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Escondido Storage Project NegativeCultural Resources Survey Repor t

Escondido Storage Project Cultural Resource Inventory
DPLU Environmental Log No. P05-052

Lead Agency:

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

Preparer:

Scott Wolf

Scott Wolf
ASM Affiliates Inc.
2034 Corte Del Nogal
Carlsbad, CA 92011
(760)-804-5757

Under the Supervision of:

Susan M. Hector, Ph.D .
Principal

Project Proponent:

Dr. Kadakia
T & R Storage, LL C
910 South El Camino Real, Suite A
San Clemente, CA 92672

May 24, 2007

Figure 3 Revised on March 13, 2008

MARK WARDLAW
Director

County of San Diego
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

5510 OVERLAND AVENUE, SUITE 110, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92123
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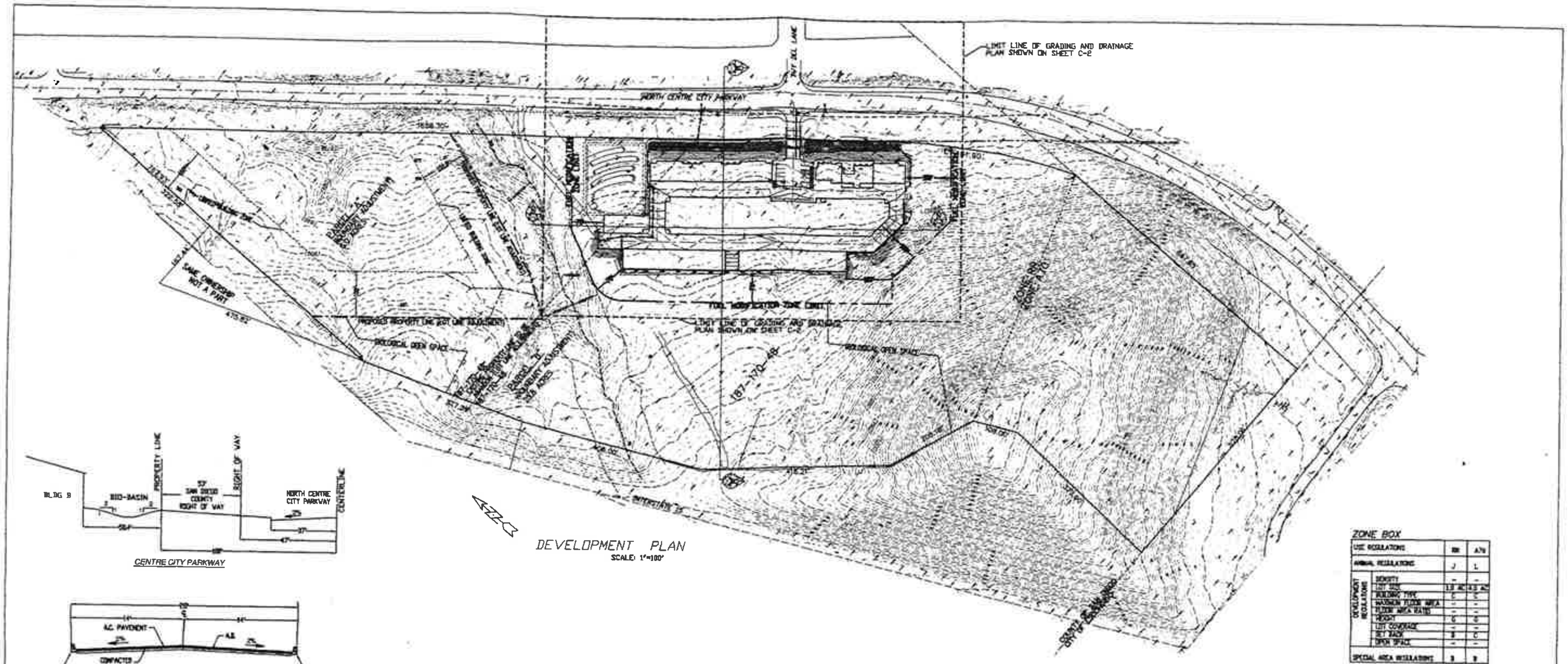
CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT ADDENDUM

