

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Temple and Residential Project Escondido, San Diego County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute Valley Center, California (1975)



BCRCONSULTING LLC

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Phil Martin & Associates to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Temple and Residential Project (the project) located in the City of Escondido (City), San Bernardino County, California. A cultural resources records search, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File Search, and vertebrate paleontological resources overview were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The records search results revealed that 23 previous cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in 14 cultural resources identified within the 0.5-mile research radius. Five previous studies have assessed the project site for cultural resources, and three cultural resources have been previously-identified within its boundaries. The previously-identified resources include one prehistoric archaeological site (a bedrock milling site designated P-37-17523), the historic-period Vista Irrigation District Bench Flumes alignment (designated P-37-30889), and a pre-1948 residence and ancillary structures (designated PMA2303-H-1). Two additional cultural resources were documented during the field survey. These include a historic-period electrical distribution alignment (designated PMA2303-H-2) and a historic-period steel irrigation valve hatch (designated PMA2303-H-3). Each of the resources within the project boundaries is summarized in the following table and described in detail in California DPR 523 forms which have been appended to this report. Recommendations for additional work are provided after the table.

Cultural Resources within the Project Site

Resource Designation	Description	California Register Eligibility Recommendation	Additional Work Recommended
P-37-17523	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site	Potentially Eligible	Avoidance or Archaeological Test Excavation
P-37-30889	Historic-Period Vista Irrigation District Bench Flumes	Eligible	Preservation
PMA2303-H-1	Historic-Period Residence	Potentially Eligible	Preservation or Eligibility Evaluation
PMA2303-H-2	Historic-Period Electrical Distribution	Not Eligible	None
PMA2303-H-3	Historic-Period Steel Irrigation Valve Hatch	Not Eligible	None

Non-significant Resources. The historic-period electrical distribution alignment (PMA2303-H-2) and the historic-period steel irrigation valve hatch (PMA2303-H-3) are recommended not eligible for California Register listing and as such are not significant historical resources under CEQA. These two resources do not require any further consideration.

Significant or Unevaluated Resources not Subject to Project-Related Impacts. The historic-period Vista Irrigation District Bench Flumes alignment (P-37-30889) has been previously recommended eligible for National Register of Historic Places (National Register; Van Wormer 2009). As such it is eligible for California Register listing and is a significant historical resource under CEQA. The historic-period residence (PMA2303-H-1) has not been evaluated for California Register listing. It is considered potentially-significant. Preservation is the preferred manner of treatment for significant or potentially-significant resources. The concrete foundations near the house are not considered significant or potentially significant.

A review of project plans show that P-37-30889 and the historic residence at PMA2303-H-1 are outside the proposed impact area. Since they will not be subject to impacts, no further consideration is required. Should the project description change to include impacts to either resource, further evaluation and/or analysis would be necessary.

P-37-17523. The prehistoric bedrock milling site designated P-37-17523 is considered potentially eligible for the California Register due to potential significance. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of treatment for archaeological/historical resources. If preservation is not feasible, California Register eligibility evaluations will be necessary for this potentially eligible resource. Evaluations would take place in consultation with the applicant, the City, and with any consulting Native American entities. Evaluations would likely involve:

- Preparation of a research design
- Surface collection of artifacts
- Mapping of artifacts and features
- Systematic test excavations
- Artifact tool and source analysis
- Preparation of a technical report to present evaluation results.

Any resources that are determined eligible would require mitigation of significant impacts. Mitigation options for historical resources typically include the following:

- Preservation in place is the preferred approach to mitigate effects to historical resources.
- If preservation in place is not feasible, then a Phase III data recovery plan, which provides for adequately recovering scientifically consequential information from and about the historical resource, shall be prepared and adopted prior to any undertaking or project-related excavation.

Due to the presence of a prehistoric archaeological site located within the project site boundaries and a high number of prehistoric archaeological sites in the vicinity, the area is considered sensitive for buried archaeological resources. Therefore, any proposed ground disturbing activities should be monitored by a professional archaeologist working under the direct supervision of a cultural resource professional that meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology (the qualified archaeologist). In the event of a suspected cultural resource discovery, the monitor would be authorized to temporarily stop or divert construction in the area of the find until it could be evaluated for significance by the qualified archaeologist. Significant or potentially significant resources would be subject to preservation or eligibility evaluation in consultation with the applicant, the City, and with any participating Native American entities.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC (see Appendix C). The City will initiate Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American Consultation for the project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project

would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix D has recommended that:

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped primarily as Pleistocene aged old alluvial flood-plain deposits at the northern end of the project and Cretaceous monzogranite elsewhere (Kennedy, Tan, Bovard, Alvarez, Watson, and Guitierrez 2007). Monzogranite units are considered to be paleontologically sensitive. On the other hand, Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be fossiliferous and highly paleontologically sensitive. The Western Science Center does not have any localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius, although we do have localities from similarly mapped units from across Southern California.

Any fossil specimens recovered from the Proposed Temple and Residential Project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene units, and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils from the study area.

If human remains are encountered during any project activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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INTRODUCTION

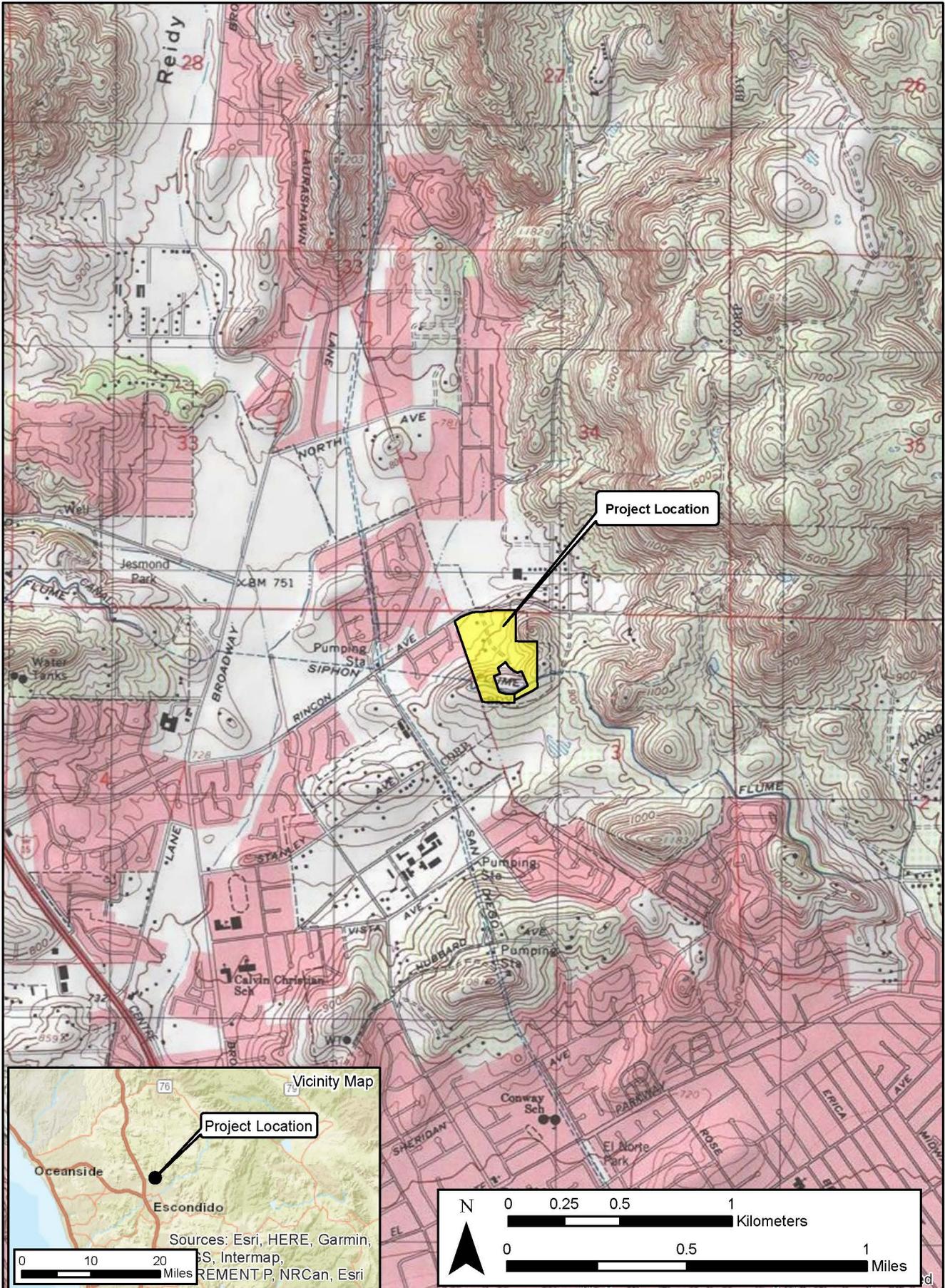
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Regulatory Setting

The California Environmental Quality Act. CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at Cal. Public Res. Code § 5020.1(k))
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of § 5024.1(g) of the Cal. Public Res. Code
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a))

A historical resource consists of "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...Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the California Register. If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource. Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The eligibility criteria for the California Register are similar to those of the National Register,



and a resource that meets one or more of the eligibility criteria of the National Register will be eligible for the California Register. The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under CEQA. Criteria for Designation:

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

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). Fifty years is normally considered sufficient time for a potential historical resource, and in order that the evaluation remain valid for a minimum of five years after the date of this report, all resources older than 45 years (i.e. resources from the "historic-period") will be evaluated for California Register listing eligibility, or CEQA significance. The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Finally, CEQA requires that significant effects on unique archaeological resources be considered and addressed. CEQA defines a unique archaeological resource as any archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 Appendix G includes significance criteria relative to archaeological and historical resources. These have been utilized as thresholds of significance here, and a project would have a significant environmental impact if it would:

- a) cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in section 10564.5;

- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 10564.5;
- c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Tribal Cultural Resources. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff are available to answer questions and address comments as necessary.

