

**A CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE
SRINGERI VIDYA BHATARI FOUNDATION
TEMPLE PROJECT**

ESCONDIDO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

**PDS2015-MUP-15-011;
Environmental Log No. PDS2015-ER-15-08-012**

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<i>Report Title:</i>	Cultural Resources Study for the Sringeri Vidya Bhatari Foundation Temple Project, Escondido, San Diego County, California (PDS2015-MUP-15-011; Environmental Log No. PDS2015-ER-15-08-012)
<i>Type of Study:</i>	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey
<i>New Site:</i>	P-37-035228
<i>Updated Sites:</i>	None
<i>USGS Quadrangle:</i>	Escondido, California (7.5 minute), Township 12 South, Range 1 West
<i>Acreage:</i>	19.52 acres
<i>Key Words:</i>	Survey; historic runway and storage structure; P-37-035228 evaluated as not significant; mitigation measures will not be recommended.

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List of Acronyms

APE	Area of Potential Effect
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BFSA	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
DPR	(California) Department of Parks and Recreation
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
MUP	Major Use Permit
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SDSU	San Diego State University
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SVBF	Sringeri Vidya Bhatari Foundation
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
TCR	Traditional Cultural Resource
TUA	Traditional Use Area
USGS	United States Geological Survey
YBP	Years Before the Present

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

In response to a request by domusstudio architecture and the County of San Diego, an archaeological survey and records search was conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates (BFSA) for the Sringeri Vidya Bhatari Foundation (SVBF) Temple Project. The project consists of a Major Use Permit (MUP) for a proposed Hindu temple. The project proposes a 17,500-square-foot main temple building, a 2,350-square-foot kitchen and dining facility, and a 4,078-square-foot multipurpose hall. In addition, two priest residential duplexes totaling 4,144 square feet and a single unit measuring 1,744 square feet will also be constructed. Additional improvements include infrastructure and parking facilities. The project site is located at 143 Old San Pasqual Road in Escondido, San Diego County, California. More specifically, the project is located in unsectioned portions of the *Escondido, California* USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, Township 12 South, Range 1 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian. The project includes Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 241-080-47.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project alignment 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 alignment also included a review of an archaeological records search performed at 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 alignment as a result of the records search.

A review of the records search provided by the SCIC indicated that while no previously recorded resources are located within the subject property, 40 cultural resources lie within a one-mile radius of the project. The survey took place on November 20, 2015 and resulted in the identification of one cultural resource, an approximately 600-foot runway that likely serviced a crop duster (recorded as Site P-37-035228). Based upon historic aerial photographs, the feature appears to be in place as early as 1946, at a minimum. A partially buried storage structure was found to be present adjacent to the runway, which may be associated with the operation of the runway for crop dusting. Neither the runway (P-37-035228) nor the storage structure is considered historically important. The survey was conducted by BFSA staff and Tuchon Phoenix, a Kumeyaay Native American representative from Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. (Red Tail). The project area was easily accessible and no constraints were encountered other than steep slopes on the eastern boundary of the property.

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

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The archaeological survey program for the SVBF Temple Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and County of San Diego environmental guidelines. The project consists of the development of a Hindu temple on a 19.52-acre parcel in Escondido, in the San Pasqual Valley of San Diego County, California (Figure 1.1–1). The project footprint includes APN 241-080-47. Specifically, the project is located within the North County Metropolitan Subregional Planning Area at 143 Old San Pasqual Road, in an unincorporated area of San Diego County, in unsectioned portions of the *Escondido, California* USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, Township 12 South, Range 1 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian (Figure 1.1–2). The project, as proposed by the applicant, will consist of the construction of a 17,500-square-foot main temple building, a 2,350-square-foot kitchen and dining facility, a 4,078-square-foot multipurpose hall, two priest residential duplexes totaling 4,144 square feet, a single priest residential unit measuring 1,744 square feet, and associated landscape, hardscape, and infrastructure (Figure 1.1–3). The decision to request this investigation was based upon the 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 foothill and valley areas are focused around fresh water resources and a food supply. In this particular case, the proximity to natural springs located in and around San Pasqual is an additional focus of prehistoric settlement patterns. The field survey resulted in the identification of one unrecorded historic cultural resource (P-37-035228).

1.2 Existing Conditions

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

Natural Setting

The 19.52-acre project area is situated in the westernmost finger of San Pasqual Valley along Old San Pasqual Road. Vegetation communities encountered in the surrounding project area include coastal sage scrub, southern mixed chaparral, and oak riparian woodland. The region surrounding the project encompasses a system of granitic formations cut by numerous drainages. The underlying bedrock recorded for this area includes metavolcanics (Jurassic/Triassic), granodiorites (Mesozoic), and alluvial soils along the major drainages. The project itself is situated on moderate to steep slopes with elevations that range from 700 to 1,800 feet above mean sea level. The project area also includes a variety of soils that include Cienega Fallbrook coarse rocky to sandy soils (Bowman 1973).

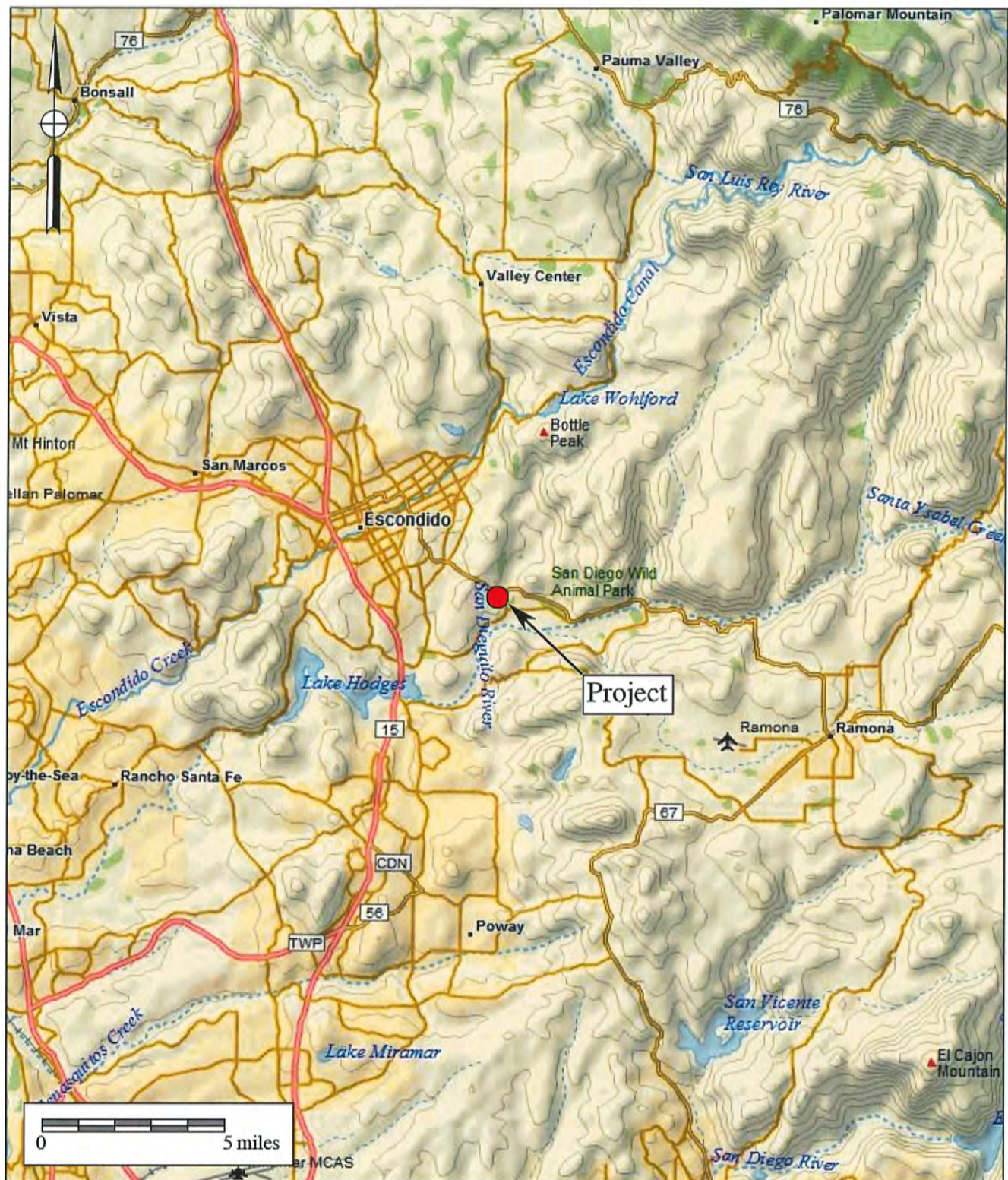


Figure 1.1-1
General Location Map
 The SVBF Temple Project
 DeLorme (1:250,000)



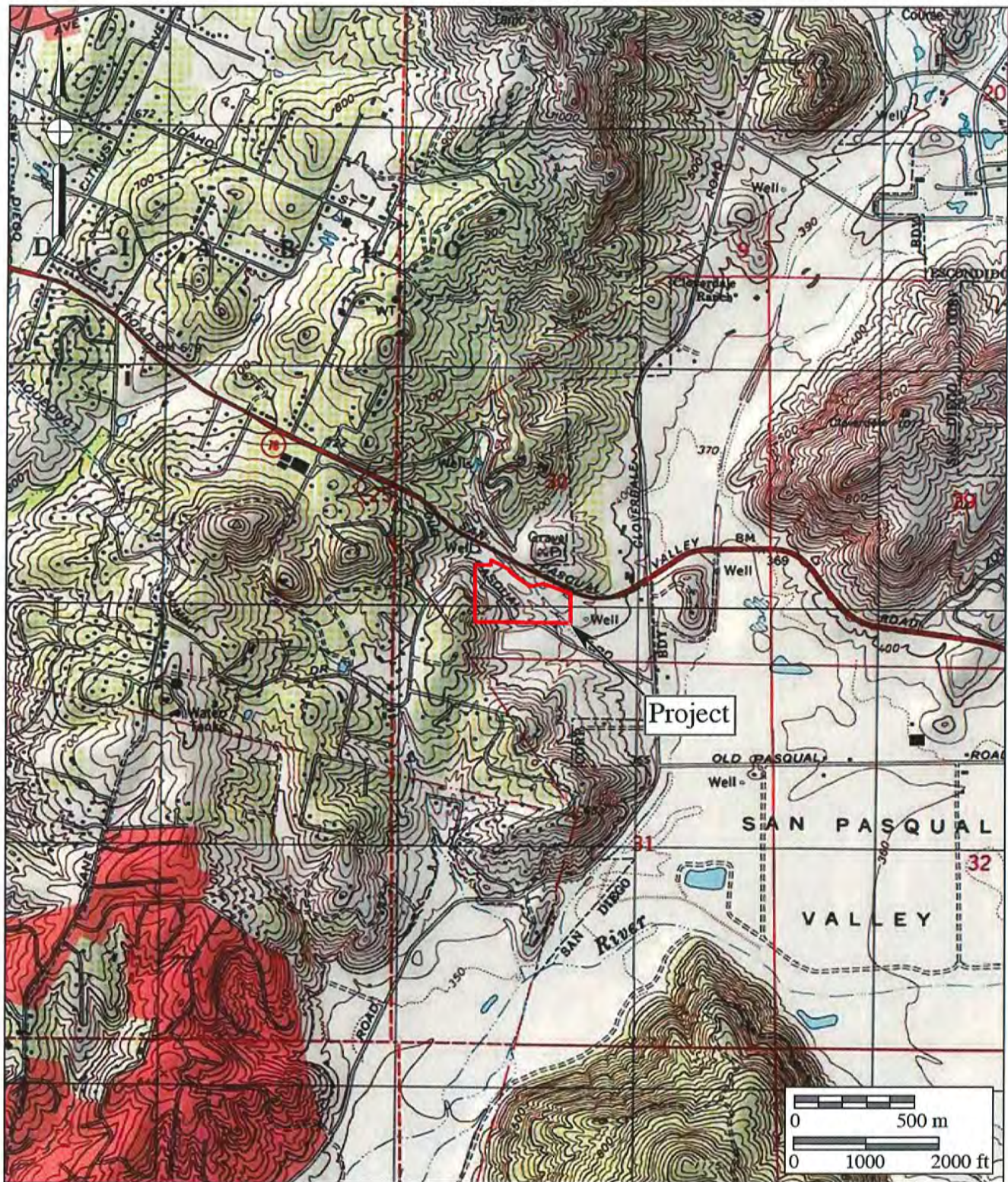


Figure 1.1-2
Project Location Map
 The SVBF Temple Project

USGS Escondido Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)



