



July 17, 2007

Cricket Communications
Mr. David Putnam
4031 Sorrento Valley Boulevard
San Diego, CA 92121

RE: Bird's Nest Investigation:
SAN-222-A / Felicita Park
742 Clarence Lane
Escondido, San Diego County, California 92029

Dear Mr. Putnam:

RESCOM Environmental Corp (RESCOM) contracted Jim Clifford from SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to complete a revised archaeological survey and limited presence/absence subsurface testing at the above referenced property.

A revised archaeological survey and limited presence/absence subsurface testing was completed by SWCA and submitted to the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) by SWCA on March 6, 2007. SWCA recommended archaeological monitoring of ground disturbing construction activity by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American monitor. The California OHP responded concurring with SWCA's recommendations.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide this service and we look forward to working with you in the future. If you have any questions or comments, please call our office at (231) 947-4454.

Sincerely,
RESCOM Environmental Corp

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Beth A. Gordon". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Beth A. Gordon
Project Manager

Enclosures

cc: RESCOM File: 0602047

REPORT TITLE: REVISED Archaeological Survey and Limited Presence/Absence
Subsurface Testing of the Proposed Felicita Park Cellular Site,
SAN-222-A, 742 Clarence Lane, Escondido, San Diego County,
California

**PROJECT COMMON
NAME:** Cricket Communications-Felicita Regional Park Telecommunications
Facility

**DPLU
ENVIRONMENTAL LOG
NUMBER:** P 06-032

**COUNTY OF SAN
DIEGO CONTACT:** Anna Lowe
Project Manager, Regulatory Planning Division
County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use
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DATE: February 2, 2007

**PRINCIPAL
INVESTIGATOR and
SIGNATURE:** Jim Clifford, M.A., RPA


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CONTRACT NUMBERS: SWCA 11228-251
RESCOM PO#s 4237 and 4322

SWCA CRRD NUMBER: 2007-050

MAPS: USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle *Escondido, California* 1968 (P. 1975)

KEYWORDS: Cultural resources; survey; limited presence/absence subsurface testing;
negative; CA-SDI-570; Escondido, Calif. quadrangle map.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

Purpose and Scope: This revised report documents an archaeological survey for RESCOM Environmental Corp. (RESCOM) by SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) of the proposed Felicita Park SAN-222-A cellular communications site in San Diego County, California. This report was revised to address comments provided by Anna Lowe of the County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use, Regulatory Planning Division, dated December 11, 2006 (see Appendix A).

Dates of Investigation: The cultural resources survey and limited presence/absence subsurface testing were performed on April 7, 2006. The original report was completed in May 2006. This revised report was completed and submitted to Beth Gordon of RESCOM Environmental Corp. on February 2, 2007.

Investigation Constraints: Surface visibility was very poor as the ground surface of the proposed project area was covered by landscaping bark chips, as well as granite boulders, bushes, and trees. An asphalt covered footpath is present between the existing cellular communications facility and the park ranger's house and likely covers an area disturbed by excavation and placement of power and communications lines for the existing facility.

Summary of Findings: The proposed cellular communications site lies on a northeast-facing slope immediately northeast of an existing Sprint cellular communications tower and equipment shed in the central portion of Felicita County Park. The project area appears to have been previously brushed and terraced possibly during the construction of the existing Sprint cellular facility and/or a nearby existing asphalt trail. The California Historical Resources Information System records search conducted for the project indicated that 11 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the project (five within Felicita Park) two of which were located immediately southwest of the project area (de Barros 2001; Hector 2001). Eight cultural resources were identified within 0.5 mile of the project area, including one (CA-SDI-570) with a bedrock milling feature locus (Locus C) that is located near the project area. CA-SDI-570C underwent archaeological testing during which no surface artifacts nor subsurface deposit were identified. SWCA's intensive survey of the project area identified no archaeological resources within the project Area of Potential Effect (APE).

Recommendations Summary: Archaeological monitoring of ground disturbing construction activity by a qualified archaeologist is recommended for the proposed project, as the project APE is considered sensitive for buried cultural resources due to its proximity to previously recorded site CA-SDI-570C. In addition, any features or portions of CA-SDI-570 located within 10 meters of the project APE should be fenced by an archaeologist prior to construction activities and remain in place until construction is complete to prevent impact to CA-SDI-570. In the event that cultural resources are discovered during construction, a qualified archaeologist should be retained to evaluate the discovery.

Disposition of Data: Copies of this report will be filed with RESCOM, the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, and SWCA's office in South Pasadena, California. Original documentation will remain on file at SWCA.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A	Department of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use Comments dated December 11, 2006
Appendix B	South Coastal Information Center Records Search Results Letter
Appendix C	CONFIDENTIAL Figure 2: Map of Proposed Project in relation to CA-SDI-570
Appendix D	Native American Consultation including Results of the Sacred Lands File Search

INTRODUCTION

SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) was retained by RESCOM Environmental Corp (RESCOM) to conduct an archaeological survey of the proposed project area for a Cricket Communications wireless communications site (number SAN-222-A). The project site is known as “Felicita Park.”

The proposed project area (Figure 1) lies within Felicita County Park, which is located within a rural residential portion of San Diego County, California, within unsectioned former Rancho San Bernardo lands of Township 12 South, Range 2 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian; as depicted on the USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle *Escondido, California* 1968 (Photorevised 1975).

The street address of the project area is 742 Clarence Lane, Escondido, California. The proposed cellular communications tower and modular radio equipment shelter would be located on Assessors Parcel Number 238-380-06. The proposed 50-foot monocypress-style cellular communications tower will be located northeast of the existing Sprint cellular facility, while the proposed equipment shelters will be located north of the proposed tower.

REGULATORY SETTING

The format of this report is based on *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1988). This study was conducted under the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the mandates of the County of San Diego including the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). California Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the Guidelines and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the Statutes of CEQA were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study (Governor’s Office of Planning and Research 1998). Public Resources Code SS5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR or California Register). The purposes of the register are to maintain listings of the state’s historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1995). The criteria for listing resources on the California Register were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below.

State Mandates

Generally, under CEQA, a cultural resource is considered a significant “historical resource” if it meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR. Criteria for inclusion on the CRHR are set forth in CEQA, Section 15064.5 and are defined as follows:

- 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 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.

In order to be considered a “unique archaeological resource” as described under California Public Resources Code 21083.2, it must be demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that the resource satisfies at least one of the following criteria:

Contains information needed to answer important scientific questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;

Has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type;

Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

A nonunique archaeological resource means an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet one of the above criteria.

Federal Mandates

As set forth at 36 Code of Federal Regulations 60.4, in order for a cultural resource to be considered a significant “historic property” under NRHP criteria (i.e., eligible for inclusion on the NRHP), it must be demonstrated that the resource possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- a. That it be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- b. That it be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c. That it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d. That it has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

San Diego County Mandates

The following section is taken directly from DPLU comments provided in Appendix A.

Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register)

The County of San Diego 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 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.

San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

The County of San Diego’s RPO protects significant cultural resources. The RPO defines “Significant Prehistoric or Historic Sites” as follows:

Location of past intense human occupation where buried deposits can provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, State, or Federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to: any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or State Landmark Register; or included or eligible for inclusion, but not previously rejected, for the San Diego County Historical Site Board List; any area of past human occupation located on public or private land where important prehistoric or historic activities and/or events occurred; and any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, and natural rocks or places which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

The 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. All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria on prehistoric and historic sites. Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