Paleontological Resources. CEQA provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, indicating that a project would have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it disturbs or destroys a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. Section 5097.5 of the California Public Resources Code specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Further, California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for damage or removal of paleontological resources. CEQA documentation prepared for projects would be required to analyze paleontological resources as a condition of the CEQA process to disclose potential impacts. Please note that as of January 2018 paleontological resources are considered in the geological rather than cultural category. Therefore, paleontological resources are not summarized in the body of this report. A paleontological overview completed by the Western Science Center is provided as Appendix D.

NATURAL SETTING

Geology

The project area is located in the Peninsular Range geomorphic province of southern California. Comprised partially of the southern California batholith, this province is a northwest by southeast trending complex of igneous and metamorphic rocks (Norris and Webb 1990). The project elevation is approximately 750 to 960 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

Hydrology

Local rainfall averages from 10-18 inches annually, and warm summers and mild winters combine to form a Mediterranean climate. The project site is drained by intermittent drainages that empty into Reidy Creek, approximately 0.5 miles to the west of the project site (see USGS 1975). The creek drains into the Pacific Ocean 13 miles to the southwest.

Biology

Although the project area is devoid of native vegetation, the remaining native local vegetation in the surrounding area is dominated by coastal sage scrub, with some willow scrub noted in the vicinity. Small mammals, deer, reptiles, and various birds are native to the area and were widely exploited by the prehistoric residents (Robbins-Wade 1994:234).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

The primary regional synthesis for prehistory in San Diego County consists of three basic and successive periods: the Paleoindian, the Archaic, and the Late Prehistoric.

Paleoindian Period (11,500 to 8,500 BP). Climatic warming punctuates the transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene, which has been theorized to allow considerable human expansion during this period. In San Diego County, the earliest artifact assemblages have been characterized as the San Dieguito, which are almost exclusively composed of flaked stone tools, including scrapers, choppers, and large projectile points (Warren 1987; Warren et al. 1998). San Dieguito culture has been largely interpreted as a big game hunting tradition, though this conclusion is based on a relatively small number of sites (most notably the Harris Site [see Ezell 1983, 1987 and others]). At 9,400 to 7,000 years BP, the Remington Hills site in Otay Mesa yielded domed scrapers, adzes, and large leaf-shaped projectile points consistent with transition from the Paleoindian to Archaic Periods. Imported materials present on the site (including Coso-formation obsidian) have indicated that this area was part of a large trading network (Kyle et al. 1994).

Archaic Period (8,500 to 1,500 BP). The Archaic Period is generally associated with desiccation of southern California, with a temporary return to moister conditions towards the middle and terminal Archaic (after 4,000 BP). Artifact assemblages in San Diego County have been characterized for this period as coastal shell midden sites of the La Jolla complex and inland non-shell midden sites of the Pauma complex. Hallmarks for both complexes include flaked cobble tools, basin metates, manos, discoids, and flexed burials. During the early archaic, resource-rich bays and estuaries accommodated relatively dense semi-sedentary populations that exploited shellfish as a staple, supplemented by plant resources. In many coastal areas reliance on shellfish declined after 4,000 years BP, due to silting of wetlands and other factors (Masters and Gallegos 1997). Inland sites lacked access to marine food sources and evidence suggests that exploitation of plant resources had largely replaced the big game hunting of the Paleoindian Period (ibid.).

Late Prehistoric Period (1,500 to European Contact). This period is the first to benefit from contact-era ethnography and is subject to its inherent biases. Interviews of living informants allowed anthropologists to match artifact assemblages and particular traditions with linguistic groups, and plot them geographically (see Kroeber 1925 and others). Evidence collected has suggested that during the Late Prehistoric hunting and gathering continued to diversify, and the diagnostic projectile points include desert side-notch and cottonwood triangular. Flexed inhumations are widely replaced by cremations, and the appearance of the mortar and pestle has been correlated with greater emphasis on plant food (particularly acorn) processing (Christenson 1990; McDonald and Eighmey 1998; Warren 1964, 1968). Ceramics also

proliferate during this period and trade routes have become well established between coastal and inland groups.

Ethnography

The subject property lies within the traditional territory of the Kumeyaay and the Luiseño people.

Kumeyaay. The Kumeyaay are also known as Tipai-Ipai, Kamia, and Diegueño. Their territory ranges from the San Luis Rey River in the north to the Salton Sea and Sand Hills in the east, south to the Hardy River and west to the Todas Santos Bay in Baja, California (Luomala 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Kumeyaay groups spoke three distinct Hokan stock, Yuman language family dialects (still often generalized as Diegueño), including Ipai, Tipai, and a third hypothesized dialect. Ipai is the dialect spoken in the central and northern portions of San Diego County from the Pacific coast to the Sand Hills in the eastern extent of the Kumeyaay boundaries. Tipia is spoken in the southern portion of the Kumeyaay boundaries, from the Pacific coast to an area just west of Lake Maquata in the southeast. The third hypothesized dialect was likely spoken in “Ha’a, San Jose de la Zorra, La Huerta de los Indios, and Ensenada (Luomala 1978:592-593).

The Kumeyaay occupied semi-sedentary villages or rancherias, and subsisted by hunting and gathering small game and plant resources. They would make flour from acorns, chia, seeds from pigweed, peppergrass, flax, and buckwheat, cacti seeds, seeds of various fruits, *Cyperus erythorhizos*, *Atriplex torreyi*, and other plants. The Kumeyaay also gathered watercress, clover, yucca, miner’s lettuce, various grasses and shrubs, the buds of clover, rose, and cacti, berries from elderberry, manzanita, and juniper trees, plums, cherries, wild onion, agave, prickly pear, tule roots, and pollen. Some bands adhered to an annual cycle of migration between campsites. Areas at different elevations would produce ripened plant resources during different seasons. Bands moved to an area during the season that it was most productive. It was mainly women that were responsible for gathering and horticulture. The Kumeyaay did not climb trees to gather food so they relied on plant resources that grew on the ground and ones that could be knocked down from trees. Plants were usually collected in baskets and net bags, and acorns were stored in granaries. Corn, beans, teparies, and melons were planted by the Imperial Valley Tipai. Wild onions and tobacco were transplanted, and tobacco seeds planted by women. Fires were often set to grassy areas to increase the amount of seeds yielded. Hunting was focused on rodents such as wood rats and rabbits, birds such as quails, doves, geese, and some hawks, lizards, snakes, insects and their larvae, fish. Deer hunting was also practiced although some bands did not partake (Luomala 1978: 600-601).

Bands were the main and largest political units within the Ipai and Tipai. Each band controlled its own territory of around 10 to 30 miles of land that followed a drainage. In addition to a village which was usually centrally located there were also outlying camps located near other water sources. A separate political structure which can be referred to as the sib structure or kinship structure existed as well. These kinship structures could have members that were parts of separate bands. This facilitated relocation of groups to new locales when necessitated by the productivity of the environment. Members of one kinship group could potentially

relocate to be with other members of the same group within a different band's territory, if that locale was producing more resources that could support them (Shipek 1982).

Trade was most common between the Ipai and the Tipai although it did occur between them and other tribes. Salt, dried seafood, dried greens, and abalone shells were traded from groups on the coast to inland groups for items such as acorns, agave, mesquite beans, and gourds (Cuero 1968: 33). However, all manner of goods were also traded such as granite, steatite, ochre, yucca fiber, agave fiber, juncus rushes, feathers, clamshells, horses, nets, basketry caps, winnowing trays, processed acorns and seeds, wild black grapes, wild tobacco, and various other resources (Luomala 1978:601-602).

Clans were exogamous although marriage was preferred between members of clans that they were familiar with. Polygamy was sometimes practiced but monogamy was most common. Parents selected partners for their children and arranged the marriages at the time puberty was reached. The parents of the husband and wife often exchanged gifts and favors and supported the marriage. Daughters were valuable to a family, as they demanded a substantial bridewealth. The Kumeyaay had patrilocal marriage practices, meaning that the bride would relocate to the clan of the groom (Luomala 1978:602).

Toloache, or datura (*Datura ferox*), was an important component in the religion of the Kumeyaay. The Ipai have practiced rituals involving the ingestion of datura for longer than the Tipai, who learned the custom from the Ipai sometime around the 1850s. Once processed correctly, datura can be ingested in order to bring on a hallucinatory state. This "was believed to stabilize an inherent talent and insure its lifelong enhancement" and datura may be used to learn songs or for luck before gambling (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009:263; Luomala 1978:603). Shamans often ingested datura to have visions and assist in rituals. There were different types of powers that could be possessed by shamans. These powers included: the ability to transform into their guardian animal, weather control, skills in herbalism, dream interpretation, hunting large game, and other abilities. There were also evil shamans that could cause people to fall ill or die. These shamans were usually killed to protect the people. Psychological disorders were also common, and were treated through consultation with a curer who may interpret dreams, hypnotize the afflicted individual, and provide practical advice to them (Luomala 1978:604).

