AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE HIGHLANDS AT WARNER SPRINGS PROJECT

County of San Diego, California

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List of Abbreviations

AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
BFSA	Brian F. Smith and Associates
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SDSU	San Diego State University
USGS	United States Geologic Survey
YBP	years before present

1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

In response to a request by Peterson Environmental Services, an archaeological survey and records search was conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates (BFSA) for the Highlands at Warner Springs Project. The project consists of a 149.7-acre undeveloped parcel located along Los Coyotes Road, just southeast of the center of Warner Springs in San Diego County. The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project area as part of the County of San Diego's environmental review process, conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and County of San Diego guidelines. The archaeological investigation of the subject property also included a review of an archaeological records search performed by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project boundaries or in the immediate vicinity. No previously recorded sites were identified within the project area as a result of the records search; however, the location of a bronze plaque dedicated to Jack Billingsly was recorded as a historic site adjacent to the property (Site SDI-8711H). According to local residents, the plaque contained the ashes of Jack Billingsly, a former postal employee of the Santa Ysabel post office (Melody Sees, personal communication 5/3/06). The plaque had been removed from the boulder in which it was housed and vandalized by local youth (Banning Taylor, personal communication 5/11/06). Currently the plaque is missing and no other elements of any historic site were recorded or observed.

BFSA staff conducted the initial archaeological field survey on February 15 through 17 and November 2 and 3, 2005. As requested by the Los Coyotes Band of Indians and the Cupa Cultural Center, Pala Band of Mission Indians, an additional collaborative survey was conducted on May 3 and 11, 2006 which included staff of BFSA and representatives from the County of San Diego, Los Coyotes Band and Cupa Cultural Center. No cultural resources were identified during either survey. However, steep terrain and extremely dense vegetation were limiting factors, and in some areas resulted in very poor ground visibility.

Based upon the results of the field survey and records search, no significant cultural resources are present within the boundaries of the current project. However, due to the proximity of the property to the center of Warner Springs and the dense grouping of prehistoric sites in the surrounding area as indicated by the records search, it is our recommendation that a qualified archaeologist be present to monitor all ground disturbing activities within the project area.

A copy of this report will be permanently filed with SCIC at SDSU. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSA in Poway, California.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The archaeological survey and evaluation program for the Highlands at Warner Springs Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and the County of San Diego environmental guidelines. The project consists of a 149.7-acre undeveloped parcel located along Los Coyotes Road, east of State Highway 79, just southeast of the center of Warner Springs, and south of the Los Tules residential community (Figure 2.0–1). The project area consists of Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 137-090-37. Specifically, the project is located within the Warner Springs Ranch Specific Planning Area, an unincorporated area of the County of San Diego in unsectioned portions of the USGS *Warner Springs* and *Hot Springs Mountain* topographic quadrangles, Township 10 South, Range 3 East of the San Bernardino Base Meridian (Figure 2.0–2). The project, as proposed by the applicant, will consist of the construction of 28 single-family residential units and associated access roads (Figure 2.0–3). The decision to request this investigation was based upon cultural resource sensitivity of the locality as suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in the inland foothills area are focused around fresh water resources and a food supply. In this particular case, the proximity to natural hot springs located in Warner Springs is an additional focus of prehistoric settlement patterns.

An archaeological records search for the project was conducted by the South Coastal Information Center at SDSU (Appendix I). Although no previously recorded sites lie within the project boundaries, 19 resources have been recorded within one mile of the project; most are located northwest of the project area. There have been a total of four cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the proposed project area (Table 3.0–1), two of which overlap portions of the current project area. The results of the record search are discussed in Section 3.3 of this report. The initial archaeological survey was conducted by project archaeologist Seth A. Rosenberg and archaeologists Adriane Dorrler and Charles Callahan on February 15 through 17 and November 2 and 3, 2005. The additional collaborative survey, conducted on May 3 and 11, 2006, included Gail Wright, San Diego County archaeologist, Shasta Gaughen, Assistant Director of the Cupa Cultural Center, and Melody Sees, Sandra Stoneburner, P.J. Stoneburner, and Banning Taylor of Los Coyotes Environmental.

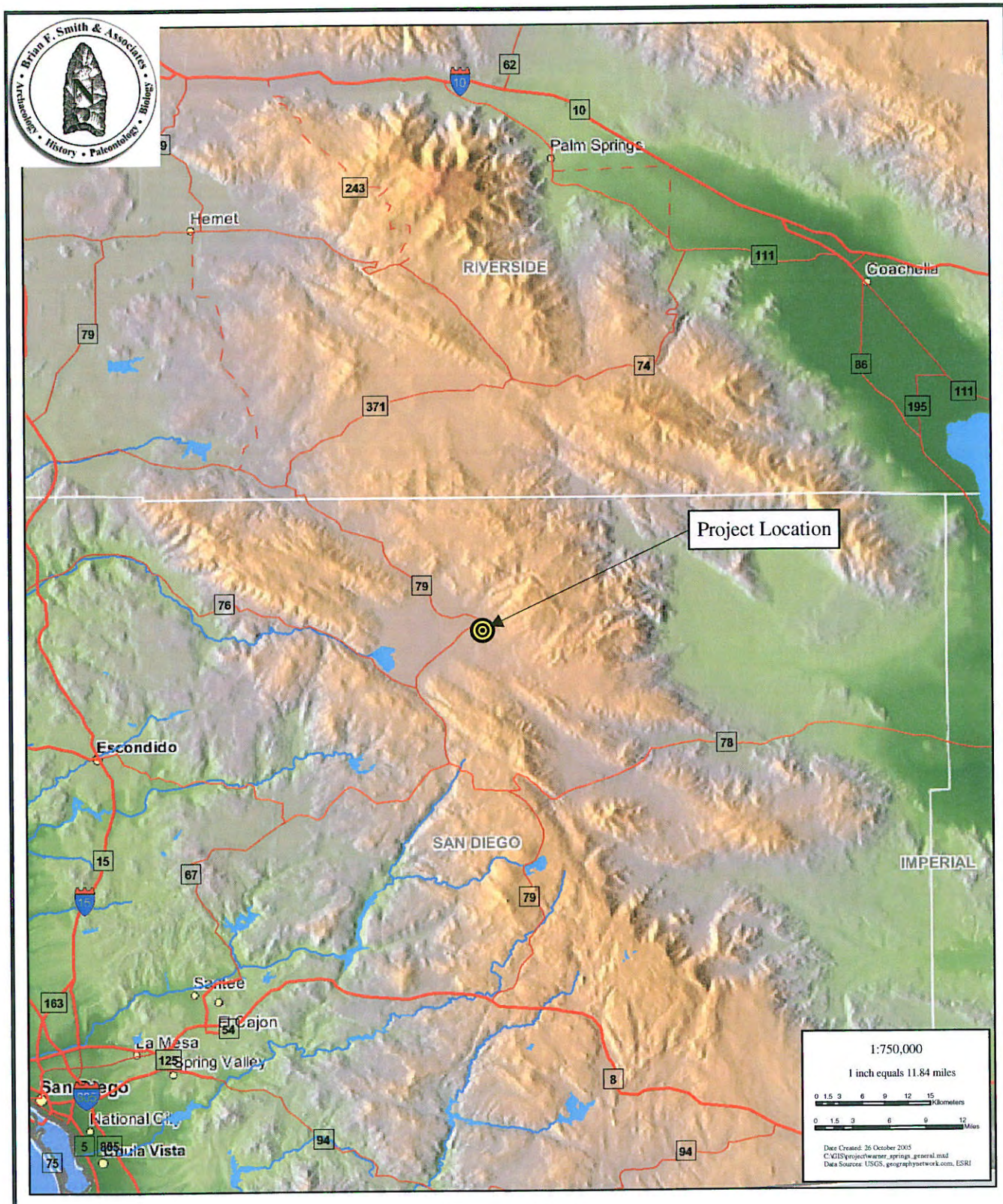


Figure 2.0-1
General Location Map
The Highlands at Warner Springs Project
San Diego County