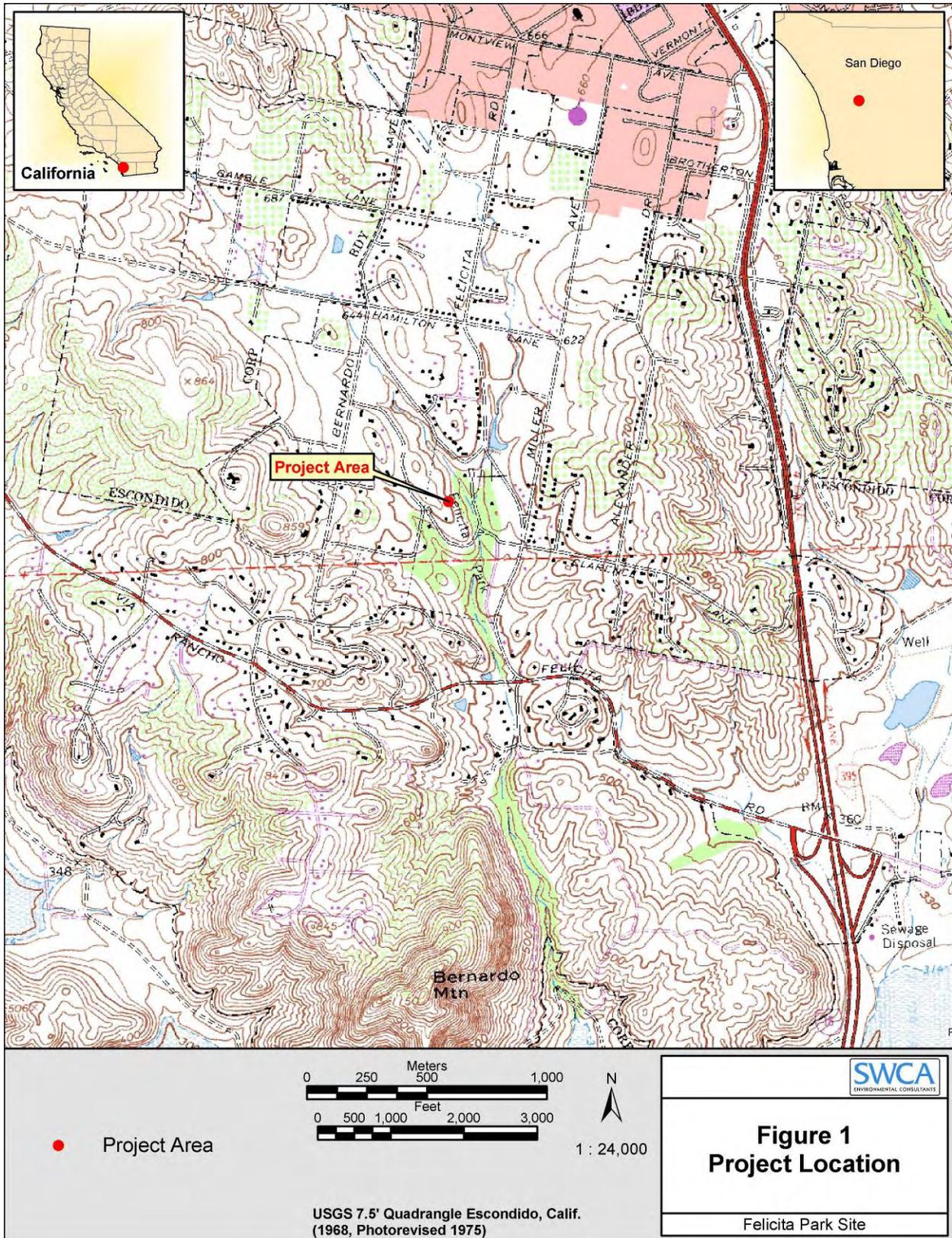


Figure 1. Project Location Map

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The study area is located in the foothills of the Peninsular Mountain Range, immediately southwest of the city of Escondido in San Diego County, California. The proposed project area is located at an elevation of approximately 182 m (600 feet) above mean sea level (amsl), approximately 2 miles north of the Lake Hodges (San Dieguito River), and is approximately 0.9 mile east of Interstate 15.

The climate of the study area vicinity can be described as warm and semi-arid. Temperatures rarely exceed 35 degrees Celsius (95° Fahrenheit) or drop below 0 degrees Celsius (32° Fahrenheit). Rainfall primarily occurs between November and April and averages between 36 and 45 cm (14 and 18 inches). Rain can also occur in the form of thundershowers in the summer months. Presently the general vicinity is chiefly composed of annual grasses, coastal sage scrub, and intermittent areas of riparian vegetation along drainages. The environment within Felicita Park consists primarily of oak woodland and coastal sage scrub with many granite bedrock outcrops. The project area appears to have been previously brushed and terraced and is covered primarily by landscaping bark chips with some low grasses and weeds, although the vegetation along the periphery of the project area consists of oak woodland and coastal sage scrub species (Photograph 1 and Photograph 2).



Photograph 1. Overview of the project area facing southwest



Photograph 2. Overview of the project area facing east

CULTURAL HISTORY

The archaeological record of southern California is traditionally divided into temporal units based largely on changes in artifact types, styles, and frequencies of occurrence. This record reflects a progressive complexity in native cultures' economic and technological modes of subsisting within the context of California's notably diverse environments. Along the Pacific Coast, native cultures developed maritime economies augmented by terrestrial plants and animals, while further inland they adapted to a series of altitude-sensitive biotic zones, including the coastal sage scrub, chaparral, riparian, oak woodland, and pine forest communities. Settlement patterns, population movement, trade, and other modes of social culture provided behavioral matrices for the use of material cultural to obtain and process natural resources.

Prehistoric Overview

Early archaeological researchers in southern California generally worked in isolation and gave localized names to the various archaeological periods they were studying. The result was a plethora of names for each segment of the archaeological sequence, even though the same broad characteristics could be found over a large region. One of the early researchers in southern California was Malcolm Rogers, who recorded a large number of sites, completed many excavations and defined cultural periods and characteristics. His work, beginning in the late 1920s, formed the basis for later archaeological research in the region. In an early paper, Rogers (1929) defined two early cultures in the coastal region, identified as the Shell Midden People and the Scraper-Maker Culture, and decided they had appeared in that order. Later, Rogers (1939, 1945) reversed the order of these manifestations and changed the names to San

Dieguito for the older and La Jollan for the younger.¹ Cultures similar to the San Dieguito were concurrently being defined in the areas to the east. Later researchers, seeing the similarities, subsumed all these early cultures into the San Dieguito Complex and, later, the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Wallace 1962, Warren 1968, Bedwell 1970).

Regardless of the terminology, these early sites share certain characteristics. As defined by Moratto (1984:93) these characteristics are:

1. A tendency for sites to be located on or near the shores of former pluvial lakes and marshes or along old stream channels.
2. Dependence on hunting various animals, fowling, collecting and gathering vegetal products.
3. An absence of ground stone artifacts such as milling stones, hence a presumed lack of hard seeds in the diet.
4. A developed flaked stone industry, marked especially by percussion flaked foliate (leaf shaped) knives or points, Silver Lake and Lake Mojave points, lanceolate bifaces, and points similar to the long stemmed variety from Lind Coulee (Hester 1973).
5. A tool kit commonly including chipped stone crescents, large flake and core scrapers, choppers, scraper planes, hammerstones, several types of cores, drills, gravers, and diverse flakes.

The local type site for definition of the San Dieguito is CA-SDI-149, the C. W. Harris site, located on the San Dieguito River some 9 miles from the current coast. Rogers first investigated the site in 1938 and additional excavations were accomplished by Warren and True in 1961. The San Dieguito component of the deposit was interpreted as a series of campsites on gravel bars within the broad river floodplain. Radiocarbon dates established that the occupation occurred between 7430 B.C. and 6140 B.C. Artifacts recovered from the San Dieguito component included ovoid bifaces that may be knife blanks, two forms of leaf shaped knives, a crescent, leaf shaped points, short bladed shouldered points, gravers, choppers, core and pebble hammerstones, cores, and a variety of scrapers. The San Dieguito suite of identifying characteristics, listed above, was originally derived from this data (Warren 1968).

A site revealing another facet of San Dieguito adaptation was excavated by Ezell and Kaldenberg in 1974. This site, SDM-W-49, also referred to as Rancho Park North, Site A, is located near Batiquitos Lagoon. The San Dieguito tool kit at SDM-W-49 was quite similar to that from CA-SDI-149, and radiocarbon dates established that occupation occurred between 6410 B.C. and 5970 B.C. The major difference in the two deposits was the presence of large quantities of shellfish remains at SDM-W-49, while very few such remains were present at CA-SDI-149. It is clear that the people near the coast relied heavily on marine resources. The shell midden associated with the San Dieguito component at SDM-W-49 is 1 meter in depth and was accumulated in only a few hundred years, clearly demonstrating a heavy reliance on marine resources (Kaldenberg 1976).

Both CA-SDI-149 and SDM-W-49 had components related to the next period of the archaeological sequence, known today as the La Jollan. At CA-SDI-149 the San Dieguito component was separated from the La Jollan component by nearly a meter of sterile riverine deposits, but at SDM-W-49 the two

¹ During the last 20 years, the relationship between San Dieguito and later La Jolla sites has been the subject of considerable debate (Bull 1983, 1987; Gallegos et al. 1987; Moriarty 1969; Warren 1985, 1987; Warren et al. 1993). The key issues concern whether San Dieguito sites are chronologically earlier than La Jolla (Archaic) sites; whether early sites really do lack ground stone artifacts; and whether subsequent Archaic sites have a strong bifacial tool characteristic. An alternative interpretation considers San Dieguito and La Jollan sites as simply functional variants of a single culture, with so-called San Dieguito sites representing specialized quarrying or hunting activities (Bull 1987; Gallegos et al. 1987). Many archaeologists now combine the two “traditions” into an Archaic culture, with regional and environmental variants.

components were in direct contact. Radiocarbon dates for the two deposits establish occupation between roughly 4600 B.C. and 2600 B.C. Dating efforts at other sites have extended the La Jollan period from about 5500 B.C. to perhaps as late as 500 B.C. The major change from San Dieguito to La Jollan times was the addition of seed-grinding implements to the suite of tools. Such tools indicate that hard seeds were a major part of the diet by La Jollan times. The decreasing emphasis on hunting is seen in the poorer quality and decreased frequency of La Jollan projectile points and other tools related to that activity, in comparison to the earlier San Dieguito.

The La Jolla Complex is recognized by the numerous milling tools found in coastal shell middens and at inland sites with little or no shell. La Jollan sites typically have metates with deep basins, unshaped manos (handheld milling stones), many flaked cobble tools, a few Pinto-style projectile points and infrequent perforated stones. Burials tend to be flexed, head northward and under cairns that frequently contain many broken tools. Some researchers have divided the La Jollan into phases, based on perceived developmental factors. For example, Moriarty (1966) sees three phases:

- La Jolla I (5500–3500 B.C.), first appearance of milling stones, flexed burials, crude scrapers.
- La Jolla II (3500–2000 B.C.), true cemeteries, discoidals, expanded projectile point type inventory.
- La Jolla III (2000–1000 B.C.), arrival of Yuman cultural influence from the east.

Regardless of such divisions, it is clear that La Jollan adaptations were quite successful, since the basic culture persisted for an extremely long period of time (roughly 5,000 years).

One major question related to the change from San Dieguito cultural adaptations to La Jollan is whether the changes resulted from internal development in response to changing environmental conditions or from external influences related to migration into the area from the east. Data related to this question are important to our clear understanding of a critical archaeological period.

The time from the end of the La Jollan period to the appearance of Europeans was a time of complex and ongoing change. Many important cultural traits reached the San Diego region through diffusion from the north and east. It is clear that major migrations of people also had substantial effect on area cultures. Local people also changed their lifestyles, apparently in response to changing environmental conditions.