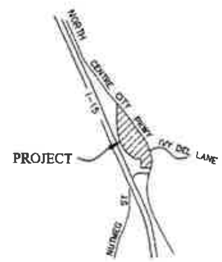
ESCONDIDO RV & MINI STORAGE
PDS2005-3300-05-052
APRIL 22, 2013

Prepared by Donna Beddow, RPA

The project footprint has changed from that which was originally surveyed. This addendum to the cultural report is included to explain that the project footprint has been reduced from 5 acres to 1 acre. The negative cultural resources report titled, *"Escondido Storage Project Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report"* dated March 13, 2008 prepared by Susan Hector, Ph.D. of ASM Affiliates addresses the project redesign.



TYPICAL SECTIONS
NO SCALE



VICINITY MAP
NO SCALE

Scale 1" = 100'

ZONE BOX

		RR	A70
USE REGULATIONS		RR	A70
ANIMAL REGULATIONS		J	L
DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS	DENSITY	-	-
	LOT SIZE	1.0 AC	4.0 AC
	BUILDING TYPE	C	C
	MAXIMUM FLOOR AREA	-	-
	FLOOR AREA RATIO	-	-
	HEIGHT	G	G
	LOT COVERAGE	-	-
	SET BACK	B	C
	OPEN SPACE	-	-
SPECIAL AREA REGULATIONS		B	B

GENERAL NOTES:

1. ASSESSORS PARCEL NO: 187-170-48, 187-170-49 AND 187-100-36
2. APPROXIMATE TOTAL AREA: 31.71 ACRES
   APPROXIMATE PROPOSED NET AREA: 5± ACRES
   APPROXIMATE PROPOSED REMAINDER PARCEL: 26.71 ACRES
3. ZONING RR AND A70
4. COMMUNITY PLAN HIDDEN MEADOWS
5. REGIONAL CATEGORY: SEMI-RURAL
6. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION SPRINKLERED
7. SEPTIC SEWAGE IS INTENDED FOR THIS SITE
8. NO PHASING IS PROPOSED FOR THIS PROJECT
9. TOPOGRAPHY SOURCE: DENNIS JANDA, INC.
10. THERE ARE NO EXISTING DWELLINGS, BUILDINGS OR OTHER STRUCTURES LOCATED ON THIS SITE
11. NO EXISTING OR PROPOSED UTILITY TOWERS, POLE LINES OR EASEMENTS ARE KNOWN TO EXIST ON OR ABUTTING THE PROPERTY EXCEPT AS SHOWN HEREON
12. ALL SLOPES SHALL BE 2:1 OR LESS, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
13. NO HAZARDOUS MATERIALS HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO BE STORED ON THIS SITE
14. PERMISSION TO GRADE OFFSITE WILL NOT BE REQUIRED
15. ONSITE GRADING AND STORM WATER DEVICES TO BE MAINTAINED BY OWNER OF PROPOSED 5 ACRE PARCEL
16. PRIVATE DRIVES TO BE MAINTAINED BY PROPERTY OWNER
17. NUMBER OF EXISTING LOTS: TWO (NO CHANGE)
18. THIS PLAN IS PROVIDED TO ALLOW FOR FULL AND ADEQUATE DISCRETIONARY REVIEW OF A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT. THE PROPERTY OWNER ACKNOWLEDGES THAT ACCEPTANCE OR APPROVAL OF THIS PLAN DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN APPROVAL TO PERFORM ANY GRADING SHOWN HEREON, AND AGREES TO OBTAIN VALID GRADING PERMISSIONS BEFORE COMMENCING SUCH ACTIVITY
19. ALL PROPOSED LIGHTING WILL CONTAIN A HORIZONTAL CUTOFF PER SECTION 6324(b) OF THE ZONING ORDINANCE.
20. SEWER: PRIVATE WASTE WATER DISPOSAL
21. SCHOOL: UNKNOWN
22. WATER: VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
23. FIRE: DEER SPRINGS FIRE DISTRICT
24. UTILITIES: SAN DIEGO GAS AND ELECTRIC

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

PARCEL A
A PORTION OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 32, TOWNSHIP 11 SOUTH, RANGE 2 WEST, SAN BERNARDINO BASE AND MERIDIAN, IN THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PARCEL B
A PORTION OF THE SOUTHERLY 3/4THS OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 32, TOWNSHIP 11 SOUTH, RANGE 2 WEST, SAN BERNARDINO BASE AND MERIDIAN, IN THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL PLAT THEREOF, LYING SOUTHWESTERLY OF THE SOUTHWESTERLY LINE OF THE 200.00 FOOT STATE HIGHWAY RIGHT OF WAY AS SHOWN ON MAP OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS SURVEY BETWEEN ESCONDIDO AND MESA CREEK ROAD XI-SD-77-F FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER, DIVISION OF HIGHWAY OF SAN DIEGO.

