

# Historic Property Identification Report

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Valley Center Municipal Water District North Broadway  
Waterline Replacement Project, Escondido, San Diego  
County, California

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**May 2025**

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## Executive Summary

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South Environmental was retained by Birdseye Planning Group (BPG) to prepare a Historic Property Identification Report (HPIR) for the Valley Center Municipal Water District (VCMWD) North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project (project) located at the intersection of North Broadway and North Avenue in the City of Escondido, San Diego County, California. As this project may seek financing from the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), which must comply with both California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the federal cross-cutting regulations including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), this report is prepared in accordance with the *Guidelines for Applicants and Their Consultants on Preparing Historic Property Identification Reports for the Clean and Drinking Water SRF Programs*. Therefore, this study includes delineation of the project Area of Potential Effects (APE); the results of a California Historical Resources Information Center (CHRIS) records search of the APE and a 0.5-mile radius; a California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search and informational letters to local tribes; and an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the APE by a qualified archaeologist.

No archaeological, historic built environment, or tribal cultural resources were identified within the project APE as a result of the background research, NAHC Sacred Lands File search and Native American outreach, or pedestrian survey by qualified archaeologist. Therefore, no historic properties or archaeological sites will be affected by the proposed project. Nonetheless, it is always possible to encounter resources during project-related ground disturbance. Implementation of standard recommendations for inadvertent discoveries in Section 8.2 will ensure that any cultural resources or human remains identified during construction are handled appropriately such that impacts/effects to archaeological resources and human remains are less than significant/not adverse.

# 1 Introduction

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South Environmental was retained by Birdseye Planning Group (BPG) to prepare a Historic Property Identification Report (HPIR) for the Valley Center Municipal Water District (VCMWD) North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project (project) located at the intersection of North Broadway and North Avenue in the City of Escondido, San Diego County, California. As this project may seek financing from the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), which must comply with both California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the federal cross-cutting regulations including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), this report is prepared in accordance with the *Guidelines for Applicants and Their Consultants on Preparing Historic Property Identification Reports for the Clean and Drinking Water SRF Programs*. Therefore, this study includes delineation of the project Area of Potential Effects (APE); the results of a California Historical Resources Information Center (CHRIS) records search of the APE and a 0.5-mile radius; a California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search and informational letters to local tribes; and an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the APE by a qualified archaeologist.

This study was completed in compliance with both the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 and Section 106 by South Environmental Archaeologist Samantha Jovanovic, MA, MS, Principal Archaeologist Kevin Hunt, BA, and Cultural Resources Director and Principal Investigator Samantha Murray, MA, RPA, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology.

## 1.1 Project Location

The project site is identified as northwest of the intersection of North Broadway and North Avenue in the City of Escondido, San Diego County, California. The project site is located on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Valley Center, California* 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map in Section 33 of Township 11 South and Range 02 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian (Figure 1). The project site is approximately 1.25 miles west of Interstate 15.

## 1.2 Project Description

The Valley Center Municipal Water District (District) is proposing to abandon an existing segment of 10-inch water main that runs north/south from North Broadway, approximately 300 feet south of Paseo Del Norte, south to Kellrae Lane (if extended), a distance of approximately 1,100 linear feet. Kellrae Lane is an unimproved single-lane road running east/west and functions as a private driveway providing access to multiple single-family residences located west of North Broadway. With abandonment of the existing 10-inch pipeline, the project would require installation of a new 12-inch water main located within Kellrae Lane at the termination of the segment to be abandoned. This pipeline segment would run east over a segment of Reidy Creek and along the north side of Kellrae Lane for approximately 200 feet. The pipeline alignment then turns south under Kellrae Lane and runs

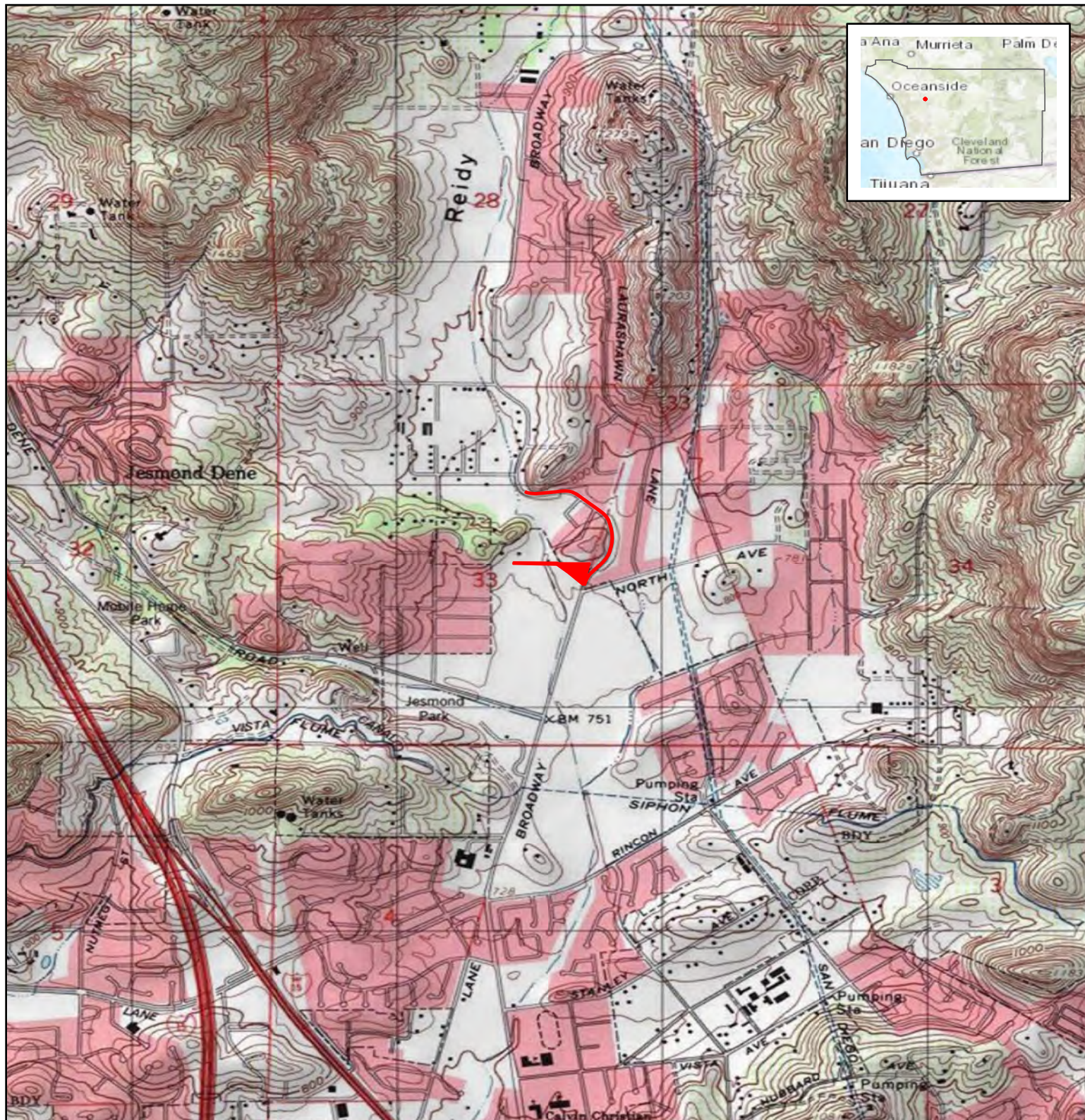
along the eastern boundary of a Restricted Property owned by the Escondido Unified School District (EUSD) to the intersection with North Broadway, a distance of approximately 400 feet. The line would turn north and run within the North Broadway corridor terminating at Sylvan Lane. The total distance of new pipeline would be 2,140 linear feet. From Sylvan Lane, the project would remove and replace an existing 12-inch water main in the North Broadway corridor northwest to the northern segment of abandoned pipeline. The distance of this segment is approximately 1,100 linear feet.

As stated, the Kellrae Lane segment would require a span over Reidy Creek. The pipeline would daylight on the west side of the creek and outside the riparian corridor. Attached to two concrete abutments, the pipeline would span the creek adjacent to and north of an existing concrete bridge. At a point beyond the riparian corridor to the east, the pipeline would be undergrounded and continue east on the north side of Kellrae Lane. The project would have no impact to Reidy Creek and adjacent jurisdictional features.

As stated, a segment of the pipeline would traverse along the east side of an 11.88-acre Restricted Property owned by the EUSD (Assessor Parcel Number 187-310-01-00) and located north of Reidy Creek Elementary School. The Restricted Property is a mitigation area of which a restrictive covenant was granted over a 6.34-acre portion as compensatory mitigation for impacts associated with development of Reidy Creek Elementary School. The mitigation was implemented per conditions of approval contained in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit 39 (No. 200300874-RRS), the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board Section 401 Permit (No. 03C-061) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife Streambed Alteration Agreement R5-2003-0173. The segment of the pipeline proposed for construction east of the Restricted Property would be outside the property boundary within an easement granted by EUSD. The project would have no impact on the Restricted Property; however, mitigation measures would be implemented as identified herein to address temporary indirect impacts on biological and cultural resources during construction. The disturbance areas would be limited to the construction phase and all disturbed soil areas would be restored to preconstruction conditions. No revegetation would occur as part of the project.

The remainder of the pipeline would be installed within the North Broadway corridor. Typical excavation depth would range from 6-10 feet below existing grade. All materials and equipment would be staged within the active construction area, within disturbed areas located adjacent to the corridor or at existing VCMWD properties located in proximity to the construction area. The vacant parcel located adjacent to and east of the Restricted Property may also be used for staging.

Construction of the project is expected to begin in summer 2026 and occur over a 6-8-month period. All construction would occur Monday-Friday from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. No holiday or weekend work would occur.



Source: ESRI USA Topo Maps and World Topo Map 2025

VCMWD North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project

## Figure 1. Project Location Map

■ Project Location

Project Site is within Escondido, California, in Ventura County on the USGS Valley Center 7.5-minute quadrangle map in Section 33 of Township 11 South and Range 02 West

Center Coordinate (Decimal Degrees):  
Latitude: 33.1744902N Longitude: -117.0899395W



0 1,000 2,000 Feet  
Scale: 1:24,000



**SOUTH**  
ENVIRONMENTAL

## 2 Area of Potential Effects

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In accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. Determination of the APE is influenced by a project's setting, the scale and nature of the undertaking, and the different kinds of effects that may result from the undertaking (36 CFR 800.16(d)).

The project APE encompasses approximately 1.8 acres northwest of North Broadway and North Avenue and within North Broadway. Within the APE are all areas where ground disturbance is expected to occur as a result of the proposed project, including staging and operation of construction vehicles and equipment, and soil disturbance (i.e., excavation, ground contouring, and backfill). The horizontal extent of the APE for the proposed project includes the entirety of the 1.8 acres. The vertical extent of the APE for the proposed project is defined as the maximum depth of soils disturbed during construction, and the maximum height of disturbance. The amount of disturbed soil varies according to the topography and construction needs but is anticipated to be a maximum depth of 5-10 feet below grade (Figure 2).



## 3 Regulatory Setting

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### 3.1 Federal

This study is being conducted according to the CEQA-Plus regulatory standards as described in for Environmental Review Process Guidelines for State Revolving Fund Loan Applicants. CEQA-Plus projects may involve the use of federal funds and therefore potentially qualify as a federal undertaking. Cultural resources are considered during federal undertakings chiefly under Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966 (as amended) through one of its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), as well as NEPA. Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under Section 101(d)(6)(A) of NHPA. Other federal laws include the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1989, among others.

Section 106 of the NHPA (16 United States Code [USC] 470f) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36 CFR 800.1). Under Section 106, the significance of any adversely affected cultural resource is assessed and mitigation measures are proposed to reduce any impacts to an acceptable level. Significant cultural resources are those resources that are listed in, or are eligible for listing in the NRHP per the criteria listed below (36 CFR 60.4). Cultural resources eligible for the NRHP are labeled as historic properties.

"The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and that:

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

## 3.2 State

### 3.2.1 California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term “historical resource” includes but is not limited to “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (California Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (California PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below. According to California PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) 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.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see 14 CCR 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

### 3.2.2 California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- California PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- California PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) define “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource.” It also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of an historical resource.
- California PRC Section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”
- California PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- California PRC Sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (California PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b).) If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of California PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is a “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (California PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (California PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA 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” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); California PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b)(2) states the significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
2. 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 PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the

requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, 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

3. 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 inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any “historical resources,” then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource’s historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (California PRC Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

California PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an 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 that 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.

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (California PRC section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (California PRC Section 21074(c), 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in California PRC Section 5097.98.

### 3.2.3 California State Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52)

AB 52 amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. Section 4 of AB 52 adds Sections 21074(a) and (b) to the PRC,

which address tribal cultural resources and cultural landscapes. Section 21074(a) defines tribal cultural resources as one of the following:

(1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

- (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
- (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.

(2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Section 1(a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that “a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment.” Effects on tribal cultural resources should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures “capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource.”