Kumeyaay stone tools include complex chipped and groundstone industries, which are commonly manufactured using locally abundant quartzite, felsite, andesite, and fine-grained granitics. Obsidian, chalcedony, chert, and other stone tool materials were also used, but were acquired through trade (Robbins-Wade 1994).

Warfare among the Kumeyaay consisted mainly of clan feuds for "women, trespass, murder, and sorcery" (Luomala 1978). Compared to some surrounding tribes however, the Kumeyaay were not as prone to warfare. Starting in the Mexican period the Kumeyaay became increasingly warlike and battled with and against neighboring tribes, missions, and Mexicans (Woodward 1934; Forbes 1965).

Luiseno. The project site is situated within the traditional boundaries of the Luiseno (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925). Typically, the native culture groups in southern California

are named after nearby Spanish missions, and such is the case for this Takic-speaking population. For instance, the term “Luiseño” is applied to the natives inhabiting the region within the “ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Mission San Luis Rey... [and who shared] an ancestral relationship which is evident in their cosmogony, and oral tradition, common language, and reciprocal relationship in ceremonies” (Oxendine 1983:8). The first written accounts of the Luiseño are attributed to the mission fathers; Sparkman (1908), Oxendine (1983) and others contributed later documentation. Prior to Spanish occupation of California, the territory of the Luiseño extended along the coast from Agua Hedionda Creek to the south, Aliso Creek to the northwest, and the Elsinore Valley and Palomar Mountain to the east. These territorial boundaries were somewhat fluid and changed through time. They encompassed an extremely diverse environment that included coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys and foothills, and mountain groves of oaks and evergreens (Bean and Shipek 1978:551).

Like other Native American groups in southern California, the Luiseño caught and collected seasonally available food resources, and led a semi-sedentary lifestyle. Luiseño villages generally were located in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges sheltered in canyons, near a water source, and in a location that was easily defended. Individuals from these villages took advantage of the varied resources available. They also established seasonal camps along the coast and nearby bays and estuaries to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl (Kroeber 1925, Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño lived in small communities, which were the focus of family life. Luiseño villages were politically independent, administered by a hereditary chief, and occupied by patrilineally linked extended families (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño believed in private property, which covered items and land owned by the village, as well as items (houses, gardens, ritual equipment, trade beads, eagle nests, and songs) owned by individuals. Trespass against any property was punished (Bean and Shipek 1978:551).

Luiseño subsistence was based primarily on seeds like acorns, grass seed, Manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, pine nuts, a kind of fruit called *Prunus ilicifolia*, Christmas berries (*Photinia arbutifolia*), gooseberries, currants, blackberries, elderberries, wild grapes, prickly pear cactus fruit, berries of the aromatic sumac plant (*Rhus trilobata*), the bulbs of several plants of the lily family, various mushrooms, *Yucca Whipplei* and *Yucca Mohavensis*, and white sage, mesquite beans, wild mustard, watercress, wild clover, wild oats, and edible gums obtained from the white oak and the milkweed tree. Acorns were the staple food of the Luiseño. Seeds were dried and ground to be cooked into a mush. Game animals such as deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, wood rat, mice, antelope, and many types of birds supplemented their vegetal intake. Additional food sources included insects such as grasshoppers and green grubs, and fish which were especially important to Luiseño that lived near the coast (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009:341-362; Sparkman 1908:193). The Luiseño utilized fire for crop management and communal rabbit drives (ibid.; Bean and Shipek 1978:552).

Residential structures of the Luiseño varied between one of two main forms. Some houses consisted of a conical roof that was placed on a series of logs. Another form consisted of a roof that was not as pointed on the top which was held up by one or two posts. Sweat houses were smaller than dwellings, with an oval floor plan, two support posts which held a log on top of them forming the ridge of the roof. A temple, or a wamkish, was a round fence structure with no roof and was used for ceremonial purposes (Kroeber 1925).

History

Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period. The Spanish period (1769-1821) is represented by exploration of the region; establishment of the San Diego Presidio and missions at San Diego and San Luis Rey; and the introduction of livestock, agricultural goods, and European architecture and construction techniques. Spanish influence continued to some extent after 1821 due to the continued implementation of the mission system.

Mexican Period. In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that have continued to proliferate to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

Local Sequence. Juan Bautista de Anza was the first European to visit the current day City of Escondido in 1776 (City of Escondido 2023). The Rancho Rincon del Diablo, given to Juan Bautista Alvarado by Governor Manuel Micheltooren, subsumed the land on which Escondido now stands in 1843 (City of Escondido 2023; Whetstone 1963). The land was sold to Judge Oliver S. Witherby in the 1850s after Alvarado passed away, and then to the Wolfskill brothers in 1868. The first post office, known initially as Apex, was opened in the early 1880s on McDougal Ranch, which was the first new settlement since Alvarado arrived. The first school in the area was built in 1880 and was later named the Lime Street School. The town was bought by the Escondido Company (the first appearance of the name in historic documents) in 1883 and renamed to Escondido on April 24, 1884 (Whetstone 1963). The area was granted to the Escondido Land and Town Company in 1886 who divided the town into small farms to be sold (Whetstone 1963). Escondido was incorporated by October of 1888 and its first mayor was A. K. Crovath (City of Escondido 2023; Whetstone 1963).

The Escondido Hotel, the first hotel in the area, was built in 1887 on Grand Avenue (Covey 2008; Whetstone 1963). It was a 100-room hotel and was seen as the center of the community during the City's early days until it was demolished in 1925. The Santa Fe railway constructed

a line through Escondido in 1887 as well which greatly benefited the budding city. An improved source of water was sorely needed for the agriculture on which the community was based. This need was finally satisfied in 1895 when the Escondido Mutual Water Company completed a large irrigation project that brought Colorado River water to Escondido (Covey 2008). Grapes, along with citrus, hay, grain, and later avocados, were among the chief cash crops in Escondido and contributed greatly to the towns economic and populational growth in the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries (Whetstone 1963). By the mid-Twentieth Century, especially beginning in the 1950s, Escondido was becoming more urbanized as the farmland that once supported the community was replaced by housing developments (Escondido History Center 2023; United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1938, 1946, 1947, 1953, 1964, 1967, 1968, 1978, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985; Whetstone 1963).

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager/Principal Investigator for the current study and wrote the technical report with contributions from BCR Consulting Crew Chief Nicholas Shepetuk, B.A. South Coastal Information Center staff performed the records search using records housed at San Diego State University. Mr. Shepetuk and Staff Archaeologist Doug Kazmier, B.A. completed the field survey.

METHODS

Research

South Coastal Information Center staff performed the records search using San Diego State University records for the current project. This archival research reviewed the status of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports completed within the project site boundaries and within a 0.5-mile radius. Additional resources reviewed included the National Register, the California Register, the Built Environmental Resource Directory (BERD), and documents and inventories published by the California Office of Historic Preservation. These include the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Field Survey

An intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted on June 26, 2023. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across the project site. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project site.

RESULTS

Research

Data from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) revealed that 23 previous cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in 14 cultural resources identified within the 0.5-mile research radius. Five previous studies have assessed the project site for cultural resources, and three cultural resources (one prehistoric archaeological site and two historic-period structures) have been identified within its boundaries. One of the previously recorded resource (PMA2301-H-1) was not on file at the South Coastal Information Center and was

instead identified in a previous report provided by the applicant (Gallegos and Harris 1999). The records search results are summarized in Table A, and a bibliography is provided in Appendix E.

Table A. Cultural Resources and Reports Within One Half-Mile of the Project Site

USGS Quad	Cultural Resources	Studies
<i>Valley Center, California</i> (1975)	P-37-1050: Prehistoric Artifact Scatter (0.4 Miles SW) P-37-1053: No Data Available (0.4 Miles NE) P-37-1058: Prehistoric Artifact Scatter (0.2 Miles NW) P-37-1059: Prehistoric Artifact Scatter (0.3 Miles N) P-37-4942: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (0.3 Miles NW) P-37-4943: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (0.4 Miles NW) P-37-12545: Prehistoric Habitation Site (0.25 Miles W) P-37-12546: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (0.4 Miles WNW) P-37-12547: Unspecified Historic Resource (0.4 Miles NW) P-37-12548: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (0.25 Miles E) P-37-15103: No Data Available (0.5 Miles ESE) P-37-17523: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Slicks* P-37-30889: Vista Irrigation District Bench Flumes* P-37-36304: Historic-Period Trash Scatter (0.3 Miles ESE)	SB-73, 1404, 1586, 2648*, 3605, 4172*, 4306, 4818, 5712, 6796, 8018, 8588*, 8596, 8874, 8909, 9205, 10308, 12655*, 13702, 15420, 16390, 19096, 19097

*Within Project Site

Field Survey

During the field survey BCR Consulting archaeologists identified three previously recorded resources and two newly recorded resources. The previously-recorded resources include one prehistoric archaeological site (a bedrock milling site designated P-37-17523), the historic-period Vista Irrigation District Bench Flumes alignment (designated P-37-30889), and a pre-1948 residence and ancillary structures (designated PMA2303-H-1). The two newly-recorded resources include a historic-period electrical distribution alignment (designated PMA2303-H-2) and a historic-period steel irrigation valve hatch (designated PMA2303-H-3). These resources are described in detail below. They are recorded on DPR523 forms in Appendix A and locations are depicted in Appendix G. The project has been subject to mechanical clearing and grading, construction of the historic-period structures and building, agricultural activity, offroad vehicle traffic, sheetwashing, and aeolian deflation. Vegetation in the surrounding area was characterized by a coastal sage scrub habitat. Surface visibility within the project site varied from zero to 100 percent with an average of approximately 30 percent. Sediment varied between reddish-brown sandy loam and yellowish-brown coarse sand with high levels of decayed granite gravel.