Probably the most important infused trait was mortar and pestle technology. This technology probably arrived in the San Diego area from the north. The mortar and pestle (when coupled with knowledge of how to leach tannic acid from acorn meal) allowed exploitation of the acorn as a food resource. Since large quantities of acorns were available, and since they could be stored for long periods of time, the impact on local cultures was substantial. The emphasis shifted from the immediate coastal regions to upland areas to the east containing the most favored oak species. This shift in emphasis may have been driven in part by changing environmental conditions. The rate of sea level increase had slowed dramatically, and as a result of these stable levels, lagoons and estuaries began to silt up. The silting seriously degraded resources previously exploited. Thus, the change in emphasis from coastal to inland regions was probably driven not only by the appearance of a new technology, but also by natural degradation of what had been staple resources.

The major intrusion of people into the region is now commonly referred to as the Shoshonean Migration, which extended over at least several centuries. People from the Great Basin area moved into coastal California and either replaced or absorbed the indigenous people. The Shoshoneans did not replace all of the coastal people. Their influence extends northward to about the Los Angeles/Ventura County line (excluding the Chumash) and southward to approximately Agua Hedionda Lagoon.

The late prehistoric people in the current study area are today identified as the San Luis Rey Complex. San Luis Rey people practiced cremation of the dead and used milling stones, bedrock mortars, small triangular points (indicating use of bow and arrow), bone awls, and bone and shell ornaments. Most researchers divide the San Luis Rey into two phases, with the latter phase having pottery, cremation urns, and rock painting (pictographs).

In inland San Diego County cultures now known as the Cuyamaca Complex developed during late prehistoric times. These cultures shared many similarities with the San Luis Rey people, but there were also major differences. A few of these differences are: cemeteries apart from living areas, grave markers, cremations placed in urns, purposely produced mortuary goods, abundant and quite varied ceramics, and a steatite industry. It is thought that the Cuyamaca Complex developed from La Jolla precursors that occupied the area. Clearly, there was influence from areas to the east, and the traits shared with the San Luis Rey Complex probably indicate Shoshonean influence from the north as well. The Cuyamaca Complex people are the apparent precursors of the people living in the San Diego area at the time of arrival of the Spanish.

Ethnographic Overview

The study area is within the realm of the Native American group known colloquially as the Luiseño (Bean and Shipek 1978, Kroeber 1925), a name denoting people who were “administered” during Spanish Colonial times by Mission San Luis Rey.

The Luiseño language, as well as those of the Juaneño and Gabrielino to the north, was derived from the Takic family, part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock. By contrast, the Chumash language, from north of the Gabrielino, is not related to any other known Native American language family or stock, representing an origin quite different from that of the Luiseño (Mithun 1999). North of the Chumash and south of the Luiseño are languages considered part of the Hokan linguistic stock, namely the Salinan language to the north and the Yuman family of languages to the south.

The Yuman family of languages is derived from the American southwest while the Takic family can be traced to the Great Basin area (Driver 1969). Linguistic analysis has established that the Hokan speakers of San Diego County and those found north of the Chumash were separated some time after 500 B.C. The implication is that most of the southern California coastal region (excepting Chumash) was once filled with Hokan speakers, who were separated and displaced by Takic-speaking immigrants from the Great Basin area. The timing, extent, and impact on local societies of this putative migration are not well understood, and any data related to it represent a contribution to the understanding of local prehistory and history.

According to Bean and Shipek (1978), the Luiseño settlement pattern was centered on autonomous village groups, each with specific hunting, collecting, and fishing areas that collectively formed the village territory. Places within the village territory could be owned by an individual, several individuals, or a family, or might be held in common by the entire group. The people hunted various game animals and gathered tubers, roots, leaves, fruits, berries, and seeds for food, as well as raw materials for the production of tools, shelters, and clothing. Staple foods were obtained from oaks (acorns), chia (seeds), and possibly red maiden (seeds). Most inland groups had fishing and gathering sites on the coast that they visited annually when tides were low or when inland foods were especially scarce, typically from January through March (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Historic Overview

The first European presence in the region occurred when Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, on September 28, 1542, entered the bay that would become San Diego Harbor. Cabrillo, a Portuguese explorer serving

Spain, named the bay “San Miguel.” In 1602, Sebastián Vizcaino, exploring areas for settlement, renamed the bay “San Diego de Alcalá de Hernares.” In 1769 San Diego Harbor was chosen as the base for further exploration of northern California. Gaspar de Portola established a presidio, and on 16 July 1769 Father Junipero Serra dedicated Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of the Alta California Missions. Unrest among the local Native Americans, the threat of foreign invasion, and political dissatisfaction kept growth to a minimum until Mexico gained freedom from Spain in 1822. Only then did development occur beyond the walls of the presidio in the area now known as Old Town. The Mexican Period (1822–1848) is largely identified with the *ranchos* acquired by individuals through the land grant system. San Diego was organized as a pueblo in 1834. As a result of the Mexican American War in 1846–1848, California officially became a part of the United States at the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. California gained statehood in 1850, the same year San Diego was incorporated.

The first large permanent Spanish settlement in northern San Diego County came when the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia (Mission San Luis Rey) was founded in 1798 by Father Fermin Francisco de Lasuen (Engstrand and Ward 1995). Large tracts of land, including the ranchos of Guajome, San Juan, Santa Margarita, San Jacinto, and Las Flores as well as the asistencia of San Antonio de Pala, were designated to the mission. Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1822 and on July 25, 1826, Governor Jose Maria Echeandía issued a decree beginning the secularization of the California missions (Engstrand and Ward 1995). However, because many Native Americans failed to leave the missions, Echeandía issued a second decree on January 6, 1831 encouraging the Native Americans to leave the missions. In August 1834, secularization became official under Governor Jose Figueroa. The loss of labor caused by secularization forced the mission into a period of neglect and decline. This decline accelerated with the transition to American control during the 1840s.

The Mission San Luis Rey was later restored by intermittent bursts of both public and private action beginning in the 1940s and continuing today. The mission is somewhat unusual in that it retains a considerable portion of the property in and around the mission proper. Mission San Luis Rey is likely to remain intact due to its historic designation, the relatively good condition of its grounds, and its continued function as a church and Franciscan monastery.

When the Act of Secularization was passed in 1832, it broke up the large holdings of the missions. Thirty ranchos were distributed in San Diego County. One of these, Rincon del Diablo, was granted in 1843 to Juan Bautista Alvarado, who had been *regidor* of tiny Los Angeles pueblo and of San Diego. This grant, consisting of 12,633 acres encompassing Escondido Valley, was called Rincon del Diablo, meaning “Corner of the Devil.” The origin of the name is not definitely known but a suggested explanation is that during the Mission period, this section was not under the jurisdiction of either San Luis Rey or San Diego Missions. Anything not held by the church belonged to the devil, thus this Spanish grant became Rincon del Diablo (Whetstone 1963).

The land boom of the 1880s affected Rincon del Diablo, and the first American settlement within the rancho boundaries was made near the present site of the McDougall ranch, where a post office called Apex was opened with Mr. McDougall as postmaster. He was succeeded by Thomas W. Adams on June 28, 1883, and the name was changed to Escondido on April 24, 1884. On October 8, 1888, Escondido was incorporated as a city with a simple form of government consisting of five trustees elected by the people. These trustees in turn elected one of the five to be president or mayor; A. K. Crovath was the first president (Whetstone 1963).

LITERATURE REVIEW

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

A cultural resources records search for the proposed project area was performed for RESCOM at the California Historical Resources Information System’s (CHRIS) South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on March 8, 2006 (see Appendix B). The review of mapped data indicated that 11 cultural resources studies had been conducted within 0.5 mile of the project area. Eight cultural resources were identified within 0.5 mile of the project area, including one (CA-SDI-570) that is located adjacent to the project area within Felicita Regional Park (see Table 1 and confidential Appendix C). Other sources of information consulted include the SCIC’s GeoFinder file (now incorporated into the SCIC’s Historic Address Database), which includes recorded cultural resources from the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); the Office of Historic Preservation, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility; and the Office of Historic Preservation, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File.

CA-SDI-570

This prehistoric habitation or village site was originally recorded in the southeast portion of Felicita Park by D.L. True at a date estimated by de Barros in the late 1950s (de Barros 2001a²). In 1976, Park Ranger Joseph Thesken conducted a surface collection of artifacts within Felicita Park and produced a report that expanded the boundaries of CA-SDI-570 to include the entire park and also recorded the site as SDM-W-1028 at the San Diego Museum of Man (Thesken 1976). Gary Fink (1984) recorded a bedrock milling station as CA-SDI-9868 in the northwest portion of the park. In 1990, Kathie Joyner (1990) updated site CA-SDI-570 to include a historic component. Joyner also described the prehistoric component of the site as approximately 1.6 acres in the location described by True, unaware and/or contrary to the expanded boundaries established by Thesken.

On March 3, 2001, Philip de Barros (2001a; 2001b) produced a report and site record update for CA-SDI-570 that addressed the past discrepancies in site boundaries. De Barros proposed True’s/Joyner’s site be listed as Locus A (CA-SDI-570A); Fink’s CA-SDI-9868 as Locus B (CA-SDI-570B); and three new (at that time) bedrock milling features be assigned Locus C (CA-SDI-570C). Locus C underwent subsurface testing in 2000 and at that time, no surface or subsurface artifacts/features were identified beyond the three milling features (de Barros 2001a). De Barros assessed that the (at that time) proposed cellular communications project (now existing), would not impact CA-SDI-570 but that archaeological monitoring of utility trench excavation be undertaken by Felicita Park staff. No report of such monitoring was identified during the records search.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area

Trinomial and/or Primary Number	Resource Description	Recorded and/or Updated by / Date
CA-SDI-321	Prehistoric lithic artifact scatter (destroyed)	D. True/no date
CA-SDI-569	Prehistoric lithic artifact scatter	D. True/no date
CA-SDI-570	Prehistoric village site and historic home site and wells. Prehistoric component includes three loci (A, B, C) within Felicita Park	D. True/no date; J. Thesken/1976; K. Joyner/1990; P. de Barros/2001

² The de Barros report was not presented in the SCIC bibliography, but was included as part of the site record for CA-SDI-570.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area

Trinomial and/or Primary Number	Resource Description	Recorded and/or Updated by / Date
CA-SDI-8463	Prehistoric temporary camp or ancillary site to CA-SDI-570	Don Laylander/1981; Brian Smith/1999
CA-SDI-9868	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature— a.k.a. CA-570B	Gary Fink/1984
CA-SDI-12525/H	Prehistoric habitation site and historic home site (foundations, etc.)	Del James et al./1991
P-37-016547	Historic farmhouse	Larry Pierson/1998
P-37-016548 / CA-SDI-14995	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Jim Clifford/1998

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

The DPLU contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts. The NAHC responded on December 14, 2006, stating that their records search indicated the presence of a site at or near the project Area of Potential Effect (APE). The NAHC recommended contacting two individuals (Mark and Carmen Mojado) who possess specific information about the “sacred site” as well individuals listed on an attached list who may be aware of other cultural resources such as sacred lands or traditional cultural properties within the project vicinity. On December 18, 2006, the DPLU sent letters to each of the contacts identified by the NAHC. All Native American consultation correspondence provided by DPLU is presented in Appendix D.