### 3.2.4 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains can occur until the county coroner has examined the remains (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(b)). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(c)). The NAHC will notify the “most likely descendant.” With the permission of the landowner, the most likely descendant may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the most likely descendant by the NAHC. The most likely descendant may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

## 4 Environmental Setting

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The APE is in the Reidy Canyon area, amongst the foothills of the western side of the Peninsular Ranges, partially within the City of Escondido and extending north into unincorporated San Diego County. Reidy Canyon is a north-south trending valley that connects the flatter Escondido area in the south with the steeper Valley Center area in the north. The APE is approximately 765 feet above mean sea level approximately 15 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean.

The APE has a Mediterranean climate with hot summers and mild winters due to its inland location. Rainfall is highly seasonal with much of the approximately 13 inches falling between December and March, and almost no precipitation between June and September (Kauffman 2021; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] 2025).

Three geologic units underlying the APE include monzogranite and young and old alluvial deposits. The far eastern end of the APE comprises Cretaceous age monzogranite, part of Merriam Mountain northwest of the APE along North Broadway. It is a coarse-grain granite with high amounts of quartz, hornblende, and biotite. On the western end, flanking Reidy Creek, the alluvial deposits are Holocene-age closest to the creek, while the deposits on the west side contain older Pleistocene-age alluvium. All the alluvium is granitic in origin (Kennedy et al. 2007).

The APE contains Vista, Reiff, and Visalia soil series (University of California, Davis [UCD] and National Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2025). The Vista soil series consists of well-drained, coarse-loamy soils formed on uplands and alluvial fans, with good permeability and moderate fertility (National Cooperative Soil Survey [NCSS] 2012). The Reiff soil series is moderately well-drained and fine-loamy and occurs on lower alluvial terraces, with seasonal water table fluctuations that can influence soil moisture dynamics (NCSS 2000). The Visalia soil series consists of well-drained, fine-loamy soils formed on alluvial fans and floodplains, characterized by deep profiles and moderate permeability (UCD and NRCS 2025).

The APE historically possessed a Coastal Sage Scrub vegetation community and some riparian species along Reidy Creek (Beauchamp 1986). Sage Scrub vegetation communities typically include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* var *fasciculatum*), White Sage (*Salvia apiana*), and Black Sage (*Salvia mellifera*) (Beauchamp 1986). Vegetation currently present includes disturbed grasses and non-native ornamental vegetation in landscapes residential properties.

Mammals present in the region include mice, gopher, rabbit, raccoon, possum, mountain lion, fox, coyote, bobcat, and mule deer. Reptiles and amphibians include rattlesnake, king snake, gopher snake, frogs, and lizards. Birds, both migratory and non-migratory, include Canadian goose, swallow, gnatcatcher, hummingbird, quail, mourning dove, red-tailed hawk, crow, raven, owl, turkey vulture, and others (McHenry 1998).

## 5 Cultural Setting

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### 5.1 Prehistoric Context

The following chronology synthesizes the works of Warren (1968), True et al. (1974), True and Waugh (1982), Moratto (1984), Erlandson (1991), Gallegos (1991), Gallegos and Kyle (1991), Sutton and Gardner (2010), and Sutton (2015) who have developed and refined prehistoric cultural sequences of Southern California. These interpretations facilitate an understanding of regional and temporal traditions and patterns, supporting meaningful contributions to the archaeological record. The Paleo Coastal Tradition, San Dieguito Complex, Encinitas Tradition, Palomar Tradition, and relevant patterns of these traditions are summarized here as prehistoric contexts for the northern San Diego County area.

#### 5.1.1 Paleo Coastal Tradition (ca. 13,000 – 10,000 Before Present [BP])

The archaeological record suggests that the earliest known peoples of Southern California migrated from the north, along the coast approximately 12,000 years before present (BP) during the terminal Pleistocene. These paleo coastal peoples had well-developed maritime technologies and their presence is evidenced by sites on the northern Channel Islands and the mainland coast of central California. The Daisy Cave site on San Miguel Island has evidenced human occupation dating to approximately 10,400 BP and reevaluations of human remains recovered from the Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island, have radiocarbon dated isolated bone proteins to approximately 11,000 BP (Erlandson 1991; Erlandson et al. 2007; Johnson et al. 2002; Sutton and Gardner 2010).

Paleo Coastal Tradition (PCT) sites are associated with estuaries, bay shores, and subsistence strategies that appear to have depended on hunting and gathering vegetal sources related to these ecosystems. Resource exploitation was focused on mollusks, waterfowl, sea mammals, fish, land animals, and plants. Toolkits are characterized by crescentics, percussion flaked foliate knives/points, large leaf-shaped points, engraving tools, choppers, core hammers, pebble hammerstones, and a variety of large ovoid, domed, or rectangular scrapers (Moratto 1984; Koerper et al. 1991; Warren 1967).

The Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT) is related to the PCT as either an inland/Great Basin coeval or a seasonal variant with several distinctions related to regional/environmental settings, as opposed to cultural distinctions. These differences include settlement patterns (i.e., a WPLT focus on pluvial lakes, marshes, and old stream channels), degree of sedentism, and site stratification. Materials distinctive to PCT include pitted stones, asphaltum, pointed bone objects, and shell spoons and ornaments (Moratto 1984).

### 5.1.2 San Dieguito Complex (ca. 10,000 – 7,500 BP)

In western San Diego County, the San Dieguito Complex is the earliest cultural pattern of the PCT that is supported by the archaeological record, with sites dating as far back as 9,400 BP. Notable similarities between WPLT and San Dieguito sites include percussion flaked knives/points, scrapers, and crescents. The San Dieguito Complex generally predates the following La Jolla Pattern however new data indicating inverse results has challenged understandings of the relationship between these cultural patterns (Wallace 1955, Koerper et al. 1991; Moriarty 1967; Moratto 1984; Sutton and Gardner 2010). The earliest sites in San Diego County (sites with dates of 7050 B.C. or earlier) are located primarily along the coast, adjacent to a lagoon, coastal valley, or submarine canyon (Gallegos 2017:6). The Harris Site (CA-SDI-149) is the furthest inland site from this period in San Diego County, located on the San Dieguito River, approximately 10 miles from the mouth San Dieguito Lagoon.

### 5.1.3 Encinitas Tradition (8,500 – 1,000 BP)

The Encinitas Tradition encompassed the region of California extending from Santa Barbara to the Mexican border and is divided into four regional expressions including the Topanga Pattern (northern coastal/near-coastal groups), the Greven Knoll Pattern (northern inland groups), the La Jolla Pattern (southern near-coastal groups), and Pauma Pattern (southern inland groups). The APE is located within the prehistoric culture area of the La Jolla Pattern. It has been suggested that the inland Pauma Pattern was a seasonal expression of La Jolla Pattern groups utilizing inland resources (Sutton and Gardner 2010).

The timespan provided above is based on temporal maximums. The majority of Encinitas Tradition sites, especially along the coast, date between 7,000 and 3,000 BP (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Encinitas Tradition roughly coincides with the Altithermal climactic trend which began in California and other areas between 8,000 and 7,500 radiocarbon years ago. This was an arid warming trend that affected both marine and terrestrial environments, ultimately decimating most of the pluvial lakes within the Great Basin. This climatic event may have had a more significant impact on coastal areas (Carbone 1991).

The Encinitas Tradition is generally characterized by small, mobile groups with generalized, flexible, highly variable subsistence strategies and a well-developed collecting economy that appears to be focused on plant resources, shellfish, and other resources depending on circumstances such as coastal vs. inland environmental setting (Byrd and Raab 2007:220, Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Encinitas Tradition toolkit includes an abundance of manos and metates, crudely fashioned core and flake tools, bone tools, shell ornaments, and a paucity of projectile points and vertebrate remains. It has been commonly accepted that this tradition had a reduced emphasis on hunting, however this idea is generally founded on limited concepts of traditional usage of ground stone. There is also a need for a theoretical reconsideration of factors such as the impact of climate change on the preservation of the lithic record and possible shifts in subsistence practices, such as pulverizing long bones for maximized protein extraction (Sutton and Gardner 2010).

### 5.1.4 La Jolla Pattern (8,500 – 1,300 BP)

The La Jolla Pattern is divided into three phases and represents the Encinitas Tradition found along the San Diego coast. La Jolla Pattern sites are typically located on terraces surrounding lagoons and bays and are associated with a reliance on shellfish, fishing in rocky near shore areas and kelp beds, heavy exploitation of lagoons, seed gathering, and some terrestrial hunting which may be underrepresented due to the “schlepp effect” (Gallegos and Kyle 1991).

La Jolla Pattern, Phase I sites generally date between 8,500 to 5,000 BP and are found along ancient coastal lagoons and terraces. This phase may reflect a migration of inland desert groups as a result of Altithermal warming (Warren et al. 1961, Warren and Pavesic 1963). Distinctive cultural traits include an emphasis on shellfish and plant resources and mortuary practices of mostly flexed inhumations, some extended and secondary burials, and no cremations. Toolkits are characterized by scrapers, Pinto-like points, discoidals, cobble tools, tarring pebbles, and the appearance of abundant manos and metates.

La Jolla Pattern, Phase II sites generally date between 5,000 to 4,000 BP and indicate a shift in mortuary patterns, an increase in flaked stone tools, increased artifact formalization, and diversified subsistence patterns indicated by the adoption of the mortar and pestle and an increase in the remains of terrestrial mammals. These groups were relatively large and semi-sedentary with sites typically located on coastal terraces overlooking lagoons and bays. During this phase, the exploitation of *Chione* increased as *Argopecten* decreased which is likely a result of increasing siltation within lagoons (Gallegos 1991). Distinctive cultural traits include an emphasis on shellfish and fish, increased use of terrestrial mammals, mortuary practices using flexed inhumations (some beneath metates) and “true” cemeteries, and trade relations with Channel Islands groups. Toolkits are characterized by manos/metates, mortars/pestles, an increased in the number and type of points, late discoidals, and scraper planes.

La Jolla Pattern, Phase III sites generally date between 4,000 to 1,300 BP and may represent a transition period influenced by the silting of lagoons and contact with Yuman groups to the east. Distinctive cultural traits include mortuary practices using flexed inhumations, rare cremations, and a shift to lower elevation sites. Toolkits are characterized by cores, scrapers, cobble tools, and bone tools (Sutton and Gardner 2010).

### 5.1.5 Pauma Pattern (7,500 – 1,000 BP)

The Pauma Pattern is divided into two phases and represents the Encinitas Tradition found in Inland San Diego County. Pauma sites are typically located in montane settings and are very similar to La Jolla Pattern sites apart from the availability of shellfish. Warren et al. (1961) has suggested the Pauma Pattern as an inland variant of the La Jolla Pattern. The Pauma Pattern is not as well-defined as the other Encinitas Tradition Patterns. Toolkits contain an abundance of shaped manos, a preference for basin (rather than slab) metates, cobble tools, scrapers, discoidals, stone balls, and few points. These toolkits exhibit a noticeable paucity of flaked stone artifacts, bedrock mortars, ceramics, and small

triangular projectile points. Pauma Pattern, Phase I sites speculatively date between 7,500 to 3,000 BP and demonstrate possible coastal ties evidenced by a minor presence of marine shell. Pauma Pattern, Phase II sites speculatively date between 3,000 to 1,300 BP and may represent Takic intrusion from the north. The archaeologic record indicates a distinct break in artifact types and site locations around 1,300 BP (Sutton and Gardner 2010).

### 5.1.6 Palomar Tradition (1,250 – 150 BP)

The inception of the Palomar Tradition beginning around 1,250 to 1,000 BP represents a replacement of Encinitas Tradition groups north of central San Diego County resulting in major shifts in technologies, settlement, and economic patterns. Like the Encinitas Tradition, the Palomar Tradition is divided into cultural patterns and phases, with the San Luis Rey Pattern representing groups in southern Orange County and northern San Diego County and the Peninsular Pattern located much further inland than the APE is located within the cultural area of the San Luis Rey Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010).

### 5.1.7 San Luis Rey Pattern (1,000 – 500 BP)

The San Luis Rey Pattern is divided into two phases representing the Palomar Tradition in southern Orange County and northern San Diego County.

The San Luis Rey Pattern, Phase I dates from 1,000 to 500 BP and represents a rapid diffusion/adoption of language and material culture patterns from the north by La Jolla Pattern groups. Sites were generally dispersed with a “forager-like” pattern. New cultural traits include the adoption of bow and arrow technology, Cottonwood triangular points, bone awls, shaft straighteners, increased use of shell beads, dark greasy middens, the Rancho Bernardo style of rock art, an increase in the use of mortars and pestles, and an absence of ceramics (Sutton 2015).

San Luis Rey Pattern, Phase II sites post-date 500 BP and are characterized by larger, more sedentary winter and summer villages near permanent water sources. Distinctive cultural traits include the adoption of ceramics, an emphasis on collecting, increased reliance on acorns and large game resources, decreased exploitation of coastal resources, and a shift in mortuary practices favoring cremation which may have been related to the *Chingichngish* religion. Toolkits are characterized by Tizon Brown pottery, ceramic figurines and pipes, and a significant increase in bedrock mortars.

## 5.2 Ethnographic Context

The APE is located within the interface of the ancestral territories of the Kumeyaay and Luiseño tribes.

### Kumeyaay (Ipai)

The project area is in the northern portion of Ipai Kumeyaay territory (Carrico 1987; Luomala 1978). Kumeyaay territory is generally divided linguistically as Ipai in the north and Tipai in the south. Along

the coast, Ipai speakers generally occupied an area north of the San Diego River, while Tipai speakers resided south of the San Diego River to Punta Banda in Baja California, Mexico (Luomala 1978). The Kumeyaay language is a member of the Yuman language family, and ethnographically, the Kumeyaay people practiced seasonal hunting and gathering in large village centers. The acorn was a significant food staple to the Kumeyaay for its ability to be stored (Moratto 1984).