P-37-17523. This resource was originally recorded by N. Harris and L. Tift in 1998 as a large bedrock outcrop containing more than seven milling slicks, a mano, and a single flake. The site was revisited by J. L. Hahnen in 2017, at which time they did not re-record the previously described features, but instead recorded a bedrock milling slick and a single mano approximately 84 meters to the east as a new locus of the current site. Hahnen excavated three STPs around the feature to the east and findings were negative for intact buried resources.

BCR Consulting archaeologists revisited the site on June 26, 2023 and were unable to identify any of the features or artifacts previously recorded. This could be the result of weathering or exfoliation of the bedrock that formerly contained milling slicks. The locus recorded by Hahnlen was outside of the project area and a fence has been built since 2017 which restricts access to it.

P-37-30889. This resource was originally recorded by S. Van Wormer in August of 2009 as the Vista Irrigation District Bench Flumes. The flumes were above ground canals with domed covers and were constructed of gunite sprayed on welded wire mesh. Van Wormer surveyed and recorded a 10-mile portion of the flume between Dixon Reservoir and Pechstein Reservoir. It was recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) under criteria A and C for association with important events and distinct construction method and design. L. Piek and M. DeCarlo rerecorded an unspecified portion of the flume on April 3, 2015. They found it in place as previously described.

BCR Consulting revisited the portion of the resource that crosses the project site on June 26, 2023 (depicted in Figure 1). It remains in place as described by Van Wormer in 2009.

PMA2301-H-1. This resource was originally identified in July of 1999 by Gallegos and Harris as a clapboard house constructed prior to 1948 with modern room additions, sheds, and other associated buildings. BCR Consulting revisited the house and found it to remain as previously described. However, the three associated structures have since been demolished, leaving only their concrete pads and/or footings. BCR recorded the house, and three foundations approximately 100 feet to the northwest which consisted of two concrete pads and one concrete strip foundation. The house is vernacular style with clapboard siding, and exhibits an irregular floor plan and low-pitched gabled roof with eaves. The northeast extension of the house has exterior walls which feature an uncut stone masonry base between two and three feet in height and clapboard siding that matches the rest of the building. The roof features composite shingles. Based on historic aerial photographs, the house was constructed between 1939 and 1947 (United States Department of Agriculture 1939, 1947). The concrete foundations that contained former structures were constructed between 1953 and 1963. The structures were demolished between 2003 and 2005.

PMA2301-H-2. This resource comprises a segment of a historic-period electrical distribution alignment that contains five wood utility poles with inspection nails ranging in age from 1945 to 1960. The segment connects with another electrical distribution alignment that runs along the north side of Rincon Avenue. This line appears to extend underground from the westernmost pole in its alignment which is located approximately 400 feet to the west of the entrance to 1365 Rincon Avenue. The eastern terminus of the alignment lies approximately 0.63 miles to the east, where it diverts onto private properties. Topography varies from gentle slopes with a northwestern aspect on the north end of the alignment, to slopes of up to 35 degrees with variable aspect on the south end. Vegetation is characterized by a coastal sage brush community. Sediment varies between reddish-brown sandy loam and yellowish-brown coarse sand with high levels of decayed granite gravel. Visibility varied considerably with an average of approximately 30 percent.

PMA2301-H-3. This resource is a steel irrigation valve hatch. The hatch has been subject to corrosion and is rectangular in shape. It measures six by two feet, oriented northwest by southeast. An access handle is placed on its southeast edge. The handle is approximately seven-inches-long and about an inch in diameter. It is secured by a padlock. Vegetation is characterized by coastal sage scrub community. Sediment varies between reddish-brown sandy loam and yellowish-brown coarse sand with high levels of decayed granite gravel. Visibility was zero percent in the immediate vicinity.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

During the field survey five cultural resources (one prehistoric and four historic-period) were identified. CEQA (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2 and CCR Title 145, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5) calls for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, National Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

California Register Significance Criteria

California Register of Historical Resources. The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

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

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Finally, CEQA requires that significant effects on unique archaeological resources be considered and addressed. CEQA defines a unique archaeological resource as any archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Significance Threshold Criteria

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 Appendix G includes significance criteria relative to archaeological and historical resources. These have been utilized as thresholds of significance here, and a project would have a significant environmental impact if it would:

- a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in section 10564.5;
- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 10564.5;
- c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

California Register Evaluations

The five cultural resources identified during the records search and field survey are evaluated for California Register listing eligibility below.

P-37-17523. This site consists of a series of bedrock milling slicks and associated lithic artifacts. The site is not associated with important events or individuals (California Register Criteria 1 and 2). Such a site is not indicative of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant or distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (California Register Criterion 3). Buried archaeological deposits may be intact at this site. As such this site exhibits potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation (California Register Criterion 4). Because of the resource's potential ability to meet California Register Criterion 4, BCR Consulting recommends that it is potentially eligible for the California Register, and as such is recommended a potential historical resource under CEQA.

While a buried component could add to the current body of knowledge, this site does not appear to be a unique archaeological resource. Specifically, it does **not**:

- appear to have potential to answer important scientific research questions,
- exhibit potential for a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type,
- indicate potential association with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

P-37-30889. This site consists of a portion of the historic-period Vista Irrigation District Bench Flumes. BCR Consulting has conducted substantial research regarding this resource and has found the recommendations made in previous site records to be appropriate. Gallegos and Harris (1999) recommended that this historic-period flume was associated with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of history relating to the development

of Escondido (California Register Criterion 1). That research has failed to indicate that the resource is associated with the lives of persons important to our past, or that persons of significant regional or national stature can be linked to the resource (California Register Criterion 2). Gallegos and Harris (1999) also recommended that this resource featured a unique design and construction techniques and therefore embodied the distinctive characteristics of a type and method of construction (California Register Criterion 3). Finally, the resource does not appear to exhibit any further data potential, and it is not likely to yield information important to the history of the region (California Register Criterion 4). Although this study has not observed the portions of this resource that are outside the project boundaries, the segment identified remains intact as described by Gallegos and Harris. Therefore, this resource appears to remain eligible for the California Register under criteria A and C.

PMA2301-H-1. This historic-period house has not been evaluated for California Register listing eligibility. As such, it is considered potentially eligible for California Register listing.

PMA2301-H-2. This resource consists of a portion of a historic-period utility alignment. BCR Consulting has conducted substantial research regarding this resource and has found that it is not associated with important events or individuals (California Register Criteria 1 and 2). It is not indicative of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant or distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (California Register Criterion 3). The site does not exhibit any further data potential, and it is not likely to yield information important to the history of the region (California Register Criterion 4). Furthermore, this site does not appear to be a unique archaeological resource. Specifically, it does not:

- appear to have potential to answer important scientific research questions,
- exhibit potential for a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type,
- indicate potential association with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Because of the resource's failure to meet California Register criteria, combined with its lack of uniqueness, it is not recommended a potential historical resource under CEQA.

PMA2301-H-3. This site consists of an historic-period irrigation valve hatch. BCR Consulting has conducted substantial research regarding this resource and has found that it is not associated with important events or individuals (California Register Criteria 1 and 2). It is not indicative of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant or distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (California Register Criterion 3). The site does not exhibit any further data potential, and it is not likely to yield information important to the history of the region (California Register Criterion 4). Furthermore, this site does not appear to be a unique archaeological resource. Specifically, it does not:

- appear to have potential to answer important scientific research questions,
- exhibit potential for a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type,
- indicate potential association with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Because of the resource's failure to meet California Register criteria, combined with its lack of uniqueness, it is not recommended a potential historical resource under CEQA.

RECOMMENDATIONS

BCR Consulting completed a cultural resources assessment of the Temple and Residential Project in the City of Escondido. The records search and field survey identified five cultural resources within the project site boundaries, three updated from previous studies and two newly recorded. The previously-identified resources include one prehistoric archaeological site (a bedrock milling site designated P-37-17523), the historic-period Vista Irrigation District Bench Flumes alignment (designated P-37-30889), and a pre-1948 residence and ancillary structures (designated PMA2303-H-1). Two additional cultural resources were documented during the field survey. These include a historic-period electrical distribution alignment (designated PMA2303-H-2) and a historic-period steel irrigation valve hatch (designated PMA2303-H-3). Each of the resources within the project boundaries is summarized in the following table and described in detail in California DPR 523 forms which have been appended to this report. Recommendations for additional work are provided after the table.