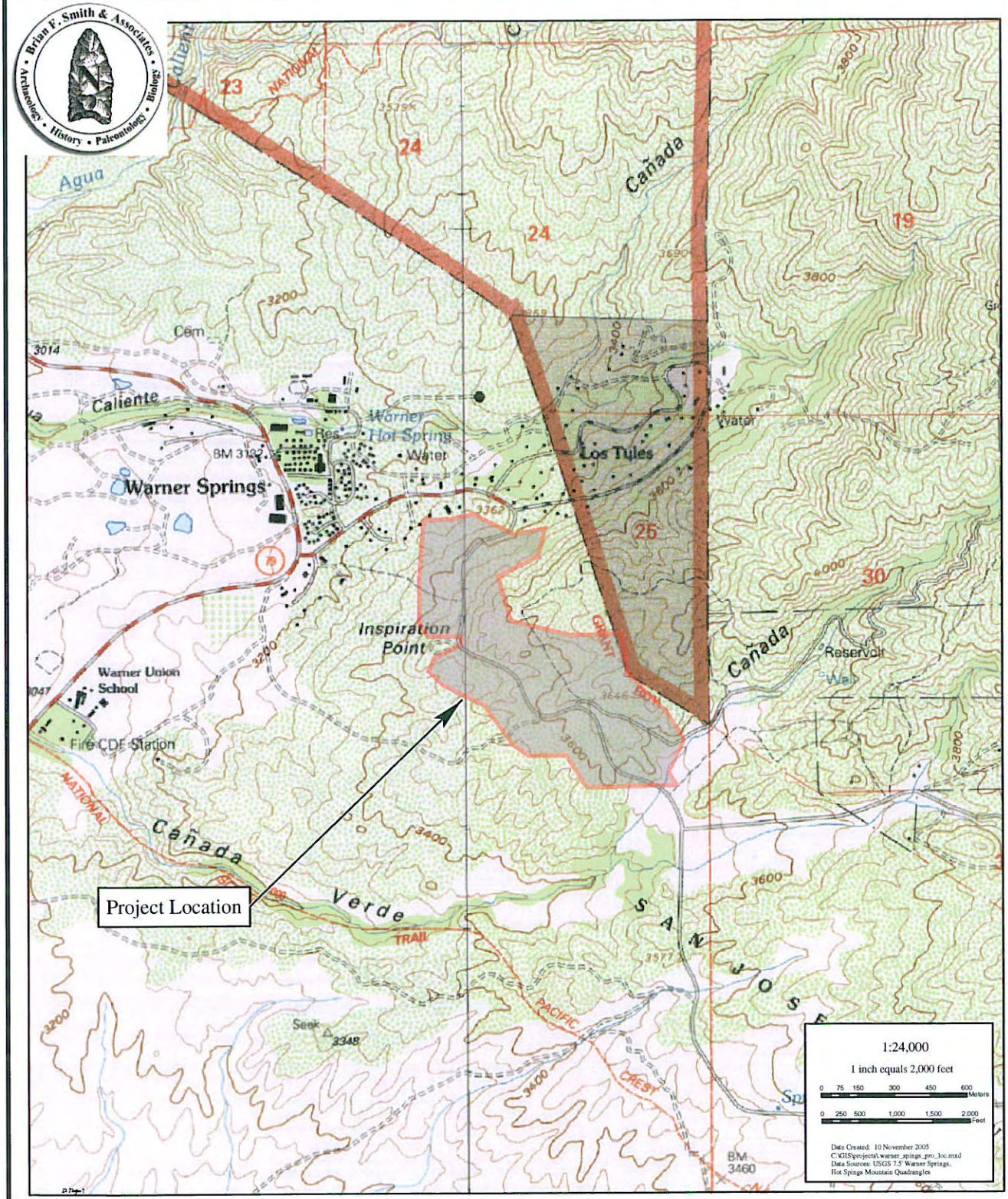


Figure 2.0-2
Project Location Map

The Highlands at Warner Springs Project

USGS 7.5' *Warner Springs, Hot Springs Mountian* Quadrangles

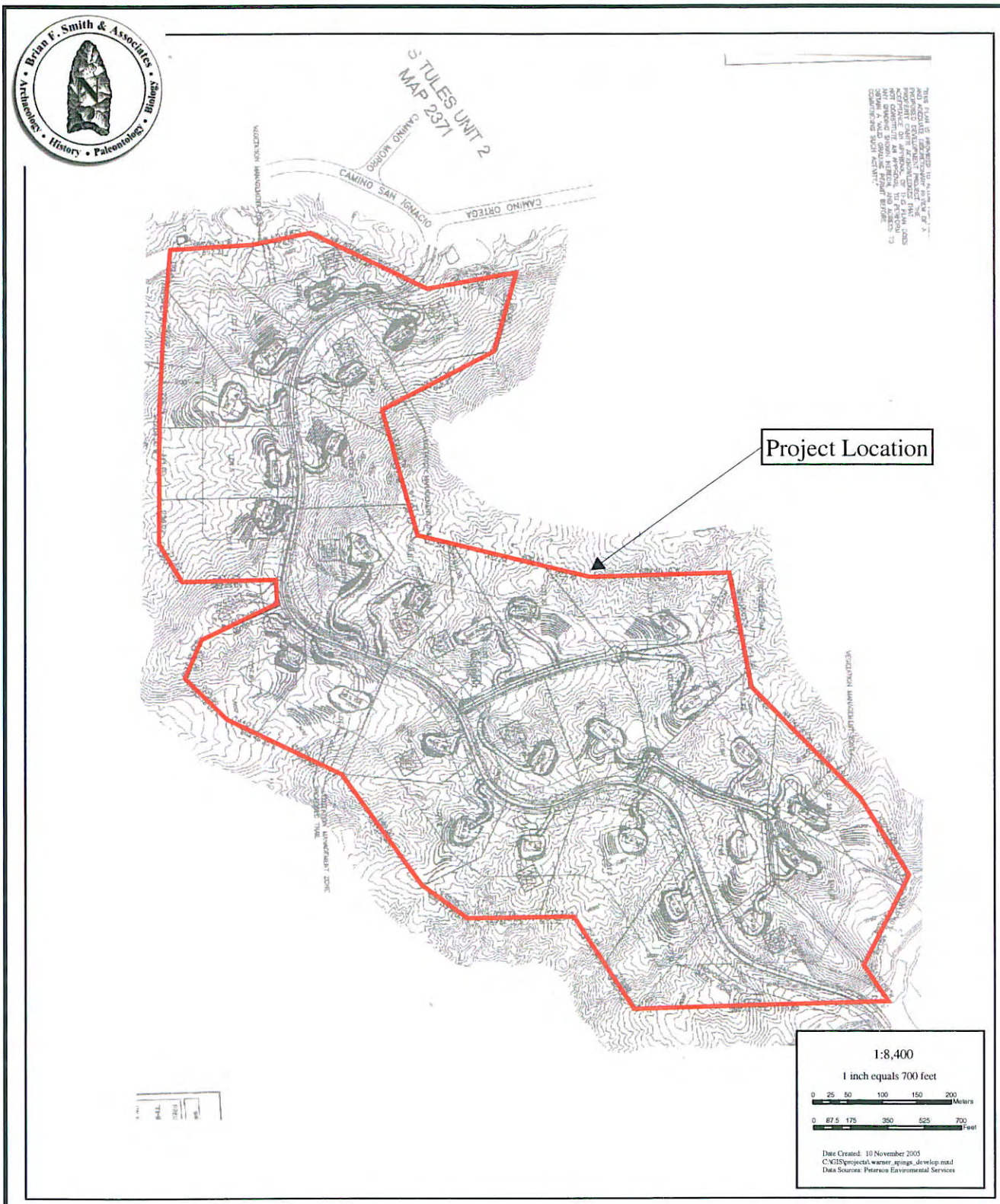


Figure 2.0-3
Project Development Map

The Highlands at Warner Springs Project

3.0 SETTING

The project setting includes both the physical and biological contexts of the proposed project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area. The following section provides descriptions of both the natural and cultural settings of the project, the relationship between the two, and the relevance of this relationship to the current project.

3.1 Natural Setting

The 149.7-acre project lies in the inland foothill region located in the Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province of southern California. The property is situated west of Los Coyotes Indian Reservation, southeast of Palomar Mountain and Warner Springs center, north of the Santa Isabel Indian Reservation, and east of Lake Henshaw. The project area is located in the Warner Springs Ranch Specific Planning Area, an unincorporated community of San Diego County. The topography within the project area is characterized as a moderately steep to steep slope of spurs and pulpits sloping down to the southwest. There are intermittent drainages located throughout the project area, all of which generally flow to the southwest. Vegetation can be characterized as chaparral, including chamise, manzanita, sage, red berry, and scrub oak. Elevations within the project area range from approximately 3,300 to 3,700 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). General overviews of the project area are presented in Plates 3.0–1 and 3.0–2.

Mammals within the region include mule deer, coyote, bobcat, mountain lion, ground squirrel, and kangaroo rat; birds include hawks, eagles, owls, quail, mourning dove, mockingbird, jay, heron, crows, finches, and sparrows. Species of concern in the area include the cactus wren, California gnatcatcher, Bell's vireo, foothill and mountain yellow-legged frog, orange-throated whiptail, and California mountain kingsnake (USDA and USDI 2001).

The project area contains mostly Mesozoic granitic rocks, specifically tonalite and diorite (Rogers 1965). Soils in the project area belong to the Tollhouse-La Posta Rock association: eroded, excessively drained, and somewhat excessively drained coarse sandy loams and loamy coarse sands over granitic rock found on slopes ranging from 9 to 65%. Specific soils in the project area include: the Crouch rocky coarse sandy loam (CuE), moderately sloping to moderately steep; Tollhouse rocky coarse sandy loam (ToE2), gently to moderately sloping; and another Tollhouse rocky coarse sandy loam (ToG), found on very steep slopes (USDA 1973).

Plate 3.0–1 Overview of the project area, facing east.

Plate 3.0–2 Overview of the project area, facing northeast.

3.2 Cultural Setting

The cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the Highlands at Warner Springs Project consist of a possible Paleo-Indian manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Archaic and Early Milling Stone horizons represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the Late Prehistoric Cupeño culture. The area was used for ranching and farming following the Hispanic intrusion into the region and extending into the historic period. A brief discussion of the cultural elements in the project area is provided in the following subsections.

3.2.1 Prehistoric Period

The San Dieguito Complex

The San Dieguito Complex has long been viewed in San Diego County as a group of people who occupied the region between 10,000 and 8,000 YBP. It has been suggested that they were related to or were contemporaneous with the Paleo-Indian groups in the Great Basin area. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally consist of scrapers and scraper planes, choppers, and bifacially flaked knives, but few or no milling tools. The absence of grinding or milling stones suggests to researchers that cereal grains and nuts were not an important part of the subsistence pattern. Tools recovered from sites of the San Dieguito Complex and the general pattern of site locations has led to the interpretation that they were a wandering, hunting and gathering society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that have inhabited San Diego County. This is due primarily to the fact that San Dieguito Complex sites rarely contain stratigraphic information or datable material. There is a current controversy among researchers centering on the relationship of the San Dieguito and the subsequent cultural manifestation in the area, the La Jolla Complex. Firm evidence has not yet been discovered to indicate whether the San Dieguito "evolved" into the La Jolla Complex, if the La Jolla Complex moved into the area and assimilated the San Dieguito people, or even if the San Dieguito even represents a legitimate cultural group. It has been offered that the San Dieguito Complex may have been an early term for what later was identified as the inland Archaic (Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999). Very little evidence of the San Dieguito Complex has been identified within the immediate project area.

The La Jolla Complex

Approximately 9,000 to 8,500 YBP, a second major cultural tradition was established in the San Diego region, primarily along the coast. At that time, the shoreline was located farther west than it is currently because the sea level was lower during the end of the last Ice Age. Locally, this cultural tradition has been called the La Jolla Complex, and radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this culture span a period of over 7,000 years in this region (between 9,000 and 2,000 YBP). The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of shell middens, grinding

tools closely associated with marine resources, and flexed burials (Shumway, Hubbs and Moriarty 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b).

The tool typology of the La Jolla Complex displays a wide range of sophisticated lithic manufacturing techniques. Scrapers, the most common type of flaked tool recovered from La Jolla Complex sites, were created by either splitting cobbles or finely flaking quarried material. La Jolla Complex sites also contain large numbers of milling tools (manos and metates) and utilized flakes that appear to have been used to pry open shellfish. Inland sites of the La Jolla Complex, sometimes called the Pauma Complex, were situated at a distance from marine food resources and generally lack marine-related refuse but do contain large quantities of milling tools and food bone, suggesting seasonal migration from the coast to the inland valleys (Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b).

The Late Prehistoric Complex

Approximately 1,300 YBP, a Shoshonean-speaking group, or groups, from the Great Basin region moved into San Diego County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, but effective technological innovations. Technological developments during this period include the introduction of the bow and arrow between 400 and 600 A.D. Atlatl darts are replaced by smaller arrow darts, including the Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include cremation of the dead and extensive trade networks as far reaching as the Colorado River Basin. The period is divided into two phases, including San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II, based upon the introduction of pottery (Meighan 1954). Radiocarbon dating and the introduction of pottery established that the San Luis Rey II phase began at approximately 1,300 A.D. San Luis Rey I is characterized by the use of portable shaped or unshaped slab metates, and non-portable bedrock milling features. Manos and pestles can also be shaped or unshaped. Cremations, bone awls, and stone and shell ornaments are also prominent in the material culture. The later San Luis Rey II assemblage is augmented by pottery cooking and storage vessels, cremation urns, and polychrome pictographs, or rock art, which likely appeared as the result of increased population sizes, and increased sedentism (True et al. 1974). Flaked stone dart points are dominated by the Cottonwood Triangular series, but Desert Side-Notched, Dos Cabazas Serrated, leaf-shaped, and stemmed styles also occur. Subsistence is thought to have focused on the utilization of acorns, a storable species that allowed for relative sedentism and increased population sizes.

