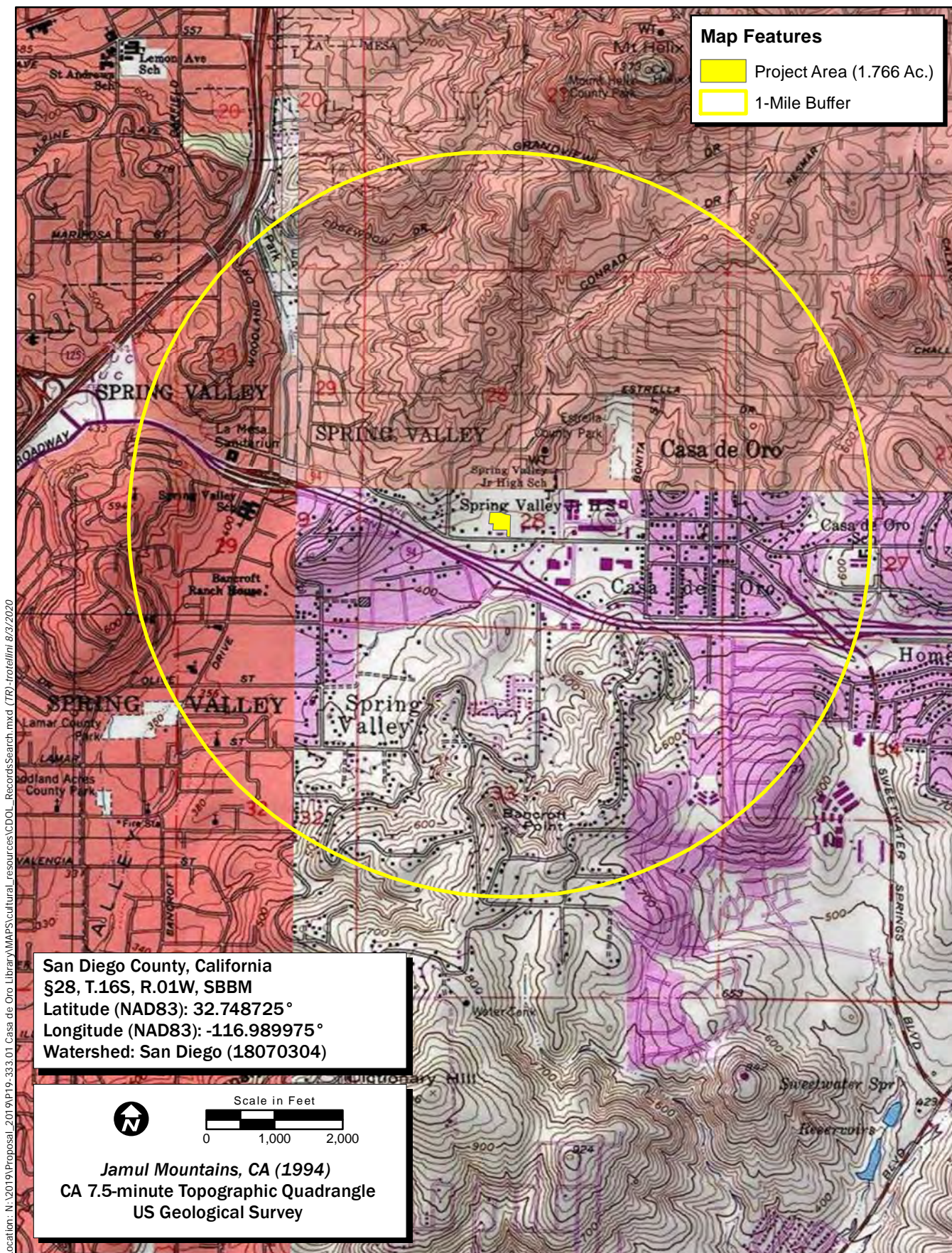
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,
ECORP Consulting, Inc.



John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA
Southern California Cultural Resources Manager
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments: as stated



Map Features

- Project Area (1.766 Ac.)
- 1-Mile Buffer

San Diego County, California
 §28, T.16S, R.01W, SBBM
 Latitude (NAD83): 32.748725°
 Longitude (NAD83): -116.989975°
 Watershed: San Diego (18070304)

Scale in Feet

0 1,000 2,000

Jamul Mountains, CA (1994)
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
 US Geological Survey

Location: N:\2019\Proposal_2019\19-333.01 Casa de Oro Library\MAPS\Cultural_resources\CDO_L_RecordsSearch.mxd (TR)-frotellini_8/2/2020

Map Date: 8/3/2020
 iService Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed





John Christman, Chairperson
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901

Date: August 18, 2020
Project: Casa de Oro Branch Library

SUBJECT: *Casa de Oro Branch Library Project in San Diego County, California*

Dear Chairperson Christman,

The County of San Diego Department of General Services proposes to construct a new building and facility for the Casa de Oro Branch Library. The proposed Library will service the local areas of Casa de Oro, Spring Valley, and Mount Helix in San Diego County.

The project area is located on the northern side of Campo Road, west of the intersection of Conrad Drive, in Spring Valley, California 91977. As shown on the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Jamul Mountains, California Topographic Quadrangle map (1994, NAD83), the project area is located in Section 28, Township 16 South, Range 1 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian (please see attached map).

A search of the Sacred Lands File has been conducted with the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento, California. The Sacred Lands File did not identify any known Sacred Lands within the immediate project area, but suggested we contact additional sources for information regarding knowledge of unrecorded cultural resources.

ECORP is contacting you about the proposed project to provide you with an opportunity to comment on the project. We would appreciate any information you may have regarding Native American cultural resources located within or near the proposed project area that could be affected by the proposed project. ECORP is gathering information on potentially unrecorded cultural resources that might be affected by this project for planning purposes only. We will protect the confidentiality of information concerning the identity, location, character, and traditional use of cultural places identified during this process.

We encourage you to participate in this process. The potential impacts that this project may have on cultural resources important to the Native American community cannot be evaluated without your input. We would appreciate receiving your response to this inquiry within 14 days of receipt of this letter. Please note that this data gathering process is not considered formal consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (858) 279-4040 or via email at joconnor@ecorpconsulting.com. Thank you for your assistance and participation in this project.