Kumeyaay practiced plant husbandry to “maintain and increase supplies of native foods” (Shipek 1987:12). These practices included clearing lands for planting seeds of greens, shrubs, and specific trees; sowing grass seed on burned fields; and transplanting wild onions, tobacco, and cuttings of *Opuntia* (nopales or paddle cactus) near village sites.

Kumeyaay clothing was minimal. Men and children wore utilitarian belt sashes and pouches designed to hold tools and small games, while women wore a one- or two-piece apron made of shredded bark and a round, twined cap. Robes of rabbit, willow bark, or deerskin were worn in the winter and served as bedding. Sandals woven from agave fibers were worn when traveling long distances (Luomala 1978:599).

Kumeyaay baskets were high quality and had the same weave and forms found elsewhere in southern California. Carrying nets and sacks were also made and used. Pottery was regularly manufactured and used for water jars, cooking and storage pots, and cremation urns (Kroeber 1925:722). The Kumeyaay made and traded curved clay and stone pipes, as well as medicine-sucking tubes.

Religious mythologies of the Kumeyaay include abstract spiritual concepts and a higher creator-god (Shipek 1985). *Kuuchama*, or Tecate Peak, was the most sacred landmark. The Kumeyaay believed God designated it as the location for acquiring power for good, healing, and peace. Other holy places recognized by all Kumeyaay include *Wee’ishpa* or Signal Mountain, Jacumba Peak, Mt. Woodson, Viejas Mountain, and other mountains beside the Colorado River in the Desert Kumeyaay region (Shipek 1985, 1987:14). Ceremonies among the Kumeyaay are similar to those of other southern California native peoples (Kroeber 1925:712-717), including puberty rites, marriage, naming, cremation of the dead, and the annual mourning ceremony (*keruk*) for all those of the sib who had died the previous year. The ceremonial leader, an inherited religious position, conducted these rituals.

Approximately eight miles southeast of the APE in the Valley of San Pasqual are habitation sites relating to the people of San Pasqual. The valley was called *Muu Kalhkalh* meaning “slender neck” by the native population (Felix-Ibarra 2021).

## Luißeño

The APE is located within or just south of the ancestral territory of the Luißeño, a Takic-speaking, Southern California Native American social group (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luißeño language is derived from the Cupan segment of the Takic language branch, a part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family (Mithun 2001:539-540; Golla 2011).

Luiŕeño ancestral territory is situated in the northern half of San Diego County and the western edge of Riverside County. Their lands encompassed the southern Santa Margarita Mountains and the Palomar Mountains, and the foothills to the Pacific Ocean, extending eastward into the San Jacinto Valley and the western foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains. The Luiŕeño shared boundaries with the Juaneño (Acjachemen) directly north-northwest of them and the Gabrielino/Tongva and Serrano further north, the Cahuilla from the deserts to the east, the Cupeño to the southeast, and the Kumeyaay (Ipai) to the south (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

The Luiŕeño resided in permanent villages and associated seasonal camps. Village population ranged from 50–400 with social structure based on lineages and clans. A single lineage was generally represented in smaller villages, while multiple lineages and a dominant clan presided in larger villages (Boscana and Harrington 1934:32). Each clan/village owned a resource territory and was politically independent, yet maintained ties to others through economic, religious, and social networks in the immediate region. Place names were given to each territory, often associated with local animals, plants, physical landmarks, or cosmological elements that were known to be linked with a specific location (Sparkman 1908; Kroeber 1925).

Luiŕeño families resided in dome-shaped dwellings made of willow poles covered with interlaced tule reeds. The clan chief (*nó t*) residence was generally larger in order to accommodate his large family, ceremonial regalia, and ceremonial food processing. Other village structures included a centrally located ceremonial enclosure (*wámkiš*) and a round semi-subterranean sweat lodge. The ceremonial enclosure and the chief's home were generally located in the center of the village. The *nó t* was responsible for combining and controlling religious, economic, and warfare powers (Bean and Shipek 1978). The center of the Luiŕeño religious beliefs and rituals is *Chinigchinich*, the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. Complex rituals included puberty initiation rites and mourning ceremonies.

Like other indigenous California groups, the primary food staple of the Luiŕeño was the acorn (Bean and Shipek 1978:552), supplemented by other plant resources, fish, shellfish, waterfowl, and marine and terrestrial mammals. Villages were situated near reliable sources of water, needed for the daily leaching of milled acorn flour. Acorn mush (*wíiwish*) was prepared in various ways and was eaten almost daily, along with a variety of fruits, vegetables, and seeds including pine nuts and the seeds from grass, manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, lemonade berry, wild rose, holly-leaf cherry, prickly pear, lambs-quarter. Greens included thistle, white sage, and clover, among many others. Meat and seafood were also part of the daily diet, including deer, duck, goose, ground squirrels, quail, rabbit, bird, and woodrat. Fish and marine resources provided some portion of many tribal communities- most notably those nearest the coast- and included abalone, clams, mussels, lobster, and trout (Pechanga Band of Luiŕeño Indians 2022). Shellfish would have been procured and transported inland from three primary environments, including the sandy open coast, bay and lagoon, and rocky open coast.

The ethnographic period Luiseño village *Pamoosa* was located along Moosa Creek, which lies approximately five miles north of the APE. Other nearby Luiseño villages include *Mixéelum pompáwvo*, near Escondido, and *Panakare*, north of Escondido.

## 5.3 Historic Context

Post-Contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), Mexican Period (1822–1848), and American Period (1848–present).

### 5.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Spanish explorer Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. Cabrillo explored the shorelines of present-day Catalina Island as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded in the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Spain laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885:96–99; Gumprecht 1999:35).

The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the start of California's historic period. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July of 1769, while Portolá was exploring southern California, Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

In a race against England and Russia to claim as much of the Americas as possible, Spain started colonizing Alta California in the late 18th century. Spain's goal was to establish self-sustaining colonies; they did this with a three-pronged approach that focused on religion, commerce, and military (Kimbrow and Costello 2009:13). The Missions presided over religious and agricultural affairs; the pueblos provided civilian residences and commercial base for trade; and the presidios housed soldiers that kept regional peace and provided military defense against attack (Kimbrow and Costello 2009:13).

### 5.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)

After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955:14).

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. The secularization of the missions following Mexico's independence from

Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos (Bancroft 1885). During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico (Dallas 1955). The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

### 5.3.3 American Period (1848–Present)

The Mexican–American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ushering California into its American Period. California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. Territories.

The Gold Rush began in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom. The cattle boom ended for southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 2005:102–103).

### 5.3.4 Escondido and Valley Center Local History (1776–Present)

In 1776, Spanish explorer Juan Bautista de Anza identified the Escondido region during his expeditions. Following Mexico's independence from Spain, the land was divided into large ranchos. In 1843, Governor Manuel Micheltorena granted 12,653 acres to Juan Bautista Alvarado, creating the Rancho Rincon del Diablo ("Devil's Corner") (Escondido History Center 2025).

The Mexican-American War (1846–1848) brought significant change to the area. The nearby Battle of San Pasqual in 1846 saw Mexican forces under Andrés Pico clash with American troops led by General Stephen W. Kearny (Whetstone 1963, Escondido History Center 2025).

Escondido began on land formerly part of the Rancho Rincon del Diablo, predating California's statehood. The name Escondido, for both the creek and the city, means "hidden" in Spanish and is reportedly derived from the Anza expedition camping on the creek they called *Agua Escondido* (Stein 1980).

The Homestead Act of 1862, which allowed farmers and emigrants to claim up to 160 acres for a small filing fee, spurred the settlement of Valley Center (McHenry 1998). Valley Center was initially called Bear Valley by settlers, after a 2,200-pound grizzly bear – one of the last in San Diego County and one

of the biggest recorded at the time – was shot and killed in 1866. The area's name was changed to Valley in 1874, to Valley Centre in 1878, and, in 1887, to Valley Center (Valley Center Historical Society n.d.).

In 1886, the Escondido Land & Town Company (EL&T Co.), led by the Thomas brothers and associates, purchased the ranch with the vision of establishing a city. Their initiatives included constructing a 100-room hotel and securing a branch line of the Santa Fe Railroad to ensure the community's growth. They also promoted education and religion by offering free land for schools and churches, leading to the establishment of the Lime Street School, a seminary by the University of Southern California, and several churches. To attract settlers, the EL&T Co. sponsored the creation of *The Escondido Times* newspaper, targeting Midwestern farmers with the promise of a favorable year-round growing season. These efforts culminated in Escondido's incorporation on October 8, 1888, with an initial population of approximately 500 (Escondido History Center 2025).

American settlers in the late 1800s, finding the Escondido region too dry for successful farming, formed the Escondido Irrigation District and began devising ways to transport water from the San Luis Rey River to the parched basin. Beginning in 1894, Escondido Irrigation District began construction on the Escondido Project to supply domestic and agriculture water for the Escondido Valley (Baker 2014). This project was completed in 1895 and included a canal, diversion dam and reservoir, all of which are still in operation today. Two hydroelectric powerhouses were added in 1914-1916. From upstream to downstream, the system includes the Escondido Canal Diversion Dam, a concrete structure located on the San Luis Rey River within the La Jolla Indian Reservation. This dam diverts San Luis Rey River water into the 13.6-mile-long Escondido Canal that extends to Lake Wohlford.

Agriculture played a pivotal role in Escondido's early economy, with the fertile land ideal for grapes, citrus, and later avocados. Initially, muscat grapes were the primary crop. The construction of a irrigation system facilitated the expansion of citrus orchards, including oranges and lemons, as well as olive and walnut groves. By the 1960s, avocados had become the dominant crop (Whetstone 1963). Over time, Escondido evolved into the commercial hub of North San Diego County, attracting banks and financial institutions. The influx of people during both World Wars contributed to industrial growth, leading to the transformation of groves and vineyards into housing developments (Escondido History Center 2025). However, since the 1970s, much of the agricultural land has been developed for housing, though agriculture remains significant in areas like the San Pasqual Valley (Whetstone 1963).

Transportation advancements, such as the arrival of the Santa Fe rail line in the 1880s and the opening of U.S. Route 395 in 1930 (replaced by Interstate 15), were turning points for the city, spurring economic growth and development in the region (Whetstone 1963). The arrival of the Santa Fe Railroad in the 1880s linked the area to major markets and facilitating the transportation of agricultural goods. Highway 395 provided greater accessibility by road, which facilitated the movement of goods and services while promoting tourism and retail expansion. Over time, as automobile travel became more dominant, U.S. Route 395 helped shift the local economy from an agricultural base to a more diversified mix of industry, commerce, and suburban development (Escondido History Center 2025).

### 5.3.5 Valley Center Municipal Water District

Valley Center Municipal Water District is a special district in San Diego County, California, certified on July 12, 1954. The District was officially annexed to the San Diego County Water Authority and Metropolitan Water District of Southern California on May 9, 1955, thereby securing access to a then ample and reliable source of imported water to serve the community (Valley Center Municipal Water District n.d.). The Municipal Water District Act of 1911 authorized the creation of such districts by the California State Legislature. The District has a 100-square-mile service area (64,253 acres) and 297 miles of pipe, 7 aqueduct connections, 27 pumping stations, 106 pumps, and 42 covered reservoirs with 137 million gallons of water storage (Valley Center Municipal Water District n.d.). The Valley Center area has had little local access to water supply. In 2000, VCMWD imported 100 percent of its water supply with 81 percent going to agriculture, 15 percent to residential use, and four percent to commercial use (Walker 2004:92).

## 6 Background Research

### 6.1 CHRIS Records Search

On March 6, 2025, South Environmental Principal Archaeologist Kevin Hunt performed an in-person cultural resources records search of the APE and a one-mile search radius from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), which houses cultural resources records for San Diego County. This search included their collections of mapped prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and historic built-environment resources, State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Series 523 forms (DPR forms), technical reports, archival resources, and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources include historical maps of the study area, the NRHP, the CRHR, the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list. A summary of the results of the records search is presented in Appendix A.

#### 6.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

The SCIC records search identified 30 cultural resources studies that were conducted within a one-mile radius of the undertaking's APE, four of which included portions of the APE (SD-02727, -07799, -08588, and -08596), and one is adjacent (SD-19905). Reports SD-02727 and -07799 have not been digitized and South Environmental did not receive copies. Reports SD-08588 and SD-08596 are discussed individually after Table 1.

**Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations Within One Mile of the Project APE**

| SCIC Report Number | Author                                           | Year | Report Title                                                                                                                    | Proximity to Project APE |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| SD-00073           | American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc. | 1980 | An Archaeological Test Excavation at Oak Creek                                                                                  | Outside                  |
| SD-00714           | Kaldenberg, Russell L.                           | 1974 | Results of an Archaeological Impact Survey of the Kachuck Property Near Escondido, California                                   | Outside                  |
| SD-00996           | Hanna, David, and Charles S. Bull                | 1978 | An Archaeological Evaluation of SDM-W-999                                                                                       | Outside                  |
| SD-00999           | Fulmer, Scott                                    | 1977 | Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Bond, Campbell, King, and Sharp Lot Splits in Valley Center, California                    | Outside                  |
| SD-01404           | Eckhardt, William T.                             | 1977 | Archaeological Investigations of the Von Seegern Annexation Project Escondido, California                                       | Outside                  |
| SD-01586           | Sutton, Mark Q.                                  | 1978 | The Archaeology of Escondido Woods SDi-4942 and SDi-4943                                                                        | Outside                  |
| SD-01689           | Walker, Carol J., and Charles S. Bule            | 1979 | A Cultural Resource Study of Proposed Access Roads Between the Escondido Substation and the Proposed Substation Site at Rainbow | Outside                  |
| SD-02648           | Smith, Brian F.                                  | 1990 | An Archaeological Survey of the Malone Lot Split Project Escondido, County of San Diego                                         | Outside                  |

| <b>SCIC Report Number</b> | <b>Author</b>                                         | <b>Year</b> | <b>Report Title</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <b>Proximity to Project APE</b> |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| SD-02727                  | Cook, John                                            | 1977        | Archaeological Resources at the Wayne Lee Lot Split in Escondido, California                                                                                                                                                   | <b>Includes portion of APE</b>  |
| SD-03400                  | Kyle, Carolyn, Patricia Mitchell, and Dennis Gallegos | 1998        | Historical/Archaeological Supplemental Survey for the Jesmond Dene Property and Significance Test of Prehistoric Sites CA-SDI-11898, Loci A and B, and CA-SDI-11899, County of San Diego, California                           | Outside                         |
| SD-04097                  | Gallegos, Dennis R. and Carolyn E. Kyle               | 1998        | Historical/Archaeological Supplemental Survey for the Jesmond Dene Property and Significance Test of Prehistoric Sites CA-SDI-11898, LOCI A and B, and CA-SDI-11899, County of San Diego, CA                                   | Outside                         |
| SD-04122                  | Scientific Resources Surveys, Inc. (SRS)              | 1990        | Archaeological Resource Assessment for the Jesmond Dene Development Project T.M. 4902, San Diego County, California                                                                                                            | Outside                         |
| SD-05712                  | Anderson, Shanna                                      | 1993        | Archaeological Survey for Escondido Master Plan Correction of Discrepancy for Parcel P11, Site EPS-30H/CA-SDI-12547H                                                                                                           | Outside                         |
| SD-06796                  | Tuma, Michael, and Brian F. Smith                     | 2001        | An Archaeological Survey for the Hidden Valley Ranch Project Escondido California                                                                                                                                              | Outside                         |
| SD-07799                  | White, Robert                                         | 1991        | Archaeological Assessment of the 32.86 Acre Springtime Growers Nursery located at 2747 North Broadway in Escondido, San Diego County                                                                                           | <b>Includes portion of APE</b>  |
| SD-08588                  | City of Escondido                                     | 1980        | Draft Environmental Impact Report for Expansion of Wastewater Treatment Facility                                                                                                                                               | <b>Includes portion of APE</b>  |
| SD-08596                  | Keller Environmental Associates, Inc.                 | 1992        | Appendices-Reclaimed Water Distribution System Project: Draft Environmental Impact Report                                                                                                                                      | <b>Includes portion of APE</b>  |
| SD-08874                  | Eckhardt, William T.                                  | 1977        | Archaeological Investigations of the Von Seggern Annexation Project, Escondido, California                                                                                                                                     | Outside                         |
| SD-08909                  | Breece, William H.                                    | 1978        | Archaeological Survey for Escondido Woods Escondido, California                                                                                                                                                                | Outside                         |
| SD-09713                  | Smith, Brian F., and Seth A. Rosenberg                | 2005        | An Archaeological Survey for the Innovative Resort Communities Project                                                                                                                                                         | Outside                         |
| SD-10043                  | Hector, Susan                                         | 1988        | Cultural Resource Survey Report; Between North Avenue and Arco Drive, Log No. 88-8-51                                                                                                                                          | Outside                         |
| SD-11579                  | Shalom, Diane                                         | 2008        | Cultural Resources Survey Report for: Arafive, Log No. 02-08-054 - Negative Findings                                                                                                                                           | Outside                         |
| SD-13541                  | Rosenberg, Seth A.                                    | 2009        | ETS #8021; TL 688 and TL 6932 Relocation and Underground Conversion Project                                                                                                                                                    | Outside                         |
| SD-13702                  | Whitaker, James E.                                    | 2009        | Cultural Resources Review for the Replacement of Six Distribution Poles in Escondido, ETS #7901                                                                                                                                | Outside                         |
| SD-16390                  | Robbins-Wade, Mary                                    | 2015        | Hidden Valley Estates Project, TM 932; Cultural Resources Update Study                                                                                                                                                         | Outside                         |
| SD-17574                  | Manchen, Kent and Brian Williams                      | 2017        | Supplemental Archaeological Survey for the Minor Project Refinements: Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Rainbow-San Diego (Line 3602) 36-Inch Natural Gas Pipeline Project, San Diego County, California | Outside Approx. 1 mi west       |
| SD-17576                  | Castells, Shelby Gunderman,                           | 2016        | Cultural Resource Survey Report for the San Diego Gas & Electric Company and Southern California Gas                                                                                                                           | Outside Approx.                 |

| SCIC Report Number | Author                                                | Year | Report Title                                                                                                                                                  | Proximity to Project APE     |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
|                    | Matthew Decarlo, And Brian Williams                   |      | Company Pipeline Safety & Reliability Project, San Diego County, California                                                                                   | 1 mi west                    |
| SD-17577           | Davis, Shannon                                        | 2016 | Indirect Visual Impact Assessment Survey for the Proposed Pipeline Safety and Reliability Project, San Diego County, California                               | Outside Approx. 1 mi west    |
| SD-19905           | Comeau, Brad and Sarah Siren                          | 2017 | Negative Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Monitoring Report for the North Broadway Pipeline, City of Escondido and County of San Diego, California | Adjacent to the south and SE |
| SD-19910           | Chmiel, Karolina, Timothy Yates, And Jordan Menvielle | 2019 | Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory for the Mountain Meadow Preserve, San Diego County, California                                                | Outside Approx. mi NW        |

### **SD-08588** (City of Escondido 1980)

The City of Escondido completed the “Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for Expansion of Wastewater Treatment Facility” in 1980. This EIR included an archaeological survey that identified an archaeological site in the treatment plant site to be avoided by its expansion. Of note, however, this site is west of Interstate 15 and south of State Route 78, nowhere near the current APE. The EIR’s broad study area included the current APE but did not include archaeological survey within or near the APE.

### **SD-08596** (Keller Environmental Associates 1992)

Keller Environmental Associates, Inc., prepared “Appendices-Reclaimed Water Distribution System Project: Draft Environmental Impact Report” in 1992. These appendices include Brian F. Smith’s 1992 “Results of a Cultural Resource Survey of the Escondido Reclaimed Water System.” This study included limited archaeological survey, overlapping the southern edge of the Broadway APE, and identified no resources within the current APE.

## **6.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources**

A total of 27 cultural resources are previously recorded within one mile of the APE (Table 2). One of these resources is adjacent to the APE: P-37-001055, a prehistoric Native American site (see discussion following Table 2). Of the 27 resources recorded within one mile of the APE, 22 are prehistoric or Native American in origin, three are historic built environment or historic archaeological resources, and two are multicomponent resources with both prehistoric and historic aspects.

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project APE**

| Primary Number | Trinomial   | Resource Description                                                                                       | NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status                  | Recorded Year (By Whom)                      | Proximity to APE                        |
|----------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| P-37-001050    | CA-SDI-1050 | Prehistoric lithic artifact scatter                                                                        | Insufficient information                      | 1962 (True)                                  | Approximately 0.9-mile southeast        |
| P-37-001053    | CA-SDI-1053 | Prehistoric pictograph site                                                                                | Presumed eligible                             | 1962 (True)                                  | Approximately 0.9-mile east-southeast   |
| P-37-001054    | CA-SDI-1054 | Prehistoric lithic artifact scatter                                                                        | Insufficient information                      | 1962 (True)                                  | Approximately 0.4-mile east             |
| P-37-001055    | CA-SDI-1055 | Prehistoric bedrock milling station with lithic scatter and midden                                         | Insufficient information                      | 1962 (True); 2004 (D. Palette)               | <b>Adjacent to east and west of APE</b> |
| P-37-001056    | CA-SDI-1056 | Prehistoric lithic artifact scatter                                                                        | Insufficient information                      | 1962 (True)                                  | Approximately 0.1-mile northwest        |
| P-37-001057    | CA-SDI-1057 | Prehistoric habitation site                                                                                | Insufficient information                      | 1962 (True)                                  | Approximately 0.75-mile south           |
| P-37-001058    | CA-SDI-1058 | Prehistoric lithic artifact scatter                                                                        | Insufficient information                      | 1962 (True)                                  | Approximately 0.55-mile southeast       |
| P-37-001059    | CA-SDI-1059 | Prehistoric bedrock milling site with lithic scatter                                                       | Insufficient information                      | 1962 (True)                                  | Approximately 0.75-mile east-southeast  |
| P-37-001060    | CA-SDI-1060 | Prehistoric lithic artifact scatter                                                                        | Insufficient information                      | 1962 (True); 1990 (C. Shackley and C. Serr)  | Approximately 0.5-mile northeast        |
| P-37-003625    | CA-SDI-3625 | Prehistoric habitation site with milling features, midden, ceramic artifacts, marine shell, and cremations | Insufficient information (possibly destroyed) | 1974 (B. Underwood); 1976 (R. Kaldenberg)    | Approximately 0.7-mile northeast        |
| P-37-004561    | CA-SDI-4561 | Prehistoric site with dark midden, bedrock mortars, a metate fragment, and 15 debitage pieces              | Insufficient information                      | 1971 (Kearns); 2015 (L. Piek and M. DeCarlo) | Approximately one mile southwest        |
| P-37-004942    | CA-SDI-4942 | Prehistoric bedrock milling site with one flake                                                            | Insufficient information                      | 1977 (W. Eckhardt)                           | Approximately 0.45-mile southeast       |

| <b>Primary Number</b> | <b>Trinomial</b> | <b>Resource Description</b>                                                                                                        | <b>NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status</b> | <b>Recorded Year (By Whom)</b>                      | <b>Proximity to APE</b>           |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| P-37-004943           | CA-SDI-4943      | Prehistoric bedrock milling site                                                                                                   | Insufficient information            | 1977 (W. Eckhardt)                                  | Approximately 0.35-mile southeast |
| P-37-004944           | CA-SDI-4944      | Prehistoric lithic scatter                                                                                                         | Insufficient information            | 1977 (W. Eckhardt)                                  | Approximately 0.55-mile south     |
| P-37-011898           | CA-SDI-11898     | Prehistoric temporary camp with lithic scatter                                                                                     | Insufficient information            | 1990 (B. Dillon)                                    | Approximately 0.55-mile northwest |
| P-37-011899           | CA-SDI-11899     | Prehistoric lithic scatter                                                                                                         | Insufficient information            | 1997 (N. Harris)                                    | Approximately 0.8-mile northwest  |
| P-37-012545           | CA-SDI-12545/H   | Multicomponent site with prehistoric bedrock milling and lithic and ceramic artifact scatter, and historic building and adobe wall | Insufficient information            | 1991 (B. Glenn et al.)                              | Approximately 0.8-mile southeast  |
| P-37-012546           | CA-SDI-12546/H   | Multicomponent site with prehistoric bedrock milling, and historic building, adobe bricks, and historic refuse scatter             | Insufficient information            | 1991 (B. Glenn et al.)                              | Approximately 0.4-mile southeast  |
| P-37-012547           | CA-SDI-12547H    | Historic refuse scatter                                                                                                            | Insufficient information            | 1991 (B. Glenn et al.)                              | Approximately 0.35-mile southeast |
| P-37-015948           | CA-SDI-14534     | Prehistoric lithic artifact scatter                                                                                                | Insufficient information            | 1997 (Gallegos & Associates)                        | Approximately 0.6-mile northwest  |
| P-37-015949           | CA-SDI-14535     | Prehistoric lithic artifact scatter                                                                                                | Insufficient information            | 1997 (D. Gallegos et al.)                           | Approximately 0.75-mile northwest |
| P-37-015950           | CA-SDI-14536     | Prehistoric lithic artifact scatter                                                                                                | Insufficient information            | 1997 (D. Gallegos et al.)                           | Approximately 0.8-mile northwest  |
| P-37-017523           | CA-SDI-15357     | Prehistoric milling station                                                                                                        | Insufficient information            | 1999 (Gallegos & Associates)                        | Approximately 0.9-mile southeast  |
| P-37-026552           | CA-SDI-17417     | Prehistoric lithic artifact scatter                                                                                                | Insufficient information            | 1997 (N. Harris)                                    | Approximately 1 mile northwest    |
| P-37-030889           | n/a              | Historic Vista Irrigation District Bench Flumes                                                                                    | Recommended NRHP eligible           | 2009 (S. Van Wormer); 2015 (L. Piek and M. DeCarlo) | Approximately 0.55-mile south     |

| Primary Number | Trinomial    | Resource Description        | NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status | Recorded Year (By Whom)                          | Proximity to APE               |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| P-37-037735    | CA-SDI-22478 | Prehistoric milling station | Insufficient information     | 2015 (D. Calvani and K. Manchen, ASM Affiliates) | Approximately 1 mile southwest |
| P-37-038941    | CA-SDI-22905 | Historic refuse deposit     | Insufficient information     | 2020 (Red Tail Environmental)                    | Approximately 1 mile west      |

## P-37-001055

This prehistoric bedrock milling site with lithic scatter is located on a hill within fenced private property west of the North Broadway right-of-way and in between the east and west portions of the project APE. In a 1962 "recheck," True described the site as possessing bedrock mortars, midden, and chipping waste. Artifacts found include eight manos and one portable metate. Palette's 2004 update only regarded a mapping error at SCIC and did not include a site visit.