**Figure 2. Map of Proposed Project in relation to CA-SDI-570
(See Confidential Appendix C)**

FIELD METHODS

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this survey was defined to include the construction footprint (tower location, equipment shelter, lease area, trench alignments for power and telecommunication lines, and/or proposed access road) and an approximately 10-meter radius around the proposed footprint. This area comprises the maximum physical footprint of potential ground-disturbing activities associated with the proposed action.

SWCA archaeologist Jim Clifford conducted a pedestrian survey of the APE on April 7, 2006, utilizing transect intervals no greater than 5 meters apart. In addition, three shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated in or adjacent to the project area of direct impact as indicated on Figure 3. The STPs were spaced approximately 5 meters apart within the footprint area and were excavated to a maximum depth of 30 cm (Photograph 3 and Photograph 4). All three STPs were negative for cultural material.

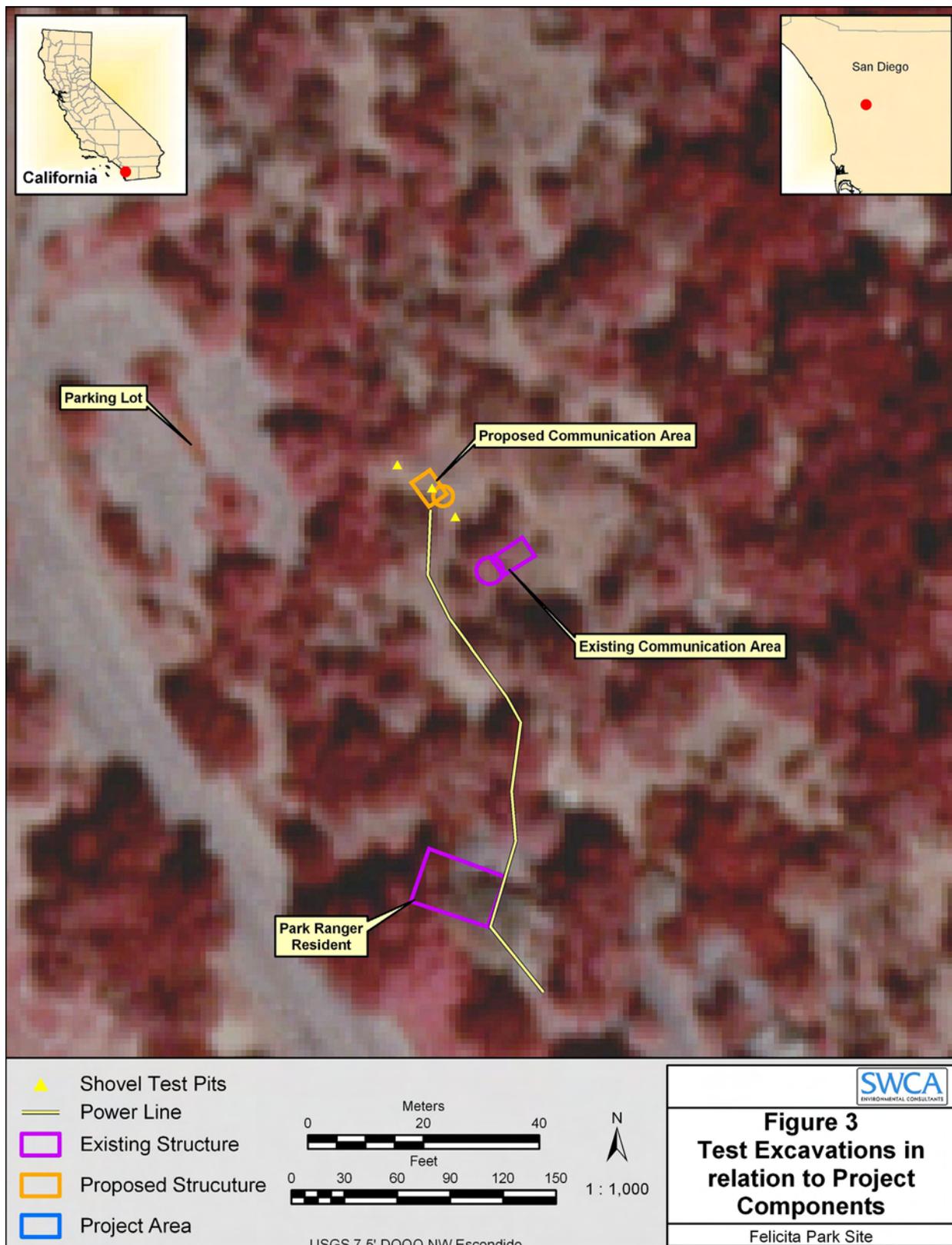


Figure 3. Test Excavations in Relation to Project Components



Photograph 3. Overview of STP excavation and project (STP 3 in the foreground), facing south



Photograph 4. Example of STP excavation (STP 1)

FINDINGS

No cultural resources were identified during the survey. The project area has been previously disturbed by brushing, terracing, and landscaping possibly associated with construction of the existing asphalt trail and/or the Sprint cellular facility. Ground visibility was very poor, including the area within the proposed footprint of the modular radio equipment shelter and monocypress locations, and no surface artifacts or features were identified within the APE. Additionally, no subsurface deposits were identified within the STPs. Outside of the project APE, archaeologist Jim Clifford identified the bedrock milling feature identified as CA-SDI-570 Locus C, as well as a Cottonwood type (Late Prehistoric) projectile point on the ground surface, approximately 2 meters east of the milling feature. Mr. Clifford assessed that these elements of CA-SDI-570 would not be impacted by the project as currently proposed. This assessment is supported by de Barros' (2001a) findings that construction of the existing cellular communications facility would not impact CA-SDI-570. The existing tower is located between the currently proposed tower location and CA-SDI-570C and the power and telecommunications lines will apparently be located parallel and adjacent to the lines of the existing facility.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No cultural resources were identified within the proposed project APE either through the records search or the intensive field survey. In addition, the project appears to have been previously brushed and terraced. However, because of the project's location immediately northeast of a previously recorded site (CA-SDI-570c), the potential for buried historical resources within the proposed APE is considered moderate to high. Archaeological monitoring of ground disturbing construction activity by a qualified archaeologist is recommended for the proposed project, as the project APE is considered sensitive for buried cultural resources. In addition, any features or portions of CA-SDI-570 located within 10 meters of the project APE should be fenced by an archaeologist prior to construction activities and remain in place until construction is complete to prevent impact to CA-SDI-570. In the event that cultural resources are discovered during construction, work should be diverted from the location and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to evaluate the discovery.

CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER (SHPO) CONSULTATION

SWCA initiated SHPO consultation on February 2, 2007. SWCA has contacted the SHPO and submitted a copy of this report for concurrence or comments. Any SHPO comments or concurrence received by SWCA will be forwarded to the County of San Diego DPLU.

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Appendix A:

**County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use Comments
dated December 11, 2006**

GARY L. PRYOR
DIRECTOR



County of San Diego

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND LAND USE

5201 RUFFIN ROAD, SUITE B, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92123-1666
INFORMATION (858) 694-2960
TOLL FREE (800) 411-0017

SAN MARCOS OFFICE
151 E. CARMEL STREET
SAN MARCOS, CA 92078-4309
(760) 471-0730

EL CAJON OFFICE
200 EAST MAIN ST. - SIXTH FLOOR
EL CAJON, CA 92020-3912
(619) 441-4030

December 11, 2006

Mr. Greg Locke
P.O. Box 55
Poway, CA 92074

CASE NUMBER: P 06-032; PROJECT NAME: CRICKET COMMUNICATIONS-
FELICITA REGIONAL PARK TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY
PROJECT ADDRESS: 742 Clarence Lane, Escondido, CA, APN 238-380-06

The Department of Planning and Land Use (DPLU) is providing this letter as a replacement to the scoping letter dated June 12, 2006. This is a complete scoping letter and should be utilized instead of the previous scoping letter.

Dear Mr. Locke:

The Department of Planning and Land Use (DPLU) has reviewed your application for a Major Use Permit and is providing you with the attached package of information as a guide for further processing your application. This package consists of:

- Determination of Completeness pursuant to Section 65943 of the Government Code;
- Determination of Completeness pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA);
- A MATRIX which summarizes all the information we are requesting;
- Attachments which are detailed and provide you with very specific information on our request(s);
- Preliminary conditions from the Department of Public Works;
- An Environmental Cost Estimate; and,
- Estimated Processing Schedule

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project is a Major Use Permit by Cricket Communications for an unmanned telecommunications facility consisting of a 50-foot high stealth faux monocypress with three antennas mounted within the tree. One Nortel CMO equipment cabinet will be enclosed in an equipment shelter with a roof to fully conceal the cabinet. The property is zoned S80 (Open Space) which permits Wireless Telecommunication Facilities under the Tier 4 Classification of Rural Zones with an approved Major Use Permit pursuant to Section 6985a of the Zoning Ordinance.