APPLICANT:

T & R STORAGE, LLC
910 SOUTH EL CAMINO REAL
SAN CLEMENTE, CA 92672
PHONE (949) 492-4994
FAX (949) 492-8317
ATTN RAJESH KADAKIA

LAND OWNER:

THOMAS WILLIAMS, RAJESH AND DARSHANA KADAKIA
910 SOUTH EL CAMINO REAL
SAN CLEMENTE, CA 92672
PHONE (949) 492-4994
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ENGINEER:

AQUATERRA ENGINEERING INC.
1843 CAMPESINO PLACE
OCEANSIDE, CA 92054
PHONE 760-439-2802
FAX 760-439-2866

SDC PDS RCVD 04-09-13
P05-052

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF:
DATE 3/28/13
GARY KUPSKA RCE 22080 EXPIRES 12/31/13

CIVIL ENGINEERING • LAND PLANNING
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Fax: (760) 439-2866

T & R MINI STORAGE
ESCONDIDO, CA.

CASE NO.: 3300 05-52 (MUP): P05-052/ER05-08-031

C-1

PLOT DATE: 3/28/13

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

To Whom It May Concern:

Please be advised that a survey has been conducted on 5 acres located within the above referenced project area. It has been determined that there are no cultural resources present on the 5 acres surveyed. The project has been plotted on the attached USGS 7.5 minute topographical map for your information.

County: San Diego
USGS 7.5' Quad: Valley Center Date: 1996 Section:3 Township:11 South Range:2 West
Address: 25338 North Centre City Parkway
City: Escondido State: California
Thomas Brothers: San Diego 1109
Other Locational Data: Parcel is located between North Centre City Parkway and Interstate 15.

Assessor Parcel Numbers: 187-170-48 & 187-170-49

UTM: 490099 mE/ 3670014 mN- taken from the entrance area to the parcel across from Ivy Del Lane using a Garmin GPS handheld unit.
Elevation: 900 ft amsl

Owner and Address:
Thomas Williams, Rajesh and Darshana Kadakia
910 South El Camino Real, Suite A
San Clemente, CA 92672

Survey Type: Intensive Pedestrian survey
Date of Survey: March 19, 2007
Field Crew: Scott Wolf, Associate Archaeologist and Richard Linton, Native American Representative from Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc.

Description: The field survey was conducted using standard archaeological procedures and techniques. An intensive pedestrian survey was conducted on the 5-acre proposed development portion of the property. Continuous parallel transects (15 meters) were walked in an East/West direction. Survey conditions in these areas were fair to poor, with much of the area heavily obscured by ground cover in the form of chamise and coastal sage scrub communities. In areas possessing dense vegetation, the survey methodology was adjusted to accommodate surface examination of trails and clearings and to facilitate the inspection of bedrock outcrops and streambeds. No artifacts or features were identified during this survey. The proposed Escondido Storage development would result in development of a 5-acre portion of the property.

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May 24, 2007

T & R Storage, LLC
910 South El Camino Real, Suite A
San Clemente, CA 92672

Re: Escondido Storage Project Cultural Resource Inventory Report

Dear Dr. Kadakia,

This letter report summarizes an archaeological survey conducted by ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) for 5 acres proposed for development as the Escondido Storage Project, located within the County of San Diego, California (Figure 1). The 5-acre project area is located within a larger property on the Valley Center USGS quadrangle in the western ½ of the southeastern 1/4 of Section 32 in Township 11 South, Range 2 West, north of SR-78 and just east of the I-15 (Figure 2).