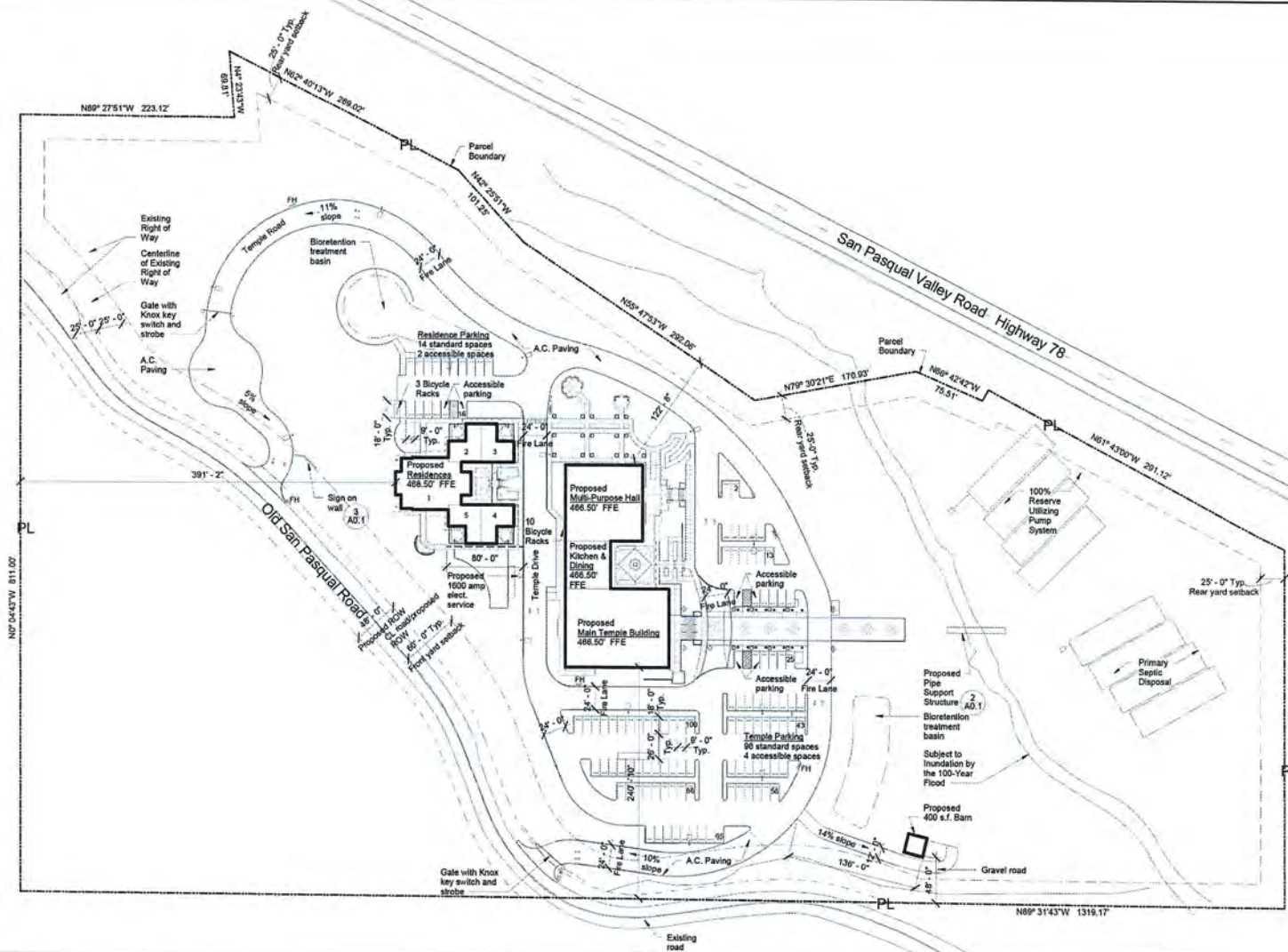


Figure 1.1-3
Project Development Map
 The SVBF Temple Project

The biological setting of the project area is characterized by native coastal sage scrub communities in the southwesternmost slopes of the project, a large eucalyptus grove in the northwest corner of the property, riparian woodland along the central drainage that crosses the property, and introduced grasses across the majority of the property in the level areas to the east, along with plant communities associated with post-agricultural uses. These communities are heavily dependent upon the amount of precipitation that the area receives. The project is vacant and generally unimproved. Some areas within the property have been previously utilized for farming, grazing, or rural residential use. Previous development includes a 600-foot-long northwest/southeast-trending runway along the north-central portion of the property and a culvert structure modified for use as a storage facility in the western portion of the property near the northern terminus of the runway feature.

Cultural Setting

The Native American cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the SVBF Temple 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 Luiseño and Kumeyaay cultures. The area was used for ranching and farming following the Spanish occupation of the region. A brief discussion of the cultural elements related to the project area is provided in the following subsections.

Paleoenvironment

Because of the close relationship between prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns and the environment, it is necessary to understand the setting in which these systems operated. At the end of the final period of glaciation, approximately 11,000 to 10,000 years before the present (YBP), the sea level was considerably lower than it is now; the coastline at that time would have been two to two and a half miles west of its present location (Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b). At approximately 7,000 YBP, the sea level rose rapidly, filling in many coastal canyons that had been dry during the glacial period. The period between 7,000 and 4,000 YBP was characterized by conditions that were drier and warmer than they were previously, followed by a cooler, moister environment similar to the present-day climate (Robbins-Wade 1990). Changes in sea level and coastal topography are often manifested in archaeological sites through the types of shellfish that were utilized by prehistoric groups. Different species of shellfish prefer certain types of environments, and dated sites that contain shellfish remains reflect the setting that was exploited by the prehistoric occupants.

Unfortunately, pollen studies have not been conducted for this area of San Diego; however, studies in other areas of southern California, such as Santa Barbara, indicate that the coastal plains supported a pine forest between approximately 12,000 and 8,000 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990). After 8,000 YBP, this environment was replaced by more open habitats, which supported oak and non-arboreal communities. The coastal sage scrub and chaparral

environments of today appear to have become dominant after 2,200 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990).

Prehistory

In general, the prehistoric record of San Diego County has been documented in many reports and studies, several of which represent the earliest scientific works concerning the recognition and interpretation of the archaeological manifestations present in this region. Geographer Malcolm Rogers initiated the recordation of sites in the area during the 1920s and 1930s, using his field notes to construct the first cultural sequences based upon artifact assemblages and stratigraphy (Rogers 1966). Subsequent scholars expanded the information gathered by Rogers and offered more academic interpretations of the prehistoric record. Moriarty (1966, 1967, 1969), Warren (1964, 1966), and True (1958, 1966) all produced seminal works that critically defined the various prehistoric cultural phenomena present in this region (Moratto 1984). Additional studies have sought to further refine these earlier works (Cardenas 1986; Moratto 1984; Moriarty 1966, 1967; True 1970, 1980, 1986; True and Beemer 1982; True and Pankey 1985; Waugh 1986). In sharp contrast, the current trend in San Diego prehistory has also resulted in a revisionist group that rejects the established cultural historical sequence for San Diego. This revisionist group (Warren et al. 1998) has replaced the concepts of San Dieguito Complex, La Jolla Complex, and all of their other manifestations with an extensive, all-encompassing, chronologically undifferentiated cultural unit that ranges from the initial occupation of southern California to around A.D. 1000 (Bull 1983, 1987; Ezell 1983, 1987; Gallegos 1987; Kyle et al. 1990; Stropes 2007). For the present study, the prehistory of the region is divided into four major periods including: Early Man, Paleo Indian, Early Archaic, and Late Prehistoric.

Early Man Period (Prior to 8500 B.C.)

At the present time, there has been no concrete archaeological evidence to support the occupation of San Diego County prior to 10,500 years ago. Some archaeologists, such as Carter (1957, 1980) and Minshall (1976), have been proponents of Native American occupation of the region as early as 100,000 years ago. However, their evidence for such claims is sparse at best and has lost much support over the years as more precise dating techniques have become available for skeletal remains thought to represent early man in San Diego. In addition, many of the “artifacts” initially identified as products of early man in the region have since been rejected as natural products of geologic activity. Some of the local proposed Early Man Period sites include Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, Brown, Mission Valley (San Diego River Valley), Del Mar, and La Jolla (Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976, 1989; Moriarty and Minshall 1972; Reeves 1985; Reeves et al. 1986).

Paleo Indian Period (8500 to 6000 B.C.)

For the region, it is generally accepted that the earliest identifiable culture in the

archaeological record is represented by the material remains of the Paleo Indian Period San Dieguito Complex. The San Dieguito Complex was thought to represent the remains of a group of people who occupied sites in this region between 10,500 and 8,000 YBP, and who were related to or contemporaneous with groups in the Great Basin. As of yet, no absolute dates have been forthcoming to support the great age attributed to this cultural phenomenon. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally include scrapers, choppers, large bifaces, and large projectile points, with few milling tools. Tools recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites, along with the general pattern of their site locations, led early researchers to believe that the people of the San Dieguito Complex 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 the San Diego County region. This is because of an overall lack of stratigraphic information and/or datable materials recovered from sites identified as being part of the San Dieguito Complex. Currently, controversy exists among researchers regarding the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex and the subsequent cultural manifestation in the area, the La Jolla Complex. Although, firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the San Dieguito Complex “evolved” into the La Jolla Complex, the people of the La Jolla Complex moved into the area and assimilated with the people of the San Dieguito Complex, or the people of the San Dieguito Complex retreated from the area because of environmental or cultural pressures.