DETERMINATION OF COMPLETENESS PURSUANT TO SECTION 65943 OF THE GOVERNMENT CODE

DPLU has reviewed your application and has determined that it is complete pursuant to Section 65943 of the Government Code.

DETERMINATION OF COMPLETENESS PURSUANT TO THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

The Department of Planning and Land Use has completed its review of your AEIS and determined it not to be "complete" as defined by the CEQA. At this time, additional information including a revised Minor Stormwater Management Plan, Replacement Plot Plan, and revised Visual Analysis will be required to determine your project's potential impacts on the environment and to complete the CEQA Environmental Initial Study.

The County of San Diego's environmental review guidelines require that the requested environmental technical studies be prepared by a California Licensed professional (i.e., engineer, geologist) qualified to complete the study or a consultant from the County's List of Environmental Consultants. These reports will be reviewed for technical accuracy and to determine whether a Negative Declaration will be necessary for your project. Additional copies of the final technical report(s) will be required when your project's environmental documents are circulated for public review. The reasons for this determination and the information required are found on the following attachments.

PROJECT ISSUE RESOLUTION PROCESS: If you have disagreements with the requirements within this letter you should contact the project staff to resolve those issues. Upon discussion with project staff, you may have these issues referred to the Project Issue Resolution process to provide you with an opportunity to quickly and inexpensively have issues considered by senior County management. Issues considered under this procedure can include disagreements with staff interpretations of codes or ordinances, requests for additional information or studies, or disagreements regarding project related processing requirements.

Please contact me to learn more about this process, the limitations, or to request an application form.

ESTIMATED PROCESSING SCHEDULE: An estimated processing schedule is attached. Several assumptions were required to supply a schedule at this time and are listed at the bottom of the estimated schedule. If these assumptions prove to be incorrect, the schedule will be adjusted. The schedule also makes assumptions regarding County staff workload, submittal turnaround times by the applicant, and the number of iterations of submittals required for the applicant to obtain an adequate document. These assumptions are based on staff's experience with this type of case. If reports are determined to be acceptable with less than three reviews or the applicant turnaround times shortened, the "standard" schedule can be reduced by as much as 50 percent in some cases.

SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS: Unless other agreements have been made with County staff, you must submit all of the following items concurrently and by the submittal date listed below in order to make adequate progress and to minimize the time and costs in the processing of your application. The submittal must be made to the DPLU Zoning Counter at 5201 Ruffin Road, Suite B, San Diego, CA 92123-1666 and must include the following items:

- a. **A COPY OF THIS LETTER.** The requested information will not be accepted unless accompanied by this letter.
- b. In addition to the documents requested below, electronic versions of these documents / studies can be e-mailed directly to the Project Manager at emery.mccaffery@sdcounty.ca.gov. This will enable staff to make editorial strikeout / underline changes to electronic documents, ultimately saving time in the process.
- c. The following information and/or document(s) with the requested number of copies as specified:

INFORMATION/DOCUMENT	NO. OF COPIES	LEAD REVIEW DEPT./SECTION
Replacement Plot Plans	10	PPCC for distribution
Revised Visual Analysis	3	Anna Lowe (3)
Revised Cultural Assessment	4	Anna Lowe (1) Gail Wright (2) Lynne Christenson – DPR (1)
Revised Minor Stormwater Management Plan	3	Anna Lowe (2)

d. Deposits:

AGENCY	ACCO NUMBER	DEPOSIT AMOUNT
DPLU-Planning	06-0059244	\$1,200
DPLU-Environmental	06-0059244	\$1,550
TOTAL ADDITIONAL DEPOSITS		\$2,750

The above is an estimate of the additional deposits required to process the application through hearing/decision.

Be aware that Section 362 of Article XX of the San Diego County Administrative Code, Schedule B, 5 states that:

The Director of Planning and Land Use may discontinue permit processing and/or recommend denial of the said project based on non-payment of the estimated deposit.

Several assumptions were required to supply the DPLU-Environmental cost estimate at this time in the process. If these assumptions prove to be incorrect, your cost estimate will be adjusted. These assumptions are listed at the bottom of the attached environmental cost estimate.

Should your application be approved, there will be additional processing costs in the future (e.g., Final Map processing costs, park fees, drainage fees, building permit fees). The above estimate includes only the costs to get your present application(s) to hearing/decision and does not include these additional processing costs.

SUBMITTAL DUE DATE: In order to maintain adequate progress in the processing of your project, the DPLU requires that the revisions/information/deposits requested in this letter be submitted by **January 11, 2007**. An extension of this date may be granted at the discretion of the Director of Planning and Land Use. To request an extension, submit a written request, signed and dated by the project applicant. The request must include the proposed new submittal date and a brief reasoning for the extension request. If the revised document(s) are not received, or an approved extension request is not granted by the Director by the above date, the Department may make a recommendation for denial of your project to the appropriate decision-making authority based upon inadequate progress pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15109.

If you have any questions regarding this letter or other aspects of your project, please contact me at (858) 694-3704.

Sincerely,



Anna Lowe, Project Manager
Regulatory Planning Division

AL:db

cc: County of San Diego Real Estate Services Division, 5555 Overland Avenue, Building 2, Suite 110, San Diego, CA 92121
Will Tate, Aloca Wireless Services, 11300 Sorrento Valley Road, Suite 230, San Diego, CA 92121
Mr. Jim Clifford, SWCA Environmental Consultants, 3934 Murphy Canyon Road, Suite B104, San Diego, CA 92123
Mario Orso, CalTrans, M.S. 65
Lee Shick, Project Manager, Department of Public Works, M.S. 0336
Cathy Cibit, Planning Manager, Department of Planning and Land Use, M.S. O650
Lynne Newell Christenson, Ph.D., County Historian, Department of Parks & Recreation, M.S. O29

SCOPING LETTER MATRIX

Attachment	Item
A	Planning
B	Cultural Resources
C	Revised Minor SWMP
D	Department of Public Works Conditions
E	City of Escondido Fire Department Cell Site Requirements
F	Department of Transportation Comments
G	Estimated Processing Schedule
H	DPLU-Environmental Cost Estimate

ATTACHMENT A
Planning

1. A monocypress design does not blend in with the other surrounding trees on the property, most of which are eucalyptus, pepper trees, sycamores, willows, and landscaping. Please redesign with a faux broadleaf tree.

The comments and issued discussed above will require a replacement plot plan and revised Visual Analysis.

ATTACHMENT B

Cultural Resources

Staff has reviewed the cultural resources report entitled, "Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Felicita Park Cellular Site, SAN-222-A", dated May 2006 prepared by Jim Clifford of SWCA Environmental Consultants. The report provides the results of a cultural resource survey and testing program to determine whether site CA-SDI-570, Locus C is located within the area of potential effect (APE). Testing of the APE proved to be negative. However, temporary fencing of CA-SDI-570, Locus C, and monitoring during any planned grading will be required to ensure that, if features such as hearths, or human remains are found, they will be handled in an appropriate manner. Before a final determination can be made regarding the impact to the park that is eligible for listing to the National Register, the applicant must conduct a Section 106 consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

The following revisions need to be made to the study:

- Provide a Cover Page for the study. The cover page should include the following elements:
 - Report Type (e.g. Survey, Testing Program);
 - Project common name;
 - Permit number(s) (if applicable);
 - DPLU environmental log number, (if applicable);
 - County Department contact's name, address and phone number;
 - Date (must be revised during each edition of the draft Technical Study);
 - Cultural Resource Technical Report preparer's name, firm name and address;
 - Signature of County-Approved consultant;
 - Project proponent's name and firm name (if applicable);
- Provide a section that discusses the criteria and requirements of CEQA and the County's RPO. An example is attached.
- Provide a map that overlays the project footprint over the location of cultural resources within the park. This map should be placed in a confidential appendix.
- Provide evidence (letter) from the South Coastal Information Center that the records search was conducted at that archive. Place the evidence in an appendix.
- Provide a graphic of the location of STPs in relation to the APE. Place this graphic in the body of the report. This graphic should not show the location of any archaeological sites.

- Conduct a Section 106 consultation with the SHPO. Expand the report to discuss the results. Place the findings from SHPO in an appendix. The SHPO can be reached at (916) 653-6624.
- Staff will conduct a Sacred Lands check and will forward a copy of the documentation. Place a copy of the documents in an appendix. Expand the report to identify that a Sacred Lands check has been conducted. Attached is the initial communication with the Native American Heritage Commission.

ATTACHMENT C
Revised Minor Stormwater Management Plan

Department of Planning and Land Use (DPLU) staff have reviewed the Stormwater Management Plan (Minor SWMP) received March 15, 2006. DPLU requires the following changes to the Minor SWMP.

1. The correct Hydrologic Unit is San Dieguito (905.23)
2. The correct Hydrologic Subarea is Felicita (905.23).

ATTACHMENT D
Department of Public Works Conditions

THE FOLLOWING PRELIMINARY COMMENTS ARE BASED ON AN OFFICE REVIEW AND/OR FIELD REVIEW BY DPW OF PLOT PLAN RECEIVED MARCH 15, 2006, AND MAY BE REVISED UPON FURTHER REVIEW AND INPUT FROM OTHER AGENCIES.