The study was conducted to assess the presence or absence of potentially significant prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines. Record searches of the project area were conducted at the South Coast Information Center and the San Diego Museum of Man. The records search consisted of a one-mile radius of the project survey area. The proposed development would directly impact a 5-acre portion of the property. An intensive pedestrian survey was conducted in on the 5-acre portion of the property (Figure 3). The survey took place on March 19, 2007. No new cultural resources were identified in the proposed development location as a result of the archaeological survey. This report includes a brief description the culture history, previous studies conducted within the project area, a summary of the methods, and results of the survey. Dr. Susan M. Hector Principal, managed the project. Associate Archaeologist Scott Wolf conducted the survey and is the report author. The project was conducted for Gates & Haas Land Development Services, Inc. Murrieta, California.

Natural Setting

The study area is located in the foothills geomorphic provinces of western San Diego County (Bowman 1973). The project is at an elevation of approximately 900 feet above mean sea level.

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www.asmaffiliates.com

County, but there is no reason to suppose that the region escaped occupation during this early period.

The earliest local archaeological pattern that is generally recognized is the San Dieguito complex. Dates for the San Dieguito component at the C. W. Harris Site begin at 9030 radiocarbon years before the present (RCYBP). Claude N. Warren has projected a starting date for the complex at about 10,500 RCYBP (Warren et al. n.d.). Building on the discussion of North American cultural stages by Willey and Phillips (1958), some scholars would see the San Dieguito pattern as a Lithic- or Paleoindian-stage phenomenon, representing lifeways characterized by high mobility and an emphasis on big game hunting. Others would classify San Dieguito as belonging to an early Archaic phase, rooted in a more diversified and plant-oriented adaptation.

Remains that have been considered to be characteristic of San Dieguito components include large, stemmed projectile points (Lake Mohave and Silver Lake forms), crescents, heavy unifacial tools (scraper planes), a focus on the use of local metavolcanic rock for flaking, a scarcity of milling tools, and little emphasis on shellfish harvesting.

Middle Holocene

A long middle Holocene period (ca. 6000 B.C. to A.D. 500) encompasses most of the assemblages assigned to the Archaic (or Early Archaic, or Middle Archaic), La Jolla, Millingstone, Littoral, Shell Midden, Encinitas, Campbell, and Pauma analytical units. Such components are frequently characterized by shell middens, fairly abundant ground stone, generally simple flaked stone assemblages, and inhumation of the deceased.

Spanning six millennia or more, the middle Holocene pattern in western San Diego County is notable for its apparent continuity and cultural conservatism, as compared with somewhat more dynamic contemporaneous patterns in other parts of southern California, including the Santa Barbara coast and the Mojave Desert. Several proposals have been made to subdivide the period locally into two or three separate chronological units (e.g., Harding 1951; Moriarty 1966; Rogers 1945; Warren 1964; Warren et al. n.d.). However, firm criteria to be used as a basis for such distinctions have not been identified, and even the general directions of cultural change during this period remain uncertain.

At inland San Diego County locations, sites dating from the middle Holocene period have sometimes been labeled as Pauma, Campbell, or Inland La Jolla. Most of the Pauma complex sites were identified either in the San Luis Rey River valley upstream from Pala or else on the Valley Center plateau. Various relationships between middle Holocene coastal sites and the sparser contemporaneous manifestations inland have been suggested. These include interpretations according to which coastal and inland sites were produced by the movements of members of a single population on a seasonal or episodic basis, by separate but related populations that complemented each other economically, or by ethnically distinct groups, with

Aboriginal subsistence in the region was largely or entirely based on the harvesting of natural plants and animals, rather than on agriculture. Acorns were a staple food source for the western groups, while agave and mesquite were staples for people living to the east of the Peninsular Range's crest. Numerous other plants were exploited for the food value of their seeds, fruit, roots, stalks, or greens, and a still larger number of species had known medicinal uses. Game animals included deer first and foremost, but mountain sheep and pronghorn antelope were also present, as well as bears, mountain lions, bobcats, coyotes, badgers, and other medium-size mammals. Small mammals were probably as important in aboriginal diets as larger animals, and perhaps more so. Jackrabbits and cottontails were preeminent, but wood rats and other rodents were also commonly exploited. Various birds, reptiles, and amphibians were caught and eaten. Food taboos were few in number and inconsistently applied, to judge from the ethnographic record. The only pre-contact domesticated animal was the dog. It is not clear whether marine fish and shellfish were a mainstay for some groups that were based on the coast, or whether marine resources served merely as supplemental foods used by groups whose primary focus was on terrestrial resources. Interregional exchange systems are known to have linked western San Diego County with areas to the east in particular (Davis 1961), but such exchange may have been motivated primarily by social and ceremonial objectives rather than as a means to meet material needs.