Early Archaic Period (6000 B.C. to A.D. 0)

Based upon evidence suggesting climatic shifts and archaeologically observable changes in subsistence strategies, a new cultural pattern is believed to have emerged in the San Diego region around 6000 B.C. This Archaic Period pattern is believed by archaeologists to have evolved from or replaced the San Dieguito Complex culture, resulting in a pattern referred to as the Encinitas Tradition. In San Diego, the Encinitas Tradition is believed to be represented by the coastal La Jolla Complex and its inland manifestation, the Pauma Complex. The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of shell middens and grinding tools closely associated with marine resources and flexed burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985a). Increasing numbers of inland sites have been identified as dating to the Archaic Period, focusing upon terrestrial subsistence (Cardenas 1986; Smith 1996; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999a, 1999b).

The tool typology of the La Jolla Complex displays a wide range of sophistication in the lithic manufacturing techniques used to create the tools found at their sites. Scrapers, the dominant flaked tool type, were created by either splitting cobbles or by finely flaking quarried material. Evidence suggests that after about 8,200 YBP, milling tools began to appear in La Jolla Complex sites. Inland sites of the Encinitas Tradition (Pauma Complex) exhibit a reduced quantity of marine-related food refuse and contain large quantities of milling tools and food

bone. The lithic tool assemblage shifts slightly to encompass the procurement and processing of terrestrial resources, suggesting seasonal migration from the coast to the inland valleys (Smith 1996). At the present time, the transition from the Archaic Period to the Late Prehistoric Period is not well understood. Many questions remain concerning cultural transformation between periods, possibilities of ethnic replacement, and/or a possible hiatus from the western portion of the county.

Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 0 to 1769)

For the following discussion regarding the Late Prehistoric Period, both the Kumeyaay and Luiseño cultures are represented, as the project area is situated in proximity to the tribal territorial boundaries of both Native American groups. For the topics of subsistence and settlement, social organization, and material culture, only the Luiseño are discussed as an example of Late Prehistoric Period Native American lifeways in the region.

The transition into the Late Prehistoric Period is primarily represented by a marked change in archaeological patterning known as the Yuman Tradition. This tradition is primarily represented by the Cuyamaca Complex, which is believed to have derived from the mountains of southern San Diego County. The people of the Cuyamaca Complex are considered as ancestral to the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay (Diegueño). Although several archaeologists consider the local Native American tribes to be relatively latecomers, the traditional stories and histories passed down through oral tradition by the local Native American groups speak both presently and ethnographically to their presence here since the creation of all things.

The Kumeyaay Native Americans were a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from the people of the La Jolla Complex. Noted variations in material culture include cremation, the use of bows and arrows, and adaptation to the use of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Kumeyaay made use of marine resources by fishing and collecting shellfish for food. Seasonally available plant food resources (including acorns) and game were sources of nourishment for the Kumeyaay. By far the most important food resource for these people was the acorn. The acorn represented a storable surplus, which in turn allowed for seasonal sedentism and its attendant expansion of social phenomena.

Firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the people of the La Jolla Complex were present when the Kumeyaay Native Americans migrated into the coastal zone. However, stratigraphic information recovered from Site SDI-4609 in Sorrento Valley may suggest a hiatus of 650 ± 100 years between the occupation of the coastal area by the La Jolla Complex ($1,730 \pm 75$ YBP is the youngest date for the La Jolla Complex inhabitants at SDI-4609) and Late Prehistoric cultures (Smith and Moriarty 1983). More recently, a reevaluation of two prone burials at the Spindrift Site excavated by Moriarty (1965) and radiocarbon dates of a pre-ceramic phase of Yuman occupation near the San Diego suburb of Santee suggest a comingling of the latest La Jolla Complex inhabitants and the earliest Yuman inhabitants about

2,000 years ago (Kyle and Gallegos 1993).

Approximately 1,300 YBP, a Shoshonean-speaking group from the Great Basin region moved into northern San Diego County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. This period is characterized by higher population densities and development 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, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period include the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600. 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 based upon the introduction of pottery, which include San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II (Meighan 1954). Radiocarbon dating and the introduction of pottery established that the San Luis Rey II phase began at approximately A.D. 1300. 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 occurred. Subsistence is thought to have focused upon the utilization of acorns, a storable species that allowed for relative sedentism and increased population sizes.

Ethnohistorical and ethnographic evidence indicates the Shoshonean-speaking group that occupied the northern portion of San Diego County was the Luiseño. Along the coast, the Luiseño made use of available marine resources by fishing and collecting mollusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for Luiseño groups. The elaborate kinship and clan systems between the Luiseño and other groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian, resources from the eastern desert region, and steatite from the Channel Islands.

When the Spanish began exploring the region in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Ranges mountains including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north, on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek in present-day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east rather than to the Kumeyaay, a Yuman-speaking group, who occupied territory to the south. The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion within the territory, a distinct world view

that stemmed from use of the hallucinogen *datura*, and an elaborate religion that included ritualized sand paintings of the sacred being “Chingichngish” (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Historic Period

Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542 (Chapman 1925). Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions (1602 to 1603), an expedition led by Sebastian Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect on the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the names he gave to various locations have survived, whereas nearly every one of Cabrillo’s has faded from use. Cabrillo gave the name of “San Miguel” to the first port at which he stopped in what is now the United States; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed it to “San Diego” (Rolle 1969).

Spanish Colonial Period (1769 to 1821)

The Spanish occupation of the claimed territory of Alta California took place during the reign of King Carlos III of Spain (Engelhardt 1920). José de Gálvez, a powerful representative of the king in Mexico, conceived the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish crown (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both a military and religious contingent, where the overall intent of establishing forts and missions was to gain control of the land and the native inhabitants through conversion. Actual colonization of the San Diego area began on July 16, 1769 when a Spanish exploration party commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations) arrived by the overland route to 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 upon a number of important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land were made to persons who applied, but many tracts reverted back 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 within the colony. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican peoples, as well as the later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Native American populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

Mexican Period (1821 to 1846)

Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla and a group of Native American followers began a revolt against Spanish rule on September 16, 1810. Hidalgo did not succeed in the fight against the Spanish, and was ultimately executed. However, the revolt continued and the Spanish were finally defeated in 1821. Mexican Independence Day is celebrated on September 16 of each year in honor of Father Hidalgo's bravery. The revolution had repercussions in the northern territories as well, and by 1834, all of the mission lands in Alta California had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate. After 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits to the outlying Native American communities to minister their needs (Engelhardt 1920). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to those who applied or who had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts and the Mexican government was called upon to reaffirm some older Spanish land grants shortly before the Mexican-American War of 1846 (Moyer 1969).

Anglo-American Period (1846 to Present)

California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican-American War from 1846 to 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 of 1847 (Bancroft 1886).

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. They were able to "reap windfall profit ... pay taxes and lawyer's bills ... and generally live according to custom" (Pitt 1966). However, cattle ranching soon declined, which contributed to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the "No Fence Act," San Diego's economy shifted from stock raising to farming (Robinson 1948). 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 raising cattle in many of the county's inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883).

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, to more than 20,000 acres (*San Diego Union*, January 2, 1872). Of course, droughts continued to hinder the development of agriculture (Crouch 1915; *San Diego Union*, November 10, 1870; Shippek 1977). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys. The small urban population and poor roads also restricted commercial crop growing. Meanwhile, cattle continued to be grazed in parts of inland San Diego County. In the Otay Mesa area, for example, the "No Fence Act" had little effect on cattle farmers because

ranches were spaced far apart and natural ridges kept the cattle out of nearby growing crops (Gordinier 1966).

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the population of San Diego County continued to grow. The population of the inland portion of the 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. In 1919, the United States Navy decided to make the bay the home base for the Pacific Fleet (Pourade 1967), as did the aircraft industry during the 1920s (Heiges 1976). The establishment of these industries led to the growth of the county as a whole; however, most of the civilian population growth occurred in the coastal areas in the northern portion of the county where the population almost tripled between 1920 and 1930. During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the city of San Diego, which had become a Navy center and an industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert areas. Just before World War II, urbanization began to spread to the inland parts of the county.

After the arrival of Spanish explorers, the area that is present-day Escondido became part of the Spanish mission system. In 1843, the project area was enveloped within a Mexican land grant known as El Rincon del Diablo Rancho granted to Juan Bautista Alvarado. In 1860, the rancho land was acquired by the Wolfskill brothers, who planted vineyards and raised sheep (McGrew 1988). In 1883, much of the area was purchased by the Escondido Company, a group of Stockton speculators that subdivided the property three years later. In 1886, a 12,000-acre tract was purchased by a group of investors that formed the Escondido Land and Town Company, which platted the city of Escondido and lobbied for construction of a railroad connection to the coast. Aggressive land promotions during the latter half of the 1880s drew many people to the area, and although growth had slowed considerably during the 1890s, settlers continued to arrive in the backcountry, establishing small farms and ranches throughout the area. This migration took a sharp decline with the onset of the Depression during the 1930s, as many of the rural farmers abandoned their farms and moved to urban areas. The number of people living on farms fell 63 percent during the 1930s, while San Diego County's overall population increased by 38 percent (Van Wormer and Walter 1991). Nevertheless, farming and ranching continued to be the major focus of Escondido's economy until the 1960s.

1.2.2 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

An archaeological records search for a one-mile radius around the project area was conducted by the SCIC at SDSU, the results of which were reviewed by BFSa. The records search showed that 40 cultural resources have been previously recorded within one mile of the current project area, none of which are recorded within the SVBF Temple Project area

boundaries (Table 1.2–1). The majority of these sites are prehistoric in nature (N=32), consisting of three isolates, one lithic scatter, one artifact scatter, 18 bedrock milling sites, one bedrock milling site with an associated lithic scatter, two habitation sites, and six habitation sites with associated milling. Eight of the sites located within a one-mile radius are historic and consist of the remains of one historic structure, one historic standing structure with associated structure remains, two water conveyance systems, one rock feature with an associated trash scatter, and three historic scatters. The records search demonstrated a strong presence of Late Prehistoric people in the San Pasqual area after roughly 2,000 YBP. The records search also showed that 42 cultural resource studies have been conducted for properties within a one-mile radius of the current project area, three of which have bordered the area delineated as for the SVBF Temple Project APE (Table 1.2–2). BFSa reviewed the following historic sources:

- The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File
- San Diego County 1872 map
- San Diego County Historic Roads Map (1769 to 1885)
- The *Escondido* 7.5-minute topographic map (1948)

These sources did not indicate the presence of cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to the project.