Chairperson Christman

August 18, 2020

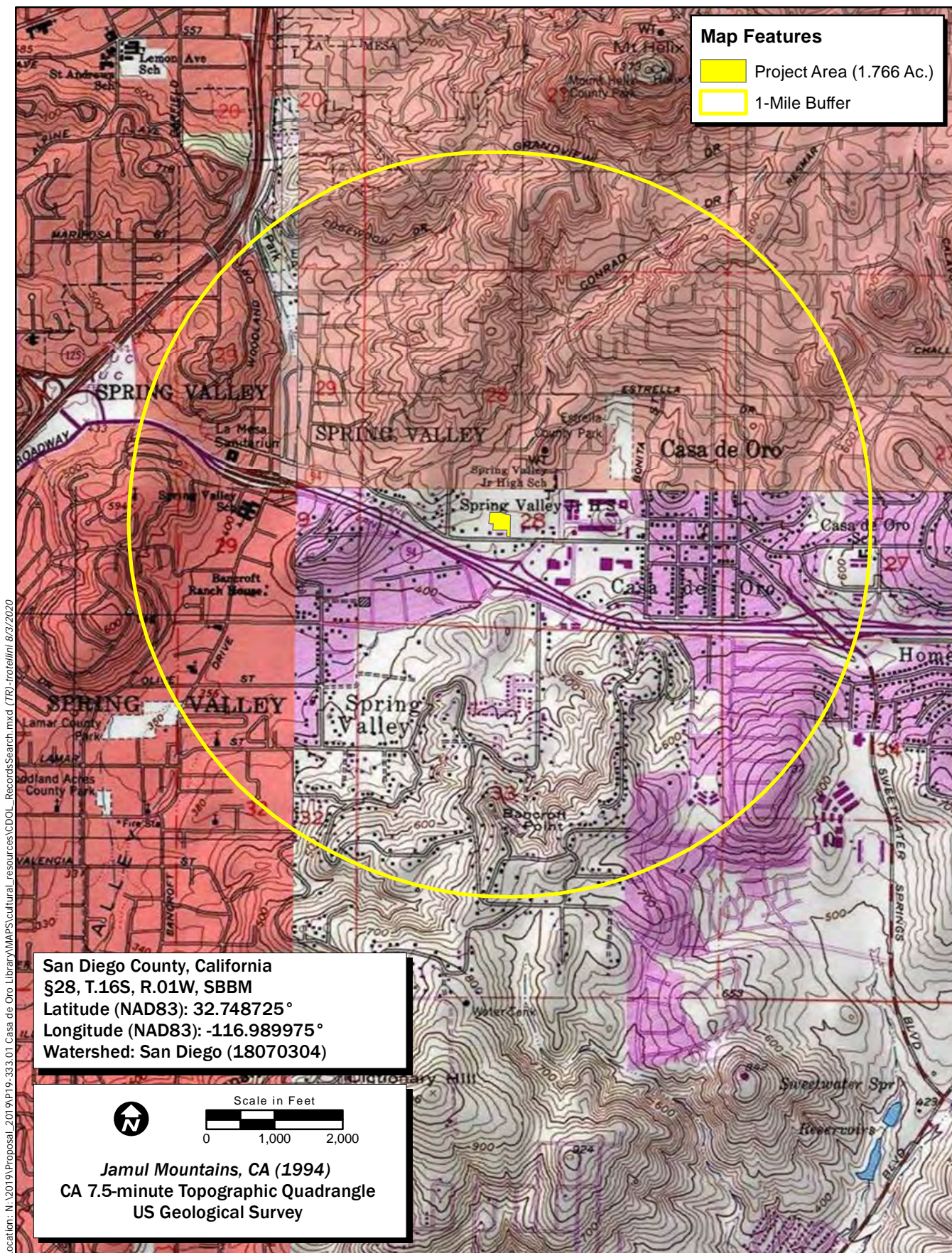
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "John O'Connor", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA
Southern California Cultural Resources Manager
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments: as stated



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- 1-Mile Buffer

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 §28, T.16S, R.01W, SBBM
 Latitude (NAD83): 32.748725°
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0 1,000 2,000

Jamul Mountains, CA (1994)
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
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Location: N:\2019\Proposal_2019\19-333.01 Casa de Oro Library\MAPS\Cultural_resources\CDO_L_RecordsSearch.mxd (TR)-frotellini_8/2/2020

Map Date: 8/3/2020
 iService Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed





Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic Officer, Resource Management
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901

Date: August 18, 2020

Project: Casa de Oro Branch Library

SUBJECT: *Casa de Oro Branch Library Project in San Diego County, California*

Dear Officer Pingleton,

The County of San Diego Department of General Services proposes to construct a new building and facility for the Casa de Oro Branch Library. The proposed Library will service the local areas of Casa de Oro, Spring Valley, and Mount Helix in San Diego County.

The project area is located on the northern side of Campo Road, west of the intersection of Conrad Drive, in Spring Valley, California 91977. As shown on the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Jamul Mountains, California Topographic Quadrangle map (1994, NAD83), the project area is located in Section 28, Township 16 South, Range 1 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian (please see attached map).

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If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (858) 279-4040 or via email at joconnor@ecorpconsulting.com. Thank you for your assistance and participation in this project.

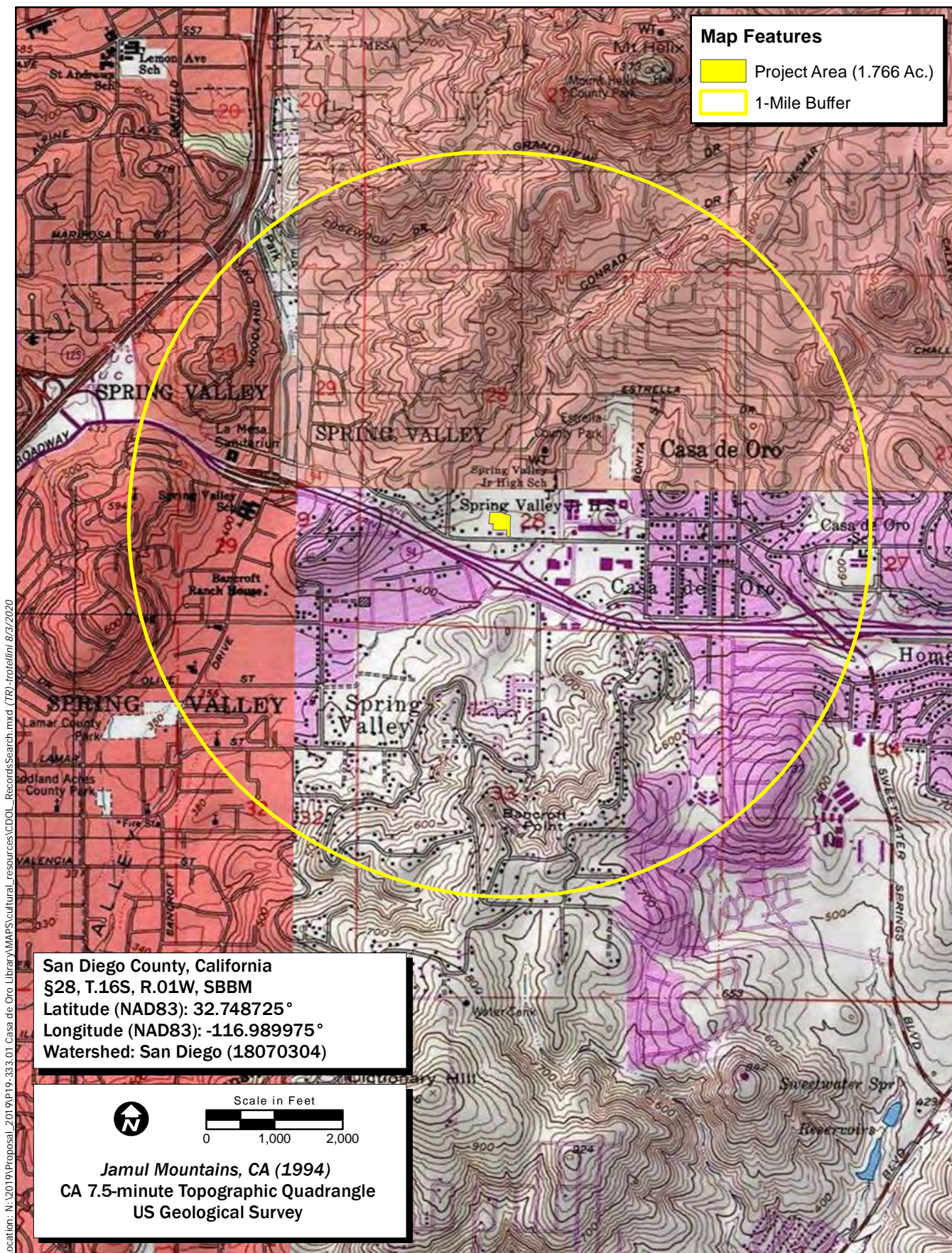
Officer Pingleton
August 18, 2020
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,
ECORP Consulting, Inc.