The Luiseño had developed a varied material culture that functioned well, but it was not highly elaborated by worldwide standards. An array of tools was made from stone, wood, bone, and shell, and these served to procure and process the region's resources. Needs for shelter and clothing were minimal, thanks to the region's forgiving climate, but considerable attention was devoted to personal decoration in ornaments, painting, and tattooing. The local pottery was well made, although it was not elaborately decorated. The craft of basketry was particularly refined.

The Luiseño were subdivided into essentially sovereign local communities or tribelets. Community membership was generally inherited through the male line. However, in practice some degree of geographical intermixing of these patriclans was present during the historical period, and this may have reflected a degree of flexibility in community membership during prehistoric times as well. Later ethnographic descriptions of the settlement systems were inconsistent, and there may have been considerable variability in practice (cf. Laylander 1997). In some areas, substantially permanent, year-round villages seem to have existed, with more remote resources beyond the daily foraging range being acquired by special task groups. In other areas, communities appear to have followed an annual circuit among seasonal settlements, or to have oscillated between summer and winter bases, often with the community fissioning into its constituent families during certain seasons. Rights of ownership over the land and its various resources were vested both in individual families and in the clan or the community as a whole. Leadership within communities had at least a tendency to be hereditary, but it was relatively weak; authority was more ceremonial and advisory than administrative or judicial in character. Headmen had various formally designated assistants, and shamans exerted an important influence in community affairs, beyond their role in curing individual illness.

Diego from the east, passing through the study area. During the 1860s and 1870s, settlers began to move into the San Luis Rey River valley, acquired government land through homesteading or purchase, and established farmsteads. Native Luiseño still residing on previously unpatented land were pushed onto inland reservations such as Pala, Pauma, Portrero, and Rincon (Bean and Shipek 1978). With fertile soils, a perfect climate for raising a wide range of crops, and water readily available for irrigation in the river valley, these settlers prospered in the following decades as the population of the county and city of San Diego boomed.

During the late 1800s, the San Luis Rey River valley was the center of a dairy industry, and products were shipped by train from Oceanside to San Diego. The valley supported large ranches and small farms that pursued a diversified agricultural economy. There were several dairies with registered Hereford cattle along the valley floor, in addition to truck farms, chicken, turkey, ostrich, and pig farms, olive ranches, apiaries, and vineyards. Crops cultivated in the valley included corn, barley, wheat, alfalfa, sweet potatoes, onions, and watermelons. Thoroughbred horses were also raised and trained in the valley (Hector et al. 2005). Wells drilled along the valley floor supplied water to individual farms and ranches, while irrigation ditches brought water directly from the river to irrigate pastures.

The structures on individual farmsteads varied, but generally they consisted of a wood frame or adobe house that might range from a modest single-story house to a large two-story Victorian home, together with a number of outbuildings, including barns, granaries, shops, pump houses, and privies. Other components included cisterns, wells, livestock pens, vegetable gardens, and cow pastures (Van Wormer 1998).

From a population of approximately 100 in the 1880s, the Bonsall community grew to a population of about 400 by the census of 1910. Farms within the San Luis Rey River valley suffered extensive damage as a result of the devastating 1916 flooding. The concrete bridge that had provided access across the river at Lilac Road was washed out. It was replaced by a wooden bridge, and eventually by the concrete Bonsall Bridge, constructed downstream in 1924-1925. Avocado cultivation was introduced to the area in the 1920s and 1930s, becoming a very profitable crop.