COMMENTS:

- A. Prior to obtaining any building permit pursuant to this Major Use Permit, the applicant shall:
1. Obtain approval for the design and construction of all driveways, turnarounds, and private easement road improvements to the satisfaction of the Fire Protection District and the Director of Public Works.
 2. Provide evidence showing that the project is in compliance with the March 21, 2000 Policy FP 2 County of San Diego Cellular Facilities Standards for Fire Protection.
 3. Improve access to the project site per the San Diego County Private Road Standards, unless evidence is provided showing that the project access is in compliance with the March 21, 2000 Policy FP 2, County of San Diego Cellular Facilities Standards for Fire Protection (see attached). Currently, the existing offsite road serving the project does not meet the requirements of Standard #3.
 4. Obtain a grading permit prior to commencement of grading when quantities exceed 200 cubic yards of excavation or eight feet (8') of cut/fill per criteria of Section 87.201 of the County Code.
 5. Comply with all applicable stormwater regulations at all times. The activities proposed under this application are subject to enforcement under permits from the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and the County of San Diego Watershed Protection, Stormwater Management, and Discharge Control Ordinance (Ordinance No. 9424 and Ordinance No. 9426) and all other applicable ordinances and standards. This includes requirements for materials and wastes control, erosion control, and sediment control on the project site. Projects that involve areas of one (1) acre or greater require that the property owner keep additional and updated information onsite concerning stormwater runoff. This requirement shall be to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works.

- B. Prior to any occupancy or use of the premises pursuant to this Major Use Permit, the applicant shall:
1. Comply with street lighting requirements as follows:
 - a. Allow transfer of the property subject to Major Use Permit MUP06-032 into Zone A of the San Diego County Street Lighting District without notice or hearing and pay the cost to process such transfer.
 2. Furnish the Director of Planning and Land Use, along with his request for final inspection, a letter from the Director of Public Works, stating conditions A.1 through C.1.a have been completed to the department's satisfaction.

If you have any questions regarding these draft conditions, please contact Greg Carlton at (858) 495-5495.

ATTACHMENT ~~D~~ E

City of Escondido Fire Department Cell Site Requirements

Escondido Fire Department
201 N. Broadway
Escondido, CA 92025
760-839-5400 fax 760-739-7060
www.escondido.org

Project Name CRICKET - FELICITA RD. Site Address: 742 CLARENCE RD.

Project ^{FILE} Number P06-032 Date: 4-13-06

Plan Reviewed By: M. GREENE

The following list does not necessarily include all errors and omissions. Plans require corrections as indicated by the items listed below. **MAKE ALL CORRECTIONS ON ORIGINAL PLANS. RETURN THIS CORRECTION SHEET WITH TWO SETS OF THE CORRECTED PLANS AND ONE SET OF THE ORIGINAL PLANS.** For plan recheck, please indicate the location of the correction in the margin of this correction sheet.

ALL FIRE DEPARTMENT REQUIREMENTS SHALL BE INCLUDED IN WRITING UNDER "FIRE DEPARTMENT NOTES" IN ADDITION TO THOSE REQUIREMENTS SHOWN ON PLANS.

Access

- Access roads exceeding 20% slope are not allowed. Access roads over 15% slope require fire sprinkler systems in the served homes. Homes with driveways exceeding 15% will require Portland cement with rake or broom finish.
- Paved driveway must be provided within 150' of the structure.
- Dead-end access roads and driveways over 150' require a Fire Department turn-around.
- All-weather paved access, able to support the weight of a fire engine (50K lbs.) and approved fire hydrants must be provided prior to the accumulation of any combustible materials on the job site.
- 13'6" vertical clearance must be provided in all access and driveway areas. Trees that obstruct the vertical clearance or access width must be trimmed or removed and provisions to provide on-going maintenance must be reflected in the CC & R's. A copy of the CC & R's listing this requirement must be submitted.

Cellular sites

- Interference with Fire Department radio communication from cellular sites shall be corrected immediately.

- Access to cellular site must meet Fire Department standards (see Access).

Additional Requirements*

- Please provide plans that are to standard scale.
- Submit at least two sets of plans for approval.
- Place all Fire Department notes on the site plan.
- Show all existing public hydrants within 300 feet of all property lines. Include size of hydrants (i.e., 6' x 4' x 2 1/2').
- Please provide the correct address for the site.
- Clearly indicate the percent of grade within the required Fire Department access.
- Walking access used to connect vehicular access shall be unobstructed by landscaping, a minimum of five feet wide, and accessible for firefighting and rescue purposes. Indicate on the site plan.

***Note: Additional requirements may be levied, depending on information provided.**

Other: _____

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DISTRICT 11
P. O. BOX 85406, MS 50
SAN DIEGO, CA 92186-5406
PHONE (619) 688-6954
FAX (619) 688-4299

RECEIVED

MAR 29 2006



*Flex your power!
Be energy efficient!*

San Diego County
DEPT. OF PLANNING & LAND USE

March 23, 2006

11-SD-15
PM 26.79

County of San Diego
Dept. of Planning & Land Use
5201 Ruffin Road, Suite B
Mail Station 0650
San Diego, CA 92123-16666

RE: P 06-032

Attention: Project Planner

The California Department of Transportation (Department) appreciates the opportunity to have reviewed the above referenced proposed project.

We have no comments at this time.

If you have any questions, please contact Patricia Marrufo, Development Review Branch, at 619-688-6968.

Sincerely,

Mario Orso
MARIO H. ORSO, Chief
Development Review Branch

cc: P.Marrufo

ESTIMATED PROCESSING SCHEDULE

Cricket Communications- Felicita Regional Park Cell Site
 P 06-032
 Emery McCaffery
 Planning Commission
 12/11/2006

TASK/ACTIVITY	Estimated Duration	Estimated Completion Date	Actual Completion Date
APPLICATION SUBMITTAL			
DPLU reviews for application "completeness", determines project issues, costs and schedule	30	4/14/2006	3/15/2006
Applicant Submits 1st Draft Extended Initial Studies	120	1/11/2007	6/12/2006
DPLU Reviews 1st Draft Extended Initial Studies	30	2/12/2007	
Applicant Submits 2nd Draft Extended Initial Studies*	45	3/29/2007	
DPLU Reviews 2nd Draft Extended Initial Studies	21	4/19/2007	
Applicant Submits 3rd Draft Extended Initial Studies*	30	5/21/2007	
DPLU Reviews 3rd Draft Extended Initial Studies	21	6/11/2007	
DPLU finalizes Environmental Initial Study and Prepares Application Amendment Form	21	7/2/2007	
Applicant submits Application Amendment form, F&G fees, copies of Extended Initial Studies	14	7/16/2007	
DPLU completes, advertises and distributes draft Negative Declaration	21	8/9/2007	
Public review of draft Negative Declaration	20	8/29/2007	
<i>DPLU develops draft condition language and mitigation monitoring program</i>	20	9/18/2007	
DPLU reviews public review comments per "Fair Argument Standard", finalizes documentation	10	9/28/2007	
<i>DPLU makes final staff recommendation on the project</i>	7	10/5/2007	
DPLU completes final documents, docket project and initial PROJECT HEARING/DECISION	30	11/1/2007	

Total Estimated Duration 85 weeks
 19.6 months

applicant/consultant.
 ntly with other tasks.
 ft documents are adequate.

ative Declaration and extended Initial Studies will be required.
 ents will not meet the "Fair Argument" standard requiring an Environmental Impact Report.
 uate Extended Initial Studies in three iterations.
 quired information in accordance with the estimated schedule.
 re decision-making body nor appealed.

partment of Environmental Health issues will be resolved concurrently with the environmental process.

. Decision-Making Body availability and schedule.
 re an actual completion date the first business day after such holiday.

SUMMARY ENVIRONMENTAL COST ESTIMATE AND DEPOSIT SCHEDULE

Project #: **P 06-032**
 Name: **Cricket Communications - Felicita Regional Park Cell Site**
 Date:
 Estimator: **Emery McCaffery**

TASK	Staff Hours	Management Hours	Admin/Student Hours
1 AEIS Completeness/Initial Study	13.0	1.2	2.2
Extended Initial Studies	13.7	0.5	1.0
MSCP/BMO or HLP Findings	N/A	N/A	N/A
Negative Declaration	13.1	2.3	2.7
Environmental Impact Report	N/A	N/A	N/A
Addendum/Use of Previous CEQA Document	N/A	N/A	N/A
Board Policy I-119 Review	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL LABOR HOURS	39.8	4.1	5.9
Charge Rates (\$/hour)	\$ 129.00	\$ 164.00	\$ 55.00
Subtotal - County Labor Costs*			\$ 6,100
Fish and Game Fees**			N/A
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (Environmental)			\$ 6,100

DEPOSIT SCHEDULE

Environmental Deposits already paid	\$ 4,550
Submit Immediately or Upon Next Submittal, as Appropriate	\$ 1,550
Submit Immediately Prior to Public Review	N/A
Fish and Game Fees**	N/A
TOTAL DEPOSITS (Environmental)	\$ 6,100

This is an estimate of County staff time and costs related to Environmental processing only.

Estimates do not include any of the applicant's consultant costs nor County special graphics charges.

* - Labor Cost Subtotal is rounded to the nearest \$100.

** - Fish and Game fees are collected by the County on behalf of the California Dept. of Fish and Game immediately prior to public review.

GENERAL ASSUMPTIONS:

There will be Extended Initial Studies Required.

The project will be able to be completed using a Negative Declaration.

MSCP/BMO or HLP Findings are not required or HLP Fee has already been paid.

There may be substantial changes in this estimate if any of the following occur:

- The above general assumptions prove incorrect, especially if an EIR is deemed to be required;
- Applicant does not meet turnaround times;
- It takes more or less than three iterations to obtain an adequate EIR or Extended Study (if applicable);
- Previously unknown public controversy occurs;
- Recirculation of the ND or EIR for public review is required;
- Your project is appealed to a hearing body for any reason.