John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA
Southern California Cultural Resources Manager
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments: as stated



Map Features

- Project Area (1.766 Ac.)
- 1-Mile Buffer

San Diego County, California
 §28, T.16S, R.01W, SBBM
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Location: N:\2019\Proposal_2019\19-333.01 Casa de Oro Library\MAPS\Cultural_resources\CDO_L_RecordsSearch.mxd (TR)-frotellini_8/2/2020

Map Date: 8/3/2020
 iService Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



SAN PASQUAL BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

SAN PASQUAL RESERVATION

August 24, 2020

TRIBAL COUNCIL

Stephen W. Cope
Chairman

Justin Quis Quis
Vice Chairman

Tilda M. Green
Secretary-Treasurer

David L. Toler
Councilman

Joe Chavez
Councilman

ECOP Consulting Inc.
Environmental Consultants
3838 Camino Del Rio North, Suite 370
San Diego Ca 92108

RE: Casa De Oro Branch Library Project

Sent via E-mail- Due to COVID -19

Dear Mr. O'Connor,

The San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of David L. Toler THPO Officer.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized San Pasqual Indian Reservation. It is, however, within the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA).

Furthermore, we would like to engage in formal government to government consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA so that San Pasqual can have a voice in the developing the measures that will be taken to protect these sites and mitigate any adverse impacts. We would appreciate being given access to any cultural resource reports that have been or will be generated during the environmental review process so we can contribute most effectively to the consultation process. We think there should be a Kumeyaay Monitors on all ground Disturbing activities. San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians can provide this service

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me by telephone 760-651-5142 or by e-mail at

Thpo@sanpasqualtribe.org please CC: Angelinag@sanpasqualtribe.org thank you.

Respectfully,

Angelina Gutierrez
Tribal Historic Preservation Office, Monitor Supervisor
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians



RED TAIL ENVIRONMENTAL

September 9, 2020

John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
3838 Camino Del Rio North, Suite 370
San Diego, CA 92108
joconnor@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: Native American Monitoring Confirmation for the Casa de Oro Library
Project, San Diego, California

Dear Mr. O'Connor

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) provide a Kumeyaay Native American monitor for the archaeological survey for the Casa de Oro Library Project on September 9, 2020. The Native American monitoring was conducted by Anthony LaChappa under the direction of Clint Linton.

Regards,

Clint Linton, President
Red Tail Environmental



1529 SIMPSON WAY
ESCONDIDO, CA 92029



2627 ARIANE DRIVE
SAN DIEGO, CA 92117



(760) 294-3100



WWW.REDTAILENVIRONMENTAL.COM



RED TAIL ENVIRONMENTAL

September 28, 2020

John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
3838 Camino Del Rio North, Suite 370
San Diego, CA 92108
joconnor@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: Native American Monitoring Confirmation for the Addition to the Casa de Oro Library Project, San Diego, California

Dear Mr. O'Connor

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) provide a Kumeyaay Native American monitor for the archaeological survey for the addition to the Casa de Oro Library Project on September 28, 2020. The Native American monitoring was conducted by Shuuluk Linton under the direction of Clint Linton.

Regards,

Clint Linton, President
Red Tail Environmental



1529 SIMPSON WAY
ESCONDIDO, CA 92029



2627 ARIANE DRIVE
SAN DIEGO, CA 92117



(760) 294-3100



WWW.REDTAILENVIRONMENTAL.COM

APPENDIX C

Project Area Photographs

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 1 of 1

Resource/Project Name: Casa de Oro Library

Year 2020

Camera: iphone 6

Lens Size:

Film Type and Speed: Digital

Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
9	9			CDO-01 Historic-period commercial building, eastern facing façade	SW	IMG_1340
9	9			CDO-01 Historic-period commercial building, eastern and northern facing façades	South	IMG_1341
9	9			CDO-01 Historic-period commercial building, eastern facing façade	West	IMG_1342
9	9			CDO-01 Historic-period commercial building, eastern facing façade	NW	IMG_1343
9	9			CDO-01 Historic-period commercial building, eastern facing façade	NW	IMG_1344
9	9			CDO-01 Historic-period commercial building, southern facing façade	NE	IMG_1345
9	9			CDO-01 Historic-period commercial building, southern facing façade	North	IMG_1346
9	9			CDO-01 Historic-period commercial building, southeastern facing façade	NW	IMG_1347
9	9			CDO-01 Historic-period commercial building, eastern facing façade	SW	IMG_1348
9	9			CDO-01 Historic-period commercial building, eastern facing façade	West	IMG_1349
9	9			CDO-02 historic-period road segment, Campo Road	West	IMG_1350
9	9			CDO-02 historic-period road segment, Campo Road	NW	IMG_1351
9	9			CDO-02 historic-period road segment, Campo Road	NE	IMG_1352
9	9			CDO-02 historic-period road segment, Campo Road	East	IMG_1353
9	9			Southern Project Area	West	IMG_1354
9	9			Overview from northeast corner	SW	IMG_1355
9	9			Trailer and modern building overview	South	IMG_1356
9	9			Overview from northwest corner	SE	IMG_1357
9	9			Overview of southern project area	WSW	IMG_1358
9	9			Modern building overview	NE	IMG_1359
9	9			Overview of southern project area	WSW	IMG_1360
9	9			Overview from SW corner	NE	IMG_1361
9	9			Vegetation at SW corner of Project Area	SW	IMG_1362
9	28			Overview of additional Project Area	SW	IMG_1393
9	28			Western boundary of Project Area	S	IMG_1394
9	28			Modern drainage and fencing	SE	IMG_1395



IMG_1395



IMG_1340



IMG_1341



IMG_1342



IMG_1343



IMG_1344



IMG_1345



IMG_1346



IMG_1347



IMG_1348



IMG_1349



IMG_1350



IMG_1351



IMG_1352



IMG_1353



IMG_1354



IMG_1355



IMG_1356



IMG_1357



IMG_1358



IMG_1359



IMG_1360



IMG_1361



IMG_1362



IMG_1393



IMG_1394















Confidential Cultural Resource Site Locations Map and Site Records (DPR 523)

This Attachment contains information on the specific location of cultural resources. This information is not for publication or release to the general public. It is for planning, management and research purposes only. Information on the specific location of pre-contact and historic sites is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act and California Public Records Act.