Table 1.2–1
Cultural Resources Within One Mile of the Project Area

Site Number	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference/Recorded By
SDI-568	Prehistoric lithic scatter	150x90 meters	Robert P. Case (Mooney & Associates)
SDI-14,466	Prehistoric artifact scatter	150x70 meters	Robert P. Case (Mooney & Associates)
P-37-014922	Prehistoric isolate	N/A	M. Robbins-Wade, G.T. Gross, K. Knight, and K. Leeper (Affinis)
P-37-014923		N/A	M. Robbins-Wade, G.T. Gross, K. Knight, and K. Leeper (Affinis)
P-37-017546		N/A	Andrew R. Pignuolo (Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.)
SDI-14,465	Prehistoric habitation site	110x70 meters	Robert P. Case (Mooney & Associates)

Site Number	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference/Recorded By
SDI-5665	Prehistoric habitation sites with associated milling	30x30 meters	Jim Sherman
SDI-5662		2.5 acres	Michelle de Vries/ Jim Sherman
SDI-5663		131x9 meters	Michelle de Vries/ Jim Sherman
SDI-5666		182x76 meters	Jim Sherman/ Michelle de Vries
SDI-14,464		15x10 meters	Robert P. Case (Mooney & Associates)
SDI-14,476		210x90 meters	Robert P. Case (Mooney & Associates)
SDI-15,362		228x182 meters	Andrew R. Pignuolo (Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.)
SDI-6910	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature(s)	None Recorded	Michael Fergoda
SDI-9939		1 meter long	Paul G. Chace (Paul G. Chace & Associates)
SDI-11,047		4x3 meters	Brian F. Smith
SDI-11,159		2x1 meters	K.C. Crafts (Caltrans)
SDI-12,188		5x5 meters	Gross, Gentil, Jacobson, and Smith (Affinis)
SDI-14,461		2x1 meters	Robert P. Case (Mooney & Associates)
SDI-14,462		35x15 meters	Robert P. Case (Mooney & Associates)
SDI-14,463		3x2 meters	Robert P. Case (Mooney & Associates)
SDI-14,471		2x1 meters	Robert P. Case (Mooney & Associates)
SDI-14,472		15x3 meters	Robert P. Case (Mooney & Associates)
SDI-14,473		3x2 meters	Robert P. Case (Mooney & Associates)
SDI-14,474		2x1 meters	Robert P. Case (Mooney & Associates)
SDI-14,475		3x2 meters	Robert P. Case (Mooney & Associates)
SDI-14,477		2x1 meters	Robert P. Case (Mooney & Associates)
SDI-14,478		15x2 meters	Robert P. Case (Mooney & Associates)
SDI-14,479		35x25 meters	Robert P. Case (Mooney & Associates)
SDI-15,363		1x1 meter	Andrew R. Pignuolo (Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.)

Site Number	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference/Recorded By
SDI-15,984		3x1.5 meters	Andrew R. Pignuolo and Stephanie Murray (Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.)
SDI-15,983	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature with artifact scatter	50x10 meters	Andrew R. Pignuolo and Stephanie Murray (Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.)
SDI-11,458/H	Historic scatter	490 square meters	M. Robbins-Wade, G.T. Gross, K. Knight, and K. Leeper (Affinis)
SDI-12,177/H		4x5 meters	Gross, Gentil, Jacobson, and Smith (Affinis)
SDI-12,187/H		10x10 meters	Gross, Gentil, Jacobson, and Smith (Affinis)
SDI-12,178/H	Historic rock feature and trash scatter	15x2 meters	Gentil, Jacobson, and Smith (Affinis)
P-37-019064	Historic water conveyance system	1.4 miles long	Andrew R. Pignuolo and John Dietler (Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.)
P-37-015936		None Recorded	Robert P. Case (Mooney & Associates)
SDI-12,185/H	Remains of historic house structure	91x91 meters	Gross, Gentil, Jacobson, and Smith (Affinis)
SDI-12,186/H	Historic structure foundation remains and standing structure of concrete blocks with cistern	33x30 meters	Gross, Gentil, Jacobson, and Smith (Affinis)

Table 1.2–2**Cultural Resource Studies Within One Mile of the Project Area**

Aislin-Kay, Marnie and Christeen Taniguchi

- 2004 Record Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD-591-01 (Village Nursery) 2415, San Pasqual Valley Road, Escondido, San Diego County, California. Michael Brandman Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Anderson, Shawna

- 2005 San Dieguito River Park Lake Hodges Pedestrian/Bicycle Bridge Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration in the City of San Diego, Lake Hodges Region. San Dieguito River Park Joint Powers Authority. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

APEC (American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc.)

- 1981 Environmental Impact Report for San Dieguito River Study Draft Conceptual Master Plan. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Baksh, Mike

- 1974 Archaeological Surveys of the Sycuan, Barona, Santa Ysabel and Los Coyotes Indian Reservations. Dr. Paul H. Ezell. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Berryman, J.

- 1992 Cultural Resources Survey Zungul Parcel TPM 20039, Escondido. TMI Environmental Services. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Berryman, Stanley R.

- 1976 Archaeological Investigation of El Temiz Country Estates. Berryman Archaeological Consultants. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Bowden-Renna, Cheryl, Tanya Wahoff, and Rebecca McCorkle Apple

- 2002 Supplemental Cultural Resources Survey Emergence Storage Project Potential Wetland Creation Sites C3, C4, C5, and C6, San Pasqual Valley, San Diego County, California. KEA Environmental, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Carrico, Richard L. and Robert P. Case

- 1999 Phase II Evaluation of Cultural Resources in the Master Plan Area of the Wild Animal Park San Pasqual Valley City of San Diego, California. Mooney & Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Case, Robert P. and Richard L. Carrico

- 1999a Cultural Resources Overview within the San Pasqual Valley and Survey/Trenching at the Proposed San Extraction/Wetland Creation Site, San Diego, California. MEC Analytical Systems. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1999b Phase II evaluation of Cultural Resources in the Master Plan Area of the Wild Animal Park, San Pasqual Valley. Mooney & Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Cultural Resources Overview within the San Pasqual Valley and Survey/Trenching at the Proposed 30 Acre San Extraction/Wetland Creation Site, San Diego, California. Mooney & Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego

State University, San Diego, California.

Case, Robert P., Richard L. Carrico, and Carol Serr

- 1999 Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of Selected Leaseholds in the San Pasqual Valley, City of San Diego, California. Mooney and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Chace, Paul G.

- 1984 An Archaeological Survey of the Kelley Property, Tentative Map 4474, County of San Diego (Log 84-8-33). Paul G. Chace & Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1985 An Archaeological Survey of Canyon View Estates, City of Escondido. Paul G. Chace & Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

City of Escondido

- 1980 Draft Environmental Impact Report for Expansion of Wastewater Treatment Facility. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

City of San Diego

- 1996 Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Am-Sod Lease. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1999a Notice of Preparation to Prepare an Environmental Impact Report, San Diego Wild Animal Park Expansion. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1999b Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Christmas Tree Farm Lease. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Clifford, Jim

- 2006 Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Whelan Monopole Cellular Site, SAN-221-A, 2702 Mary Lane, Escondido, San Diego, California. SWCA Environmental Consultants. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Colarich, Pamela

- 1978 Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Resurfacing and Widening of Highway 79 between San Felipe Rd. and Canade Verde Bridge (P.M. 31.7-34.2), San Diego County, California. Department of Transportation, Office of Environmental Planning. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San

Diego, California.

Corum, Joyce M.

1977a An Archaeological Survey Report for Portions of Route 79 between Dodge Valley and the Riverside County Line (11-SD-79 P.M. R46.0-R53.0) 11212-154931. Caltrans. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

1977b An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Route 70 Between Dodge Valley and the Riverside Line (11-SD-79, P.M. R46.0-R53.0). Caltrans. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Crafts, Karen Crotteau

1989 An Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Highgrove Curve Realignment and Three Biological Mitigation Parcels 11-SD-78, P.M. 21.5-22.8, 11222-12508. Caltrans. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Cupples, Sue Ann

1976 Archaeological Surveys of Road Construction Projects on Eight Southern California Indian Reservations. Dr. Larry Leach. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

De Barros, Philip

2009 Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for a 17.11-Acre Parcel at 2445 San Pasqual Valley Road San Diego County, California. Professional Archaeological Services. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Duke, Curt

2000 Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility, SD 446-02, San Diego, CA. LSA. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Glenn, Brian

1994 Cultural Resource Monitoring, Testing & Evaluation Program for the San Pasqual Aquatic Treatment Facility & Pipeline. Ogden Environmental & Energy Services Company. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Hector, Susan M. and Alice Brewster

2002 San Dieguito River Valley Inventory of Archaeological Resources. ASM Affiliates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Laylander, Don

- 1984 Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Improvements on Highway 78, 11-SD-78 23.2-24.5, 11209-188220. Caltrans. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Liebhauser, William J.

- 2001 Construction of a Water Storage Tank & Associated Appurtenances at the San Pasqual Water Reclamation Plant. Environmental Compliance & Realty Group. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Lloyd, Deborah T.

- 1980 An Archaeological Survey Report of San Pasqual Valley Creek Bridge Realignment 11-SD-78 P.M. 22.8-23.8 11209-194241. Caltrans. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Losee, Carolyn

- 2007 Cultural Resources Analysis for T-Mobile Site # SD06591A: 2415 San Pasqual Valley Road, Escondido, CA 92025. Archaeological Resources Technology. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

McCorkle Apple, Rebecca

- 1981 Archaeological Survey Report for a Realignment Project on Route 94 at Lyons Valley Road 11-SD-94 P.M. 19.2-19.5 11206-186030. Caltrans. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1994 Eagle Crest Pipeline Archaeological Survey Report, Escondido, California. KEA Environmental, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Pigniolo, Andrew and Michael Baksh

- 1999 Cultural Resource Survey for the San Dieguito River Park Joint Powers Authority Coast to Crest Trail Mule Hill/San Pasqual Segment, City of San Diego, California. Tierra Environmental Services. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Pigniolo, Andrew, Carmen Zapeda, and Stephanie Murray

- 2001 Cultural Resources Constraints Report for the San Pasqual Reclaimed Water Project, City of San Diego, California. Tierra Environmental Services. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Rosenberg, Seth A.

- 2009 ETS #8150, Cultural Resources Survey of Three Prospective Remote Automated Weather Station (RAWS) Projects on SDG&E Property, San Diego County. E2M. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Wade, Sue A.

- 1987 Results of an Archaeological Archival and Field Survey of the Bear Valley Parkway/SR-78 General Plan Amendment EIR Project Area San Diego County, California. RECON. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Willoughby, Kerry

- 2010 AT&T Site NS-341-01 Lydick Residence 20891 Viento Valle Road Escondido, San Diego County, California 92025. ACE Environmental. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Wilson, Stacie

- 2013 Letter Report: ETC 24494- Cultural Resources Survey for Pole P32697, Escondido, San Diego County, California- IO 7011102, AECOM Project 60209867 Task 204. AECOM. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Wright, Gail

- 2003 Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for TPM 20750, ER 02/08/063, Zungui Tentative Parcel Map; APN 239-151-54 Negative Findings. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 2007 Cultural Resources Survey Report for TPM 21062, Log No. 07-08-003 – The Embly Minor Subdivision APN 237-160-06 Negative Findings. County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

1.3 Applicable Regulations

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

1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

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

- 1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).

- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
 - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
 - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
 - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- 2) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

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

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.

- 2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
 - b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
 - c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

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

1. When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
3. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21803.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA

process.