## 6.2 Native American Scoping

A Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search was requested by South Environmental on February 28, 2025. The NAHC responded to the request on March 20, 2025, and reported positive results. The NAHC recommended contacting the Native American tribes listed in Table 3, for additional information or knowledge they may have regarding the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed project. On March 21, 2025, South Environmental sent letters to each contact provided by the NAHC.

As detailed in Table 3, three tribal contacts have responded to the outreach letters to date. The Pala Band of Mission Indians and the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians both stated knowledge of known archaeological sites within the vicinity of the project APE and expressed concern of the impact on Tribal Cultural Resources (see Table 3 below). All Native American outreach completed by South Environmental is documented in Appendix B.

**Table 3. Summary of Native American Outreach**

| Native American Tribal Contact                                                                        | Method of Notification/Date                 | Response Received                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Barona Group of the Capitan Grande<br>Art Bunce, Attorney<br>Cultural Affiliation: Diegueno           | Letter sent via email<br>on March 21, 2025. | No response to date.                  |
| Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians<br>Marcus Cuero, Chairperson<br>Cultural Affiliation: Diegueno | Letter sent via email<br>on March 21, 2025. | Read receipt received March 21, 2025. |

**Table 3. Summary of Native American Outreach**

| <b>Native American Tribal Contact</b>                                                                                            | <b>Method of Notification/Date</b>          | <b>Response Received</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians<br>Ben Dyche, Vice Chairperson<br>Cultural Affiliation: Diegueno                          | Letter sent via email<br>on March 21, 2025. | No response to date.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians<br>Daniel Tsosie, THPO<br>Cultural Affiliation: Diegueno                                  | Letter sent via email<br>on March 21, 2025. | No response to date.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians<br>Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson<br>Cultural Affiliation: Diegueno                        | Letter sent via email<br>on March 21, 2025. | No response to date.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians<br>Robert Pinto, Chairperson<br>Cultural Affiliation: Diegueno                               | Letter sent via email<br>on March 21, 2025. | No response to date.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel<br>Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources<br>Cultural Affiliation: Diegueno                   | Letter sent via email<br>on March 21, 2025. | No response to date.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians<br>Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson<br>Cultural Affiliation: Diegueno                                     | Letter sent via USPS<br>on March 21, 2025.  | No response to date.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Jamul Indian Village<br>Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation<br>Officer<br>Cultural Affiliation: Diegueno                   | Letter sent via email<br>on March 21, 2025. | No response to date.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Jamul Indian Village<br>Erica Pinto, Chairperson<br>Cultural Affiliation: Diegueno                                               | Letter sent via email<br>on March 21, 2025. | No response to date.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians<br>Norma Contreras, Chairperson<br>Cultural Affiliation: Luiseno                                | Letter sent via USPS<br>on March 21, 2025.  | No response to date.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians<br>Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson<br>Cultural Affiliation: Diegueno                     | Letter sent via email<br>on March 21, 2025. | No response to date.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation<br>Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson<br>Cultural Affiliation: Diegueno                        | Letter sent via USPS<br>on March 21, 2025.  | No response to date.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission<br>Indians<br>Michael Linton, Chairperson<br>Cultural Affiliation: Diegueno                 | Letter sent via USPS<br>on March 21, 2025.  | No response to date.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Pala Band of Mission Indians<br>Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO<br>Cultural Affiliation: Cupeno, Luiseno                          | Letter sent via email<br>on March 21, 2025. | Shasta Gaughen responded via email on<br>behalf of the Pala Band of Mission Indians<br>on March 21, 2025. See below.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Pala Band of Mission Indians<br>Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic<br>Preservation Officer<br>Cultural Affiliation: Cupeno, Luiseno | Letter sent via email<br>on March 21, 2025. | Responded via email on behalf of the Pala<br>Band of Mission Indians on March 21, 2025,<br>stating that the project falls within the tribes<br>Tradition Use Area and that the area has<br>"several documented archaeological and<br>cultural sites of significance to the Pala<br>Band." |

**Table 3. Summary of Native American Outreach**

| <b>Native American Tribal Contact</b>                                                                                                               | <b>Method of Notification/Date</b>       | <b>Response Received</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pala Band of Mission Indians<br>Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher<br>Cultural Affiliation: Cupeno, Luiseno                                 | Letter sent via email on March 21, 2025. | Shasta Gaughen responded via email on behalf of the Pala Band of Mission Indians on March 21, 2025. See above.                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians<br>Temet Aguilar, Chairperson<br>Cultural Affiliation: Luiseno                                                        | Letter sent via email on March 21, 2025. | No response to date.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Pechanga Band of Indians<br>Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst<br>Cultural Affiliation: Luiseno                                             | Letter sent via email on March 21, 2025. | No response to date.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Pechanga Band of Indians<br>Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians<br>Cultural Affiliation: Luiseno                             | Letter sent via email on March 21, 2025. | No response to date.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians<br>Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer<br>Cultural Affiliation: Luiseno | Letter sent via email on March 21, 2025. | Shuuluk Linton, Tribal Historic Preservation Coordinator, responded via email on April 10, 2025, expressing the tribe's concern for potential impacts of known cultural and tribal resources within the vicinity of the project area and requests government-to-government consultation. |
| Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians<br>Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General<br>Cultural Affiliation: Luiseno                                            | Letter sent via email on March 21, 2025. | Shuuluk Linton, Tribal Historic Preservation Coordinator, responded via email on April 10, 2025. See above.                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians<br>Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member<br>Cultural Affiliation: Luiseno                         | Letter sent via email on March 21, 2025. | Shuuluk Linton, Tribal Historic Preservation Coordinator, responded via email on April 10, 2025. See above.                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians<br>Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member<br>Cultural Affiliation: Luiseno                           | Letter sent via email on March 21, 2025. | Shuuluk Linton, Tribal Historic Preservation Coordinator, responded via email on April 10, 2025. See above.                                                                                                                                                                              |
| San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians<br>Carmen Mojado, Secretary of Government Affairs<br>Cultural Affiliation: Luiseno                             | Letter sent via email on March 21, 2025. | No response to date.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians<br>Allen Lawson, Chairperson<br>Cultural Affiliation: Diegueno                                         | Letter sent via USPS on March 21, 2025.  | No response to date.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians<br>Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer<br>Cultural Affiliation: Cahuilla, Luiseno                 | Letter sent via email on March 21, 2025. | No response to date.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians<br>Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist<br>Cultural Affiliation: Cahuilla, Luiseno                           | Letter sent via email on March 21, 2025. | No response to date.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation<br>Bernice Paipa, Cultural Resource Specialist<br>Cultural Affiliation: Kumeyaay                                 | Letter sent via email on March 21, 2025. | Read receipt received March 21, 2025.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

**Table 3. Summary of Native American Outreach**

| <b>Native American Tribal Contact</b>                                                                        | <b>Method of Notification/Date</b>       | <b>Response Received</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation<br>Cody Martinez, Chairman<br>Cultural Affiliation: Kumeyaay              | Letter sent via email on March 21, 2025. | No response to date.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians<br>Ray Teran, Resource Management Director<br>Cultural Affiliation: Kumeyaay | Letter sent via email on March 21, 2025. | Responded on behalf of the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians via email on March 21, 2025:<br>"The project area may contain many sacred sites to the Kumeyaay people. We request that these sacred sites be avoided with adequate buffer zones." |
| Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians<br>Ernest Pingleton, THPO<br>Cultural Affiliation: Kumeyaay                  | Letter sent via email on March 21, 2025. | Ray Teran responded on behalf of the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians via email on March 21, 2025. See above.                                                                                                                                  |

## 6.3 Review of Historic Aerial Photographs

A review of historical aerial photographs was conducted to better understand the history of the project APE and any past disturbances. Aerial photographs were available from the Historic Aerials (Nationwide Environmental Title Research [NETR]) and Frame Finder (University of California, Santa Barbara [UCSB]) databases for the following years: 1938, 1939, 1947, 1953, 1963, 1964, 1967, 1978, 1980-1986, 1988-1991, 1993-2000, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022. The earliest available aerial photograph of the subject property is from 1938.

In 1938, the APE is undeveloped other than the existence of North Broadway, North Avenue, and the unnamed access route that leads northwest from the intersection. There is a wash that runs through the western portion of the APE called Reidy Creek. By 1947, the roads remain, and all open land appears to have been used for agricultural purposes. Reidy Creek has also been channeled. By the early 1970s, the housing tract to the east across North Broadway is constructed as well as a large warehouse-sized structure where the Reidy School now stands. During the early 1980s, homes were built north and west of APE. Relatively little changes occur over the succeeding decades. The warehouse to the south is gone by 1995 and the school replaces the lot around 2005.

## 6.4 Review of Historic Maps

Government Land Office (GLO) Plat maps for the project area maintained by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and historic period USGS maps for Township 11 South and Range 02 West San Bernardino Base and Meridian were reviewed online. Survey maps are available for 1876, 1883, 1891.

Each of these survey maps depicts the northernmost point of Rancho Rincon del Diablo cutting through the eastern side of Section 33. Based on the historic maps and modern alignments, it appears the eastern edge of the APE abuts the original boundary of the Rancho.

Additional historical USGS maps were viewed on USGS topoView. The following table provides summary explanations for map depictions.

**Table 4. Summary Map Depictions**

| <b>Map Name</b>                        | <b>Scale</b> | <b>Editions</b>                                                                                                      | <b>Depictions</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Escondido, CA</i>                   | 1:62,500     | 1893 (1893, 1897 ed.)<br>1901 (1901, 1929, 1937, 1946 ed.)<br>1942 (1942 ed.)                                        | Depicts creeks of which, one is likely Reidy Creek. The depicted roads seem close to current configuration, but not exact. There is one structure next to Reidy Creek, but it is impossible to determine the exact location or type of building.<br>1901 ed. Depicts boundary of Rincon Del Diablo.<br>1942: Roads align to current alignment, as does the creek. There is a structure of intersection of North Broadway and North Avenue. |
| <i>San Luis Rey, CA</i>                | 1:125,000    | 1901 (1901, 1906, 1907, 1911, 1929, 1933, 1941, 1946 ed.)                                                            | Depicts creeks, one of which is likely Reidy Creek. The depicted roads seem close to current configuration, but not exact. There is one structure next to Reidy Creek, but it is impossible to determine the exact location or type of building.                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <i>Southern California Sheet No. 2</i> | 1:250,000    | 1904 (1904, 1909, 1914, 1924, 1948 ed.)                                                                              | Depicts a water course, a trail, and the boundary of Rincon Del Diablo.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <i>Santa Ana, CA</i>                   | 1:250,000    | 1947 (1949 ed.)<br>1949 (1949 ed.)<br>1956 (1956, 1971, 1980 ed.)<br>1960 (1960 ed.)<br>1965 (1965 ed.)              | Depicts a trail and three watercourses, and the boundary of Rincon Del Diablo.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <i>Valley Center, CA</i>               | 1:24,000     | 1948 (1955, 1963 ed.)<br>1949 (1949 ed.)<br>1968 (1970, 1978, 1988 ed.)<br>1996 (2000 ed.)<br>2012, 2015, 2018, 2022 | Roads align to current alignment, as does the creek. There is a structure of intersection of North Broadway and North Avenue. Later editions show more structures along North Avenue.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <i>Oceanside, CA</i>                   | 1:100,000    | 1982 (1983 ed.)                                                                                                      | Roads align to current alignment, as does the creek. There is a structure of intersection of North Broadway and North Avenue.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

## 6.5 Buried Sites Sensitivity

There are 27 resources recorded within one mile of the APE. Twenty-two (22) resources are prehistoric or Native American in origin, three are historic built environment or historic archaeological resources, and two are multicomponent resources with both prehistoric and historic aspects. Of the 22 sites with Native American components, 20 have at least one artifact present; three are bedrock milling features with no recorded artifacts, and one is a pictograph site.

Although the far eastern portion of the APE is monzogranite that is unlikely to have subsurface deposits, the rest of the APE is Pleistocene to Holocene aged alluvium (Kennedy et al. 2007). Due to the project APE being bisected by a stream, the surrounding area has significant fluvial (river or stream) sediment deposit. Fluvial environments have been used for hunting, fishing, and general habitation for millennia because of the rich resources they provide. Because of this, any fluvial environment can contain primary or secondary archaeological deposits and increases the sensitivity for buried sites and resources (Waters 1992:115).

There are prehistoric archaeological resources with artifacts present in the vicinity of the APE and none directly adjacent to the APE. However, the planned right of way has been significantly disturbed by the construction of the road and initial installation of the original waterline. Based on the results of the background research, pedestrian survey, and geomorphology of the APE, the potential for buried archaeological resources within the APE is considered moderate.