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 11

*Resource Name or #: 9610 Campo Road

P1. Other Identifier: 9610 Campo Road

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted

***a. County:** San Diego

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Jamul Mountains, CA **Date:** 1994 **T16S; R1W;** NE ¼ of SW ¼ Section 28; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 9610 Campo Road

City: Spring Valley

Zip: 91977

d. UTM: Zone: 11; NAD 1983; 500950mE, 3623378mN

e. Other Locational Data: The parcel is located north of the Highway 94 and Kenwood Drive interchange. The building is located on the north side of Campo Road. APN 500-170-41 Elevation: 430 feet

***P3a. Description:** This historic-period commercial building was constructed between the years 1964 and 1966, according to aerial photographs. The building currently houses a restaurant, but in the past, it was opened and operated as a Fosters Freeze location, a southern California originated ice cream shop, and later a produce store called Papitos Produce. The building is located on the north side of Campo Road, historically known as the Campo Highway. This building has a rectangular footprint and is oriented north-south along the long axis with a paved parking lot to the east. The building has undergone a remodel in 2011 and the 1960s Fosters Freeze features of the building has been removed along with any signage that would have accompanied the ice cream shop.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing



***P5b. Description of Photo:**

Overview photo of historic-period building, eastern façade. View NW, taken 9/9/2020

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

John and Onie Lively

9628 Campo Road

Spring Valley, CA 91977

***P8. Recorded by:**

John O'Connor

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

3838 Camino Del Rio North, Suite
370, San Diego, CA 92108

***P9. Date Recorded:** 9/9/2020

***P10. Survey Type:** Property Visit

***P11. Report Citation:** ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2020. *Historic Technical Report for the Casa de Oro Library Project, Spring Valley, San Diego County, California*

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # 9180 Campo Road

- B1. Historic Name: Fosters Freeze
- B2. Common Name: Pho & Grill International Restaurant
- B3. Original Use: Restaurant
- B4. Present Use: Restaurant

*B5. **Architectural Style:** Mid-Century Modern

*B6. **Construction History:** The building's architecture is influenced by the Mid-Century Modern architectural style. The building has undergone a remodel in 2011 and the Fosters Freeze features have been removed.

According to aerial photographs, the building was constructed between the years 1964 and 1966. Campo Road, or also known as the Campo Highway prior to Highway 94 being constructed, predates the building as the road is present on aerial photographs taken in 1953. The 1953 and 1964 aerials show the transition of the parcels along Campo Road from agricultural properties into a commercial storefront. The 1966 aerial reveals the building present in its current location. The building has a long axis-oriented north/south with a parking lot to the east.

After a review of Google street view photographs and Commercial Alteration or Addition Permits from the County from 2011, the building underwent a major remodel. According to the permit the building was vacant prior to the remodel. The remodel included replacement of the roof, glass in all windows due to vandalism, and exterior posts a needed. The remodel also included changing the current bathroom to be ADA compliant and plans to change the wall from a double to single wall. The Google street view taken in May 2011 shows the building with the interior completely gutted and by October 2011 the new roof was constructed. The photograph also shows no windows and the removal of the blue awning that was common for Fosters Freeze locations. By the 2015 photographs the building looks to be in its current state.

See Continuation Sheet for Architectural Context.

*B7. **Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

*B8. **Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. **Significance: Theme:** Car culture, local importance, Fosters Freeze location **Area:** Spring Valley, San Diego County

Period of Significance: 1966 to 1980

Property Type: Commercial building **Applicable Criteria:**

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

See Continuation Sheet for Evaluation.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None.

*B12. **References:** ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2020. Historic Technical Report for the Casa de Oro Library Project, Spring Valley, San Diego County, California

B13. Remarks: None.

*B14. **Evaluator:** Jeremy Adams

*Date of Evaluation: 9/9/2020

(This space reserved for official comments.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Trinomial

Page 3 of 11

*Resource Name or # 9610 Campo Road

*Recorded by: J. Adams, M. Webb (ECORP)

*Date: 9/9/2020

Continuation

Update

***P3a. Description (Cont.):** The original frame and post of the roadside sign currently accompanies the restaurant and is visible from the main road. The sign currently advertises the current tenant, Pho & Grill International Vietnamese Restaurant. Currently, the building is a 1,300 square foot, one-story commercial business building used as a restaurant and represents the modern style of architectural. The building has large windows on the eastern and southern facing façade which were replaced during the 2011 remodel. The original windows on the façade likely housed walk up windows which were common at Fosters Freeze locations as seen in existing locations. The building exterior has a smooth stucco siding with square tile wainscoting detailing on the exterior which were added to the building during the remodel. The building has an overhang that protrudes from the building on the eastern and southern facing façades. The roof was replaced and redesigned during the 2011 remodel.

***B10. Significance: (Cont.)**

Commercial Storefronts and Signs

A business sign or a storefront is a distinguishable entity that has the potential to possess individual historic character, identity, and significance. Signs are often depicted by the local community as more than simply advertisements of a business. Signs can also be viewed as elements of designs that contribute to the character, scale, and identity of a streetscape by means of graphic architecture. They are a visual illustration of a distinct period in history, including the history of the business, community, and the commercial corridor for which it is located. Although, the original Fosters Freeze signage is no longer present as this ice cream shop location has closed, the building located at 9610 Campo Road currently contains the original sign frame but now displays the name of the Vietnamese restaurant. As such, in order to properly evaluate the building at 9610 Campo Road, including the attached sign, a substantial historical context on signs and storefronts is provided. Due to the extensive history of storefront and sign advertising, the history below touches on relevant context that is applicable to the building at 9610 Campo Road.

Signs have been a way of advertising along main streets in Southern California as early as the area was established. The materials and functions of storefronts and signs have evolved throughout the decades. By the 1930s, signs and storefronts had changed in styles multiple times to accommodate the always progressing physical landscape, cultural and societal views, use of the automobile, advances in electricity and manufacturing, and other artistic likes and dislikes for each period (Treu 2012).

The Great Depression of the 1930s played a significant role on the developing commercial landscape as it relates to storefronts and signs. Due to the poor economy, apartments and commercial buildings were often left unoccupied on the floors above the street level. In a major attempt to heighten retail sales and increase foot traffic in commercial areas, businesses in the United States looked to the modern designs of European storefronts and commercial districts. European shops, particularly those designed in the late 1920s by French architect Rene Herbst, utilized the skillfully integrated signs on the building facades that foreshadowed the visual aspects of moderne architecture (Treu 2012).

One of the primary influences taken from European commercial design was the use of the entire façade as an advertisement. The design of the storefront was intended to carry a unique characteristic that was uniform across the entire façade that matched the sales objective of the shop. European designers began to utilize all aspects of the storefront including windows, doorways, and ornamentation in the overall advertising scheme to match with the signs in a cohesive graphic and architectural display. Such changes brought about the use of large store display windows, awning covers, multiple materials such as brick, metal, and lights, decorative detail, matching color and architectural themes whose focal point was typically the sign or front entrance. As such, European commercial shop designs were more focused on architecture and art as the advertising focus. Shops in the United States were desperate for the success of European commercial districts and, therefore, many followed suit (Treu 2012). Buildings that reflected the European architectural styles first appeared along commercial corridors, namely near highways and major travel routes, in American cities like Los Angeles in the late 1920s and early 1930s (Treu 2012).

By the mid-1930s and early 1940s, commercial architecture in the United States began a complicated split in physical advertising schemes. Many businesses began designing their buildings following the example of the European storefronts, using artistic designs that included integration of decorative and elaborate signs. Other businesses, however, began to focus primarily on the contents within the store with very little graphic illustrations to draw in the consumer. These commercial buildings followed the graphic restraint theme of the International style of architecture. The International style of architecture also developed out of European moderne architectural thought and ultimately was a rejection of the artistic moderne architecture as described above. International style commercial buildings focused on large windows, rectilinear forms, and use of glass, steel, and concrete with almost no ornamentation or graphic illustrations. By the end of the 1930s, most commercial buildings being constructed or remodeled during this time took either the artistic approach of moderne architecture or the rejection of art and ornamentation approach of International style architecture (Treu 2012).