Ethnohistorical and ethnographic evidence indicates that the Shoshonean-speaking group that occupied the northwestern portion of San Diego County was the Luiseño, while another

closely related group, the Cahuilla, occupied the northeastern portion of the county. A third Shoshonean group in San Diego County, the Cupeño, occupied the Warner Springs area.

The Cupeño are a small group from the Luiseño-Cahuilla division of the southern California branch of Shoshonean-speaking people. According to Cupeño tradition and ethnographic accounts, the Cupeño only possessed two permanent villages: Kupa, located at Warner Springs, and Wilakal, located at San Ysidro, just southeast of Warner Springs. The Cupeño territory is bounded by the Luiseño to the northwest, the Cahuilla to the northeast, and by the Kumeyaay, a Yuman-speaking group, to the south. Although linguistically and historically tied to the Luiseño, and more closely to the Cahuilla, their language has drifted enough from these two groups to warrant an independent identity. In addition, their relatively small, somewhat isolated territory, an approximately ten by five mile mountainous area located at the headwaters and creeks that feed the San Luis Rey River, and contact with Diegueño groups to the south, further altered their social organization and religion (Kroeber 1925).

Unlike the Luiseño, the Cupeño were organized into moieties: tribal groups based on unilineal descent. The Cupeño had two moieties that were, historically, split into seven distinct clans, each with their own political and economic spheres. Each clan had it's own chief. There were no moiety or village chiefs. Over the years, because of population decline, the clans consolidated into three "parties," each of which had it's own chief. The Cupeño population in 1770 was thought to have numbered approximately 500. By 1910, the population was thought to have been reduced to approximately 150. Although clan designations still exist, they are said to be of a religious context while the newer parties may have a more political context (Kroeber 1925).

Religious activities were similar to that of the Luiseño and the Cahuilla. However, unlike the Luiseño, the Cupeño organized religion around the moieties, which would organize ceremonies such as adolescence rites, initiation rites, mournings, and seasonal gatherings for members, and then invite the other moiety members as guests (Kroeber 1925).

Subsistence and settlement patterns are similar to other southern California groups with the notable exception that Cupeño territory has a high concentration of hot springs within a relatively small area, which no doubt has religious implications for settlement patterns. Plant food sources include acorns, grass seeds, stems, leaves, shoots, bulbs, roots, and fruits. Hunting augmented this vegetal diet. Animal species taken included deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), rabbits (*Sylvilagus* sp.), hares (*Lepus californicus*), woodrats (*Neotoma* sp.), ground squirrels (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), antelope (*Antilicapra americana*), quail (*Callipelpa californica* and *Oreortyx pictus*), ducks (Anatidae), and freshwater fish from mountain streams. In addition, a variety of snakes, small birds, and rodents were taken (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

The Cupeño material culture was similar to other southern California groups. Structures included partial subterranean houses, sweathouses, and ramadas. Bone, shell, and lithic material were used for a variety of decorative, utilitarian, and spiritual contexts. Pottery was sporadically

produced. Common artifacts found during archaeological survey include lithic production waste, steatite bowls, manos, metates, mortars, pestles, knives, scrapers, choppers, awls, and drills. Shamanistic items included soapstone or clay smoking pipes, and crystals made of quartz or tourmaline (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

In 1901, the Supreme Court ordered the removal of the Cupeño from Warner Springs (Rawls 1984). Today, members of the Los Coyotes, Santa Isabel, San Ygnacio, and Mesa Grande reservations trace their ancestry to Cupeño origins.

3.2.2 Historic Period

Spanish Period (1769-1821)

The Spanish colonization of the San Diego area began on July 16, 1769, when the first Spanish exploring party, commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations), arrived in San Diego to secure California for the Spanish crown (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population. Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based on a number of important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land to persons who made an application were made, but many tracts reverted to the government for lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish empire, each mission was placed so as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican people, and later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Native populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

Mexican Period (1821-1846)

By 1821, Mexico had gained independence from Spain, and the northern territories were subject to political repercussions. By 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order, under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate, and after 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits inland to minister the needs of the native peoples (Engelhardt 1921). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to persons who applied for them or had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts.

Anglo-American Period (1846-Present)

California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848. The acquisition of strategic Pacific ports and California land was one of the principal objectives of the war (Price 1967). At the time, the inhabitants of California were practically defenseless, and they quickly surrendered to the United States Navy in July 1847 (Bancroft 1886).

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California had prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. Cattle raising soon declined, however, contributing to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the "No Fence Act," San Diego's economy changed from stock raising to farming (Rolle 1969). The act allowed for the expansion of unfenced farms, which was crucial in an area where fencing material was practically unavailable. Five years after its passage, most of the arable lands in San Diego County had been patented as either ranchos or homesteads, and growing grain crops replaced the raising of cattle in many of the county's inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883 [1965]). By 1870, farmers had learned to dry farm and were coping with some of the peculiarities of San Diego County's climate (*San Diego Union*, February 6, 1868; Van Dyke 1886). Between 1869 and 1871, the amount of cultivated acreage in the county rose from less than 5,000 acres to more than 20,000 (*San Diego Union*, January 2, 1872). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys; also, the small urban population and poor roads restricted commercial crop growing. Nevertheless, cattle continued to be grazed in inland San Diego County (Gordinier 1966).

The current project area is located on the north edge of the San José Valley, historically one of the most productive ranching areas in southern California. Although Warner's name has been permanently fixed to Warner Springs, his occupation and investments there are only a small portion of the history of Warner Springs. The history of Warner Springs is the history of ranching and it's effects on the Cupeño.

San Luis Rey de Francia, an outpost of the Mission San Luis Rey, was founded in 1798 and was located where the town of Warner Springs is now located. Missionary ranching activities included herding sheep, converting Native Americans and teaching them agriculture. After the missionaries were secularized in 1834, ownership of the Warner Springs area changed hands many times. In 1836, Silvestre de la Portilla was granted title to the entire valley located southeast of Palomar mountain: Valle de San José. In 1840, Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado gave Jose Antonio Pico ownership of the northern half of the valley, which became known as Rancho San José del Valle. This land, which the current project borders, was formerly the property of the San Luis Rey de Francia mission. Between 1844 and 1846, Juan Jose Warner received a number Mexican Land Grants and obtained Rancho San José del Valle due to the inactivity of the land at the time. Subsequently, the name was changed to Warner Ranch. In order to operate the ranch, Warner hired local Cupeño Indians and paid them very little. Poor

living conditions and repeated attempts by the government to tax the Cupeño on what little money they made led to the uprising of 1851. Cupeño chief Juan Antonio Garra and William Marshall led a group of Cupeño and burned Warner's buildings, stole his cattle, horses and sheep and killed nine Americans. The village of Cupa was burned by the United States army in retaliation for the revolt. In 1869, the former governor of California, John G. Downey, began acquiring portions of both Valle de San José and Rancho San José del Valle. By 1878, he had acquired the entire San José Valley. In 1888, Downey began leasing Warner's Ranch to cattle entrepreneurs but retained ownership of the land. In 1889, he requested that the Cupeño be removed from the areas around the hot springs in order to develop them. After Downey's death in 1894, the government attempted to buy the land from the heirs of John G. Downey to form a reservation for the Cupeño at Warner Springs. The heirs refused to sell. In 1901, with the backing of the United States Supreme Court, the Cupeño were evicted from Warner Springs and moved to 3,400 acres in Pala (Amero 1998, Flannigan 1998, Pourade 1964).