With the progressive urbanization of San Diego County's coastal plain, only scattered areas of undeveloped land remained between the Mexican border and U.S. Marine Corps Camp Pendleton. Agriculture continued to be an important element in the economy of the San Luis Rey River valley, but a diminishing one. Increasingly, population pressure from surrounding urban areas and high property values, coupled with a decrease in tax incentives for farmers since 1982, has resulted in former farmland being developed for housing and recreational activities. Because some sizeable portions of the region were still relatively undeveloped as recently as the late 1970s and 1980s, many of the archaeological deposits in those areas were studied under the aegis of federal or state environmental regulations, and it was possible to collect substantial amounts of information before the sites were destroyed.

Trinomial/ MOM #	Site Type	Recorder	Date	Artifacts/Features
CA-SDI-5359/ 1579	Rock feature	Norwood	1977	Rock wall feature & hearth remnants
CA-SDI-5360/ 1580A	Rock feature	Norwood	1977	Rock wall feature
CA-SDI-5361/ 1580B	Rock feature	Norwood	1977	Rock feature
CA-SDI-11898/ N/A	Lithic scatter	Dillon	1990	Groundstone, flakes, and lithic tools
CA-SDI-11899/ N/A	Lithic scatter	Harris	1997	Groundstone, flakes, and core
CA-SDI-14534/ 4683B	Prehistoric camp site	Harris and Kyle	1997	Groundstone, flakes, core, and percussion tool
CA-SDI-14535/ 4638A	Prehistoric camp site	Harris and Kyle	1997	Groundstone, flakes, core, biface, and F.A.R.
CA-SDI-14536/ 4683C	Lithic scatter	Harris and Kyle	1997	Groundstone and flakes
CA-SDI-17417/ N/A	Lithic scatter	Harris	1997	Groundstone and flakes

Site records on file at the SCIC indicate 20 previous archaeological reports have been written concerning projects conducted within a one-mile radius of the Escondido Storage project (Table 2). None of these previous projects were conducted within the boundaries of the Escondido Storage Project.

Table 2. Previous Archaeological Reports from Projects Within One Mile of the Project Area

Report Author	Date	Report Title/Submitted to	Work type
John Cook	1977	*Archaeological Resources At The Wayne Lee Lot Split In Escondido, California*. Submitted to Wanye Lee. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SDSU.	Cultural Resources Management Plan Archaeological Overview and Assessment
Marie Cottrell	1977	*Parcel of Land North of Gary lane, South of Sleepy Hollow in Escondido, San Diego County, California.* Submitted to R.G.B. Engineering, Inc. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SDSU.	Archaeological Identification Study

Report Author	Date	Report Title/Submitted to	Work type
Jones & Stokes	2000	*Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Williams Communications, Inc. Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Riverside to San Diego, California.* Submitted to Williams Communications, Inc. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SDSU	Cultural Resources Management Plan
Gail Wright	2005	*Cultural Resources Survey Report for TPM 20960, Log No. 05-08-025 – Hooper Project APN 224-290-73-00-00, Negative Findings.* Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SDSU.	Archaeological Evaluation Study and Archaeological Overview and Assessment
Donna Beddow	2006	*Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for Rancho Verona MUP04-050 / LOG No. 04-08-041 Negative Findings.* Submitted to William Somner. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SDSU.	Archaeological Evaluation Study and Archaeological Overview and Assessment
Susan Hector	2006	*Cultural Resources Sensitivity Analysis for the Carryover Storage and San Vicente Dam Raise Project (CSP) Alternatives Analysis.* Submitted to PBS & J. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SDSU.	Archaeological Evaluation Study and Archaeological Overview and Assessment
Brian Smith and Karl James Lorenzen	2006	*An Archaeological Assessment of the Nutmeg Parcel City of Escondido, California.* Submitted to Jonathan H. Brindle, AICP. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, SDSU.	Archaeological Evaluation Study and Archaeological Overview and Assessment

Survey Methods

The intensive archaeological survey area was surveyed at 15-m transect intervals. There was also a judgemental examination of specific areas with higher archaeological potential. Photos were taken of the project area, and a handheld global positioning system (gps) would have been used to record the location of any potential cultural resource.

Survey Results

ASM Associate Archaeologist Scott Wolf and Native American representative Richard Linton conducted an archaeological survey of the 5-acre area proposed for development within the project area on March 19, 2007 to determine the presence or absence of cultural resources. No cultural resources were identified during the archaeological survey. There were at least three modern refuse dumps scattered within the survey project. No historic items could be identified in these dumps, and they were determined to have no historic significance. Photographs and field notes were taken to document the results of the survey.