By the beginning of the 1940s, articles and ideas were appearing about expanding the role of the sign industry on the commercial landscape. Prior to the 1940s, most signs on storefronts did not project out from the building but rather were built into the design of the storefront, typically somewhat flush with the wall surface. These signs included simple designs such as striping, pictures, portholes, and basic lettering or visual effects on a flat surface. Eventually, a few graphic and industrial designers such as Charles Oppenheimer, John Albright, and George Meyers began to integrate the third dimension into their sign designs that subtly ventured into the area of architecture. One such primary focus was the projecting sign that jutted out over the sidewalk or street.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Trinomial

Page 4 of 11

*Resource Name or # 9610 Campo Road

*Recorded by: J. Adams, M. Webb (ECORP)

*Date: 9/9/2020

Continuation

Update

Simultaneously, with emphasis growing on the projecting sign, almost all other aspects of the façade of commercial buildings gave way to surface projections. These projections included walls, canopies, lettering, and signs that all rippled away from the building's façade. These projections were often designed in a fashion to give the appearance that the wall surface was moving or in motion. Motion was a prominent theme of the 1930s and 1940s with the vastly expanded use of the automobile and airplane throughout the world. The pioneering work of the early designers, particularly that of Meyers, led the 1940s commercial streetscape into a period of extensive use of surface projections that focused on the artistic design of the business façade and sign within the streetscape (Treu 2012).

Along with the rapid expansion of the projecting storefront features was the heavy utilization of the neon sign. Neon, or "new gas," is a rare gas similar to other rare gases such as argon and helium. It was originally discovered by English scientists Sir William Ramsay and William Travers in 1898. No real use came from the discovery until French scientist Georges Claude first developed a systematic method for liquefying the gas in 1902. Claude discovered that the gas was sensitive to electrical charges and produced a red color when charged. Claude eventually developed a very practical discharge tube that held the neon gas and connected to an electrode that, when charged, would light up all of the gas within the tube. It was not long until Claude, assisted by Count J. De Beaufort, conceived the idea of bending the tubes to form shapes and letters. Shortly after that innovation, the two scientists began combining other elements, such as mercury, with the gas to produce other brilliant colors making the shaped tubes a perfect advertising tool for attracting customers (Claus 1975).

The use of neon signs in the United States quickly took root, along with the development of artistic storefronts. In the 1920s and 1930s, neon signs could be individually manufactured with "vernacular" inflections by local companies specifically designed for the business purchasing it. In the 1920s, neon signs were originally expensive, being sold for an average of \$400 a sign. Businesses often could not afford to purchase the signs outright, so many manufacturers leased signs instead. Even many years later, during World War II, gas and metal rationing kept neon sign prices high (Claus 1975).

The end of World War II brought another big change to the use and designs of neon signs. The end of wartime rationing caused prices for neon signs to drop significantly. The drop in prices brought a rapid resurgence of production of neon signs, particularly in commercial corridors of many cities. The end of World War II also led manufacturing back to the extensive production of automobiles, which, in turn, led to the need of businesses to capture the attention of automobile drivers from a distance. Post-World War II signs in cities were largely designed at highway-size scale, often dwarfing pedestrians walking below them. The intent of creating these massive signs was so they could be seen from a distance and on both sides of the major multi-lane roads within urban centers. Concurrent with advances in tube bending and the new affordability of these custom signs, many businesses had signs with neon installed during the 1940 and 1950s. By the late 1950s and early 1960s, however, advancements in plastics reduced the use of neon signs, as plastic became the aesthetic preference (Treu 2012).

The decade of the 1960s was primarily characterized by the use of plastic lettering and signage due to its affordability and capability to be placed anywhere on the building and at any scale. Though plastics quickly took over the commercial landscape, the use of neon never fully disappeared due to the creative potential each business had with its sign-making. In addition, many storefronts that remodeled their façade to match a particular architectural style during the 1930s and 1940s, such as Art/Streamline Moderne, Art Deco, Googie, or International style, often kept their original signs in place because they matched the complete look and design of the building. Currently, original Fosters Freeze signage is no longer present at the building on Campo Road.

Architectural Context

The following summary of the architectural style elements, character-defining features, and brief history of the Mid-Century Modern architecture is included for frame of reference and to assist with understanding the architectural style and merit of the building. The information identified during archival research suggests that the architectural style and design of the building, storefront, and sign was a result of the historical influences of commercial development and advertising of its period

The Mid-Century Modern period of architecture generally references those buildings and structures that were built between the 1930s and 1970 and includes a variety of sub-styles including styles such as Streamline Moderne, International, Googie, and Contemporary to name a few. Mid-Century Modern architecture was popular among local architects with a variety of examples in most major cities in California. In particular, the commercial industry often employed styles from this period in the design and construction of stores, restaurants, and other shopping centers due to the visual appeal. Mid-Century Modern styles emerged prior to World War II but most sub-styles matured during the postwar period, spurred largely by the economic prosperity of the nation which coincided with a construction boom. One of the primary objectives of Mid-Century Modern architectural styles is the appearance of "forward thinking" design. Specific characteristics of buildings constructed during this period include use of new materials and building techniques, integration of indoor and outdoor spaces, and functional floor plans.

Originally this building was one of the many Fosters Freeze locations. Fosters Freeze is a soft-serve ice cream shop opened by George Foster and the first location was built in 1946 in Inglewood, California (Fosters Freeze 2020). The historic-period Fosters Freeze buildings represent the Moderne style of architecture and contained blue roofs, wide canopies, walk-up windows, outdoor seating, and distinctive signage to attract passing vehicle traffic. The Googie architecture is a Mid-Century Modern style originating in Southern California that became popular in the late 1940s until the mid-1960s. Googie got its name from architect John Lautner, student of Frank Lloyd Wright, who designed a coffee shop in West Hollywood, which was named Googie's in 1949. The Googie's

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coffee shop was located on the Sunset Strip and was demolished in 1989. Google's coffee shop had a bold design, specifically using steel, which was a rationed material during the war period and only became readily available for commercial building construction during the postwar period. The Google style was developed from the futuristic architecture of Streamline Moderne, which was popular in the 1930s. After the 1960s, the Google style of architectural became less desirable while modern architecture transitioned away from bold shapes to straight, clean lines. Exaggerated versions of the Google style of architecture were echoed on *The Jetsons* cartoons, McDonald's arches, Mel's Drive-ins, and within Disneyland's Tomorrowland.

The building located at 9610 Campo Road, including the original signage, was constructed within the period of car culture and heavy use of automobile advertising for the commercial industry in southern California. The post-WWII period of construction in San Diego County followed this same pattern, attempting to cater to modern and "trendy" popular culture, including car culture. The original sign historically was a visual landmark for car traffic. By the end of the 1960s, the car culture phenomenon was significantly declining with the modernization of roads and freeways throughout California which bypassed commercial corridors. The construction of Highway 94 in the late-1960s led to the decline of the commercial corridor along Campo Road. The building and signage were modified when the Fosters Freeze business at this location closed and the building was later converted into a retail space. The building was later substantially remodeled in 2011, and the sign was replaced for the current occupant. Also, the windows were replaced with fixed windows and no longer represented the walk-up ice cream shop feeling.