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the population of San Diego County continued to grow. The population of the inland county declined during the 1890s, but between 1900 and 1910, it rose by about 70 percent. The pioneering efforts were over, the railroads had broken the relative isolation of southern California, and life in San Diego County became similar to other communities throughout the west. After World War I, the history of San Diego County was primarily determined by the growth of San Diego Bay. During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the City of San Diego, which became a Navy center and industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized, and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert areas.

3.3 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

An archaeological records search was conducted by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at SDSU (Appendix I). SCIC reference maps show a total of four cultural resource studies within a one-mile radius of the proposed project area (Table 3.0–1). However, bibliographic materials provided by SCIC only list three. These studies have been completed for an inventory for Warner Springs Ranch, a cell tower, and Native American Reservations. Two of these previous archaeological studies have surveyed portions of the current project area. In 1974, Mike Baksh surveyed portions of Los Coyotes Road (Baksh 1974). In 1981, American Pacific Environmental Consultants (APEC) surveyed all but the southern edge of the project area (APEC 1981). Neither of these surveys identified any cultural resources within the current project boundaries. However, the 1981 study did register the location of a bronze plaque dedicated to "Jack Billingsly, 1885-1938" adjacent to the project area. No other historic elements were noted on the site form and the site was recorded as SDI-8611/H to reflect only the dedication plaque. This plaque is currently missing and appears to have been stolen. According

to local residents, the plaque contained the ashes of Jack Billingsly, a former postal employee of the Santa Ysabel post office (Melody Sees, personal communication 5/3/06). The plaque had been removed from the boulder in which it was housed and vandalized by local youth (Banning Taylor, personal communication 5/11/06). Currently the plaque is missing and no other elements of any historic site were recorded or observed. A total of 19 cultural resources have been recorded within one-mile of the study area (Table 3.0–2). Historic resources in the area include historic Cupeño houses and historic trash scatters. The prehistoric resources are primarily located to the northwest and southeast of the current project area. The nearby prehistoric sites consist of bedrock milling features, pictographs, lithic scatters including precision and percussion tools, groundstone, ceramics, and subterranean pithouses,

TABLE 3.0–1

Previous Archaeological Investigations Conducted within a One-Mile Radius of the Highlands at Warner Springs Project

American Pacific Environmental Consultants (APEC)

1981 *Cultural Resources of Warner Springs Ranch, Inventory and Research Results, Volume III, Strats Clearinghouse SCH#81032503.* American Pacific Environmental Consultants. Submitted to the A. CAI. Rossi Company, Ltd. Unpublished report on file at SCIC.

Baksh, Mike

1974 *Archaeological Surveys of the Sycuan, Barona, Santa Ysabel, and Los Coyotes Indian Reservations.* Dr. Paul H. Ezel. Submitted to San Diego State University Foundation. Unpublished report on file at SCIC.

Mason, Roger D.

2002 *Cultural Resources Record Search and Field Survey Report for a Verizon Telecommunications Facility: Warner Springs in the City of Warner Springs, San Diego County, California.* Chambers Group, Inc. Submitted to Clayton Group Services. Unpublished report on file at SCIC.

TABLE 3.0–2

Cultural Resources Located Within A One-Mile Radius of the Highlands at Warner Springs Project

Site No.	Description
SDI-91, W-210	Bedrock milling feature, pictographs, pottery groundstone, and projectile points.
SDI-8286	Bedrock milling features, projectile points, groundstone, pottery, and flake scatter.
SDI-8610/H	Brick and rock foundation, burnt glass, Model T Cab and parts, trash scatter
SDI-8611/H	Historic Bronze Plaque inscribed, "Jack Billingsly 1885-1938". Note: plaque is missing.
SDI-8613	Bedrock milling feature
SDI-8620	Bedrock milling features, groundstone, pottery, and flake scatter.
SDI-8621	Bedrock milling features, pottery, groundstone, and lithic scatter
SDI-8629	Multi-component: bedrock milling features, small rock shelter, pottery, groundstone, flake scatter, historic glass and porcelain.
SDI-8630/H	Multi-component: Bedrock milling feature, pottery, flake scatter, historic glass and tin cans.
SDI-8632	Bedrock Milling features, projectile point, flake scatter, precision tools, percussion tools, groundstone, and pottery.
SDI-8634	Bedrock milling features, projectile point, groundstone, pottery, and flake scatter.
SDI-8635/H	Multi-component: pottery, flake scatter, historic trash scatter, glass, metal, and ceramics.
SDI-8636	Multi-component: bedrock milling features, midden, pottery, lithic scatter, groundstone, historic glass, ceramics, tin cans, and misc. metal.
SDI-8638	Bedrock milling features

Site No.	Description
SDI-8639/H	Multi-component: bedrock milling features, percussion tool, precision tool, pottery, flake scatter, historic trash scatter, glass and tin cans.
SDI-8781/H	Eighteen structures of varying ages; six probably built and occupied by Cupeño prior to 1903
SDI-8799	Bedrock milling features
SDI-8931	Flake scatter, pottery, groundstone, projectile point, and precision tool.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological program for the Highlands at Warner Springs Project consisted of an archaeological survey and an institutional records search. This archaeological study conformed to the County of San Diego environmental guidelines. Statutory requirements of CEQA were followed in evaluating potential impacts.

4.1 Field Methodology

The archaeological survey took place on February 15-17 and November 2-3, 2005. The survey of the property was an intensive archaeological reconnaissance consisting of a series of parallel transects, spaced at approximately ten-meter intervals, which covered relatively level areas within project boundaries. Due to the steep terrain of the area, the survey was concentrated on hilltops and terraces. Ground surface visibility was very poor: dense chaparral growth obscured ground visibility for large portions of the project area. Small, intermittent pockets of ground visibility ranging from approximately 25 to 50 percent were closely inspected. Bedrock outcrops and drainages were targeted for evidence of prehistoric milling activities; however, no such evidence was identified. Photographs were taken to document site conditions during the survey (Plates 3.0–1 and 3.0–2).

4.2 Archaeological Records Search

In addition to the pedestrian survey, an institutional records search conducted by the South Coastal Information Center at SDSU was reviewed for an area of one mile surrounding the project in order to determine the presence of any previously recorded sites. Results of the records search are provided in Appendix I and discussed in Section 3.3.

4.3 Native American Consultation

Because this project involves a specific plan amendment permit application, Senate Bill 18 requires the County of San Diego to consult with local Native American tribes who have an interest in the project area. In addition, Senate Bill 18 requires government-to-government correspondence; therefore, Gail Wright, County of San Diego archaeologist, contacted potentially interested tribes in October of 2005. The Los Coyotes Band of Indians and the Pala Band of Mission Indians responded citing ancestral ties to the Cupeño from the Warner Springs area. In response, BFSA supplied copies of the initial draft report and coordinated an additional collaborative
survey including representatives from the Pala and Los Coyotes bands. The additional survey took place on May 3 and 11, 2006. Results of the collaborative survey are provided in Section 5.0 and correspondences between Gail Wright, BFSA, and the Native American groups are supplied in Appendix II.