Table B. Cultural Resources within the Project Site

Resource Designation	Description	California Register Eligibility Recommendation	Additional Work Recommended
P-37-17523	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site	Potentially Eligible	Avoidance or Archaeological Test Excavation
P-37-30889	Historic-Period Vista Irrigation District Bench Flumes	Eligible	Preservation
PMA2303-H-1	Historic-Period Residence	Potentially Eligible	Preservation or Eligibility Evaluation
PMA2303-H-2	Historic-Period Electrical Distribution	Not Eligible	None
PMA2303-H-3	Historic-Period Steel Irrigation Valve Hatch	Not Eligible	None

Non-significant Resources. The historic-period electrical distribution alignment (PMA2303-H-2) and the historic-period steel irrigation valve hatch (PMA2303-H-3) are recommended not eligible for California Register listing and as such are not significant historical resources under CEQA. These two resources do not require any further consideration.

Significant or Unevaluated Resources not Subject to Project-Related Impacts. The historic-period Vista Irrigation District Bench Flumes alignment (P-37-30889) has been previously recommended eligible for National Register of Historic Places (National Register; Van Wormer 2009). As such it is eligible for California Register listing and is a significant historical resource under CEQA. The historic-period residence (PMA2303-H-1) has not been

evaluated for California Register listing. It is considered potentially-significant. Preservation is the preferred manner of treatment for significant or potentially-significant resources. The concrete foundations near the house are not considered significant or potentially significant. A review of project plans show that P-37-30889 and the historic residence at PMA2303-H-1 are outside the proposed impact area. Since they will not be subject to impacts, no further consideration is required. Should the project description change to include impacts to either resource, further evaluation and/or analysis would be necessary.

P-37-17523. The prehistoric bedrock milling site designated P-37-17523 is considered potentially eligible for the California Register due to potential significance. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of treatment for archaeological/historical resources. If preservation is not feasible, California Register eligibility evaluations will be necessary for this potentially eligible resource. Evaluations would take place in consultation with the applicant, the City, and with any consulting Native American entities. Evaluations would likely involve:

- Preparation of a research design
- Surface collection of artifacts
- Mapping of artifacts and features
- Systematic test excavations
- Artifact tool and source analysis
- Preparation of a technical report to present evaluation results.

Any resources that are determined eligible would require mitigation of significant impacts. Mitigation options for historical resources typically include the following:

- Preservation in place is the preferred approach to mitigate effects to historical resources.
- If preservation in place is not feasible, then a Phase III data recovery plan, which provides for adequately recovering scientifically consequential information from and about the historical resource, shall be prepared and adopted prior to any undertaking or project-related excavation.

Due to the presence of a prehistoric archaeological site located within the project site boundaries and a high number of prehistoric archaeological sites in the vicinity, the area is considered sensitive for buried archaeological resources. Therefore, any proposed ground disturbing activities should be monitored by a professional archaeologist working under the direct supervision of a cultural resource professional that meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology (the qualified archaeologist). In the event of a suspected cultural resource discovery, the monitor would be authorized to temporarily stop or divert construction in the area of the find until it could be evaluated for significance by the qualified archaeologist. Significant or potentially significant resources would be subject to preservation or eligibility evaluation in consultation with the applicant, the City, and with any participating Native American entities.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC (see Appendix C). The City will initiate Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American Consultation for the project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during

the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix D has recommended that:

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped primarily as Pleistocene aged old alluvial flood-plain deposits at the northern end of the project and Cretaceous monzogranite elsewhere (Kennedy, Tan, Bovard, Alvarez, Watson, and Guitierrez 2007). Monzogranite units are considered to be paleontologically sensitive. On the other hand, Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be fossiliferous and highly paleontologically sensitive. The Western Science Center does not have any localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius, although we do have localities from similarly mapped units from across Southern California.

Any fossil specimens recovered from the Proposed Temple and Residential Project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene units, and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils from the study area.

If human remains are encountered during any project activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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APPENDIX A

CONFIDENTIAL DEPARTMENT OF PARK AND RECREATION 523 FORMS

APPENDIX B
PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: PMA2301-H-1, Feature F2 in Foreground with Features F3 and F4 in Background



Photo 2: PMA2301-H-1, 1365 Rincon Ave; View SW

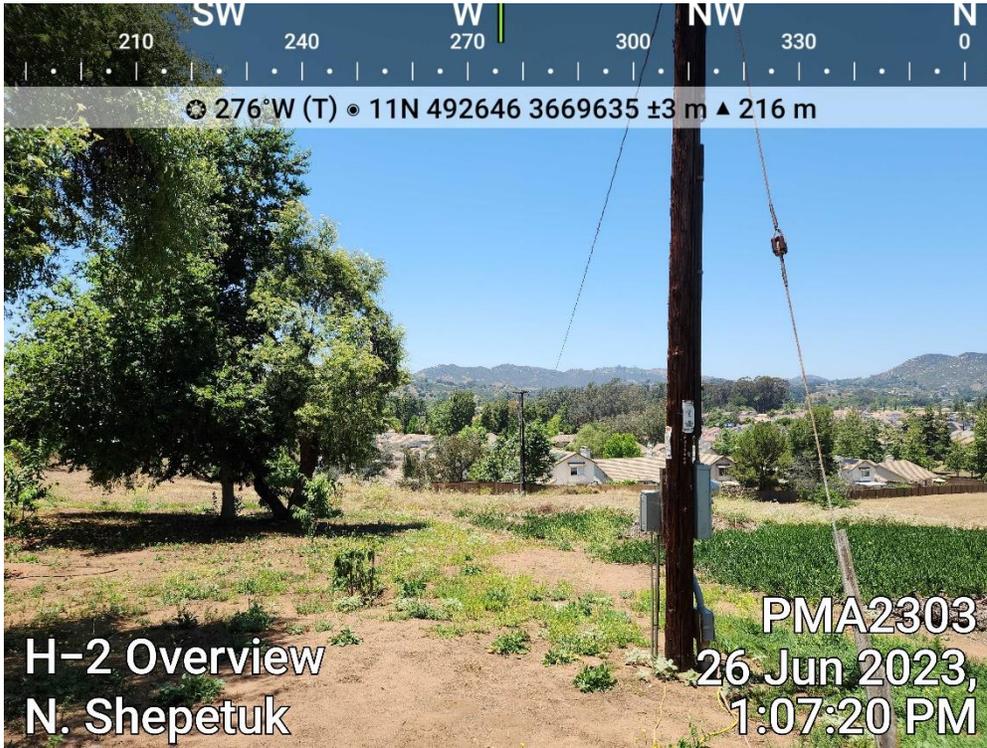


Photo 3: PMA2301-H-2 Overview from N End of the Alignment



Photo 4: PMA2301-H-3 Top of Hatch

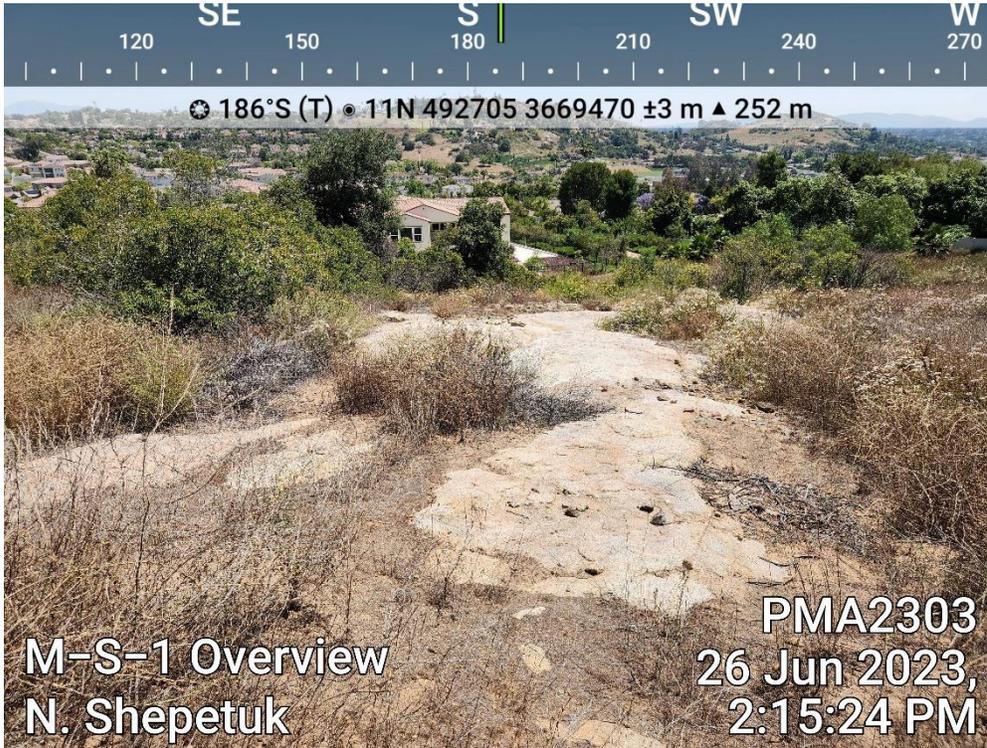


Photo 5: P-37-17523 Overview of Location of Mapped Slicks



Photo 6: Vista Irrigation District Bench Flume (P-37-30889) in Background (View ESE)