By 1950, there were over 360 store Fosters Freeze locations in California (Golob 2017). Another Fosters Freeze location is in Spring Valley and was built prior to the Campo Road location around 1964. The Elkelton Boulevard location is a walk-up style eatery with wraparound windows on the exterior for ordering and displays the Foster's Freeze "Old Fashion" sign. The Elkelton Boulevard location has a large canopy overhang that has likely been replacement and originally the building had a flat roof. The Elkelton Boulevard location currently still operates as a Fosters Freeze. The Campo Road location received a remodel in 2011 and no longer operates as a Fosters Freeze location.

Evaluation

Historical and archival research for the former Foster Freeze location (9610 Campo Road) and commercial building has successfully resulted in a construction and use history for the building. Archival research specifically for the building utilized building permits, city directories, other City records, and aerial and street photographs. These records showed the building was constructed north of Campo Road between 1964 and 1966. The building underwent many minor repairs and a substantial structural remodel in 2011. Historical research also adequately catalogued the history of Spring Valley and San Diego County and the surrounding community and civic context, so that the building could be placed within its relevant historical context.

Following is an evaluation of the building using NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria.

The building at 9610 Campo Road in Spring Valley was originally constructed as a local Fosters Freeze location built between 1964 and 1966 and was modified for the use as a produce store and later a restaurant. It is associated with the automobile culture of commercial development during the period of the 1950s and 1960s. It is also associated with the use of roadside signs and storefront advertising during that same period for commercial corridors.

The original Fosters Freeze ice cream shop and storefront, including the original signage, was constructed within the period of car culture and heavy use of automobile advertising for the commercial industry in southern California. The post-WWII period of construction in Spring Valley and neighboring communities followed this same pattern, attempting to cater to modern and "trendy" popular culture, including car culture. The building and signage were modified in the 2000s, and eventually became the Vietnamese Restaurant it is today in 2011. By the end of the 1960s, the car culture phenomenon was significantly declining with the modernization of roads and freeways throughout California which bypassed commercial corridors. The construction of Highway 94 south of the Project Area between 1966 and 1968 led to the decline of the commercial corridor along Campo Road, historically known as Campo Highway.

Though the building maintains an association with the commercial development of automobile culture and a sign and storefront advertising, neither the original construction nor the remodeled additions or alterations to the building hold any historical significance through association with those contexts. The building itself, or its modifications or alterations, has not made a significant contribution to the history of commercial development, car culture, or advertising and has not made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. Merely being associated with those contexts is not enough to contribute in a significant way to those historic contexts. The building must be shown to have been significant within the established contexts in history. This building, including signage and its alterations and modifications, is not significantly associated with historical events and has not made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 1 or NRHP Criterion A.

Several individuals have owned and operated businesses in the building through the years. Historical and archival records and focused research on each of the individuals suggest they did not have a direct or significant historical impact or influence in history that is represented through this building. Therefore, the building, including signage and its alterations and modifications, is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past and is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 2 or NRHP Criterion B.

The building at 9610 Campo Road was originally constructed as a Foster Freeze location in the mid-1960s. It was modified, for restaurant, in the 2000s, including additions and alterations to the signage. The building was originally designed with elements of

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Mid-Century Modern architecture and was likely based off a prototype for Fosters Freeze at the time. The Mid-Century Modern elements of the building are the large picture windows across the façade, overhang, and signage. The layout and structure of the original building is not obvious from its current exterior appearance but can be differentiated upon review of historical records.

The building is associated with the period of commercial construction that emphasized automobile advertising and contains many characteristics that represent that period of Mid-Century Modern architecture. The building characteristics, however, do not embody the type, period, or method of construction of commercial architecture. In order to embody the distinctive characteristics, the building components must have been conceived with the design style as its primary appearance during the period of significance and contain a cohesive original structure that is distinguishable among other building types as a good representative of that style. This building contains many popular elements of Mid-Century Modern architecture, such as large eye-capturing structural elements on the roof or disconnected from the building, often made of steel, and futuristic details and starbursts on the exterior of the building or on the signage.

The layout of the building has changed several times, including additions and alterations that post-date the period of significance of Mid-Century Modern architecture, which was primarily between 1949 and the early 1960s. Additionally, the signage throughout the building is missing its original components making it more difficult to link to the period of commercial development and advertising. Overall, the building does contain several character-defining features of Mid-Century Modern architecture and was constructed towards the end of the period of popularity of that style. However, it does not contain a few important elements that clearly distinguish the building as a Googie style from other Mid-Century Modern styles, such as large structural elements or futuristic details on the exterior of the building or signage. The geometric patterned walls, large picture windows, and even neon signage are all prominent features of other Mid-Century Modern architectural styles, namely the artistic styles of Art Deco, Contemporary, and Streamline Modern. The building is a product of the later years of the period of popularity for storefront and neon sign advertising along commercial corridors. Overall, the building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of Mid-Century Modern -style of architecture, nor represent the work of a master, nor poses high artistic values, and its components lack individual distinction among other Mid-Century Modern buildings. In addition, the building was substantial remodeled in 2011 including Therefore, the building, including signage and its alterations and modifications, is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 3 or NRHP Criterion C.

Archival research potential for the building has been exhausted, and the building's history is documented in the archival record and summarized herein. There is no potential for the building and all of its components to provide additional information that is not already represented in the archival record. Therefore, based on known and available information, the building, including signage and its alterations and modifications, is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 or NRHP Criteria D.

The site visit revealed that the building is in fair condition because of the recent remodel and several components of the original building have lost integrity. As mentioned above, the original structure of the building is masked by the additions that were added in 2011. The remodel was construction and designed to match the Mid-Century Modern style. These additions give a misleading appearance to the age of some portions of the building. The building has not been moved and retains integrity of location. However, the building no longer retains integrity of materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling. The building currently serves as a commercial purpose as a restaurant, which was its original design. The setting and feeling of the commercial corridor and car culture has completely disappeared.

Regardless of integrity, the building is evaluated as not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR.

San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register) Criteria: The following is an evaluation of the building against the County of San Diego's Historical Resource Criteria. The evaluation has been included to help the County determine if the building is an Historical Resource in accordance with CEQA.

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

The building at 9610 Campo Road contains character-defining features that do contribute to the City of Spring Valley's architectural history. As a commercial building, it was designed during a period of popularity of Mid-Century Modern architecture that led architects to design buildings specifically catering to automobile advertising in commercial structures. During the post-WWII period, Spring Valley was a growing city and automobile advertising, especially the use of neon signs, was a significant and important part of the City's commercial growth. Though the signage and other architectural elements do not embody the historical elements of the period as described in the CRHR evaluation, they do reflect special elements of the City of Spring Valley's architectural history as is described in the local criteria. Therefore, the building does meet Historical Resources Designation Criteria 1.

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

The archival record shows that the building is identified as one of many franchised location of the locally known ice cream shop, Fosters Freeze; however, nothing in the archival record shows that many owners made a significant contribution to local, state, or national history. In addition, this building no longer is identified as a Fosters Freeze location and has been remodeled in a restaurant building. Lastly, many individuals, both historically significant and not, have likely eaten at the building while it was a Fosters Freeze location; however, simply eating at a restaurant does not qualify a building to be significantly associated with the individual's productive life. Therefore, the building does not meet Historical Resources Designation Criteria 2.