5.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS

The archaeological survey was conducted on February 15-17 and November 2-3, 2005, by project archaeologist Seth A Rosenberg and staff archaeologists Adriane Dorrler and Charles Callahan, under the direction of Brian F. Smith, Principal Investigator at BFSA. Sporadic portions of the parcel were inaccessible due to steep terrain and dense plant growth. Small portions of the project area, such as the dirt roads that run through the project area, showed signs of previous grading activities. Photographs were taken to record site conditions at the time of the survey (Plates 3.0–1 and 3.0–2). Sporadic dumping of modern trash was also documented in intermittent locations. There was no evidence to indicate that the previous activity within the parcel disturbed any cultural resources that may have been present. Large granitic outcrops and boulders were visible outside the project area, within the adjoining property along the southeast property boundary where Los Coyotes Road crosses an unnamed drainage. Unfortunately, they were too far outside the project area to determine if they possess any milling features. No prehistoric or historic cultural resources were identified within the project area. The results of the archaeological record search also indicated that no resources had been previously recorded within the project area (Appendix I).

Site SDI-8611H, a dedication plaque to Jack Billingsley that supposedly housed his ashes, is located at Inspiration Point, approximately 35-45 feet outside the project boundaries. According to Melody Sees, the Los Coyotes environmental director, Jack Billingsley worked at the Santa Ysabel Post Office sometime in the first half of the twentieth century and lived near Warner Springs. He asked to be cremated and have his ashes positioned to overlook the San Jose Valley (personal communication 5/3/06). However, sometime in the recent past, local vandals removed the plaque and spilled out the ashes (Banning Taylor, personal communication, 5/11/06). No evidence of the plaque or the ashes, other than a square hole within a boulder, was located at Inspiration Point. The state of Site SDI-8611H during survey is shown below in Plate 5.0–1.

An additional collaborative survey took place on May 3 and 11, 2006, which included representatives from the County of San Diego, Pala Band of Mission Indians, and Los Coyotes Band of Indians. Gail Wright, San Diego County archaeologist, Shasta Gaughen, assistant director of the Cupa Cultural Center, and Melody Sees, Sandra Stoneburner, P.J. Stoneburner, and Banning Taylor of Los Coyotes Environmental attended the second survey. No artifacts, bedrock milling features, darkened soils, or other evidence of archaeological sites were observed during the second collaborative survey.

Plate 5.0–1 View of SDI-8611H, vandalized. Note that the plaque dedicated to Jack Billingsley containing his ashes has been removed.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

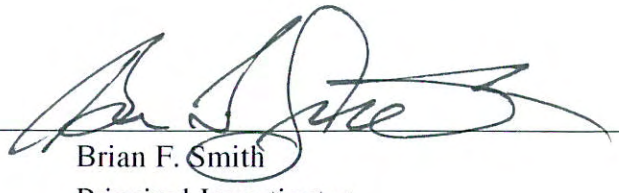
The records search indicated that no previously recorded significant cultural resources are present on the Highlands at Warner Springs Project, and no sites have been identified within the 149.7-acre project area as a result of the reconnaissance survey. The recorded location of the dedication plaque to Jack Billingsly and his ashes, registered as Site SDI-8611H, should no longer be considered an archaeological site due to destruction through vandalism. No artifacts and/or features were recorded at this location. Based upon the findings of the initial survey, the secondary collaborative survey, and records searches, no resources will be impacted and mitigation measures will not be required. However, due to the concentration of both prehistoric and historic sites within a one-mile radius of the project area, and the concerns of both the Pala and Los Coyotes Bands, it is recommended that a qualified archaeological monitor be present for all ground-altering project activities, as the potential for subsurface deposits still exists. An archaeological monitor will facilitate the identification and review of any cultural material exposed during project activities. In the event that potentially important deposits, features, or human remains are discovered during grading, the archaeological monitor shall have the authority to divert grading away from the discovery and conduct significance evaluations and data recovery as necessary. In addition, a Native American monitor should also be present during any ground altering activities to represent Native American interests in the project development.

7.0 PERSONNEL

The archaeological survey and evaluation program for the Highlands at Warner Springs Project was directed by Brian F. Smith, Principal Investigator. The archaeological field survey was conducted by project archaeologist Seth A. Rosenberg and archaeologists Adriane Dorrler and Charles Callahan. The report text was prepared by Seth A. Rosenberg, under the supervision of Brian F. Smith. Report graphics were provided by Damien Tietjen. Production and technical editing were conducted by Dylan Amerine, with assistance from Doneen Phillips and Robin Rocque.

8.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and have been compiled in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) criteria as defined in Section 15064.5 and the County of San Diego cultural resource criteria.



November 29, 2006

Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

Date

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APPENDIX I

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for public review; bound separately)

APPENDIX II

Correspondence between BFSA and Native American Groups

Brian F. Smith & Associates
Archaeological/Historical/Paleontological Consulting

March 27, 2006

Shasta C. Gaughen, MA
Assistant Director
Cupa Cultural Center
Pala Band of Mission Indians
35008 Pala Temecula Road, PMB 445
Pala, CA 92059

Subject: Highlands at Warner Springs Archaeological Report and Collaborative Survey.

Dear Shasta:

As discussed at the Highlands at Warner Springs project meeting of March 23, 2006, the Pala Band of Mission Indians requested a copy of the draft archaeological report submitted to San Diego County for review. Brian F. Smith and Associates is happy to provide you with the draft report entitled, "An Archaeological Survey for the Highlands at Warner Springs Project" for your review. Enclosed, please find the report including the Confidential Appendix listing previously recorded archaeological sites and previously conducted archaeological surveys.

In addition to requesting a copy of the draft archaeological report, the Pala Band of Mission Indians has requested a collaborative archaeological survey to be conducted with Pala Band representatives. We are happy to conduct an additional survey and welcome any comments you may have concerning cultural resources located within the project area. We would like to conduct the survey on either April 19 and 20, 2006 or April 24 and 25, 2006. Please respond and indicate which dates you would prefer. Additionally, please indicate who you would like to perform the survey and include contact information. Thank you in advance and please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Seth A. Rosenberg
Project Archaeologist
srosenberg@bfsa-ca.com

Brian F. Smith & Associates
Archaeological/Historical/Paleontological Consulting

March 27, 2006

Melody Sees
Environmental Director
Los Coyotes Band of Indians
P.O. Box 233
Warner Springs, CA 92086

Subject: Highlands at Warner Springs Archaeological Report and Collaborative Survey.

Dear Melody:

As discussed at the Highlands at Warner Springs project meeting of March 23, 2006, the Los Coyotes Band of Indians requested a copy of the draft archaeological report submitted to San Diego County for review. Brian F. Smith and Associates is happy to provide you with the draft report entitled, "An Archaeological Survey for the Highlands at Warner Springs Project" for your review. Enclosed, please find the report including the Confidential Appendix listing previously recorded archaeological sites and previously conducted archaeological surveys.