Photo 7: Project Overview from Central Portion of W Boundary



Photo 8: Project Overview from Center



Photo 9: Project Overview from SW Portion

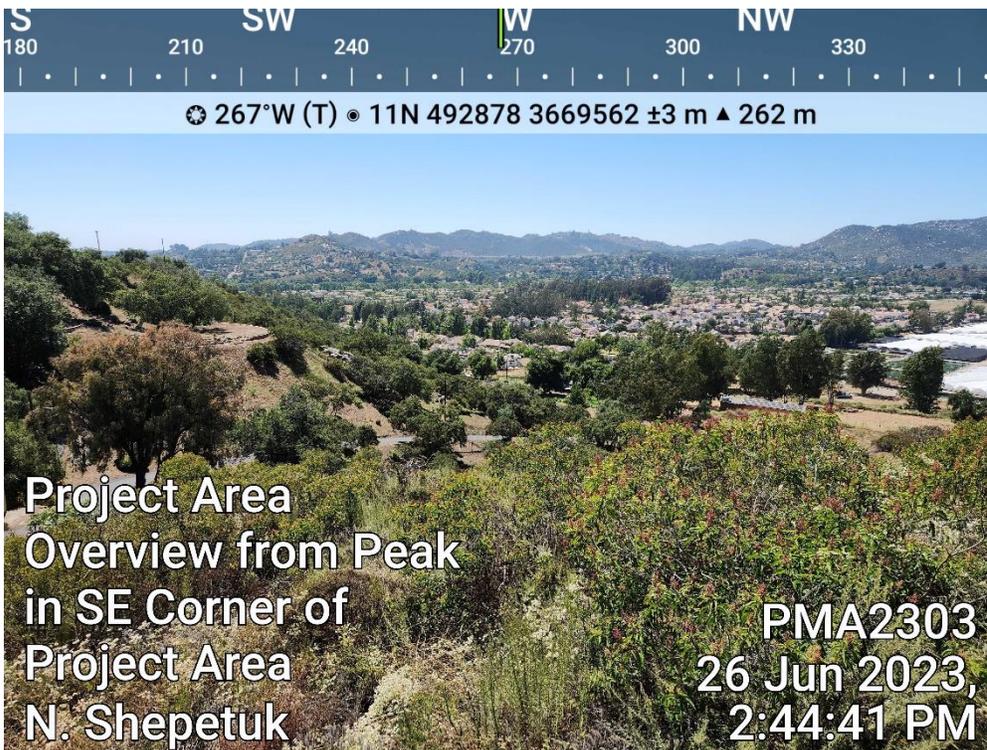


Photo 10: Project Overview

APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION CORRESPONDENCE

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 29, 2023

Joseph Orozco
BCR Consulting LLC

Via Email to: bcrllc2008@gmail.com

Re: Proposed Temple and Residential Project, San Diego County

Dear Mr. Orozco:

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

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
[VAVANT]

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[VAVANT]

COMMISSIONER
[VACANT]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
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Miwok/Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
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West Sacramento,
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(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
6/29/2023**

*Federally Recognized Tribe

***Barona Group of the Capitan Grande**

Raymond Welch, Chairperson
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***Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians**

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Fax: (760) 747-8568

***Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians**

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***Jamul Indian Village**

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Preservation Officer
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***Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians**

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***Jamul Indian Village**

Erica Pinto, Chairperson
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***Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians**

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Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians

Carmen Lucas,
P.O. Box 775 Kwaaymii
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***Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel**

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Fax: (760) 765-0320

***La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians**

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***Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel**

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***La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians**

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This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Temple and Residential Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
6/29/2023**

*Federally Recognized Tribe

***La Posta Band of Diegueno
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Indians**

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***Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay
Nation**

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***Pechanga Band of Indians**

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***Mesa Grande Band of
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***Pala Band of Mission Indians**

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***Quechan Tribe of the Fort
Yuma Reservation**

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***Pala Band of Mission Indians**

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***Quechan Tribe of the Fort
Yuma Reservation**

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
6/29/2023**

*Federally Recognized Tribe

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort
Yuma Reservation**

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Quechan

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Luiseno

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Indians**

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Luiseno

***San Pasqual Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

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Diegueno

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Luiseno

***San Pasqual Band of Diegueno
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Diegueno

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Luiseno

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
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Cahuilla
Luiseno

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Luiseno

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Cahuilla
Luiseno

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Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
6/29/2023

*Federally Recognized Tribe

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
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Kumeyaay

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

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Kumeyaay

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

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Kumeyaay

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APPENDIX D
PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW

July 13th, 2023

BCR Consulting, LLC
Joseph Orozco
505 W. 8th St.
Claremont, CA 91711

Dear Mr. Orozco,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Proposed Temple and Residential Project in the census-designated place of Escondido, San Diego County, CA. The project site is located south of Rincon Avenue and west of Conway Drive on Township 12 South, Range 2 West, Section 3 of *Valley Center, CA* USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped primarily as Pleistocene aged old alluvial flood-plain deposits at the northern end of the project and Cretaceous monzogranite elsewhere (Kennedy, Tan, Bovard, Alvarez, Watson, and Guitierrez 2007). Monzogranite units are not considered to be paleontologically sensitive. On the other hand, Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be fossiliferous and highly paleontologically sensitive. The Western Science Center does not have any localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius, although we do have localities from similarly mapped units from across Southern California.

Any fossil specimens recovered from the Proposed Temple and Residential Project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene units, and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils from the study area.

If you have any questions, or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at bstoneburg@westerncentermuseum.org.

Sincerely,



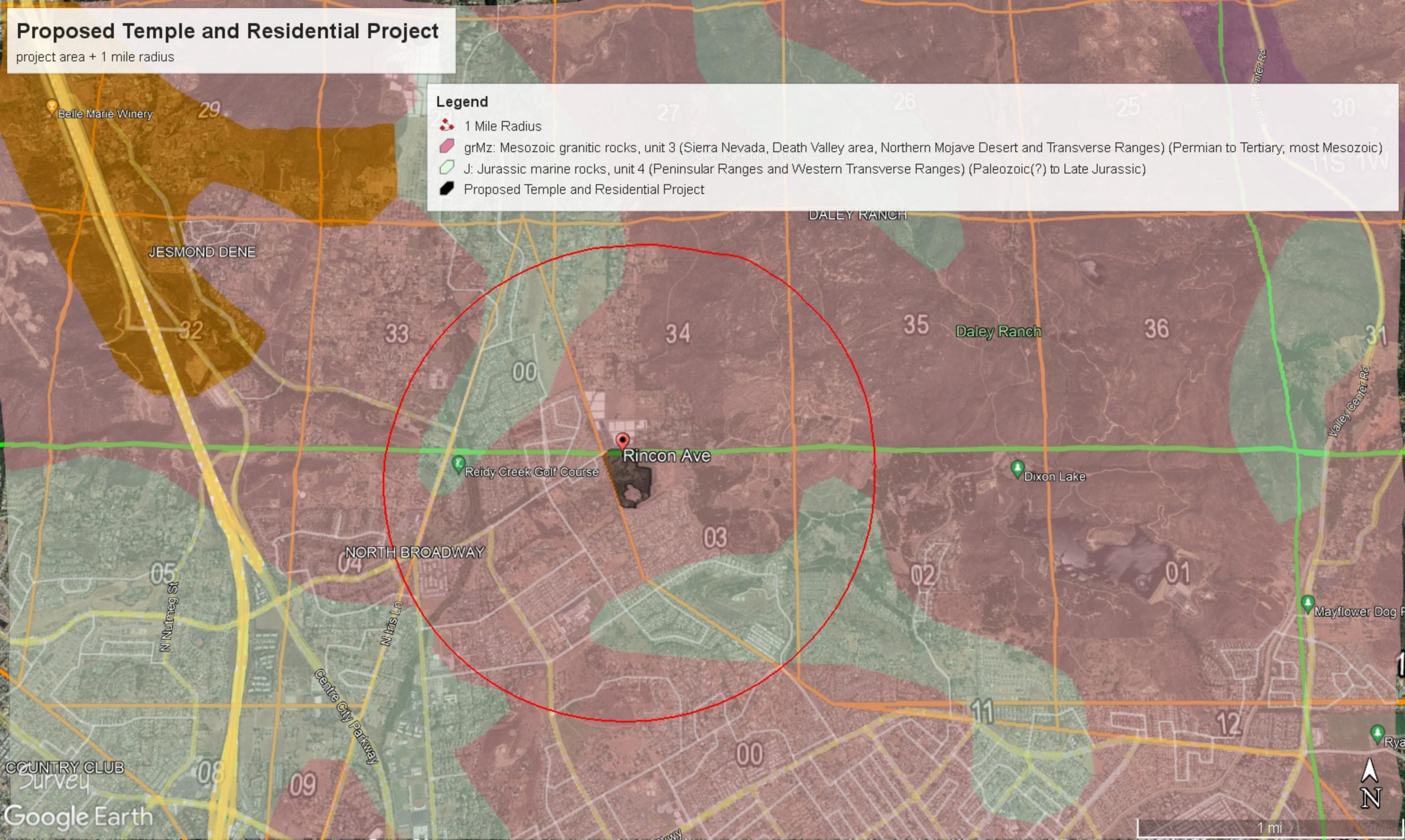
Brittney Elizabeth Stoneburg, MSc
Collections Manager

Proposed Temple and Residential Project

project area + 1 mile radius

Legend

- 1 Mile Radius
- grMz: Mesozoic granitic rocks, unit 3 (Sierra Nevada, Death Valley area, Northern Mojave Desert and Transverse Ranges) (Permian to Tertiary, most Mesozoic)
- J: Jurassic marine rocks, unit 4 (Peninsular Ranges and Western Transverse Ranges) (Paleozoic(?) to Late Jurassic)
- Proposed Temple and Residential Project