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

(d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

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

Location of past intense human occupation where buried cultural deposits can provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic

activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, State, or Federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to:

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

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

2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

Pursuant to County of San Diego *Guidelines for Determining Significance, Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources* (September 26, 2006; Revised December 5, 2007), any of the following will be considered a significant impact to cultural resources:

- 1) The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.
- 2) The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.
- 3) The project, as designed, disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.
- 4) The project proposes non-exempt activities or uses damaging to, and fails to preserve, significant cultural resources as defined by the RPO.

Guidelines 1 and 2 are derived directly from CEQA. Sections 21083.2 and 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines require evaluating historical and archaeological resources to determine whether or not a proposed action would have a significant effect on unique historical or archaeological resources. Guideline 3 is included because human remains must be treated with dignity and respect, and CEQA requires consultation with the “Most Likely Descendant,” as identified by the NAHC, for any project in which human remains have been identified. Guideline 4 was selected because the RPO requires that cultural resources be considered when assessing environmental impacts. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, or cumulative) on significant cultural resources, as defined by Guideline 4, would be considered a significant impact. The only exemption is scientific investigation.

Traditional Cultural Properties

State Assembly Bill 52 (AB-52) became effective on July 1, 2015, requiring the evaluation of Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) under CEQA. The regulation requires that projects be evaluated for the presence of TCRs (including heritage values to tribes), and that appropriate mitigation be implemented should TCRs be located within a project site.

Native American Heritage Values

Federal and state laws mandate that consideration be given to the concerns of contemporary Native Americans with regards to potentially ancestral human remains, associated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony. Consequently, an important element in assessing the significance of the project site has been to evaluate the likelihood that these classes of items are present in areas that would be affected by the proposed project.

Potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed Traditional

Cultural Properties (TCPs) in discussions of cultural resource management (CRM) performed under federal auspices. According to Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King (1998), “Traditional” in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community’s historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices.

The County of San Diego Guidelines identify that cultural resources can also include TCPs, such as gathering areas, landmarks, and ethnographic locations, in addition to archaeological districts (2007). These guidelines incorporate both state and federal definitions of TCPs. Generally, a TCP may consist of a single site, a group of associated archaeological sites (district; traditional cultural landscape), or an area of cultural/ethnographic importance.

The Traditional Tribal Cultural Places Bill of 2004 requires local governments to consult with Native American representatives during the project planning process. The intent of this legislation is to encourage consultation and assist in the preservation of “Native American places of prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial importance” (County of San Diego 2007). It further allows for tribal cultural places to be included in open space planning. AB-52, which went into effect as of July 1, 2015, introduces the TCR as a class of cultural resource and the need for additional considerations relating to Native American consultation into CEQA. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally defined TCP; however, it incorporates consideration of local and state significance and required mitigation under CEQA. A TCR may be considered significant if it is included in a local or state register of historical resources; is determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in Public Resources Code §5024.1; is a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; is a historical resource described in Public Resources Code §21084.1; is a unique archaeological resource described in Public Resources Code §21083.2; or is a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

In 1990, the National Park Service and Advisory Council for Historic Preservation introduced the term TCP through National Register Bulletin 38 (Parker and King 1990). A TCP may be considered eligible based upon “its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community’s history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community” (Parker and King 1990:1). Strictly speaking, TCPs are both tangible and intangible; they are anchored in space by cultural values related to community-based, physically defined “property referents” (Parker and King 1990:3). On the other hand, TCPs are largely ideological, a characteristic that may present substantial problems in the process of delineating specific boundaries. As such, a property’s extent is based upon community conceptions of how the surrounding physical landscape interacts with existing cultural values. By its nature, a TCP need only be important to community members and not the general outside population as a whole. In this way, a TCP boundary, as described by Bulletin 38, may be defined based upon viewscape, encompassing topographic

features, extent of archaeological district or use area, or a community's sense of its own geographic limits. Regardless of why a TCP is of importance to a group of people, outsider acceptance or rejection of this understanding is made inherently irrelevant by the relativistic nature of this concept.

3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the inland foothills of San Diego County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the SVBF Temple Project included the survey of a 19.52-acre area and the review of records search data. Given the area involved and the recorded presence of archaeological sites near the project APE, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although survey-level programs are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the small size and location of the project area discussed above.

Research Questions:

- Can located cultural resources be situated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for valley environments of the region?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principle research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project area occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with these primary research goals in mind:

- 1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project area;
- 2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified;
- 3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective; and
- 4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each of the cultural resources identified.

4.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

The cultural resources study of the project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire 19.52-acre project area, and the detailed recordation of all identified archaeological sites. This study was conducted in conformance with County of San Diego environmental guidelines, Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code, and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification of each cultural resource, in addition to the County of San Diego RPO. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

4.1 Methods

4.1.1 Survey Methods

The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. Project Archaeologist Tracy A. Stropes (M.A., RPA) and archaeological field technician Eric Rodriguez (M.A., RPA) conducted the intensive pedestrian survey on November 20, 2015 under the direction of Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The survey was undertaken with the assistance of Tuchon Phoenix, a Kumeyaay Native American representative from Red Tail. The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly spaced survey transects set approximately five meters apart and oriented north to south across the property while visually inspecting the ground surface. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey discoveries and overall survey conditions were taken frequently (Plates 4.1–1 and 4.1–2). Nearly 80 percent of the ground was visible, while the remaining 20 percent was covered by vegetative growth in small concentrated areas of the northern and southern portions of the project APE, as well as along the drainage that crosses the property. A historic runway site (P-37-035228) with a subterranean storage facility hut, which was added later, was identified within the project area during the survey (Figure 4.1–1). The identified cultural resource was recorded as necessary according to the Office of Historic Preservation’s manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms.



Plate 4.1-1: Overview of the project APE, looking northeast.



Plate 4.1-2: Overview of the project APE showing the historic runway, looking southwest.



Plates 4.1-1 and 4.1-2

The SVBF Temple Project

Figure 4.1–1
Site P-37-035228 Shown
on Project Development Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

4.1.2 Curation

All project field notes, photographs, and reports will be curated at the offices of BFSA in Poway, California. A copy of the final cultural resources study will be submitted to the SCIC at SDSU.

4.1.3 Native American Participation

Tuchon Phoenix, a Kumeyaay Native American representative from Red Tail, was present during the survey of the project.

4.2 Results of the Field Survey

The archaeological field survey of the 19.52-acre project area resulted in the identification of a historic airstrip that has been recorded as a linear archaeological site (P-37-035228). The airstrip appears to have served as a small aircraft runway that has been in a state of disrepair for many years. The runway is oriented northwest to southeast and measures approximately 650 feet long by 50 feet wide (Plates 4.2–1 and 4.2–2). A review of historic aerial photographs indicates that the runway was present as early as the mid-1940s. Given the agricultural history of San Pasqual Valley, it is probable that the location served as a landing strip for a local crop duster. Unfortunately, the history of crop dusting in San Pasqual Valley is not well documented and the exact timeframe that the strip was in service is unclear. Historic aerials suggest that it may have been out of service as early as the late 1960s; however, based upon the quality of available aerial photographs, no definitive conclusion can be made as to the time of the airfield's abandonment. At the present time, paved portions of the strip are still exposed, while others are overgrown. A small portion of the southwestern end of the feature appears to have been buried by surrounding soils.

In addition to the runway, a subterranean storage structure likely associated with the runway feature was also present. The structure appears to be a subterranean Quonset hut-style structure that measures 30 feet long by 12 feet wide. The feature has a curved ceiling that was actually a large diameter culvert, a section of which was used as the roof support of the storage structure (Plates 4.2–3 and 4.2–4). This structure has a three-foot-tall cinder block foundation. There is also a cinder block wall enclosing the front and back of the structure. The historic aerials suggest that the storage structure was added much later, as the entrance does not appear until the 1980s. At the present time, it appears that the structure has been used by transients for shelter. No other cultural resources were located during the survey of the property. It should also be noted that several episodes of roadside dumping have occurred within the drainage that crosses the site, as well as in the northwestern portion of the property on the eastern side of Old San Pasqual Road. While the dumping that is visible appears to have occurred within the last 30 to 40 years, older episodic dumping may be buried beneath these locations. No evidence of dumping prior to 1970 was visible from the surface.



Plate 4.2-1: Overview of the historic runway, looking northeast.



Plate 4.2-2: Overview of the historic runway, looking southeast.



Plates 4.2-1 and 4.2-2

The SVBF Temple Project



Plate 4.2-3: Overview of the subterranean structure, looking west.



Plate 4.2-4: Interior of the subterranean structure, looking west.



Plates 4.2-3 and 4.2-4

The SVBF Temple Project

5.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

5.1 Resource Importance

As a result of the archaeological survey program at the SVBF Temple Project, Site P-37-035228 was identified and recorded within the APE. Although the site appears to represent early crop dusting activities in San Pasqual Valley, the actual nature of the runway feature and associated storage structure is unclear. Site P-37-035228 has no characteristics as a historic feature that could be interpreted as important under County of San Diego cultural resource guidelines based upon a narrow field of research potential related to the operation of the historic runway. Linear features that do not represent important structures significant to the historic development of an area or associated with the fabric of a community have no potential to be considered eligible as a significant cultural resource under County of San Diego cultural resource guidelines. The feature does not retain the potential to answer important research questions about the development of agriculture or aerial pest control during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not result in significant impacts to significant resources as defined in the California Code of Regulations, Section 15064.5. Further, the feature represents a fairly narrow research venue focused upon the use of crop dusting for pest control in San Pasqual Valley from the 1940s to the 1980s, and as such, does not represent the necessary level of research potential or breadth of site variation to be considered a RPO-significant site.

5.2 Impact Identification

The current project design for the SVBF Temple Project will directly impact approximately 15,200 square feet of the runway of P-37-035228. The associated storage structure lies outside of the direct impact area and will not be impacted by the current project. Direct impacts to the historic feature would not be considered adverse given the fact that the site within the APE does not qualify as a CEQA-significant site, nor can it be considered a RPO-significant site. Further, modification to the runway itself would not adversely impact the research potential of the site.

5.2.1 Native American Heritage Values

No information has been obtained through Native American consultation or communication with the Native American monitor during fieldwork to indicate that any of the evaluated sites are culturally significant. No TCPs are known to exist within the project area that currently serve religious or other community practices. During the current archaeological evaluation, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices. No prehistoric archaeological material was identified during the survey.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Mitigable Impacts

The APE for the SVBF Temple Project will intersect a previously unrecorded historic runway (P-37-035228) that may have served as a crop dusting station between the mid-1940s and the 1980s. Unfortunately, information regarding the history of crop dusting in San Pasqual Valley is sparse (although crop dusting was common in the valley) and the true function of the runway may never be clear. The proposed SVBF Project will directly impact a portion of the runway of Site P-37-035228. The associated storage structure will fall within an undeveloped portion of the property and will thus be preserved. The preservation of Site P-37-035228 is not a mitigation requirement, as the site is not significant or important according to criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5 or under County Guidelines. Any impacts to the recorded cultural resource associated with the development of the property are not significant. Any impacts to the runway would not adversely impact the research potential of the site. The feature cannot be associated with a historically important individual or event that would qualify the site as significant or important under CEQA, or qualify the site as a County of San Diego RPO-significant site.