In addition to requesting a copy of the draft archaeological report, the Los Coyotes Band has requested a collaborative archaeological survey to be conducted with Los Coyotes Band representatives. We are happy to conduct an additional survey and welcome any comments you may have concerning cultural resources located within the project area. We would like to conduct the survey on either April 19 and 20, 2006 or April 24 and 25, 2006. Please respond and indicate which dates you would prefer. Additionally, please indicate who you would like to perform the survey and include contact information. Thank you in advance and please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Seth A. Rosenberg
Project Archaeologist
srosenberg@bfsa-ca.com

GARY L. PRYOR
DIRECTOR

County of San Diego

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND LAND USE

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EL CAJON OFFICE
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EL CAJON, CA 92020-3912
(619) 441-4030

September 14, 2005

Ms. Carol Gaubatz
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Sacred Lands Check; Highlands at Warner Springs; SPA 05-XXX, TM 5450, Log No. 81-04-006A; APN: 137-090-37; Section: none: Township: 10S; Range: 03E; Thomas Brothers: 409 K-7, 8; USGS: Hot springs Mountain and Warner Springs

Dear Ms. Gaubatz:

The County of San Diego requests your participation in the environmental review process of the proposed development project for the Highlands at Warner springs SPA 05-XXX and TM 5450. This project proposes to subdivide the 133-acre parcel into 28 residential lots. The 133-acre project area is bisected by Los Coyotes Road between Camino Ortega in the north and Banning Road in the south in the North Mountain Community of Warner Springs. This project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and Section 65352.3 of the Government Code (Senate Bill 18 [2004]). The County of San Diego is seeking information about tribes that are on the "SB 18 Consultation List", and we are requesting your assistance in identifying cultural resources including sacred lands that may be present on site.

As part of the environmental review for this project, an institutional records search and a cultural resources survey has been required. If resources are present, testing will be requested to determine significance pursuant to the CEQA and RPO. If the cultural resources are determined significant, mitigation must be proposed which may include the placement of the resources in an open space easement, or in some cases, data recovery excavations may be conducted as an alternative.

The County will forward a copy of the environmental document and cultural resources report for your comment during the public review period. We feel that your comments

regarding decisions that may affect ancestral tribal sites are very important, and welcome input that you may have regarding consultation with affected tribes.

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.

If you have any questions, I can be reached at (858) 694-694-3003.

Sincerely,

Gail Wright

GAIL WRIGHT
Staff Archaeologist
Department of Planning and Land Use
5201 Ruffin Road, Suite B
San Diego, CA 92123-1666
MS 0650
(858) 694-3003
(858) 694-3373 Fax

GW:gw

Attachment
USGS Topographical Map – Hot springs Mountain and Warner Springs

cc: Warner Springs estates, LLC, 1037 Didrikson, Laguna Beach, CA 92651-3014
Patrick L. Brown, Patrick Engineering, P.O. Box 442, Julian, CA 92036
Devon Muto, Project Manager, Department of Planning and Land Use, M.S. 0650
Chantal Saipe, Tribal Liaison, Chief Administrative Office, M.S. A-6

GARY L. PRYOR
DIRECTOR

County of San Diego

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October 11, 2005

NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL RESOURCES for: HIGHLANDS AT WARNER SPRINGS

Cupa Cultural Center
Ms. Shasta Gaughen, Assistant Director, Cupa Cultural Center
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
Mr. Rob Roy, Environmental Director
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians
Ms. Evelyn Duro, Tribal Administrator
Ms. Melodie Sees, EPA Director
Pala Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Robert Smith, Chairman
Pauma/Yuima Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Christobal C. Devers Sr., Chairman
Ms. Bennae Calac, Cultural Resources Coordinator
EPA Director
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Stephanie Gordin, Cultural Resource Center
Rincon San Luiseno Band of Mission Indians
Mr. John Currier, Chairman
Mr. Rob Shaffer, Tribal Administrator
Ms. Ruth Calac, Heritage Commission
Ms. Kristi Orosco, Environmental Coordinator
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Russell Romo, Chairman
Ms. Carmen Mojado, Co-Chair
Mr. Mark Mojado, Cultural Resources
Mr. Henry Contreras, Most Likely Descendent
Soboba Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Robert Salgado, Sr., Chairperson
Charlene Ryan, Cultural Director
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Dean Mike, Chairperson

RE: NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL RESOURCES for: Highlands at Warner Springs; SPA 05-XXX, TM 5450, Log No. 81-04-006A; APN: 137-090-37; Section: none: Township: 10S; Range: 03E; Thomas Brothers: 409 K-7,8; USGS: Hot springs Mountain and Warner Springs

The County of San Diego (County) requests your participation in the review process of the Highlands at Warner springs SPA 05-XXX and TM 5450. This project proposes to subdivide the 133-acre parcel into 28 residential lots. The 133-acre project area is bisected by Los Coyotes Road between Camino Ortega in the north and Banning Road in the south in the North Mountain Community of Warner Springs. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) and Section 65352.3 of the Government Code (Senate Bill 18 [2004]). 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 11, 2005 (90 days).

If you have any questions, you can reach me at (858) 694-3003.

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

Attachments:
USGS Hot springs Mountain and Warner Springs Map
Copy of NAHC letter

cc: Warner Springs estates, LLC, 1037 Didrikson, Laguna Beach, CA 92651-3014
Patrick L. Brown, Patrick Engineering, P.O. Box 442, Julian, CA 92036
Devon Muto, Project Manager, Department of Planning and Land Use, M.S. 0650
Chantal Saipe, Tribal Liaison, Chief Administrative Office, M.S. A-6

Pala Band Of
Mission Indians
Cupa Cultural Center
35008 Pala Temecula Road
PMB 445
Pala, CA 92059
Tel. (760) 742-1590 Fax. (760) 742-4543
E-mail: cupa@palatribe.com

RECEIVED
FEB 23 2006
San Diego County
DEPT. OF PLANNING & LAND USE

February 22, 2006

Gail Wright, Staff Archaeologist
County of San Diego
Department of Planning and Land Use
5201 Ruffin Road, Suite B
San Diego, CA 92123

Re: Native American Cultural Resources for Highlands at Warner Springs

Dear Ms. Wright:

This letter is to inform you that the Pala Band of Mission Indians has grave concerns regarding the proposal to subdivide the property located on Los Coyotes Road in Warner Springs for residential development as the Highlands at Warner Springs subdivision. Our concerns are based on the fact that this parcel is situated within the traditional cultural territory of the Cupeño people. Not only are there several known, documented archaeological sites within the area, but the parcel may contain sites of a sacred nature. We are extremely concerned that the proposed project would result in potential adverse impacts to important cultural resources, either by the current developers or future individual property owners. Moreover, we share the concerns of the Los Coyotes Band of Indians regarding well drilling, water rights, access routes, and rights-of-way. At minimum, we request copies of all reports and/or surveys that result from the review process for this project, and that timely government-to-government consultation continue in regards to the protection of this area and mitigation of potential impacts to cultural resources and federally guaranteed tribal rights. Please keep us informed of all meetings, reviews, and actions that are taken in regard to this matter.