## 7 Archaeological Survey

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### 7.1 Methods

On March 10, 2025, and May 2, 2025, South Environmental Principal Archaeologist Kevin Hunt conducted an intensive-level survey of the project APE. Fieldwork included taking field notes and photographs using an iPhone 14Pro camera. The APE was surveyed using transects spaced approximately five meters apart throughout the APE, except paved roadways where adjacent road shoulders were walked (Photographs 1-9). Areas with exposed ground surface were examined for the presence of prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools), historical artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), sediment discolorations that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, depressions, and other features that might indicate the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., post holes, foundations).



**Photograph 1. Intersection of North Broadway and North Avenue. View south.**



**Photograph 2. View of laydown yard from intersection of North Broadway and North Avenue. View north.**



**Photograph 3. View east of dirt road portion of APE with laydown yard on the left.**



**Photograph 4. View of laydown yard looking south.**



**Photograph 5. View of Kellrae Lane portion of APE, facing west.**



**Photograph 6. View of Kellrae Lane bridge over Reidy Creek. View east.**



**Photograph 7. Detail of Kellrae Lane portion of APE with imported gravel. View west.**



**Photograph 8. View from near northern terminus of N. Broadway portion of APE, facing southeast.**



**Photograph 9. View from shoulder of central N. Broadway portion of APE, facing south.**

## 7.2 Results

No archaeological resources were identified within the project APE as a result of the intensive-level survey. In the unpaved Kellrae Lane portion of the APE that runs east-west, ground visibility was approximately 50 percent overall with excellent visibility along the road (Kellrae Lane), but very poor visibility off the road due to vegetation and leaf litter. Sediments within the Kellrae Lane portion of the APE consisted of compacted dirt with imported gravel. The area of the proposed laydown yard was covered with grass. Near the western end of the APE, Kellrae Lane crosses Reidy with a concrete bridge. North Broadway is paved, obscuring ground visibility within the APE, and the shoulders were predominantly covered with gravel, plants, and leaf litter. The portions of the APE in the vicinity of previously recorded prehistoric site P-37-001055 (CA-SDI-1065) were inspected carefully with negative findings. The site is mapped within a fenced private property outside the APE.

## 8 Findings and Recommendations

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### 8.1 Summary of Findings

No archaeological, historic built environment, or tribal cultural resources were identified within the project APE as a result of the records search, Native American scoping, or intensive-level survey. Previously recorded prehistoric site P-37-001055 (CA-SDI-1065) is east of the proposed laydown yard and west of the North Broadway portion of the APE but within a fenced private property and has no potential to be affected by the proposed project.

Historic aerial photographs of the APE confirm that the upper levels of sediments within the APE were previously disturbed by agricultural uses and road development. While the APE is unlikely to contain intact buried archaeological deposits, it is always possible to encounter resources during project-related ground disturbance. Standard unanticipated discovery regulatory measures for archaeological resources and human remains have been provided in Section 8.2. No mitigation measures are recommended. With implementation of the required regulatory measures presented in Section 8.2, impacts/effects to archaeological and historical resources and historic properties would be less than significant/not adverse.

### 8.2 Recommendations

#### 8.2.1 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

Should archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) be exposed during construction activities for the proposed project, all construction work occurring within 50 feet of the find should be halted until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find. Depending on the significance of the find, the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. In the event that an identified cultural resource is of Native American origin, the qualified archaeologist will consult with VCMWD to implement Native American consultation procedures. If the discovery proves significant under Section 106, additional work such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery may be warranted.

#### 8.2.2 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be notified within 24 hours of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined, within two working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with

California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) from the deceased Native American. The MLD shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

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# Appendix A: SCIC Records Search Summary

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South Coastal Information Center  
San Diego State University  
5500 Campanile Drive  
San Diego, CA 92182-5320  
Office: (619) 594-5682  
www.scic.org  
scic@mail.sdsu.edu

## CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

**Company: South Environmental**

**Company Representative: Kevin Hunt**

**Date: 3/6/2025**

**Project Identification: VCMWD North Broadway Waterline**

**Search Radius: 1 mile, San Diego**

### **Historical Resources:**

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites. **Self**

### **Previous Survey Report Boundaries:**

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included. **Self**

### **Historic Addresses:**

A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included. **Self**

### **Historic Maps:**

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

**Copies: 116 pages**

**Hours: 1**

**Excel Lines: 9 Lines**

# Reports List

| Report No. | Other IDs                                            | Authors                                                         | Year | Title                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Affiliation          | Resources                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SD-17574   | NADB-R - 1137574                                     | MANCHEN, KENT and BRIAN WILLIAMS                                | 2017 | SUPPLEMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE MINOR PROJECT REFINEMENTS: CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY FOR THE RAINBOW-SAN DIEGO (LINE 3602) 36-INCH NATURAL GAS PIPELINE PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA | ASM AFFILIATES, INC. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| SD-17576   | NADB-R - 1137576;<br>Submitter - PN 22520            | CASTELLS, SHELBY GUNDERMAN, MATTHEW DECARLO, and BRIAN WILLIAMS | 2016 | CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FOR THE SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY PIPELINE SAFETY & RELIABILITY PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA                                               | ASM AFFILIATES, INC. | 37-000007, 37-000577, 37-000585, 37-000592, 37-004556, 37-004560, 37-004561, 37-004634, 37-004806, 37-005072, 37-005211, 37-006001, 37-006083, 37-006722, 37-007310, 37-007313, 37-007315, 37-007836, 37-009124, 37-010169, 37-010917, 37-010918, 37-011466, 37-011467, 37-012587, 37-012919, 37-012920, 37-014275, 37-017538, 37-017539, 37-019199, 37-030889, 37-033557, 37-037730, 37-037731, 37-037732, 37-037733, 37-037734, 37-037735, 37-037736, 37-037737 |
| SD-17577   | NADB-R - 1137577                                     | DAVIS, SHANNON                                                  | 2016 | INDIRECT VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED PIPELINE SAFETY AND RELIABILITY PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA                                                                                                | ASM AFFILIATES, INC. | 37-017807, 37-037787, 37-037788, 37-037789, 37-037790                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| SD-19905   | NADB-R - 1139905                                     | COMEAU, BRAD and SARAH SIREN                                    | 2017 | NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE MONITORING REPORT FOR THE NORTH BROADWAY PIPELINE, CITY OF ESCONDIDO AND COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA                                                                  | DUDEK                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| SD-19905   |                                                      | COMEAU, BRAD and SARAH SIREN                                    | 2015 | ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING PLAN FOR THE NORTH BROADWAY PIPELINE, CITY OF ESCONDIDO AND COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA                                                                                      | DUDEK                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| SD-19910   | NADB-R - 1139910;<br>Other - PROJECT NUMBER 00129.19 | CHMIEL, KAROLINA, TIMOTHY YATES, and JORDAN MENVIELLE           | 2019 | PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND INVENTORY FOR THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW PRESERVE, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA                                                                                                                 | ICF                  | 37-018824                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

## Resources List

| Primary No. | Trinomial     | Other IDs               | Attribute Codes | Recorded By                   | Reports  |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| P-37-015948 | CA-SDI-014534 |                         |                 | 1997 (Gallegos)               |          |
| P-37-017523 | CA-SDI-015357 | Other - M-S-1           |                 | 1999 (Gallegos & Associates ) | SD-16781 |
| P-37-037735 | CA-SDI-022478 |                         |                 |                               | SD-17576 |
| P-37-038941 | CA-SDI-022905 | IC Informal - RNID-4438 |                 |                               |          |

# Appendix B: Native American Scoping

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# Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

## Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

**Project:** \_\_\_\_\_

**County:** \_\_\_\_\_

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Township:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Range:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Section(s):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Company/Firm/Agency:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Street Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**City:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Zip:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Phone:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Fax:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Email:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Project Description:**





## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 19, 2025

Samantha Jovanovic  
South Environmental

Via Email to: [sjovanovic@southenvironmental.com](mailto:sjovanovic@southenvironmental.com)

CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER  
**Reid Milanovich**  
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER  
**Bennae Calac**  
Pauma-Yuima Band of  
Luiseño Indians

COMMISSIONER  
**Vacant**

ACTING EXECUTIVE  
SECRETARY  
**Steven Quinn**

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

**Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, VCMWD North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project, San Diego County**

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

*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 AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (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 that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- 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;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the 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 result of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians on the attached list for more information.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. 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 event 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 the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: [Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
3/19/2025**

| Tribe Name                                   | Fed (F)<br>Non-Fed (N) | Contact Person                                             | Contact Address                                     | Phone #        | Fax #          | Email Address                  | Cultural Affiliation | Counties                                                                          | Last Updated |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Barona Group of the Capitan Grande           | F                      | Art Bunce, Attorney                                        |                                                     | (760) 489-0329 |                | buncelaw@aol.com               | Diegueno             | Imperial, San Diego                                                               | 7/25/2023    |
| Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians       | F                      | Marcus Cuero, Chairperson                                  | 36190 Church Road, Suite 1<br>Campo, CA, 91906      | (619) 478-9046 |                | marcuscuero@campo-nsn.gov      | Diegueno             | Imperial, San Diego                                                               | 5/15/2024    |
| Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians       | F                      | Ben Dyche, Vice Chairperson                                | 36190 Church Road, Suite 1<br>Campo, CA, 91906      | (619) 478-9046 |                | bdyche@campo-nsn.gov           | Diegueno             | Imperial, San Diego                                                               | 5/24/2024    |
| Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians       | F                      | Daniel Tsosie, THPO                                        | 36190 Church Road, Suite 1<br>Campo, CA, 91906      | (619) 760-6480 |                | dtosie@campo-nsn.gov           | Diegueno             | Imperial, San Diego                                                               | 5/24/2024    |
| Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians          | F                      | Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson                           | 4054 Willows Road<br>Alpine, CA, 91901              | (619) 933-2200 | (619) 445-9126 | michaelg@leaningrock.net       | Diegueno             | Imperial, San Diego                                                               |              |
| Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians          | F                      | Robert Pinto, Chairperson                                  | 4054 Willows Road<br>Alpine, CA, 91901              | (619) 368-4382 | (619) 445-9126 | ceo@ebki-nsn.gov               | Diegueno             | Imperial, San Diego                                                               |              |
| Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel                 | F                      | Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources               | P.O. Box 507<br>Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070             | (760) 803-5694 |                | clint@redtailenvironmental.com | Diegueno             | Imperial, San Diego                                                               | 11/30/2023   |
| Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians                 | F                      | Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson                                 | 2005 S. Escondido Blvd.<br>Escondido, CA, 92025     | (760) 737-7628 | (760) 747-8568 |                                | Diegueno             | Imperial, San Diego                                                               |              |
| Jamul Indian Village                         | F                      | Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer          | P.O. Box 612<br>Jamul, CA, 91935                    | (619) 669-4855 |                | lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov            | Diegueno             | Imperial, San Diego                                                               | 9/5/2018     |
| Jamul Indian Village                         | F                      | Erica Pinto, Chairperson                                   | P.O. Box 612<br>Jamul, CA, 91935                    | (619) 669-4785 | (619) 669-4817 | epinto@jiv-nsn.gov             | Diegueno             | Imperial, San Diego                                                               |              |
| La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians             | F                      | Norma Contreras, Chairperson                               | 22000 Highway 76<br>Pauma Valley, CA, 92061         | (760) 742-3771 |                |                                | Luiseno              | Orange, Riverside, San Diego                                                      |              |
| La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians    | F                      | Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson                              | 8 Crestwood Road<br>Boulevard, CA, 91905            | (619) 478-2113 | (619) 478-2125 | LP13boots@aol.com              | Diegueno             | Imperial, San Diego                                                               |              |
| Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation            | F                      | Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson                         | P.O. Box 1302<br>Boulevard, CA, 91905               | (619) 766-4930 | (619) 766-4957 |                                | Diegueno             | Imperial, San Diego                                                               |              |
| Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians | F                      | Michael Linton, Chairperson                                | P.O. Box 270<br>Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070             | (760) 782-3818 | (760) 782-9092 |                                | Diegueno             | Imperial, San Diego                                                               |              |
| Pala Band of Mission Indians                 | F                      | Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO                             | PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road<br>Pala, CA, 92059 | (760) 891-3537 |                | awallick@palatribe.com         | Cupeno<br>Luiseno    | Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego                                      | 11/27/2023   |
| Pala Band of Mission Indians                 | F                      | Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer       | PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road<br>Pala, CA, 92059 | (760) 891-3515 |                | sgaughen@palatribe.com         | Cupeno<br>Luiseno    | Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego                                      | 11/27/2023   |
| Pala Band of Mission Indians                 | F                      | Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher                 | PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road<br>Pala, CA, 92059 | (760) 891-3564 |                | cnejo@palatribe.com            | Cupeno<br>Luiseno    | Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego                                      | 11/27/2023   |
| Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians                | F                      | Temet Aguilar, Chairperson                                 | P.O. Box 369<br>Pauma Valley, CA, 92061             | (760) 742-1289 | (760) 742-3422 | bennaecalac@aol.com            | Luiseno              | Orange, Riverside, San Diego                                                      |              |
| Pechanga Band of Indians                     | F                      | Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst                 | P.O. Box 2183<br>Temecula, CA, 92593                | (951) 770-6313 | (951) 695-1778 | eozydil@pechanga-nsn.gov       | Luiseno              | Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura | 8/2/2023     |
| Pechanga Band of Indians                     | F                      | Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians | P.O. Box 1477<br>Temecula, CA, 92593                | (951) 770-6171 | (951) 695-1778 | sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov       | Luiseno              | Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura | 8/2/2023     |