XIS Factor: 3

MSCP/BMO/HLP Factor: N/A

Project Factor: 3

[Attachment D]

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, [include if RPO applies to the project]) and the San Diego County Local Register 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 (CEQA)

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 California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

- (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
 - (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
 - (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- (4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

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

- (1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- (2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - (A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
 - (B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
 - (C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

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 Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
- (3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- (4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

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

- (d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code 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 Native American heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:
 - (1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
 - (2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

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

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

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

1.3.3 San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

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

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

The 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. All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria on prehistoric and historic sites. Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards

LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRIBAL CONSULTATION LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364

SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

(916) 653-4082

(916) 657-5390 - Fax

Project Title: Cricket Wireless; MUP06-032

Local Government/Lead Agency: County of San Diego

Contact Person: Donna Beddow

Street Address: 5201 Ruffin Road, Suite B

City: San Diego

Zip Code: 92123-1666

Phone Number: (858) 694-3656

Fax Number: (858) 694-3373

Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action:

County: San Diego

City/Community: North County Metro

Local Action Type:

General Plan General Plan Element General Plan Amendment

Specific Plan Specific Plan Amendment

Pre-Panning Outreach Activity

Project Description: The project proposes to co-locate an unmanned telecommunications facility within Felicita Park.

Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts List Request
Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

USGS Quadrangle Name: Escondido

Township: 12S **Range:** 02W **Section(s):** Rancho San
Bernardo Land
Grant



Figure 1. Project Location Map

Appendix B:
South Coastal Information Center Records Search Results Letter



South Coastal Information Center
College of Arts and Letters
4283 El Cajon Blvd., Suite 250
San Diego CA 92105
TEL: 619 • 594 • 5682

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM SITE FILES RECORD SEARCH

Company: Rescom
Company Representative: Beth Gordon
Date of Request: 3/7/2006
Date Request Received: 3/8/2006
Project Identification: San 222-A/ Felicita Park
Search Radius: 0.5 mile

Archaeological Site Location(s) check: SM/RH **Date:** 3/7/2006

Archaeological (CA-SDI) and Primary (P-37) 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.

Bibliographic Materials check: RH/SM **Date:** 3/7/2006

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. The bibliographic materials for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Map(s) check: RH **Date:** 3/8/2006

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

Historic Resources check: RH **Date:** 3/8/2006

A map generated from Geofinder, an historic database and mapping program, has been included.

HOURS: 4

COPIES: 168

RUSH: No

Applicant's Name: Cricket Communications, Inc.
Project Name: Felicita Park
Project Number: SAN-222-A

This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly Billing Statement.

CONFIDENTIAL
Appendix C:

NOT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

Figure 2. Map of Proposed Project in relation to CA-SDI-570

This report contains information on sensitive cultural resources and thus is confidential and not for public distribution. The legal authority to restrict cultural resources is pursuant with California Government Code 6254.

Appendix D:
Native American Consultation including
Results of the Sacred Lands File Search



GARY L. PRYOR
DIRECTOR

County of San Diego

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND LAND USE

5201 RUFFIN ROAD, SUITE B, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92123-1666
INFORMATION (858) 694-2960
TOLL FREE (800) 411-0017

SAN MARCOS OFFICE
338 VIA VERA CRUZ • SUITE 201
SAN MARCOS, CA 92069-2620
(760) 471-0730

EL CAJON OFFICE
200 EAST MAIN ST. • SIXTH FLOOR
EL CAJON, CA 92020-3912
(619) 441-4030

December 18, 2006

TO:

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
Mr. Ron Christman
Pauma/Yuima Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Christobal C. Devers Sr., Chairman
Rincon San Luiseno Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Vernon Wright, Chairman
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Russell Romo, Chairman
Ms. Carmen Mojado, Co-Chair
Mr. Mark Mojado, Cultural Resources
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Allen E. Lawson Jr., Chairman
Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Indians
Mr. Johnny M. Hernandez, Spokesman

Call me with
any questions.
You may also
contact Donna.
- Anna

RE: SACRED LANDS CHECK - NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL RESOURCES;
Cricket Wireless; MUP 06-032; Section: Rancho San Bernardo Land Grant;
Township: 12S; Range: 02W; APN 238-380-06-00

The County of San Diego (County) requests your participation in the review process of the Cricket Wireless project, MUP 06-032. This project proposes to co-locate an unmanned telecommunications facility within Felicita Park. It is located in the community planning area of North County Metro (APN 238-380-06-00) and is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). Staff contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) who has requested that we contact you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. The project is currently in the process of environmental review. As such, a cultural resources survey has been requested to determine the absence and/or presence of cultural resources.

Any information you have regarding cultural places will be kept strictly confidential and will not be divulged to the public. Although we are providing to you for the purposes of your review this confidential information regarding the location of cultural places, this information is not available to the public.

The County of San Diego feels that your comments regarding decisions that may affect ancestral tribal sites are very important. Please forward any comments regarding this project to me by January 18, 2007.

If you have any questions, you can reach me at (858) 694-3003; further contact information can be found below.

Sincerely,

Gail Wright

Gail Wright
Staff Archaeologist

Department of Planning and Land Use
5201 Ruffin Road, Suite B, MS 0650
San Diego, CA 92123-1666
(858) 694-3003
(858) 694-3373 fax
<mailto:gail.wright@sdcounty.ca.gov>

GW:gw, jl

Attachment
USGS Escondido Map

cc: County of San Diego, 5555 Overland Avenue Building 2 Suite 100, San Diego,
CA 92121
Michael Montello, Alcoa Wireless, 11300 Sorrento Valley Road, San Diego, CA
92121
Greg Locke, Cricket Communications, PO Box 55, Poway, CA 92074
Anna Lowe, Project Manager, Department of Planning and Land Use,
M.S. 0650
Chantal Saipe, Tribal Liaison, Chief Administrative Office, M.S. A-6

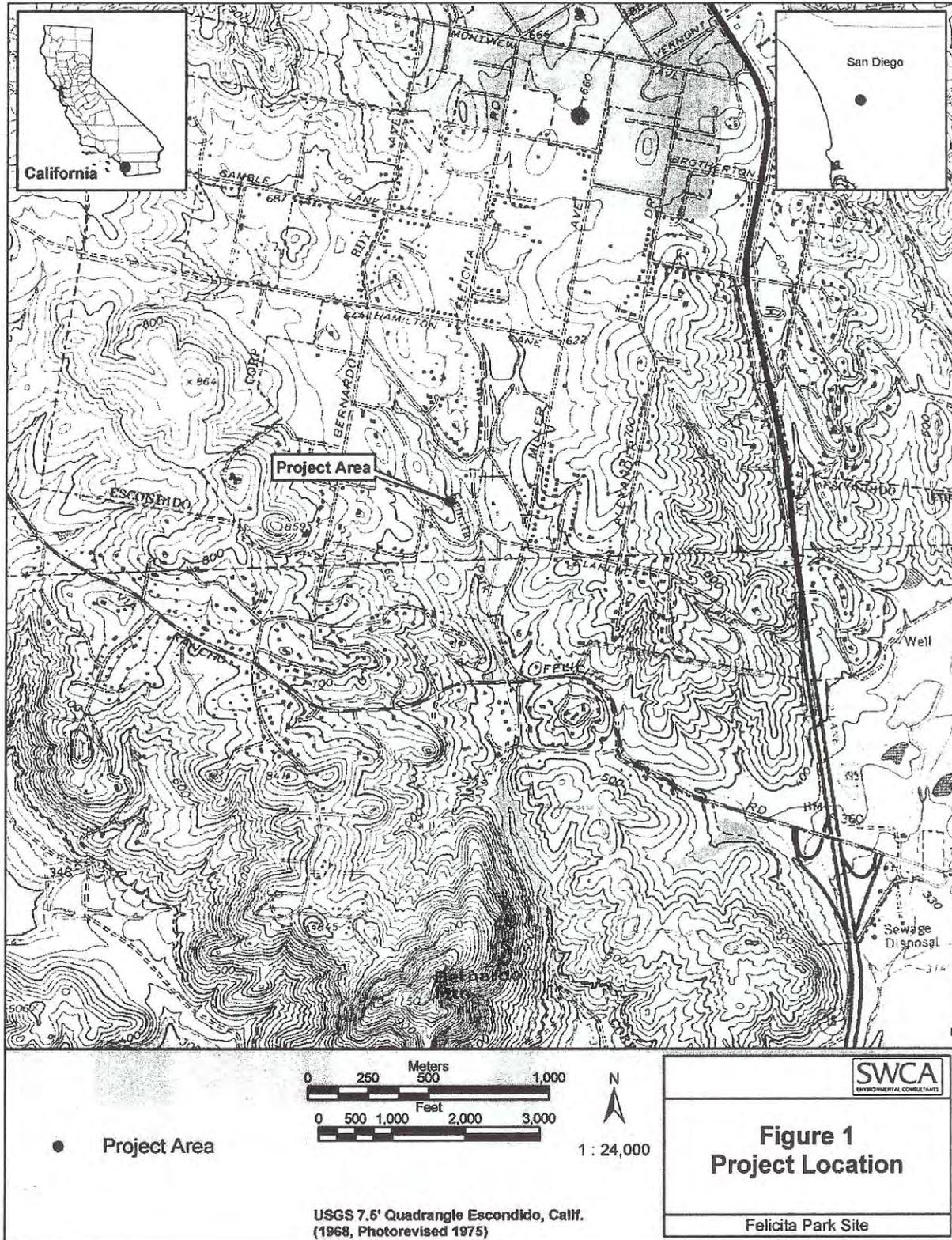


Figure 1. Project Location Map

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



December 14, 2006

Ms. Donna Beddow

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

5201 Ruffin Road
San Diego, CA 92123-1666

Sent by FAX to: 868-694-3373

Number of pages: 3

Re: Tribal Consultation Per SB 18/Sacred Lands File Search for Project- Pre-Planning Activity for Cricket Wireless MUP06-032 Project; Felicita Park, Escondido, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Beddow:

Government Code §65352.3 requires local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to cultural places. Attached is a Native American Tribal Consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the requested plan boundaries. Note the attached form for combining the Sacred Lands file search with SB 18 Tribal Consultation Lists.