Sincerely,

Shasta C. Gaughen, MA
Assistant Director, Cupa Cultural Center

Cc: Devon Muto, Project Manager

GARY L. PRYOR
DIRECTOR

County of San Diego

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND LAND USE

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(619) 441-4030

March 2, 2006

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Attn: Shasta Gaughen
Asst. Director, Cupa Cultural Center
35008 Pala Temecula Road
Pala, CA 92059

RE: RESPONSE TO TRIBAL REQUEST FOR CONSULTATION FOR: Highlands at Warner Springs; SPA 06-001, TM 5450, Log No. 81-04-006A; APN: 137-090-37; Section: none: Township: 10S; Range: 03E; Thomas Brothers: 409 K-7,8; USGS: Hot springs Mountain and Warner Springs

Dear Ms. Gaughen:

The County of San Diego (County) appreciates your participation in the review process of the Highlands at Warner springs SPA 06-001 and TM 5450. This project proposes to subdivide the 149.72-acre parcel into 28 residential lots. The project area is bisected by Los Coyotes Road between Camino Ortega in the north and Banning Road in the south in the North Mountain Community of Warner Springs. Pursuant to your letter of February 22, 2006, concerns and comments include the following:

1. The project's location within the Ancestral Native Boundaries of the Cupeño indicates that the potential is high that the subject parcel shall contain artifacts and that cultural resources will be impacted.
2. Request copies of all reports and/or surveys that result from the review process and that timely government-to-government consultation continue in regards to the protection of this area and mitigation of potential impacts to cultural resources and federally guaranteed tribal rights.
3. Request to be kept informed of all meetings, review, and actions that are taken in regard to this project.

The cultural resources survey report was completed November 14, 2005. Staff has reviewed the cultural resources report titled, "*An Archaeological Survey for the Highlands at Warner Springs Project*" dated November 14, 2005 prepared by Brian F. Smith, with Brian F. Smith and Associates. A record search of the subject parcel and the surrounding area as well as a field survey was conducted and the results

documented in this report. The record search showed no previous sites, historic or prehistoric sites within the 149.72-acre project area; however, the record search indicated that four previous studies were conducted in the vicinity of the current project and that at least two of these reports included a large part of the Highlands at Warner Springs project area. Additionally, a total of 19 cultural resources were recorded within a one-mile radius of the project; however, all of these are outside the boundaries of the current project.

The field survey, conducted at two different times, February 15-17 and November 2-3, 2005, confirmed the results of the previous surveys that the current project area did not contain cultural resources. Much of the property was inaccessible due to steep terrain and dense plant growth. Because of this, and due to the proximity to the center of historic Warner Springs, and the dense grouping of prehistoric sites in the surrounding area as indicated by the records search, the report recommends that a qualified archaeologist be present to monitor all ground disturbing activities within the project area.

The Pala Band will be provided copies of reports and/or surveys that result from the review process and that timely government-to-government consultation will continue in regards to the protection of this area and mitigation of potential impacts to cultural resources.

The next step in the consultation process will be a field trip to the project site by the interested tribes, the County of San Diego representatives, the applicant, and consultants. This site visit is being coordinated by the cultural resources consultant, Brian F. Smith and Associates and is planned for the end of March. The next steps in the consultation process will depend on the outcome of the field trip.

Any information you have regarding cultural places will be kept strictly confidential and will not be divulged to the public. Although we may provide you with site information for the purposes of your review, this confidential information regarding the location of cultural places 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 and we thank you for your response. If you have any further questions or comments, you can reach me at (858) 694-3003.

Sincerely,

Gail Wright

GAIL WRIGHT
Staff Archaeologist
Department of Planning and Land Use
5201 Ruffin Road, Suite B
San Diego, CA 92123-1666
MS 0650

e-mail: gail.wright@sdcounty.ca.gov
(858) 694-3003
(858) 694-3373 (fax)

GW:gw

Attachments:

USGS Hot springs Mountain and Warner Springs Map
Letter, Pala Band of Mission Indians

cc: Warner Springs estates, LLC, 1037 Didrikson, Laguna Beach, CA 92651-3014
Patrick L. Brown, Patrick Engineering, P.O. Box 442, Julian, CA 92036
Brian F. Smith, Brian F. Smith and Associates, 14010 Poway Road, Suite A, Poway , CA 92064
Devon Muto, Project Manager, Department of Planning and Land Use, M.S. 0650
Chantal Saipe, Tribal Liaison, Chief Administrative Office, M.S. A-6

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Arnold Schwarzenegger Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov

October 4, 2005

Gail Wright
County of San Diego
5201 Ruffin Road, Suite B
San Diego, CA 92123-1666

Sent by Fax: 858-694-3373
Number of Pages: 4

Re: **Proposed Highlands at Warner Springs; SPA 05-XXX, TM 5450, Log No. 81-04-006A, San Diego County**

Dear Ms. Wright:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. 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 receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Carol Gaubatz
Program Analyst

For:

Native American Contacts
San Diego County
October 4, 2005

Cupa Cultural Center (Pala Band)
Shasta Gaughen, Assistant Director
35008 Pala-Temecula Rd.PMB Box 445 Luiseno
Pala , CA 92059
cupa@palatribe.com
(760) 742-1590

La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
ATTN: Rob Roy, Environmental Director
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
lajolla-sherry@aol.com and
(760) 742-3771/72
(760) 742-1701 Fax

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
Evelyn Duro, Tribal Administrator
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner , CA 92086
(760) 782-0711
(760) 782-2701 - FAX

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
Melody Sees, Environmental Director
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner , CA 92086
(760) 782-0712
(760) 782-2730 - FAX

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Robert Smith, Chairperson
P.O. Box 50 Luiseno
Pala , CA 92059 Cupeno
(760) 742-3784
(760) 742-1411 Fax

Pauma & Yuima
Christobal C. Devers, Chairperson
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Pauma Valley , CA 92061
kymberli_peters@yahoo.com
(760) 742-1289
(760) 742-3422 Fax

Pauma & Yuima
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P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
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(760) 742-3422 Fax

Pauma & Yuima
ATTN: EPA Coordinator
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(760) 742-3422 Fax

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Stephanie Gordin, Cultural Resource Center
P.O. Box 2183 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
(951) 308-9295
(951) 506-9491 Fax

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Culture Committee
P.O. Box 68 Luiseno
Valley Center , CA 92082
council@rincontribe.org
(760) 749-1051
(760) 749-8901 Fax

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 only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resource assessment for the proposed Highlands at Warner Springs; SPA 05-XXX, TM 5450, Log No. 81-04-006A, San Diego County.

Native American Contacts
San Diego County
October 4, 2005

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
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Rincon Band of Mission Indians
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Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Kristie Orosco, Environmental Coordinator
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Rincon Band of Mission Indians
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(760) 749-8901 Fax

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Henry Contreras, Most Likely Descendent
1763 Chapulin Lane Luiseno
Fallbrook , CA 92028
(760) 728-6722 - Home
(760) 207-3618 - Cell

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Russell Romo, Chairman
12064 Old Pomerado Road Luiseno
Poway , CA 92064
(858) 748-1586

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Mojado, Co-Chair
1889 Sunset Dr. Luiseno
Vista , CA 92081

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Mark Mojado, Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 1 Luiseno
Pala , CA 92059 Cupeno
(760) 742-4468
(760) 586-4858 (cell)

Soboba Band of Mission Indians
Robert J. Salgado, Sr., Chairperson
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
luiseno@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 654-2765
(951) 654-4198 - Fax

Soboba Band of Mission Indians
Charlene Ryan, Cultural Director
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Native American Contacts
San Diego County
October 4, 2005

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
Dean Mike, Chairperson
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Coachella , CA 92236 Chemehuevi
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(760) 775-5566
(760) 775-4639 Fax

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

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resource assessment for the proposed Highlands at Warner Springs; SPA 05-XXX, TM 5450, Log No. 81-04-006A, San Diego County.