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

The building does not meet Historical Resources Designation Criteria 3, which is similar to CRHR Criterion 3/ NRHP Criterion C (see the evaluation for these criteria above).

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

The building does not meet Historical Resources Designation Criteria 4, which is similar to CRHR Criterion 4/ NRHP Criterion D (see the evaluation for these criteria above).

San Diego County RPO Criteria: The building located at 9610 Campo Road does not any criteria of the RPO.



CDO-01; Commercial building, southeastern facade (view northwest; September 9, 2020).



CDO-01; Commercial building, southeastern facade (view northwest; September 9, 2020).



CDO-01; Commercial building, northern facade (view south; September 9, 2020).



CDO-01; Commercial building, Google Earth street view taken in January 2008.



CDO-01; Commercial building, Google Earth street view taken in May 2011 prior to remodel.

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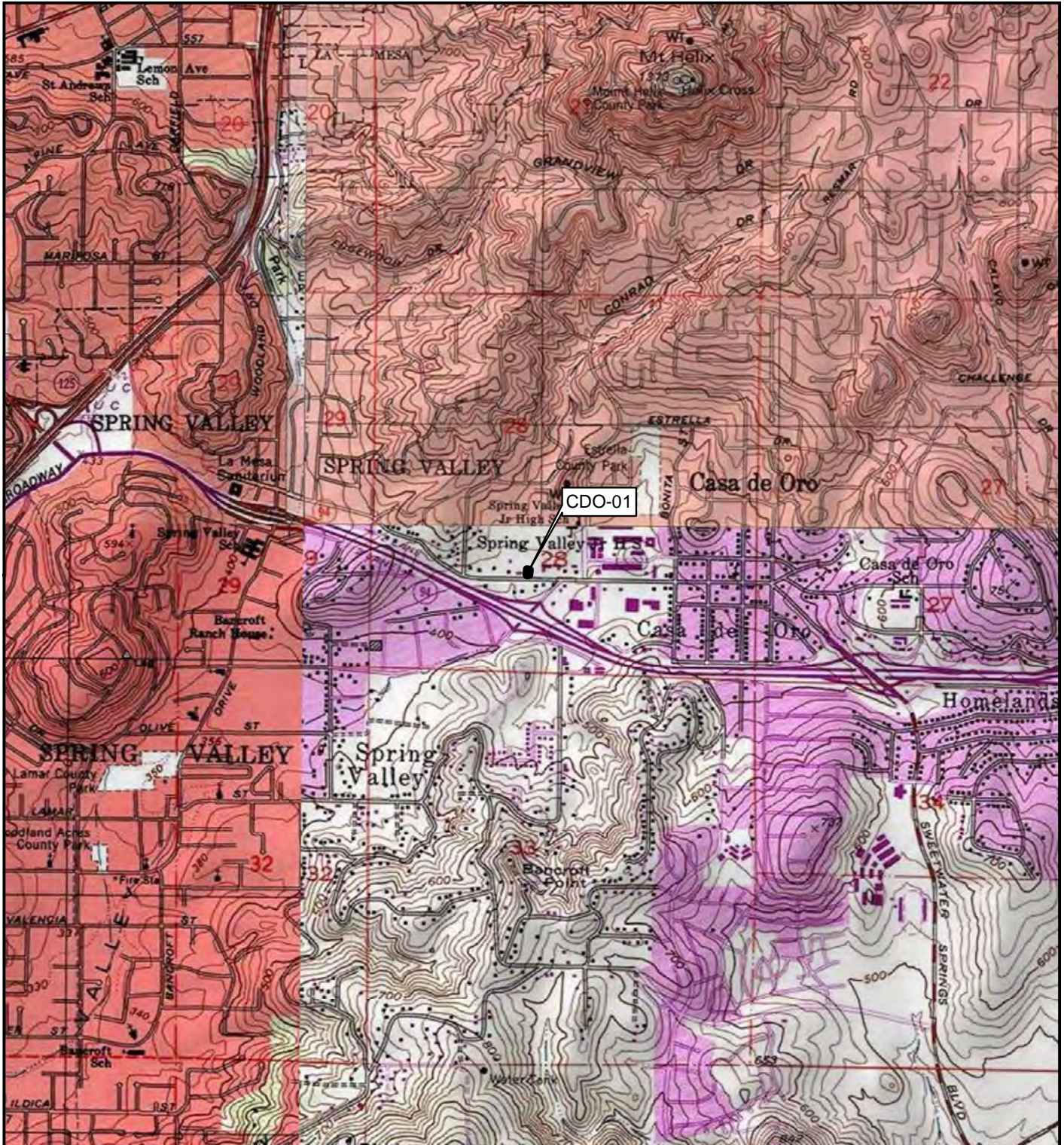
*Date: 9/9/2020

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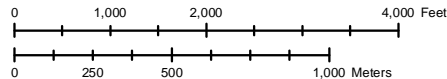


CDO-01; Commercial building, Google Earth street view taken in October 2011 during remodel.



DPR 523K (1/95)

*Required Information



Location: N:\2020\2020-137-01_Casa de Oro_Library\AFS\Cultural_resources\SDPR_Loc_CDO-01.mxd (1/9/2020)

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: Campo Road

P1. Other Identifier: Campo Road Segment

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted

***a. County:** San Diego

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Jamul Mountains, CA **Date:** 1994 **T16S; R1W;** NE ¼ of SW ¼ Section 28; S.B.M.

c. Address: Campo Road

City: Spring Valley

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11; NAD 1983; 500953mE, 3623358mN

e. Other Locational Data: The segment of road is located north of the Highway 94 and Kenwood Drive interchange. Elevation: 430 feet

***P3a. Description:** CDO-02 is an historic-period road known today as Campo Road. The road today is a four-lane road alignment that runs east to west. Historically the road was known and labeled as Campo Highway. The road is a paved asphalt road that runs adjacent to developed parcels within San Diego County. Campo Highway was replaced with Highway 94 in the late 1960s and then was known as Campo Road. The route began as a main stagecoach route between San Diego and Yuma, Arizona. Paving of Campo Road began in the late 1920s.

Campo Highway, today's Campo Road, first appears south of the Project Area beginning on aerial photographs taken 1953. The roadway was renamed and was replaced by Highway 94 in the late 1960s. Aerial photographs from 1966 and 1968 shows the construction of the interchange of Highway 94 and Kenwood Drive located southeast of the Project Area and by 1971 the interchange was completed. As a result of the development of the development of Highway 94, traffic on Campo Road within the Project area was lessened to local traffic only.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP37. Highway/Trail (Road)

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo:

Overview photo of Campo Road
View NW, taken 9/9/2020

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

John and Onie Lively
9628 Campo Road
Spring Valley, CA 91977

***P8. Recorded by:**

John O'Connor
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
3838 Camino Del Rio North, Suite
370, San Diego, CA 92108

***P9. Date Recorded:** 9/9/2020

***P10. Survey Type:** Property Visit

***P11. Report Citation:** ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2020. *Historic Technical Report for the Casa de Oro Library Project, Spring Valley, San Diego County, California*

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

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Evaluation of CDO-02

Resource CDO-02 consists of a short segment of the historic-period road alignment known as Campo Road. Review of historical topographic maps and aeriels indicate that the road was likely constructed in the early 1900s with improvements in several decades through the 1900s.