APPENDIX E
RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-02648	NADB-R - 1122648; Voided - SMITHB 097	1990	SMITH, BRIAN F.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE MALONE LOT SPLIT PROJECT ESCONDIDO, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES	
SD-04172	NADB-R - 1124172; Voided - GALLEGO207	1999	GALLEGOS, DENNIS R. and NINA HARRIS	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR ISKCON CULTURAL CENTER ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS AND ASSOCIATES	
SD-08588	NADB-R - 1128588; Voided - CITYESC03	1980	CITY OF ESCONDIDO	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR EXPANSION OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY	CITY OF ESCONDIDO	
SD-12655	NADB-R - 1132655; Voided - ROBBINS296	2009	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY, ANDREW GILETTI, and STEPHEN VAN WORMER	HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY, VISTA FLUME STUDY, VISTA, SAN MARCOS, AND ESCONDIDO SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AFFINIS	37-030889
SD-16390	NADB-R - 1136390	2015	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	HIDDEN VALLEY ESTATES PROJECT, TM 932; CULTURAL RESOURCES UPDATE STUDY	HELIX Environmental Planning	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-00073	NADB-R - 1120073; Voided - APEC 06	1980	American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc.	An Archaeological Test Excavation at Oak Creek.	American Pacific Environmental Consultants Inc.	37-001057, 37-004942, 37-004943, 37-004944
SD-01404	NADB-R - 1121404; Voided - ECKHARDW05	1977	Eckhardt, William T.	Archaeological Investigations of the Von Seegern Annexation Project Escondido, California.	WESTEC Services, Inc.	37-001057, 37-004942, 37-004943, 37-004944
SD-01586	NADB-R - 1121586; Voided - SUTTON 9	1978	Sutton, Mark Q.	The Archaeology of Escondido Woods SDI- 4942 and SDI-4943	Paul G. Chace & Associates	37-004942, 37-004943
SD-02648	NADB-R - 1122648; Voided - SMITHB 097	1990	SMITH, BRIAN F.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE MALONE LOT SPLIT PROJECT ESCONDIDO, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES	
SD-03605	NADB-R - 1123605; Voided - PIGNIOLO47	1999	PIGNIOLO, ANDREW R. and MICHAEL BAKSH	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY OF THE PROPOSED ESCONDIDO CHURCH AND SCHOOL PROJECT CITY OF ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA	RUDY VERDIN, APOSTOLIC ASSEMBLY OF ESCONDIDO	
SD-04172	NADB-R - 1124172; Voided - GALLEGO207	1999	GALLEGOS, DENNIS R. and NINA HARRIS	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR ISKCON CULTURAL CENTER ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS AND ASSOCIATES	
SD-04306	NADB-R - 1124306; Voided - WESTEC54	1976	WESTEC SERVICES and RICHARD CARRICO	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE DALEY RANCH NORTH OF ESCONDIDO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY	WESTEC SERVICES, INC.	37-001051, 37-001053, 37-001059, 37-001060
SD-04818	NADB-R - 1124818; Voided - BEDDOW25	2002	BEDDOW, DONNA	NEGATIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR THE CHUBBIC TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP; TPM 20699; LOG NO. 02-08-055; APN 187-360-68	DONNA BEDDOW	
SD-05712	NADB-R - 1125712; Voided - ANDERSON 1	1993	ANDERSON, SHANNA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR ESCONDIDO MASTER PLAN CORRECTION OF DISCREPANCY FOR PARCEL P11, SITE EPS-30H/CA-SDI-12547H	OGDEN	37-012547
SD-06796	NADB-R - 1126796; Voided - TUMA 01	2001	TUMA, BRIAN	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE HIDDEN VALLEY RANCH PROJECT ESCONDIDO CALIFORNIA	BRIAN F. SMITH & ASSOC.	37-012548
SD-08018	NADB-R - 1128018; Voided - TUMA 11	2002	TUMA, MICHAEL W.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE BROOKSIDE II PROJECT, ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES	
SD-08588	NADB-R - 1128588; Voided - CITYESC03	1980	CITY OF ESCONDIDO	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR EXPANSION OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY	CITY OF ESCONDIDO	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-08596	NADB-R - 1128596; Other - KEA JOB NO. 91-25; Voided - KELLER03	1992	KELLER ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOCIATES, INC	APPENDICES-RECLAIMED WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM PROJECT: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT	KELLER ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOC.	
SD-08874	NADB-R - 1128874; Voided - ECKHARDW22	1977	ECKHARDT, WILLIAM T.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE VON SEGGERN ANNEXATION PROJECT, ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA	WESTEC SERVICES, INC	37-001050, 37-001051, 37-001052, 37-001054, 37-001055, 37-001056, 37-001057, 37-001058, 37-001059, 37-001060, 37-001063, 37-003625, 37-004561, 37-004905, 37-004942, 37-004943, 37-004944
SD-08909	NADB-R - 1128909; Voided - BREECE02	1978	BREECE, WILLIAM H.	Archaeological Survey for Escondido Woods Escondido, California	William H. Breece	37-001058, 37-004942, 37-004943
SD-09205	NADB-R - 1129205; Voided - KYLE269	2004	KYLE, CAROLYN	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR A PARCEL LOCATED ON LEHNER AVENUE, CITY OF ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA	KYLE CONSULTING	
SD-10308	NADB-R - 1130308; Voided - KYLE322	2006	Kyle, Carolyn	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR APPROXIMATELY 13 ACRES LOCATED IN THE CITY OF ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA	Kyle Consulting	
SD-12655	NADB-R - 1132655; Voided - ROBBINS296	2009	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY, ANDREW GILETTI, and STEPHEN VAN WORMER	HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY, VISTA FLUME STUDY, VISTA, SAN MARCOS, AND ESCONDIDO SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AFFINIS	37-030889
SD-13702	NADB-R - 1133702; Voided - WHITJ83	2009	WHITAKER, JAMES E.	CULTURAL RESOURCES REVIEW FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF SIX DISTRIBUTION POLES IN ESCONDIDO, ETS #7901	E2M	
SD-15420	NADB-R - 1135420	2012	Mary Robbins-Wade	Vista Verde Reservoir Cultural Resources Survey	HELIX Environmental Planning	
SD-16390	NADB-R - 1136390	2015	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	HIDDEN VALLEY ESTATES PROJECT, TM 932; CULTURAL RESOURCES UPDATE STUDY	HELIX Environmental Planning	
SD-19096	NADB-R - 1139096	2016	HECTOR, SUSAN and JOSHUA A. TANSEY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING FOR THE SDG&E HIDDEN VALLEY OVERHEAD REMOVAL, ESCONDIDO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (SDG&E ETS #32618)	NWB ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, LLC	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-19097	NADB-R - 1139097	2016	HECTOR, SUSAN and JOSHUA A. TANSEY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE SDG&E, HIDDEN VALLEY OVERHEAD REMOVAL, ESCONDIDO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (SDG&E ETS #32618)	NWB ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, LLC	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-37-017523	CA-SDI-015357	Other - M-S-1				1999 (Gallegos & Associates)	SD-16781
P-37-030889		Other - VID Bench Flumes; Resource Name - Vista Irrigation District Bench Flumes; Resource Name - Vista Irrigation District Bench Flumes	Structure	Historic	HP11 (Engineering structure); HP20 (Canal/aqueduct)	2009 (Stephen Van Wormer, Affinis); 2015 (Lucas Piek, Matthew DeCarlo, ASM Affiliates, Inc.)	SD-12655, SD-13025, SD-13239, SD-13530, SD-14668, SD-17576, SD-18182

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-37-001050	CA-SDI-001050						SD-00438, SD-08874
P-37-001053	CA-SDI-001053						SD-04306
P-37-001058	CA-SDI-001058						SD-08874, SD-08909
P-37-001059	CA-SDI-001059						SD-04306, SD-08874
P-37-004942	CA-SDI-004942						SD-00073, SD-01404, SD-01586, SD-04771, SD-08874, SD-08909
P-37-004943	CA-SDI-004943						SD-00073, SD-01404, SD-01586, SD-08874, SD-08909
P-37-012545	CA-SDI-012545						
P-37-012546	CA-SDI-012546						
P-37-012547	CA-SDI-012547						SD-05712
P-37-012548	CA-SDI-012548						SD-06796, SD-14790
P-37-015103							SD-11977
P-37-017523	CA-SDI-015357	Other - M-S-1				1999 (Gallegos & Associates)	SD-16781
P-37-030889		Other - VID Bench Flumes; Resource Name - Vista Irrigation District Bench Flumes; Resource Name - Vista Irrigation District Bench Flumes	Structure	Historic	HP11 (Engineering structure); HP20 (Canal/aqueduct)	2009 (Stephen Van Wormer, Affinis); 2015 (Lucas Piek, Matthew DeCarlo, ASM Affiliates, Inc.)	SD-12655, SD-13025, SD-13239, SD-13530, SD-14668, SD-17576, SD-18182
P-37-036304	CA-SDI-022005	Other - Canyon Grove Stire HIST-1; IC Informal - RNID-3148	Site	Historic	AH04 (Privies/dumps/trash scatters) - Historic Trash Scatter	2017 (Jillian L. Hahnen, Brian F. Smith & Associates, Inc.)	SD-16781