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
3/19/2025**

| Tribe Name                                   | Fed (F)<br>Non-Fed (N) | Contact Person                                                                   | Contact Address                                                         | Phone #        | Fax #          | Email Address                  | Cultural Affiliation | Counties                                                                          | Last Updated |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians               | F                      | Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer | One Government Center Lane<br>Valley Center, CA, 92082                  | (760) 648-3000 |                | cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov       | Luiseno              | Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura | 5/31/2023    |
| Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians               | F                      | Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General                                            | One Government Center Lane<br>Valley Center, CA, 92082                  | (760) 689-5727 |                | dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov          | Luiseno              | Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura | 7/7/2023     |
| Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians               | F                      | Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member                         | One Government Center Lane<br>Valley Center, CA, 92082                  | (760) 484-4835 |                | lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov       | Luiseno              | Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura | 5/31/2023    |
| Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians               | F                      | Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member                           | One Government Center Lane<br>Valley Center, CA, 92082                  | (760) 803-3548 |                | jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov         | Luiseno              | Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura | 5/31/2023    |
| San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians         | N                      | Carmen Mojado, Secretary of Government Affairs                                   | 1889 Sunset Drive<br>Vista, CA, 92083                                   | (760) 917-1736 |                | cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org | Luiseno              | Orange, Riverside, San Diego                                                      | 1/17/2025    |
| San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians | F                      | Allen Lawson, Chairperson                                                        | P.O. Box 365<br>Valley Center, CA, 92082                                | (760) 749-3200 | (760) 749-3876 |                                | Diegueno             | Imperial, San Diego                                                               |              |
| Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians               | F                      | Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer                           | P.O. Box 487<br>San Jacinto, CA, 92581                                  | (951) 663-5279 | (951) 654-4198 | jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov      | Cahuilla<br>Luiseno  | Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego               | 7/14/2023    |
| Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians               | F                      | Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist                                     | P.O. Box 487<br>San Jacinto, CA, 92581                                  | (951) 663-6261 | (951) 654-4198 | jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov         | Cahuilla<br>Luiseno  | Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego               | 7/14/2023    |
| Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation           | F                      | Bernice Paipa, Cultural Resource Specialist                                      | Sycuan Cultural Center: 910<br>Willow Glen Drive<br>El Cajon, CA, 92019 | (619) 445-6917 |                | bpai2@sycuan-nsn.gov           | Kumeyaay             | Imperial, San Diego                                                               | 8/7/2023     |
| Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation           | F                      | Cody Martinez, Chairman                                                          | Sycuan Tribal Office: 1<br>Kwaaypaay Court<br>El Cajon, CA, 92019       | (619) 445-2613 |                | cmartinez@sycuan-nsn.gov       | Kumeyaay             | Imperial, San Diego                                                               | 8/7/2023     |
| Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians              | F                      | Ray Teran, Resource Management Director                                          | 1 Viejas Grade Road<br>Alpine, CA, 91901                                | (619) 659-2312 |                | rteran@viejas-nsn.gov          | Kumeyaay             | Imperial, San Diego                                                               | 6/29/2023    |
| Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians              | F                      | Ernest Pingleton, THPO                                                           | 1 Viejas Grade Road<br>Alpine, CA, 91901                                | (619) 445-3810 |                | epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov      | Kumeyaay             | Imperial, San Diego                                                               | 6/29/2023    |

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

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed VCMWD North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project, San Diego County.

Record: PROJ-2025-001450  
Report Type: AB52 GIS  
Counties: San Diego  
NAHC Group: All

March 21, 2025

To all NAHC-listed Tribal Contacts  
for the project identified below

**RE: Valley Center Municipal Water District North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project, City of Escondido, San Diego County**

Dear NAHC Tribal Contact:

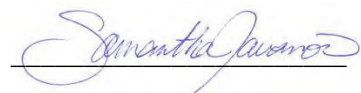
South Environmental was retained to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the proposed Valley Center Municipal Water District (VCMWD) North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project (proposed project). The project site occupies an approximately 1.2-acre area located northwest of the intersection of North Broadway and North Avenue in the City of Escondido, San Diego County, California. The project site is located on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Valley Center, California* 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map in Section 33 of Township 11 South and Range 02 West (see enclosed Figure 1). The project proposes to replace existing waterline within the current right of way. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

As part of the process of identifying potential cultural resources, South Environmental contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File search on February 28, 2025. The NAHC responded on March 20, 2025, with positive results. The NAHC also provided a list of tribal contacts who may have knowledge of the presence of cultural resources in the vicinity of the proposed project.

If you have any knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project site, please contact me at [sjovanovic@southenvironmental.com](mailto:sjovanovic@southenvironmental.com) or 562-900-8816, or via U.S. mail at the address above.

Please note that the request herein is for informational purposes only and does not constitute Assembly Bill 52 notification or initiation of consultation.

Respectfully Submitted,



Samantha Jovanovic, MA, MS  
Archaeologist

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location Map



March 21, 2025

Samantha Jovanovic  
Archaeologist  
South Environmental  
[sjovanovic@southenvironmental.com](mailto:sjovanovic@southenvironmental.com)

**Re: Valley Center Municipal Water District North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project, City of Escondido, San Diego County**

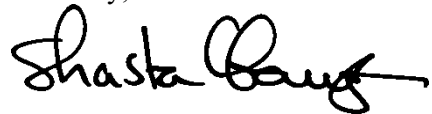
Dear Samantha Jovanovic:

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. It is, however, within the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Furthermore, it is in an area with several documented archaeological and cultural sites of significance to the Pala Band. As the project progresses, we would like to engage in formal government-to-government consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA so that Pala can have a voice in the developing the measures that will be taken to protect these sites and mitigate any adverse impacts. We would appreciate being given access to any cultural resource reports that have been or will be generated during the environmental review process so we can contribute most effectively to the consultation process.

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. Pala is now offering tribal monitoring services. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the THPO Office by e-mail at [THPO@palatribe.com](mailto:THPO@palatribe.com).

Sincerely,



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

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**RE: Scoping Letter: VCMWD North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project, Escondido, San Diego County**

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**From** Ray Teran <rteran@viejas-nsn.gov>  
**Date** Fri 3/21/2025 2:02 PM  
**To** Samantha Jovanovic <sjovanovic@southenvironmental.com>  
**Cc** Ernest Pingleton <epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov>

In reviewing the above referenced project, the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ("Viejas") would like to comment at this time.

The project area may contain many sacred sites to the Kumeyaay people. We request that these sacred sites be avoided with adequate buffer zones.

Additionally, Viejas is requesting, as appropriate, the following:

- All NEPA/CEQA/NAGPRA/CALNAGPRA laws be followed
- Immediately contact Viejas on any changes or inadvertent discoveries.

Please call Ernest Pingleton at 619-655-0410 or email, [epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov](mailto:epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov), for additional information. Thank you.

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**From:** Samantha Jovanovic <sjovanovic@southenvironmental.com>  
**Sent:** Friday, March 21, 2025 12:14 PM  
**Subject:** Scoping Letter: VCMWD North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project, Escondido, San Diego County

Dear NAHC-listed Tribal Contact,

Attached please find a scoping letter and figure for the above referenced project. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or comments regarding the proposed project.

Please note that the request herein is for informational purposes only and does not constitute Assembly Bill 52 notification or initiation of consultation.

Regards,

Samantha Jovanovic, MA, MS

Archaeologist



Mobile: 562-900-8816

[www.southenvironmental.com](http://www.southenvironmental.com)

# Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

## CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082  
(760) 749-1092 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov



April 10, 2025

Sent via email: [sjovanovic@southernenvironmental.com](mailto:sjovanovic@southernenvironmental.com)

**Re: Valley Center Municipal Water District North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project, City of Escondido, San Diego County**

**Dear Ms. Jovanovic,**

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (“Rincon Band” or “Tribe”), a federally recognized Indian tribe and sovereign government in response to your request for information pertaining to cultural and tribal cultural resources on the above referenced project. The identified location is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people and is also within the Tribe’s specific area of Historic interest. As such, the Rincon Band is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area.

The Tribe’s Historic Preservation Office (THPO) would like to emphasize that construction and development projects can have profound effects on tribal cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, and traditional cultural landscapes. These impacts often include physical destruction, restricted access, and disruption of cultural and spiritual practices. One of the most immediate concerns is the destruction of archaeological sites, burial grounds, and sacred places. Excavation and land modification can unearth or damage artifacts, ceremonial objects, and ancestral remains, causing significant distress to our tribal community. In many cases, these sites hold deep historical and spiritual significance, and their disturbance represents not just a physical loss but also a rupture in cultural continuity.

Traditional cultural landscapes are also vulnerable to development. Large-scale projects such as highways, pipelines, and urban expansion can alter the visual, ecological, and spiritual balance of a place. Changes to landforms, waterways, and natural habitats can interfere with tribal relationships to the land, which are deeply tied to cultural beliefs, subsistence practices, and traditional knowledge systems. Noise, artificial lighting, and pollution can further degrade the integrity of these landscapes, disrupting ceremonies and impacting the health of plants, animals, and ecosystems that are vital to tribal lifeways.

Please keep in mind that the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) identifies Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe. Under CEQA, the significance of TCRs is not solely determined by the presence of physical artifacts. Instead, the act recognizes that places hold deep cultural, spiritual, and historical importance to tribes, even if tangible materials are not present.

We understand your company has been tasked to complete a cultural resources assessment for the project. This assessment must include a thorough review of published ethnohistoric materials and a good faith effort to identify

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Bo Mazzetti  
Chairman

Joseph Linton  
Vice Chairman

Laurie E. Gonzalez  
Council Member

John Constantino  
Council Member

Alfonso Kolb Sr.  
Council Member

TCRs in accordance with applicable regulations. While Tribes are the primary knowledge holders in identifying such resources, it is essential that your team demonstrates due diligence by:

1. Completing a pedestrian survey in the presence of a representative of a professional Tribal Monitor from the Rincon Band.
2. Conduct comprehensive research using published ethnohistoric materials.
3. Engaging with relevant archival records, maps, and prior studies.
4. Reaching out to designated Tribal representatives for information, as appropriate.
5. Recommending archaeological and Rincon tribal monitoring for any ground disturbing activities associated with the project unless it has been determined otherwise through government-to-government consultation between the lead agency and the Tribe.
6. Preparing a detailed report outlining findings, methodologies, and any recommendations for further action.
7. A final copy of the Cultural Resources Assessment is to be provided to the Rincon Band for our review and comment.

After reviewing the provided documents and our internal information, the THPO has specific concerns that the project may impact tangible Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs), Traditional Cultural Landscapes (TCLs), and potential Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs). Based on the THPO's review, the project location is enveloped by several previously recorded archaeological sites. We believe this indicates the existence of a larger well populated occupation site and justifies the assumption that cultural deposits may exist subsurface.

Lastly, it is imperative that firms conducting Cultural Resources Assessments refrain from making unilateral determinations regarding the significance of TCRs or the appropriateness of mitigation measures. Such determinations are the sole prerogative of the affiliated Tribe(s) and must be addressed through formal consultation with the lead agency, in accordance with applicable federal, state, and Tribal laws. No firm, consultant, or entity may independently assess or assign significance to TCRs without explicit authorization from the Tribe(s) with cultural and historical affiliation to the resources in question. This principle is firmly rooted in the government-to-government relationship between Tribes and federal, state agencies, and local agencies as recognized under laws such as the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), and, where applicable, state-specific legislation such as the CEQA.

Failure to adhere to this requirement may result in non-compliance with legal obligations and the invalidation of cultural resource assessments. The Tribe retains the exclusive authority to determine the cultural significance of Rincon Band's TCRs and requests consultation with the lead agency to identify appropriate mitigation measures through government-to-government consultation.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749 1092 ext. 320 or via electronic mail at [slinton@rincon-nsn.gov](mailto:slinton@rincon-nsn.gov). Thank you for the opportunity to protect our cultural materials and heritage sites.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Shuuluk Linton". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'S'.

Shuuluk Linton  
Tribal Historic Preservation Coordinator  
Cultural Resources Department

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**Read: Scoping Letter: VCMWD North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project, Escondido, San Diego County**

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**From** Marcus Cuero <marcuscuero@campo-nsn.gov>

**Date** Fri 3/21/2025 12:26 PM

**To** Samantha Jovanovic <sjovanovic@southernenvironmental.com>

Your message

To: Marcus Cuero

Subject: Scoping Letter: VCMWD North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project, Escondido, San Diego County

Sent: Friday, March 21, 2025 12:14:28 PM (UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada)

was read on Friday, March 21, 2025 12:26:20 PM (UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada).

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**Read: Scoping Letter: VCMWD North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project, Escondido, San Diego County**

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**From** Shasta Gaughen <sgaughen@palatribe.com>

**Date** Fri 3/21/2025 12:48 PM

**To** Samantha Jovanovic <sjovanovic@southernenvironmental.com>

Your message

To: Shasta Gaughen

Subject: Scoping Letter: VCMWD North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project, Escondido, San Diego County

Sent: Friday, March 21, 2025 12:14:28 PM (UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada)

was read on Friday, March 21, 2025 12:48:06 PM (UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada).