6.2 Recommended Mitigation Measures

Given the absence of any significant historic or prehistoric resources on or near the project, an Archaeological Monitoring Program will not be recommended as a condition of project approval.

6.3 Significant Adverse Effects

The proposed development of the SVBF Temple Project will not represent a source of significant adverse impacts to cultural resources.

6.4 Native American Heritage Resources/Traditional Properties

BFSA requested a review of the Sacred Lands Files by the NAHC. The NAHC Sacred Lands Files search did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter. Responses have been received from: the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, who stated that they are unaware of any cultural resources at this specific site; the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, who indicated that although the site is within their Traditional Use Areas (TUAs), they do not have specific concerns regarding known cultural resources within the project area; the Pala Band of Mission Indians, who indicated that the project is not within their recognized reservation or TUAs; and the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, who indicated that although the

project area is within their TUA, they have no new information regarding the project. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

The County of San Diego has also conducted outreach with local tribes. Tribes were contacted pursuant to AB-52. Responses to the County's outreach efforts were received from Pechanga, Rincon, and San Luis Rey. Pechanga did not request consultation at this time, and Rincon and San Luis Rey requested formal consultation. County staff has met with both Rincon and San Luis Rey. Information requested (a copy of the plot plan and study) has been provided to the tribes. Consultation is ongoing and it is anticipated that consultation will be concluded prior to public review of the environmental document.

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San Diego Union – February 6, 1868

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8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the SVBF Temple Project was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Project Archaeologist Tracy A. Stropes (M.A., RPA) and field technician Eric A. Rodriguez (M.A., RPA) with assistance from Tuchon Phoenix, a Kumeyaay Native American representative from Red Tail. The report text was prepared by Tracy A. Stropes under the supervision of Brian F. Smith. Report graphics were provided by Tracy A. Stropes and Eric A. Rodriguez. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Elena C. Goralogia. The SCIC at SDSU provided the archaeological records search information.

9.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Resource	Mitigation Measures	Design Considerations
P-37-035228	None	None
General Property	None	None

APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com



Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California 1982

Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California 1975

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	1977-Present Poway, California
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Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways of cultures once present in the Southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18th century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation, some of which included Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and

Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven-block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSa recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark Project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade (2000-2007).

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, containing primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the city of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the city of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs documenting this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the city and county of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the city. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the city showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the city. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric sites.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-September 2002.

Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Meniffee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Mitigation of An Archaic Cultural Resource for the Eastlake III Woods Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/ director—including direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 2001-March 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—including project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Lawson Valley Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 28 prehistoric and two historic sites—including project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—including project coordination; field survey; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; monitoring of geotechnical borings; authoring of cultural resources project report. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. June 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—including project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. June 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Meniffee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of

site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of Grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project archaeologist/monitor—included monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single-dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project archaeologist—included direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project manager/director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural Resources Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997-January 2000.

Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System Project, San Elijo, California: Project manager/director —test excavations; direction of artifact identification and analysis; graphics production; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. December 1994-July 1995.

Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Environmental Impact Report for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California: Project manager/Director —direction of test excavations; identification and analysis of prehistoric and historic artifact collections; data synthesis; co-authorship of final cultural resources report, San Diego, California. June 1991-March 1992.

Reports/Papers

Author, coauthor, or contributor to over 2,500 cultural resources management publications, a selection of which are presented below.

- 2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California.
- 2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).
- 2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.
- 2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.
- 2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.
- 2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.
- 2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.
- 2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.
- 2012 Cultural Resources Report for Menifee Heights (Tract 32277).
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.
- 2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.
- 2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.
- 2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).
- 2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00 .
- 2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.

- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.
- 2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.
- 2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.
- 2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN 260-276-07-00).
- 2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062
- 2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project
- 2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.
- 2009 Archaeological Constraints Study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.
- 2008 Results of an Archaeological Review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.
- 2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.
- 2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.
- 2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3, 115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.
- 2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.
- 2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.

- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.
- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).
- 2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.
- 2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003–Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Meniffee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/ Cavadias Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Salvage Excavations at Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Report for an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two SPA, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Resource for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization and Immigration Service Border Road, Fence, and Lighting Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Sgobassi Lot Split, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village 11 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for The Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation for the Anthony's Pizza Acquisition Project in Ocean Beach, City of San Diego (with L. Pierson and B. Smith). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1996 An Archaeological Testing Program for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of a Cultural Resources Study for the 4S Ranch. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1994 Results of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Programs at Sites SDI-11,044/H and SDI-12,038 at the Salt Creek Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1993 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Stallion Oaks Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1992 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Ely Lot Split Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1991 The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Walton Development Group Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

Tracy A. Stropes, MA, RPA

Senior Project Archaeologist

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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Education

Master of Arts, Anthropology, San Diego State University, California 2007

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside 2000

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Society for California Archaeology

Archaeological Institute of America

Experience

Project Archaeologist March 2009–Present
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. Poway, California

Project Management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies, field supervision, lithic analysis, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring of cultural resource management reports.

Archaeological Principal Investigator June 2008–February 2009
TRC Solutions Irvine, California

Cultural resource segment of Natural Sciences and Permitting Division; management of archaeological investigations for private companies and local, state, and federal agencies, personnel management, field and laboratory supervision, lithic analysis, Native American consultation and reporting, MRHP and CEQA site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring cultural resource management reports.

Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist June 2006–May 2008
Archaeological Resource Analysts Oceanside, California

As a sub consultant, served as Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist for several projects for SRS Inc., including field direction, project and personnel management, lab analysis, and authorship of company reports.

Project Archaeologist
Gallegos & Associates
September 1996–June 2006
Carlsbad, California

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field direction, Native American consultation, report authorship/technical editing, and composition of several data recovery/preservation programs for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance.

Project Archaeologist
Macko Inc.
September 1993–September 1996
Santa Ana, California

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field supervision, and report authorship/technical editing.

Archaeological Field Technician
Chambers Group Inc.
January 1993–September 1993
Irvine, California

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

Archaeological Field Technician
John Minch and Associates
May 1992–September 1992
San Juan Capistrano, California

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

Reports/Papers

Principal Author

- 2012 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the USGS Creepmeter Project; July 20, 2012; Tracy Stropes and Brian Smith.
- 2011 Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Mission Brewery Villas Project City of San Diego (Project No. 52078) / April 9, 2012 / Tracy A. Stropes.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project; June 7, 2012; Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 768 Project; April 10, 2012; Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Butterfield Residence Project, La Jolla, California / January 17, 2011 / Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 A Cultural Resources Literature Review for the 11099 North Torrey Pines Road Project, San Diego, California; November 17, 2010; Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 A Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Eichen Residence Project, San Diego, California, Project No. 191775 / August 17, 2011 / Tracy A. Stropes.

- 2010 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the San Jacinto Poultry Ranch Storage Building Project; November 11, 2010; Tracy Stropes and Brian Smith.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Salvation Army Vehicle Storage Area Project; 1015 West 12th Street, City of San Diego; Project #217113; December 5, 2011, Tracy A. Stropes, Principal Investigator.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sunset Cliffs Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego, Project No. 178901, January 5, 2012, Tracy A. Stropes.
- 2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 Project; April 16, 2012; Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 A Phase III Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-16986, Hidden Meadows, San Diego County, California (TPM 20794) Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 Research Design, Data Recovery Program, and Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program for 1900 Spindrift Drive La Jolla, California; APN 346-44-05; January 26, 2011; Tracy Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project La Jolla California, Project No. 214654; L64A-003A; APN 346-44-04; January 26, 2011; Tracy Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2009 An Archaeological Assessment for the Rivera-Placentia Project, City of Riverside, California. Prepared for Riverside Construction Company.
- 2009 Cultural Resource Data Recovery Plan for the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project. Prepared for the City of San Diego and KTU+A.
- 2009 Cultural Resource Letter Report for the Borrego Substation Feasibility Study, Borrego Springs, California. Prepared for RBF Consulting.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Study for the Gatto Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Marengo Martin Architects Inc.
- 2008 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 28220 Highridge Road Development Project, Rancho Palos Verdes, California. Prepared for REC Development.
- 2008 Wild Goose Expansion 3 Project Butte County, California Colusa County, California. Prepared for Niska Gas Storage LLC.
- 2008 Class III Cultural Resource Survey for the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Four Railway Bridge Renewal Project San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for BNSF Railway Company.
- 2008 I-80 Colfax Site Cultural Resource Records Search Report, Placer County California. Prepared for Granite Construction Company.
- 2008 I-80 Gold Run Site Cultural Resource Records Search Report, Placer County California. Prepared for Granite Construction Company.
- 2008 Cultural Resource Monitoring at 31431 Camino Capistrano, San Juan Capistrano California. Prepared for Herman Weissker, Inc.

- 2008 Cultural Resource Inventory for the Snow White Pumice Mine, Hinkley California. Prepared for U.S. Mining and Minerals Corporation.
- 2007 Nodule Industries of North Coastal San Diego: Change and Stasis in 10,000 Years of Lithic Technology. Masters Thesis on file, San Diego State University.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Inventory for Empire Homes (APN 104-180-04), Lake Forest, California. Prepared for Empire Homes.
- 2007 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for APN 104-200-09, Beumont, California. Prepared for Mary Chan.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Inventory for Empire Homes (APN 104-180-04), Lake Forest, California. Prepared for Empire Homes.
- 2006 Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-8694, and Indexing and Preservation Program Study for CA-SDI-8303 and CA-SDI-8797 Locus C, City of Carlsbad, CA. Prepared for City of Carlsbad.
- 2005 Grand Pacific Resorts Data Recovery and Index Sample Program for CA-SDI-8797, Area A, City of Carlsbad, CA. Prepared for Grand Pacific Resorts Inc.
- 2004 "Near the Harris Site Quarry" Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Preservation Program for CA-SDI-13028, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Harbrecht Development, L.P.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Boundary Test Report for the Lilac Ranch Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Empire Companies.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Preservation Program for CA-SDI-12027, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Harbrecht Development Inc.
- 2002 Data Recovery Program for the Pacbell Site CA-SDI-5633, San Marcos, California. Prepared for Joseph Wong Design Associates.
- 2001 McCrink Ranch Cultural Resource Test Program Additional Information for Selected Sites, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 The Quail Ridge Project Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning, Inc.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the North Sand Sheet Full Buildout Program, Owens Lake, California. Prepared for CH2MHill.
- 1995 Final Report: Archaeological Investigations Conducted for the Abalone Cove Dewatering Wells, City of Rancho Palos Verdes Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, Environmental Services.
- 1995 Final Report: A Class III Intensive Survey of a 100-Acre Sand and Gravel Mining Area, Imperial County, California. Prepared for the Lilburn Corporation.
- 1994 Final Report: Data Recovery Excavations at Five Late Prehistoric Archaeological Sites Along the Los Trancos Access Road, Newport Coast Planned Community, Orange County, California. Prepared for the Coastal Community Builders, a division of The Irvine Company.