Conclusions

ASM identified no cultural resources within the 5-acre Escondido Storage project boundaries during the archaeological survey. Since there were no sites identified during the survey, there

REFERENCES

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1978 Luiseño. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 550-563. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

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1846 *Chinigchinich: A Historical Account of the Origin, Customs, and Traditions of the Indians at the Missionary Establishment of San Juan Capistrano, Alta California, called the Acagchemem Nation.* Translated by Alfred Robinson. Wiley and Putnam, New York.

Bowman, Roy H.
1973 *Soil Survey: San Diego Area, California*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Byrd, Brian F.
1998 Harvesting the Littoral Landscape during the Late Holocene: New Perspectives from Northern San Diego County. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 20:195-218.

Christenson, Lynne E.
1989 *The Late Prehistoric Yuman People of San Diego County, California: Their Settlement and Subsistence Systems*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe.

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1969 Recent Discoveries of Fluted Points in California and Nevada. *Anthropological Papers* 14:154–169. Nevada State Museum, Carson City.

Davis, James T.
1961 *Trade Routes and Economic Exchange among the Indians of California.* University of California Archaeological Survey Reports No. 54. Berkeley.

Des Lauriers, Matthew R.
2005 Recent Archaeological Discoveries on Isla de Cedros, Baja California. Paper presented at the VI Encuentro Binacional: Balances y Perspectivas 2005, Tijuana, Mexico.

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1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California.* Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin No. 78. Washington, D.C.

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1985 Some Linguistic Approaches to Southern California's Prehistory. *San Diego State University Cultural Resource Management Casual Papers* 2(1):14-58.
1997 Inferring Settlement Systems for the Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherers of San Diego County, California. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 19:179-196.
2000 *Early Ethnography of the Californias, 1533-1825.* Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory No. 47, Salinas, California.

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1983 *The Luiseño Village during the Late Prehistoric Era.* Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

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1965 Santa Ana Sheet. Geologic Map of California. California Division of Mines and Geology, Sacramento.

Rosenthal, Jeffrey S., William R. Hildebrandt, and Jerome H. King
2001 *Donax* Don't Tell: Reassessing Late Holocene Land Use in Northern San Diego County. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 23:179-214.

Sparkman, Philip Stedman
1908 The Culture of the Luiseño Indians. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 8:187-234. Berkeley.