As a part of consultation, the NAHC recommends that local governments conduct record searches through the NAHC and California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) to determine if any cultural places are located within the area(s) affected by the proposed action.

A NAHC Sacred Lands File search was conducted based on the township, range, and section information included in your request and a site was found at or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE) you identified. Please contact Mark and Carmen Mojado (Cellular: 760-586-4858; also try 760-742-4468 and 760-742-1289) in order to see if you can assist in determining whether or not the proposed project would impact on the sacred site. Also, local governments should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a cultural place. I suggest you consult with all of those on the accompanying Native American Contacts list, which has been included separately. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge about cultural resources in your plan area. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton, Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contacts

**Native American Tribal Consultation List
San Diego County
December 14, 2006**

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians

Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson

PO Box 365

Valley Center, CA 92082
Diegueno

(760) 749-3200

(760) 749-3876 Fax

Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Indians

Johnny Hernandez, Spokesman

PO Box 130

Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
brandietaylor@yahoo. Diegueno

(760) 765-0845

(760) 765-0320 Fax

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee

Ron Christman

56 Viejas Grade Road

Alpine, CA 92001
Diegueno/Kumeyaay

(619) 445-0385

Rincon Band of Mission Indians

Angela Veltrano, Rincon Culture Committee

P.O. Box 68

Valley Center, CA 92082
council@rincontribe. Luiseno

(760) 749-1051

(760) 749-8901 Fax

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians

Russell Romo, Chairman

12064 Old Pomerado Road

Poway, CA 92064
Luiseno

(858) 748-1586

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians

Carmen Mojado, Co-Chair

1889 Sunset Dr.

Vista, CA 92081
Luiseno

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

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

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Section 65352.3.

**Native American Tribal Consultation List
San Diego County
December 14, 2006**

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians

Mark Mojado, Cultural Resources

P.O. Box 1

Pala, CA 92059

Luiseno

Cupeno

(760) 742-4468

(760) 586-4858 (cell)

Pauma & Yuima Reservation

Charles Devers, Cultural Resources Chairman

P.O. Box 369

Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Luiseno

(760-742-1289

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

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

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Section 65352.3.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRIBAL CONSULTATION LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 - Fax

Project Title: Cricket Wireless; MUP06-032
Local Government/Lead Agency: County of San Diego
Contact Person: Donna Beddow
Street Address: 5201 Ruffin Road, Suite B
City: San Diego
Zip Code: 92123-1666
Phone Number: (858) 694-3656
Fax Number: (858) 694-3373

Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action:

County: San Diego
City/Community: North County Metro

Local Action Type:

General Plan General Plan Element General Plan Amendment
 Specific Plan Specific Plan Amendment
 Pre-Panning Outreach Activity

Project Description: The project proposes to co-locate an unmanned telecommunications facility within Felicita Park.

Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts List Request
Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

USGS Quadrangle Name: Escondido
Township: 12S **Range:** 02W **Section(s):** Rancho San Bernardo Land Grant



Figure 1. Project Location Map



County of San Diego

DONNA BEDDOW, RPA
PLANNER/ARCHAEOLOGIST
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & LAND USE

5201 Ruffin Road, Suite B
San Diego, CA 92123-1666
www.sdcdplu.org

TEL: 858-694-3656

FAX: 858-694-3373

email: donna.beddow@sdcounty.ca.gov



County of San Diego

ANNA LOWE
LAND USE / ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNER
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND LAND USE

5201 Ruffin Road, Suite B
San Diego, CA 92123-1666
M/S: O-650

TEL: 858-694-3704

FAX: 858-694-3373

email: Anna.Lowe@sdcounty.ca.gov

FCC 070307E

NT SUBMISSION PACKET – FCC FORM 620

Approved by OMB
3060-1039
Estimated Time Per Response:
.5 to 10 hours

The NT Submission Packet is to be used only for the construction of new antenna support structures. Antenna collocations that are subject to Section 106 review should be submitted using the Collocation ("CO") Submission Packet (FCC Form 621).

RECEIVED
MAR 07 2007
OHP

General Instructions: NT Submission Packet

Fill out the answers to Questions 1-5 on Form 620 and provide the requested attachments. Attachments should be numbered and provided in the order described below.

For ease of processing, provide the Applicant's Name, Applicant's Project Name, and Applicant's Project Number in the lower right hand corner of each page of Form 620 and attachments.³

1. Applicant Information

Full Legal Name of Applicant: Cricket Communications, Inc.

Name and Title of Contact Person: Greg Locke

Address of Contact Person (including Zip Code): PO Box 55 Poway, CA 92074

Phone: 858-882-6000 Fax: _____

E-mail address: _____

2. Applicant's Consultant Information

Full Legal Name of Applicant's Section 106 Consulting Firm:

SWCA Environmental Consultants (through RESCOM Environmental Corp)

Name of Principal Investigator: Cindy Arrington (for preparation of revised report); Jim Clifford (at time of survey)

³ Some attachments may contain photos or maps on which this information can not be provided.

Applicant's Name: Greg Locke- Cricket Communications, Inc.
Project Name: Cricket Communications-Felicita Regional Park Telecommunications Facility
Project Number: P 06-032

NT SUBMISSION PACKET – FCC FORM 620

Approved by OMB
3060-1039
Estimated Time Per Response:
.5 to 10 hours

Title of Principal Investigator: Cultural Resources Program Director (Arrington);
former Cultural Resources Project Manager (Clifford)

Investigator's Address: 3840 Rosin Court, Suite 130

City: Sacramento State CA Zip Code 95834

Phone: (916) 565-0356 Fax: (916) 565-0757

E-mail Address: carrington@swca.com

Does the Principal Investigator satisfy the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards?⁴ **YES** / NO.

Areas in which the Principal Investigator meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards: Archaeology and History

Other "Secretary of the Interior qualified" staff who worked on the Submission Packet (provide name(s) as well as well as the area(s) in which they are qualified): Jim Clifford – Prehistoric Archaeology

3. Site Information

a. Street Address of Site: 742 Clarence Lane.

City or Township: Escondido

County / Parish: San Diego State: CA Zip Code: 92029

⁴ The Professional Qualification Standards are available on the cultural resources webpage of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm>. The Nationwide Agreement requires use of Secretary-qualified professionals for identification and evaluation of historic properties within the APE for direct effects, and for assessment of effects. The Nationwide Agreement encourages, but does not require, use of Secretary-qualified professionals to identify historic properties within the APE for indirect effects. See Nationwide Agreement, §§ VI.D.1.d, VI.D.1.e, VI.D.2.b, VI.E.5.

Applicant's Name: Greg Locke- Cricket Communications, Inc.
Project Name: Cricket Communications-Felicita Regional Park Telecommunications Facility
Project Number: P 06-032

NT SUBMISSION PACKET – FCC FORM 620

Approved by OMB
3060-1039

Estimated Time Per Response:
.5 to 10 hours

b. Nearest Cross Roads: Via Rancho Parkway / Felicita Road

c. NAD 83 Latitude/Longitude coordinates (to tenth of a second):

N 33.08248000; W -117.08628000

d. Proposed tower height above ground level:⁵ 50 feet; 15.24 meters

e. Tower type:

guyed lattice tower self-supporting lattice monopole

other (briefly describe tower) _____

4. Project Status:⁶

a. Construction not yet commenced;

b. Construction commenced on [date] _____; or,

c. Construction commenced on [date] _____ and was completed on [date] _____.

5. Applicant's Determination of Effect:

a. **Direct Effects** (check one):

i. No Historic Properties in Area of Potential Effects ("APE") for direct effects;

ii. "No effect" on Historic Properties in APE for direct effects;

iii. "No adverse effect" on Historic Properties in APE for direct effects;

iv. "Adverse effect" on one or more Historic Properties in APE for direct effects.

b. **Visual Effects** (check one):

i. No Historic Properties in Area of Potential Effects ("APE") for visual effects;

⁵ Include top-mounted attachments such as lightning rods.

⁶ Failure to provide the Submission Packet and complete the review process under Section 106 of the NHPA prior to beginning construction may violate Section 110(k) of the NHPA and the Commission's rules. See Section X of the Nationwide Agreement.

Applicant's Name: Greg Locke- Cricket Communications, Inc.

Project Name: Cricket Communications-Felicita Regional Park Telecommunications Facility

Project Number: P 06-032

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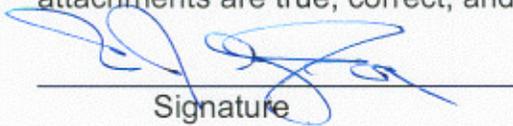
Approved by OMB
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- ii. "No effect" on Historic Properties in APE for visual effects;
- iii. "No adverse effect" on Historic Properties in APE for visual effects;
- iv. "Adverse effect" on one or more Historic Properties in APE for visual effects.

Certification and Signature

I certify that all representations on this FCC Form 620 and the accompanying attachments are true, correct, and complete.



Signature

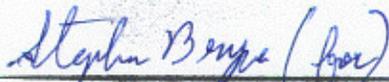
March 6, 07
Date

Cindy Arrington
Printed Name

Cultural Resources Program Director
Title

WILLFUL FALSE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS FORM OR ANY ATTACHMENTS ARE PUNISHABLE BY FINE AND/OR IMPRISONMENT (U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001) AND/OR REVOCATION OF ANY STATION LICENSE OR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT (U.S. Code, Title 47, Section 312(a)(1) AND/ OR FORFEITURE (U.S. Code, Title 47, Section 503).

CONCUR:



Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer

Applicant's Name: Greg Locke- Cricket Communications, Inc. _
Project Name: Cricket Communications-Felicita Regional Park Telecommunications Facility _
Project Number: P 06-032 _