Contributing Author

- 2008 Lithic Analysis for Thirteen Sites Along the Transwestern Phoenix Expansion Project, Loops A and B. Prepared for Transwestern Pipeline Company, LLC.
- 2005 Cultural Resource Survey and Testing for the Star Ranch Property, San Diego, California.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Test Report for the Palomar Point Project: Site CA-SDI-16205, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Lanikai Management Corp.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Canyon View Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Test Report for the Yamamoto Property: Site SDM-W-2046, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Cunningham Consultants, Inc.
- 2004 Historical Resources Report for the Kuta and Mascari Properties, Otay Mesa, California. Prepared for Centex Homes.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Monitor and Test Report for the Encina Power Plant Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Haley & Aldrich, Inc.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Test Report for Site CA-SDI-16788, Otay Mesa, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Lonestar Project, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Mitigation Program for the Torrey Ranch Site CA-SDI-5325, San Diego, California. Prepared for Garden Communities.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Johnson Canyon Parcel, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2002 Cultural Resource Data Recovery Plan for the Shaw Project: Sites CA-SDI-13025 and CA-SDI-13067, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 Archaeological Test Program for CA-SDI-14112 Mesa Norte Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Hunsaker & Associates.
- 2001 The Vista-Oceanside Cultural Resource Survey and Test Program, Vista, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for the Wilson Property, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for the City of Carlsbad.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Oceanside-Escondido Project, County of San Diego, California. Prepared for Dudek & Associates.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for the Kramer Junction Expansion Project Adelanto, California. Prepared for AMEC.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for CA-SDI-12508 San Diego, California (LDR. No. 99-1331). Prepared for Garden Communities.

- 2000 Archaeological Testing of Prehistoric Sites CASDI-14115 and CA-SDI-14116 for The Mesa Grande Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Solana Mesa Partners, LLC.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Wetmore Property, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Mr. Andy Campbell.
- 2000 The Torrey Ranch Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Garden Communities.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Test Results for the Otay Mesa Generating Project. Prepared for the California Energy Commission and Otay Mesa Generating Company, LCC.
- 2000 The Eternal Hills Cultural Resource Survey and Test Program, City of Oceanside, California. Prepared for Eternal Hills Memorial Park.
- 2000 The Quail Ridge Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning Inc.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Testing Program for CA-SDI-5652/H and CA-SDI-9474H SR 78/Rancho Del Oro Interchange Project, Oceanside, California. Prepared for Tetrattech Inc.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Test Results for a Portion of CA-SDI-8654 (Kuebler Ranch) Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2000 Historical/Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery Program for Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-48, Locus C Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, California. Prepared for Department of the Navy, Southwest Division.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Palomar College Science Building Project San Marcos, California. Prepared for Parsons Engineering Science Inc.
- 1999 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Village of Ystagua Water Main Break City of San Diego, California. Prepared for the City of San Diego Water Department.
- 1999 The Effect of Projectile Point Size on Atlatl Dart Efficiency in Lithic Technology Vol. 24, No 1 p (27-37).
- 1999 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Oceanside-Escondido Bikeway Project, San Marcos, California. Prepared for City of San Marcos.
- 1999 5000 Years of Occupation: Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment Program for the Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Project City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared or Cotton/Beland/Associates, Inc.
- 1999 Silver Oaks Estates Cultural Resource Enhanced Survey and Test Report for a Portion of CA-SDI-7202 San Diego, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning Inc.
- 1999 Historical Archaeological Test of a portion of CA-SDI-8303 for the Faraday Road Extension Carlsbad, California. Prepared for the City of Carlsbad.
- 1999 Cultural Resource Literature Review for the North Coast Transportation Study Arterial Streets Alternative San Diego County, California. Prepared for MLF/San Diego Association of Govt.

- 1998 Archaeological Test Report for a Portion of CA-SDI-9115/SDM-W-122 Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Industrial Developments International.
- 1998 Rainforest Ranch Cultural Resource Survey and Significance Test for Prehistoric Sites CA-SDI-14932, CA-SDI-14937, CA-SDI-14938, and CA-SDI-14946 County of San Diego, California. Prepared for Boys and Girls Club of Inland North County.
- 1998 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Oceanside-Escondido Bikeway Project San Marcos, California.
- 1998 Final Report: Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Sterling Property, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for SPT Holdings LCC.
- 1996 Final Report: Archaeological Survey and Test for the Huber Property Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Gene Huber.
- 1996 Final Report: Results of Phase II Test Excavations and Phase III Data Recovery Excavations at Nine Archaeological Sites Within the Newport Coast Planned Community Phase III Entitlement Area, San Joaquin Hills, Orange County, California. Prepared for Coastal Community Builders, a division of The Irvine Company.
- 1995 Preliminary Report: Phase II Test Results From Nine Prehistoric Archaeological Sites Within The Proposed Upper Newport Bay Regional County Park. Prepared for EDAW, Inc.
- 1995 Final Report: A Phase II Test Excavation at CA-ORA-136, Block 800 City of Newport Beach, Orange County California. Prepared for the Irvine Apartment Communities, a division of The Irvine Company.

Presentations

- 2004 Guest Lecturer and Flintknapping Demonstration Mission San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians Annual Inter-tribal Pow-Wow. Mark Mojado, Tribal Contact.
- 2003 Steep Edge Unifacial Tools of Otay Mesa: An Analysis of Edge Types from CA SDI-7215 SCA Southern California Data Sharing Meetings
- 2001 Identification of Late Period Behavior Patterns in Elfin Forest: Three Sites in Northern San Diego County.
- 2001 Society for California Archaeology Data Sharing Meetings, San Luis Obispo, California.
- 1996 Trans-Tehachapian Lithic Trade at the Canebreak/Sawtooth Transition. Thirteenth Annual Meeting, Society of California Archaeology, Bakersfield, California.
- 1994 Point Size and Atlatl Dart Efficiency. Twenty Fourth Annual Meeting, Great Basin Anthropological Conference, Elko, Nevada.
- 1994/96 Guest Lecturer and Flint Knapping Instruction - Archaeological Field Class Fall Semester ,Cypress College, Cypress, California. Paul Langenwalter/Henry C. Koerper, Directors.
- 1994/95 Annual Guest Lecturer - "Living History Days" at the Mission, Mission San Juan Capistrano, San Juan Capistrano, California.

APPENDIX B

Site Record Form

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results



November 16, 2015

For: Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, California 95814

From: Eric A Rodriguez, M.A., RPA
Brian F. Smith and Associates Inc.
14010 Poway Rd. Suite A
Poway, CA 92064

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File records search for the SVBF Temple Project in Escondido, California.

I am writing to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the SVBF Temple Project. The location of this project is within the County of San Diego, California. The project area can be found along Old San Pasqual Road (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 241-080-47-00), in Escondido, California. Specifically, the project is located in the *Escondido* USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle at Township 12S, Range 01W. A copy of the project map, with the project area depicted thereon, has been included for your records.

Sincerely,

Eric A. Rodriguez, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist/GIS Specialist
Phone: 858-484-0915 ext
Email: erodriguez@bfsa-ca.com

Attachments:

- USGS 7.5 *Escondido*, California topographic maps with project area delineated.
- Project Area Shapefile (.zip)

**Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364 Sacramento, CA 95814(916) 653-4082

(916) 657-5390 – Fax

nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: SVBF Temple

County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle Name: *Escondido*

Township: 12S Range: 01W

Company/Firm/Agency: Brian F. Smith & Associates Inc.

Contact Person: Eric A. Rodriguez, RPA

Street Address: 14010 Poway Road, Suite A

City: Poway Zip: 92064

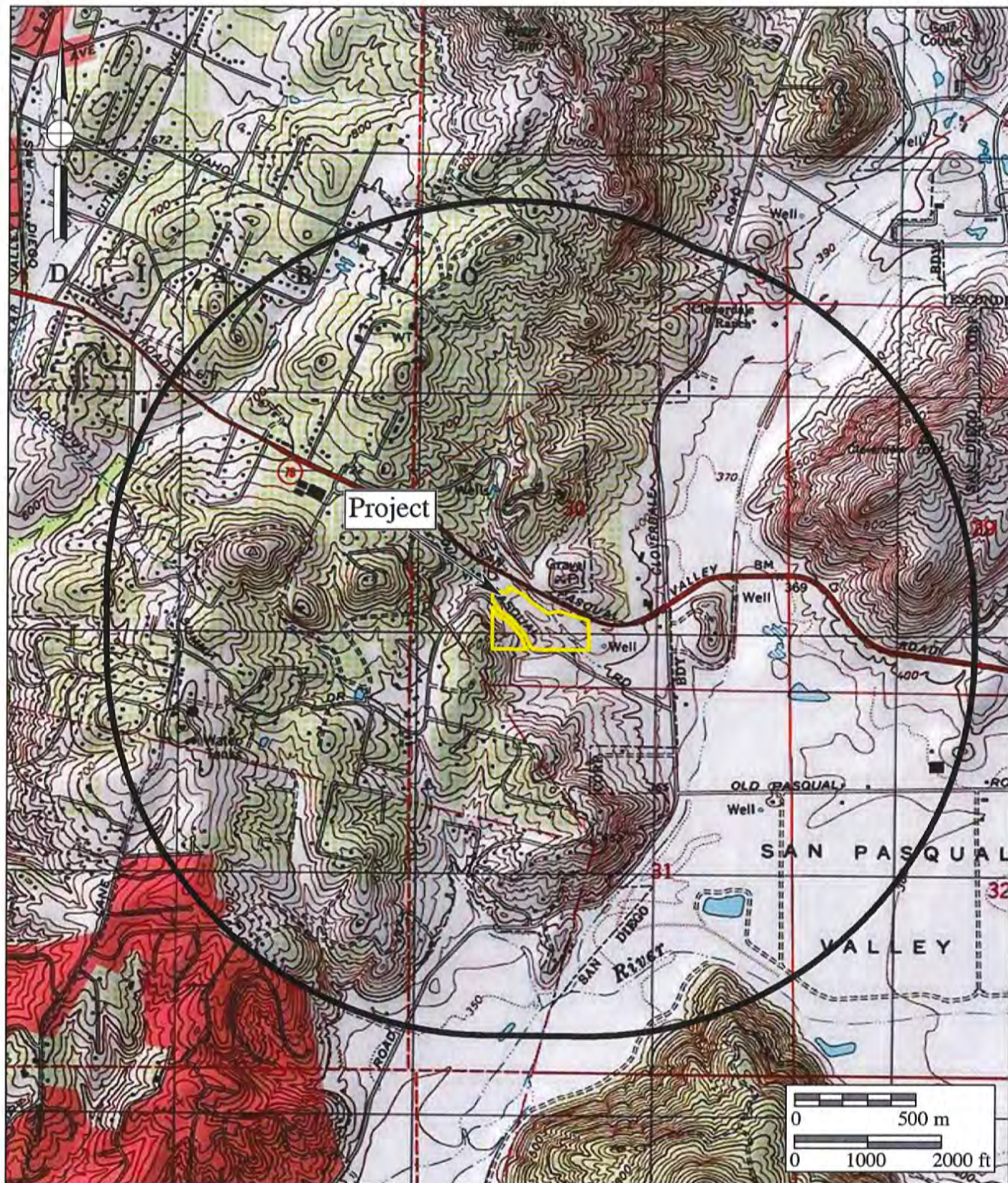
Phone: 858-484-0915

Fax: 858-679-9896

Email: erodriguez@bfsa-ca.com

Project Description:

This records search is part of a cultural resources survey requested by the County of San Diego. The location of this project is within the County of San Diego, California. The project area can be found along Old San Pasqual Road (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 241-080-47-00), in Escondido, California. Specifically, the project is located in the *Escondido* USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle at Township 12S, Range 01W. A copy of the project map, with the project area depicted thereon, has been included for your records.