As a result of archival research, this road was not identified in available historical documentation as having any significant historical associations and was not identified to have been associated with the Good Roads Movement. The road was originally developed for as a stagecoach route between San Diego and Yuma, Arizona, but the road today does not embody the historic route. This road was bypassed when Highway 94 was constructed in the 1960s. As such, the resource is not associated with any specific historic event or activity and is, therefore, not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Similarly, the lack of historical documentation for this resource makes it clear that no specific individuals or groups of people significant in history are linked with this road. The resource does not demonstrate any association with the lives of persons significant in history and is, therefore, not eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

This resource is currently a paved road that follows the similar alignment as it did when it was originally constructed prior to 1920. The original road may have been originally a dirt road which, through decades of maintenance and repairs, was converted to the paved road it is today. The road as it was originally, including its years of maintenance and changes, and as it is now, does not have any significant historical associations and its historical use, construction, improvement, and maintenance is typical among roads. It is not uniquely artistic or designed with any distinctive engineering characteristics. Therefore, this resource does not embody any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of road construction; nor does it possess any artistic value. In addition, no archival evidence, or physical aspect of the road, indicates that the resource represents the work of a master road grader or specific construction crew or company. Therefore, this resource is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

The information potential in historic roads lies in its alignment and route. The alignment and route of this road may not have been accurately mapped in historic times and therefore is not represented in the archival record. In a sense, a lot of historic-period roads only exist on historic maps as dashed approximated lines, and were it not for their physical presence on the landscape, we would have no other accurate record of its connectivity between points A and B. This road, however, was recorded relatively accurately in historical topographic maps and, thus the information regarding its historical route is provided in the archival record. Furthermore, this resource does not possess the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits, and, accordingly, was not tested. The resource does not possess the potential to yield any additional information regarding the relationship or functionality of roads or provide any information that isn't already represented in the archival record and, therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register) Criteria: The following is an evaluation of the building against the County of San Diego's Historical Resource Criteria. The evaluation has been included to help the County determine if the road segment is an Historical Resource in accordance with CEQA.

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

Campo Road was originally constructed as Campo Highway in 1900s and was stagecoach route between San Diego and Yuma, Arizona. The road was later paved in the 1920s and bypassed/rerouted by Highway 94 in the late 1960s. The road was named Campo Road because it was simply the road to Campo. The early road offered a route through the County and therefore, the building does meet Historical Resources Designation Criteria 1.

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

The archival record shows that the road is not significantly associated with the individual's productive life. Therefore, the building does not meet Historical Resources Designation Criteria 2.

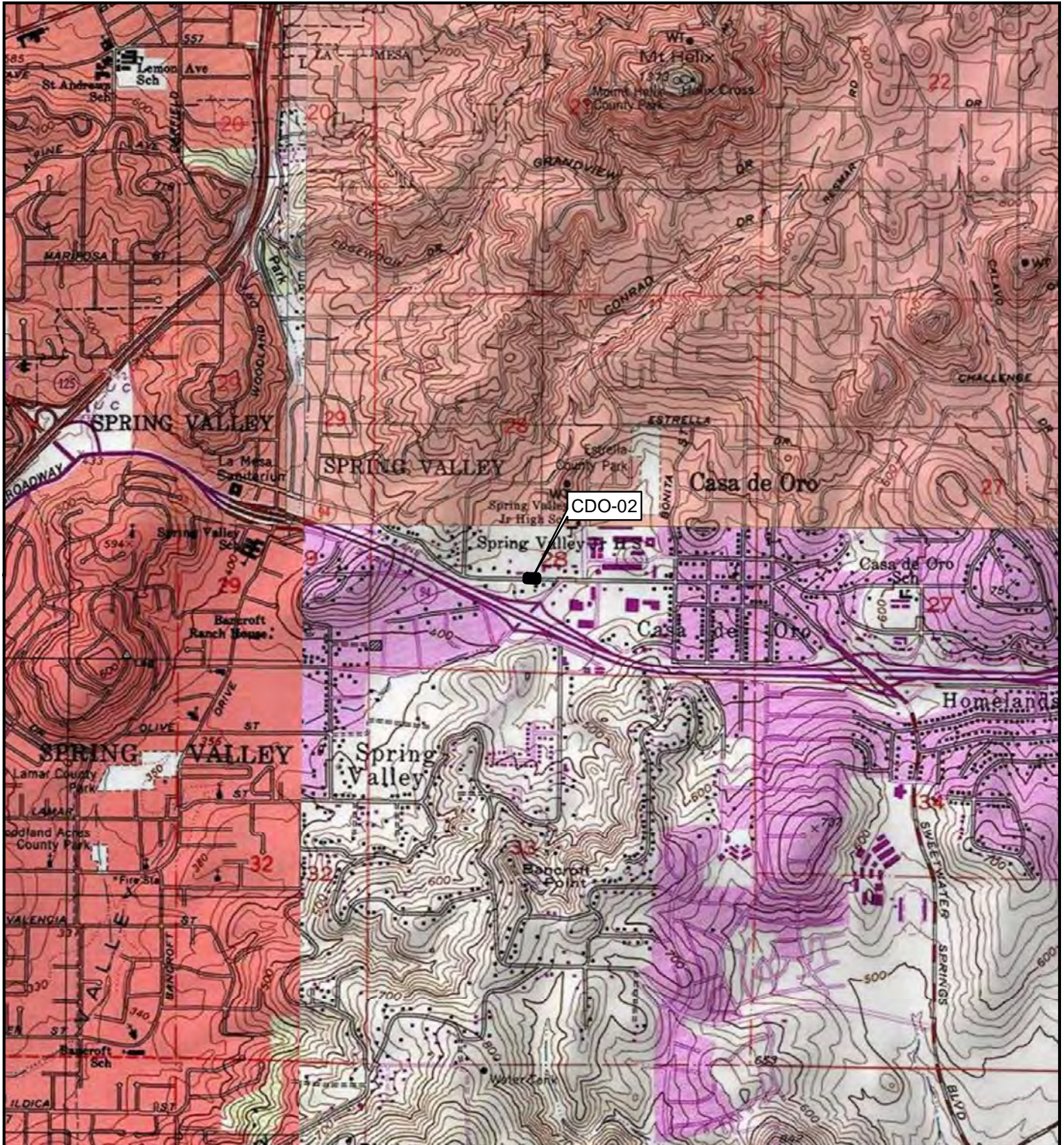
Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

The building does not meet Historical Resources Designation Criteria 3, which is similar to CRHR Criterion 3/ NRHP Criterion C (see the evaluation for these criteria above).

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

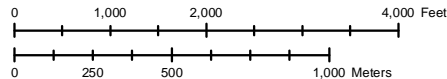
The building does not meet Historical Resources Designation Criteria 4, which is similar to CRHR Criterion 4/ NRHP Criterion D (see the evaluation for these criteria above).

San Diego County RPO Criteria: The Campo Road segment does not any criteria of the RPO.



DPR 523K (1/95)

*Required Information



Location: N:\2020\2020-137-01 Casa de Oro Library\AFS\Cultural_resources\SDPR_Loc_CDO-02.mxd (Inquiry: 9/18/2020)