Figure 1. General Project Vicinity Map

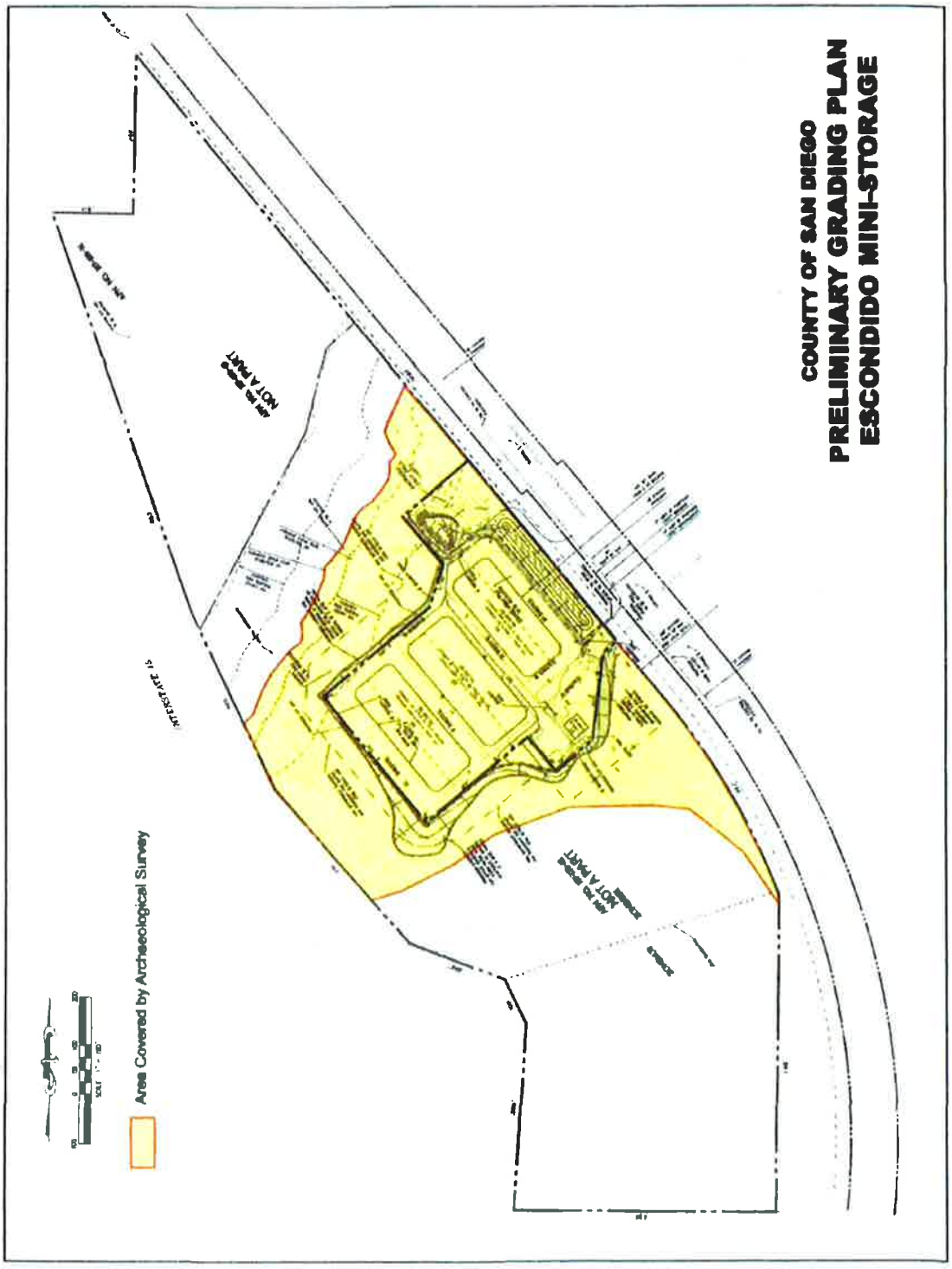

Figure 3. Area covered by archaeological survey

San Diego Museum of Man

REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FILES RECORD SEARCH

Source of Request:	**ASM Affiliates – Scott Wolf**
Name of Project:	**Escondido Storage Project**
Date of Request:	**March 6, 2007**
Date Request Received:	**March 8, 2007**

The Record Search for the above referenced project has been completed. Archaeological site file information is enclosed for the following sites located within or in the vicinity of the project area:

W - 1261
W - 1314
W - 1513
W - 1523
W - 1578
W - 1579
W - 1580 A, B
W - 2577
W - 2579
W - 2580
W – 4683 A, B, C

The Museum holds collections for the following sites:

W - 1261

Bibliographic information is enclosed for the following reports on archaeological environmental impact studies conducted within or in the vicinity of the project area:

EIS – 59
EIS - 172
EIS - 265
EIS - 353
EIS - 460
EIS - 930
EIS - 1081

This Record Search is based only on information contained in the files of the San Diego Museum of Man. Archaeological site records and/or environmental impact studies pertaining to the project area may exist in other repositories.

Record Search prepared by: Garrett Knudsen & Philip Hoog

Date of Record Search: March 12, 2007

1350 El Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, California 92101-1681
Phone: (619) 239-2001, Fax: (619) 239-2749, E-mail: mail@museumofman.org

An educational, non-profit corporation founded in 1915 collecting for posterity and displaying the life and history of mankind.

Native American Contacts
San Diego County
March 8, 2007

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Angela Veltrano, Rincon Culture Committee
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Valley Center , CA 92082
council@rincontribe.org
(760) 749-1051
(760) 749-8901 Fax

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)

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Russell Romo, Chairman
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(858) 748-1586

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

Pauma & Yuima
ATTN: EPA Coordinator
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
kymberli_peters@yahoo.com
(760) 742-1289
(760) 742-3422 Fax

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) 742-3790
(760) 742-1704 Fax

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

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 resources for the proposed Escondido Storage Project; Valley Center Area; San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search was requested.