APPENDIX F
PROJECT PLANS

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

PARCELS A AND B OF CITY OF ESCONDIDO ADJUSTMENT PLAT NO. SUB-4-004, AS SHOWN ON CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE NO. 2014-0487232 IN THE CITY OF ESCONDIDO, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY NOVEMBER 7, 2014 AS DOCUMENT NO. 2014-0487232 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS



OWNER / APPLICANT DEVELOPER
 ISKCON OF ESCONDIDO, INC.
 ATTN: DHRU TANTO
 10707 EL CABALLO AVENUE
 SAN DIEGO, CA 92131
 (658) 344-0892

I (WE) HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I (WE) AM (ARE) THE RECORD OWNER OF THE PROPERTY SHOWN ON THE TENTATIVE SUBDIVISION MAP AND THAT SAID MAP SHOWS ALL MY (OUR) CONTIGUOUS INTERESTS IN WHICH I (WE) HAVE AN INTEREST OR TRUST INTEREST. I (WE) UNDERSTAND THAT MY (OUR) PROPERTY IS CONSIDERED CONTIGUOUS EVEN IF IT IS SEPARATED BY RAILROADS, STREETS, UTILITY EASEMENTS, OR RAILROAD RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

SITE ADDRESS:
 1315 & 1356 RINKON AVENUE, ESCONDIDO, CA 92026

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. ZONING:
 224-100-84, 224-100-85 EXISTING: RE-20
 PROPOSED: RE-20

SCOPE OF WORK:
 PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF EXISTING PARCELS INTO ELEVEN (11) PARCELS WITH TEN (10) LOTS FOR SINGLE FAMILY DWELLINGS WITH DRIVEWAY ACCESS, AN ACCESS ROAD AND CUL-DE-SAC, AND ONE (1) LOT FOR THE PROPOSED NEW DEVELOPMENT INCLUDING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A RELIGIOUS TEMPLE, HALL WITH LIVING AREA, PATIO, DETACHED RESTROOMS, PARKING LOT, AND DRIVEWAY.

GRADING QUANTITIES TOPO SOURCE
 CUT 30,000 CY MAX CUT = 17.4' TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOURS PROVIDED
 FILL 30,000 CY MAX FILL = 25.1' BY REC CONSULTANTS
 NET BALANCE DATED 8-16-2022

SEWER NOTE
 ALL LOTS ARE TO BE ON THE PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM THAT SHALL CONNECT TO THE EXISTING PUBLIC SEWER MAIN.

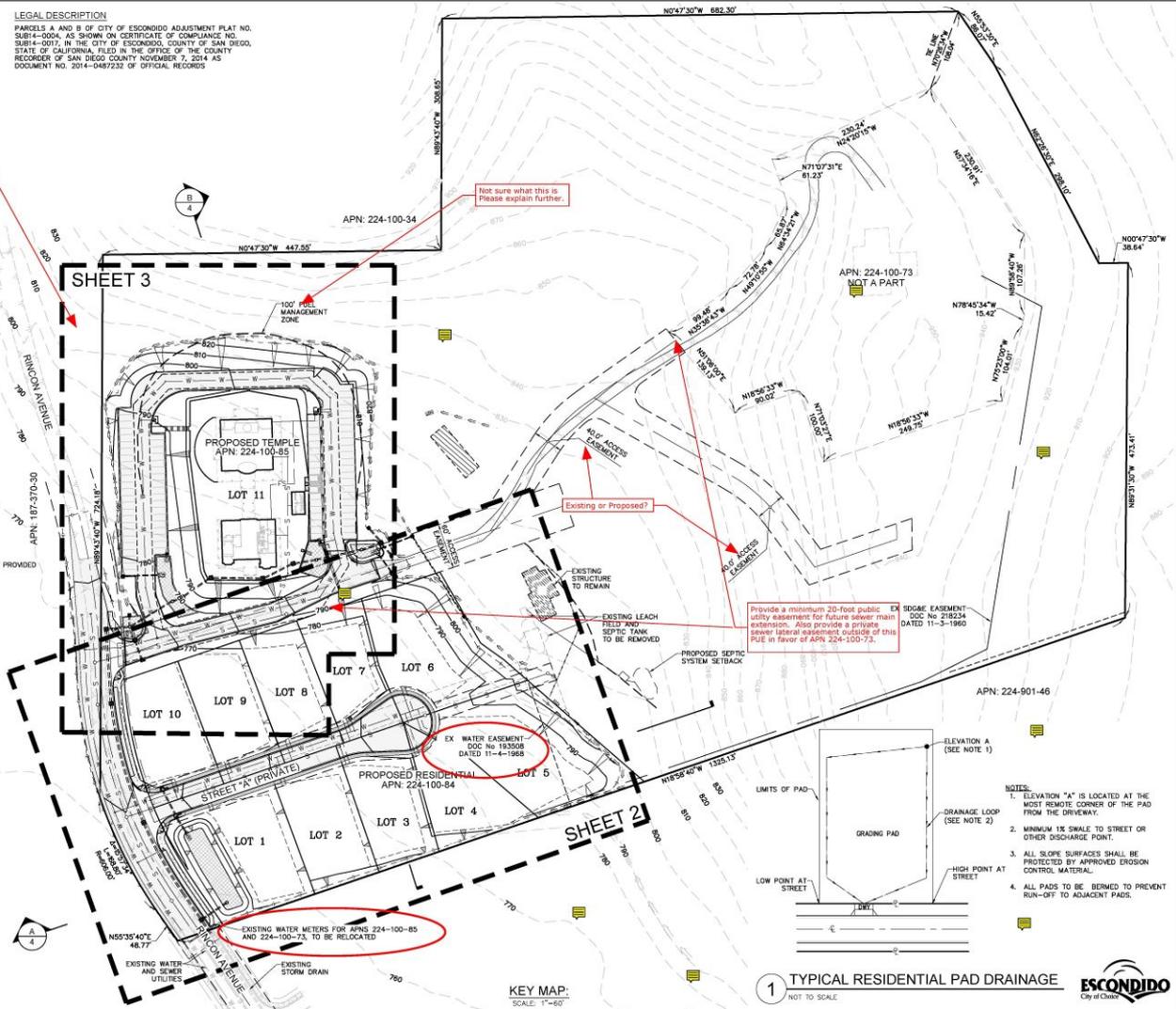
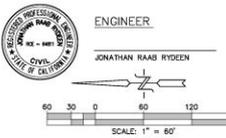
PROJECT AREA CALCULATIONS:

RESIDENTIAL	TEMPLE
PARCEL AREA: 182,061 SF	888,575 SF
EXISTING IMPERVIOUS AREA: 181,046 SF	888,575 SF
EXISTING IMPERVIOUS AREA: 1,815 SF	0 SF
PROPOSED IMPERVIOUS AREA: 164,816 SF	821,300 SF
PROPOSED IMPERVIOUS AREA: 18,345 SF	64,275 SF
PROPOSED BUILDING AREA: N/A	9,293 SF
ASSEMBLY AREA: N/A	8,784 SF

PARKING INFORMATION (RESIDENTIAL)
 REQUIRED: 2 CAR GARAGE OR CARPORT REQUIRED FOR EACH UNIT PER SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE
 PROPOSED: 10 LOTS X 2 SPACES = 20 SPACES

PARKING INFORMATION (TEMPLE)
 REQUIRED: PER CITY OF ESCONDIDO ORDINANCE, 1 PARKING SPACE FOR EVERY 100 SF OF ASSEMBLY AREA
 PROPOSED: 8,784 SF OF ASSEMBLY AREA / 100 SF = 87.84 ~ 88 PARKING SPACES

FOR EXISTING IMPROVEMENTS, UTILITIES, AND ALIGNMENT STATIONING, SEE CITY OF ESCONDIDO DRWG. NO. P-1705, P-1865



- NOTES:**
- ELEVATION "A" IS LOCATED AT THE MOST REMOTE CORNER OF THE PAD FROM THE DRIVEWAY.
 - MINIMUM 1% SWALE TO STREET OR OTHER DISCHARGE POINT.
 - ALL SLOPE SURFACES SHALL BE PROTECTED BY APPROVED EROSION CONTROL MATERIAL.
 - ALL PADS TO BE BERMED TO PREVENT RUN-OFF TO ADJACENT PADS.

NO.	REVISIONS DESCRIPTION	DATE	APP'D

Civil Engineering - Environmental Land Surveying
 2970 Fifth Avenue, Suite 340
 Escondido, CA 92026
 (619) 332-8200 (619) 332-8100 Fax
 Consultants, Inc.



DATE	BY	FOR
2-19-2023	JRH	DRRAWN
2-19-2023	JRH	CHECKED
2-19-2023	JRH	IN CHARGE

SHEET TITLE
 TM - SITE PLAN

PROJECT
 KRISHNA RESIDENTIAL
 ISKCON OF ESCONDIDO, INC.
 1366 RINKON AVE., ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET
 1
 OF 4 SHEETS

DATE: 2/19/2023
 TIME: 10:00 AM
 PROJECT: KRISHNA RESIDENTIAL
 DRAWN BY: J.R.H.
 CHECKED BY: J.R.H.
 IN CHARGE BY: J.R.H.



APPENDIX G
CONFIDENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCE LOCATIONS