Record Search Location Map
The SVBF Temple Project
USGS Escondido Quadrangle (7.5 minute series)

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



December 4, 2015

Eric A. Rodriguez
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

Sent by Email: erodriguez@bfsa-ca.com
Number of Pages: 5

RE: The Proposed SVBF Temple Project in Escondido, San Diego County

Dear Mr. Rodriguez:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced project. Government Code §65352.3 requires local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources in creating or amending general plans, including specific plans. As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.1, 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 require public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the NAHC for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d):

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

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

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

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

- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.

3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. A SLF search was completed with negative results.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

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

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

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

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: rw_nahc@pacbell.net.

Sincerely,



Rob Wood
Associate Environmental Planner

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Diego County
December 4, 2015**

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside , CA 92040
cloyd@barona-nsn.gov
(619) 443-6612
(619) 443-0681

Ewilaapaay Tribal Office
Robert Pinto Sr., Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
(619) 445-6315

La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Boulevard , CA 91905
LPboots13@aol.com
(619) 478-2113
(619) 478-2125 Fax

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Boulevard , CA 91905
aelliottsantos7@aol.com
(619) 766-4930

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center , CA 92082
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org
(760) 749-3200

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court Diegueno/Kumeyaay
El Cajon , CA 92019
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov
(619) 445-2613

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Anthony R. Pico, Chairperson
P.O. Box 908 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91903
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 445-3810

Campo Band of Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Campo , CA 91906
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov
(619) 478-9046

Jamul Indian Village
Raymond Hunter, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Jamul , CA 91935
Rhunter1948@yahoo.com
(619) 669-4785

Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Mark Romero, Chairperson
P.O. Box 270 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070
mesagrandeband@msn.com
(760) 782-3818

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

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

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Sections 65352.3, 65362.4 et seq. and Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed SVBF Temple Project in Escondido, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Diego County
December 4, 2015**

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Shasta Gaughen, PhD, THPO
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. Luiseno
Pala , CA 92059 Cupeno
sgaughen@palatribe.com
(760) 891-3515

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

Pauma & Yuima Reservation
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369, Ext. 303 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
(760) 742-1289

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

Soboba Band of Mission Indians
Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson; Attn: Carrie Garcia
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581 Cahuilla
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 654-2765

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

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

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

Inaja Band of Mission Indians
Rebecca Osuna, Chairman
2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Diegueno
Escondido , CA 92025
(760) 737-7628

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

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.

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Diego County
December 4, 2015**

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

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Robert H. Smith, Chairperson
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd.
Pala , CA 92059
rsmith@palatribe.com
(760) 891-3500

Luiseno
Cupeno

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

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

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.

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December 7, 2015

Allen E. Lawson
Chairperson
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, California 92082

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project,
San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Lawson:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in San Diego County, California. The project area can be found along Old San Pasqual Road (APN 241-080-47) in Escondido, California. Specifically, this project is located in the USGS 7.5-minute *Escondido, California* topographic quadrangle (Township 12 South, Range 1 West). The project consists of a Major Use Permit (MUP) for a proposed Hindu Temple. The project proposes a 17,500-square-foot main temple building, a 2,350-square-foot kitchen and dining facility, and a 4,078-square-foot multipurpose hall. In addition, two priest residential duplexes totaling 4,144 square feet and a single unit measuring 1,744 square feet will also be constructed. Additional improvements include infrastructure and parking facilities.

Although a records search of the Sacred Lands File has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate SVBF Temple Project area, the Native American Heritage Commission requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the County of San Diego directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Escondido, California* topographic map with project area delineated



December 7, 2015

Angela Elliott Santos
Chairperson
Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, California 91905

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project,
San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Santos:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Escondido, California* topographic map with project area delineated



December 7, 2015

Anthony R. Pico
Chairperson
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
P.O. Box 908
Alpine, California 91903

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project,
San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Pico:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Escondido, California* topographic map with project area delineated



December 7, 2015

Bo Mazzetti
Chairperson
Rincon Band of Mission Indians
1 West Tribal Road
Valley Center, California 92082

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project,
San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Mazzetti:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Escondido, California* topographic map with project area delineated



December 7, 2015

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

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project,
San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Lucas:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Escondido, California* topographic map with project area delineated



December 7, 2015

Clifford LaChappa
Chairperson
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, California 92040

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project,
San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. LaChappa:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Escondido, California* topographic map with project area delineated



December 7, 2015

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

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project,
San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Linton:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Escondido, California* topographic map with project area delineated



December 7, 2015

Cody J. Martinez
Chairperson
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, California 92019

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project,
San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Martinez:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Escondido, California* topographic map with project area delineated



December 7, 2015

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

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project,
San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Parada:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Escondido, California* topographic map with project area delineated



December 7, 2015

Mark Macarro
Chairperson
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, California 92593

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project,
San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Macarro:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Escondido, California* topographic map with project area delineated



December 7, 2015

Mark Romero
Chairperson
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 270
Santa Ysabel, California 92070

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project,
San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Romero:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Escondido, California* topographic map with project area delineated



December 7, 2015

Michael Garcia
Vice Chairperson
Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project,
San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Garcia:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Escondido, California* topographic map with project area delineated



December 7, 2015

Ralph Goff
Chairperson
Campo Band of Mission Indians
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, California 91960

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project,
San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Goff:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Escondido, California* topographic map with project area delineated



December 7, 2015

Raymond Hunter
Chairperson
Jamul Indian Village
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, California 91935

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project,
San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Hunter:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Escondido, California* topographic map with project area delineated



December 7, 2015

Rebecca Osuna
Chairwoman
Inaja Band of Mission Indians
2005 South Escondido Boulevard
Escondido, California 92025

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project,
San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Osuna:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Escondido, California* topographic map with project area delineated



December 7, 2015

Robert H. Smith
Chairperson
Pala Band of Mission Indians
35008 Pala-Temecula Road, PMB 50
Pala, California 92059

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project,
San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Smith:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Escondido, California* topographic map with project area delineated



December 7, 2015

Robert Pinto Sr.
Chairperson
Ewiaapaayp Tribal Office
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project,
San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Pinto:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Escondido, California* topographic map with project area delineated



December 7, 2015

Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson
c/o Carrie Garcia
Soboba Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, California 92581

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project,
San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Morillo:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Escondido, California* topographic map with project area delineated



December 7, 2015

Shasta Gaughen, PhD
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians
35008 Pala-Temecula Road, PMB 50
Pala, California 92059

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project,
San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Gaughen:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Escondido, California* topographic map with project area delineated



December 7, 2015

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Council
1889 Sunset Drive
Vista, California 92081

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project,
San Diego County, California

To Whom It May Concern:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Escondido, California* topographic map with project area delineated



December 7, 2015

Temet Aguilar
Chairperson
Pauma & Yuima Reservation
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, California 92061

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project,
San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Aguilar:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Escondido, California* topographic map with project area delineated



December 7, 2015

Thomas Rodrigues
Chairperson
La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, California 92061

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project,
San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Rodrigues:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Escondido, California* topographic map with project area delineated



December 7, 2015

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

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project,
San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Perez:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Escondido, California* topographic map with project area delineated



SAN PASQUAL BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

SAN PASQUAL RESERVATION

December 17, 2015

TRIBAL COUNCIL

Allen E. Lawson
Chairman

Victoria Diaz
Vice-Chairman

Tilda Green
Secretary-Treasurer

David L. Toler
Delegate

Stephen W. Cope
Delegate

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, CA 92064

Subject: Response letter regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Stropes,

This project is located in our ancestral territory Kumeyaay/Ipai. At this time we are not aware of any cultural resources at this specific site. If any cultural resources are going to be impacted, we would like special care to be taken and would appreciate being notified.

Sincerely,

David L. Toler
Councilman

Cc: Brian Smith

January 7, 2016

Attn: Tracy A. Stropes, Senior Project Archaeologist
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, CA 92064



RE: SVBF Temple Project, San Diego County, CA

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project(s) has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas. At this time the Soboba Band does not have any specific concerns regarding known cultural resources in the specified areas that the project encompasses, but does request that the appropriate consultation continue to take place between the tribes, project proponents, and government agencies.

Also, working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during any future construction/excavation phases that may take place. For this reason the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that approved Native American Monitor(s) be present during any future ground disturbing proceedings, including surveys and archaeological testing, associated with this project. The Soboba Band wishes to defer to the Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians and the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, who are in closer proximity to the project area. Please feel free to contact me with any additional questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

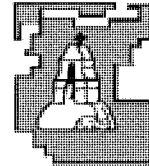
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joe", followed by a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Joseph Ontiveros
Cultural Resource Director
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137
Cell (951) 663-5279
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Confidentiality: The entirety of the contents of this letter shall remain confidential between Soboba and Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. No part of the contents of this letter may be shared, copied, or utilized in any way with any other individual, entity, municipality, or tribe, whatsoever, without the expressed written permission of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

**PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road
Pala, CA 92059
760-891-3510 Office | 760-742-3189 Fax



PALA THPO

January 8, 2016

Tracy A. Stropes
Brian F. Smith & Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Rd, Suite A
Poway, CA 92064

Re: SVBF Temple Project

Dear Mrs. Stropes:

The Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of Robert Smith, Tribal Chairman.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation. The project is also beyond the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, we have no objection to the continuation of project activities as currently planned and we defer to the wishes of Tribes in closer proximity to the project area.

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me by telephone at 760-891-3515 or by e-mail at sgaughen@palatribe.com.

Sincerely,

Shasta C. Gaughen, PhD
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians

ATTENTION: THE PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL REQUESTS FOR CONSULTATION. PLEASE ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO **SHASTA C. GAUGHEN** AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO ALSO SEND NOTICES TO PALA TRIBAL CHAIRMAN ROBERT SMITH.

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

Cultural Resources Department

1 West Tribal Road • Valley Center • CA 92082 • (760) 297-2635 • Fax: (760) 297-2639



January 07, 2016

Tracy A. Stropes, MA, RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, CA 92064

RE: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the SVBF Temple Project,
San Diego County, California

Dear Tracy A. Stropes:

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians. We have received your letter of December 7, 2015 regarding the above named project in Escondido, CA. The identified project location is within the historic Luiseno Territory and it is also situated within Rincon's specific area of cultural interest.

Embedded in the Luiseno Territory are Rincon's history, culture, and identity. The project is in our Traditional Use Area, and we believe there is the potential for cultural findings, including the possibility of human remains and associated artifacts.

We have no new information regarding this project; however, due to the amount of expected ground disturbances, we recommend a Native American Monitor be present for all ground disturbing activities. We would like to offer our services for Native American contract monitoring for the project.

We thank you for the opportunity to comment and to protect and preserve our Luiseno cultural heritage.

Sincerely,

Vincent Whipple
Cultural Resources Manager
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

APPENDIX E

Confidential Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)