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**Read: Scoping Letter: VCMWD North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project, Escondido, San Diego County**

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**From** Cheryl Madrigal <CMadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov>

**Date** Fri 3/21/2025 1:25 PM

**To** Samantha Jovanovic <sjovanovic@southernenvironmental.com>

Your message

To: Cheryl Madrigal

Subject: Scoping Letter: VCMWD North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project, Escondido, San Diego County

Sent: Friday, March 21, 2025 12:14:28 PM (UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada)

was read on Friday, March 21, 2025 1:25:03 PM (UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada).

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**Read: Scoping Letter: VCMWD North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project, Escondido, San Diego County**

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**From** Denise Turner Walsh <DWalsh@rincon-nsn.gov>

**Date** Wed 3/26/2025 8:34 AM

**To** Samantha Jovanovic <sjovanovic@southernenvironmental.com>

Your message

To: Denise Turner Walsh

Subject: Scoping Letter: VCMWD North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project, Escondido, San Diego County

Sent: Friday, March 21, 2025 12:14:28 PM (UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada)

was read on Wednesday, March 26, 2025 8:34:03 AM (UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada).

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**Read: Scoping Letter: VCMWD North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project, Escondido, San Diego County**

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**From** Bernice Paipa <bpaipa2@sycuan-nsn.gov>

**Date** Fri 3/21/2025 1:23 PM

**To** Samantha Jovanovic <sjovanovic@southernenvironmental.com>

Your message

To: Bernice Paipa

Subject: Scoping Letter: VCMWD North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project, Escondido, San Diego County

Sent: Friday, March 21, 2025 12:14:28 PM (UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada)

was read on Friday, March 21, 2025 1:23:18 PM (UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada).

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**Read: Scoping Letter: VCMWD North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project, Escondido, San Diego County**

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**From** Ray Teran <rteran@viejas-nsn.gov>

**Date** Fri 3/21/2025 1:06 PM

**To** Samantha Jovanovic <sjovanovic@southernenvironmental.com>

Your message

To: Ray Teran

Subject: Scoping Letter: VCMWD North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project, Escondido, San Diego County

Sent: Friday, March 21, 2025 12:14:28 PM (UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada)

was read on Friday, March 21, 2025 1:06:12 PM (UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada).

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**Read: Scoping Letter: VCMWD North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project, Escondido, San Diego County**

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**From** Ernest Pingleton <epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov>

**Date** Fri 3/21/2025 1:07 PM

**To** Samantha Jovanovic <sjovanovic@southernenvironmental.com>

Your message

To: Ernest Pingleton

Subject: Scoping Letter: VCMWD North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project, Escondido, San Diego County

Sent: Friday, March 21, 2025 12:14:28 PM (UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada)

was read on Friday, March 21, 2025 1:07:12 PM (UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada).

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**Read: Scoping Letter: VCMWD North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project, Escondido, San Diego County**

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**From** Chris Nejo <cnejo@palatribe.com>

**Date** Thu 4/3/2025 11:05 AM

**To** Samantha Jovanovic <sjovanovic@southernenvironmental.com>

Your message

To: Chris Nejo

Subject: Scoping Letter: VCMWD North Broadway Waterline Replacement Project, Escondido, San Diego County

Sent: Friday, March 21, 2025 12:14:28 PM (UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada)

was read on Thursday, April 3, 2025 11:04:41 AM (UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada).

# Appendix C: Preparers' Qualifications

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## EDUCATION

M.S., Conservation for  
Archaeology & Museums,  
University College London,  
2018

M.A., Principles of  
Conservation, University  
College London, 2016

B.S., Anthropology,  
University of California,  
Riverside, 2013

B.A., Art History, University of  
California, Riverside, 2013

## PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

Google Project Management  
Professional Certification,  
Coursera, (2021)

## PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California  
Archaeology

Assoc. for Environmental  
Archaeology

Assoc. for Environmental  
Professionals

Geological Society of  
America

# Samantha Jovanovic, MS

## ARCHAEOLOGIST

Samantha Jovanovic is an archaeologist with over eight years of professional experience in archaeology and museums, and supporting various cultural resources projects. Ms. Jovanovic currently works as an archaeologist and cultural resource specialist at South Environmental, LLC writing reports, performing pedestrian surveys, monitoring in both urban and undeveloped contexts, performing field excavations, and assessing artifacts and buildings for historical significance based on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and local-level designation criteria. Ms. Jovanovic has analyzed hundreds of artifacts in several museum institutions ranging from several thousand years to less than a decade old.

## EXPERTISE

- CEQA, NAGPRA, and Section 106 of the NHPA compliance documentation in consideration of impacts to historical, archaeological, and tribal cultural resources, and historic properties.
- Resource significance evaluations in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, NAGPRA, ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites) and local designation criteria.
- Object conservation, stabilization, handling, and storage according to American Institute of Conservation (AIC) standards.

## RELEVANT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

**MAAC Mercado Affordable Housing Project, Barrio Logan District, San Diego County (2025).** South Environmental was retained to complete a cultural resources study for this project that proposed demolishing existing housing and constructing an affordable multi-family apartment building. Ms. Jovanovic requested the Sacred Lands File search, conducted Native American outreach, and was primary author of the comprehensive cultural resources technical report.

**Ramona Farmworker Housing, Ramona, San Diego County. (2024).** South Environmental was retained to complete a cultural resources study for this project that proposed building a single-family dwelling and Additional Dwelling Unit and associated parking Ms. Jovanovic requested the Sacred Lands File search, conducted Native American outreach, and was primary author of the comprehensive cultural resources technical report.

**Cottonwood and Cypress Affordable Housing Project, San Ysidro District, San Diego County (2024)** South Environmental was retained to complete a cultural resources study for this project that proposed building affordable multi-family apartment buildings. Ms. Jovanovic requested the Sacred Lands File search, conducted Native American outreach, and was primary author of the comprehensive cultural resources technical report.

**901 Mission Avenue Project, Oceanside, San Diego County (2024).** South Environmental was retained to complete a cultural resources study for this project that proposed constructing a mixed-use building with multi-family apartments over retail space. Ms. Jovanovic assisted with the Sacred Lands File search and Native American outreach and co-authored the comprehensive cultural resources technical report.

**2502 and 2518 Jefferson Housing Project, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County (2024).** South Environmental was retained to complete a cultural resources study for this project that proposed demolishing existing buildings and constructing residential condominium units. Ms. Jovanovic assisted with the Sacred Lands File search and Native American outreach and co-authored the comprehensive cultural resources technical report.

**5211 Carlsbad Boulevard Housing Project, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County (2024).** South Environmental was retained to complete a cultural resources study for this project that proposed constructing multi-story residential units with garages. Ms. Jovanovic assisted with the Sacred Lands File search and Native American outreach and co-authored the comprehensive cultural resources technical report.

## EDUCATION

B.A., Anthropology, minor in  
American Indian Studies, San  
Diego State University, 1995

## PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California  
Archaeology

## CERTIFICATIONS

Certified Archaeologist for  
Unincorporated Orange  
County, California

Certified Paleontologist for  
Unincorporated Orange  
County, California

## TRAININGS

AB 52 and CEQA Training,  
2016

Cultural Side of NEPA  
Seminar, 2007

Traditional Cultural  
Properties Management  
Seminar, 2005

Senate Bill 18 of 2005  
Compliance Training, 2005

CEQA Workshop and  
Updated Training, 2004,  
2005, and 2007

# Kevin Hunt

## PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST

Kevin Hunt is a cultural resources management professional with more than 30 years of experience in California with specific expertise in the cultural resources requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), CEQA-Plus, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). His responsibilities include the management and preparation of cultural resources studies, Native American scoping and consultation, and quality assurance and quality control for cultural resources documents. Mr. Hunt draws from his experience and training to ensure that all projects consider the full spectrum of cultural resources including archaeological, historic built environment, and tribal cultural resources. He is an expert in Native American consultation and has strong working relationships with California tribes and Native American consultants. Mr. Hunt coauthored and instructed a Native American monitor training course at the Cahuilla Reservation in 2005. Mr. Hunt also served on the City of Oceanside's Historic Preservation Advisory Commission from 2020-2023, when he moved out of the city.

In addition to experience with cultural resources, Mr. Hunt has managed multidisciplinary projects that included biological and paleontological resources services. Mr. Hunt has conducted paleontological monitoring and salvage and is approved by the County of Orange as a paleontologist and the City of San Diego as a paleontological monitor.

## EXPERTISE

- CEQA, CEQA-Plus, NEPA, and Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA compliance documentation in consideration of impacts to historical, archaeological, and tribal cultural resources, and historic properties.
- Resource significance evaluations in consideration of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and local designation criteria.
- Design and execution of archaeological data recovery programs for mitigation of impacts/effects to significant archaeological resources.
- Management of cultural resources and multidisciplinary construction monitoring programs.
- Third party peer review of cultural resources technical studies and environmental document sections.

## RELEVANT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

**Valley Sanitary District Pipeline Rehabilitation & Replacement Program, Indio, Riverside County (2021).** During previous employment, Mr. Hunt served as Principal and Project Manager of the cultural resources study for this program that consists of a total of 371 segments or point locations throughout the District's service area. The study included a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File search and Native American scoping, windshield survey of paved project alignments, pedestrian survey of accessible unpaved alignments, and preparation of a technical report in compliance with CEQA. The study recommended a finding of no impacts to archaeological resources under CEQA.

**Valley Sanitary District Water Reclamation Plant Project, City of Indio, Riverside County (2020).** During previous employment, Mr. Hunt served as Principal and Project Manager of Historic Property Inventory Report (HPIR) for this project subject to the California State Water Quality Control Board's CEQA-Plus. The HPIR included delineation of the undertaking's Area of Potential Effects (APE), a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File search and Native American scoping, pedestrian survey of the APE, and preparation of the HPIR. The HPIR identified no cultural resources within the APE.

**Jackson Street Improvement Project Phase I, City of Indio, Riverside County, California (2024-present).** South Environmental was retained to conduct paleontological resources monitoring for this project that will improve portions of Jackson Street, Avenue 50, and Avenue 52 as well as construct drainage improvements. The project is subject to CEQA and Mr. Hunt serves as the Task Manager, coordinating with the engineering and construction team and scheduling paleontological monitors.

**Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Highway 74 16-Inch Sewer Extension from Wasson Canyon Road to Ethanac Road Project, Riverside County, California (2024-present).** South Environmental was retained to provide archaeological, biological, and paleontological monitoring services for the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) Highway 74 16-Inch Sewer Extension from Wasson Canyon Road to Ethanac Road Project. Mr. Hunt serves as the cultural and paleontological resources Task Manager, coordinating with the engineering and construction team and scheduling archaeological and paleontological monitors. He also provided the cultural resources worker environmental awareness program training.

**EVMWD Rice Canyon Reservoir Access Road and New Conduit Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California (2022).** South Environmental was retained to complete a cultural resources technical report for EVMWD. Efforts included the results of a CHRIS records search of the project site and a one-mile radius with the Eastern Information Center; a NAHC Sacred Lands File search and informational scoping letters to local tribes; a paleontological resources records search; and an intensive pedestrian survey of the project site by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor. Mr. Hunt conducted the pedestrian survey of the project site. South Environmental also assisted the District with its AB 52 obligations, including participating in meetings with tribes. This study was completed in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA.

**Valley Center Municipal Water District Pipeline Replacement Program, Valley Center, San Diego County, California (2019-2021).** During previous employment, Mr. Hunt served as Project Manager and Senior Cultural Resources Specialist. He completed and managed a CEQA-Plus cultural resources study for this program of ten pipeline replacement projects. The study included area of potential effects (APE) delineation, a cultural resources records search, Native American scoping, pedestrian survey of miles of alignment, and preparation of a technical report with appropriate tables and figures. The report was revised when a new project was added, another dropped, and others modified. Mr. Hunt also assisted the District with AB 52 consultation with interested Native American tribes.

## EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology,  
California State University,  
Los Angeles, 2013

B.A., Anthropology,  
California State University,  
Northridge, 2003

## PROFESSIONAL

### AFFILIATIONS

California Preservation  
Foundation

National Trust for Historic  
Preservation

## PROFESSIONAL

### CERTIFICATIONS

Registered Professional  
Archaeologist (Registrant I.D.  
28686211)

# Samantha Murray, MA, RPA

## CULTURAL RESOURCES DIRECTOR

Samantha Murray is the cultural resources director at South Environmental and a principal archaeologist and architectural historian with 20 years' experience in all elements of cultural resources management, including project management, archaeology and architectural history studies, and historical significance evaluations in consideration of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and local-level designation criteria. Ms. Murray has conducted thousands of historical resource evaluations and developed detailed historic context statements for a multitude of property types and architectural styles. She has also provided expertise on numerous projects requiring conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

Ms. Murray meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for both Archaeology and History. She is experienced managing multidisciplinary projects in the lines of private development, transportation, transmission and generation, federal land management, land development, and state and local government. She is an expert in preparation of cultural resources compliance documentation for projects that fall under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Ms. Murray has also served as an expert witness in legal proceedings concerning historical resources under CEQA and local ordinance protection.

## EXPERTISE

- CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106 of the NHPA compliance documentation in consideration of impacts to historical, archaeological, and tribal cultural resources, and historic properties.
- Resource significance evaluations in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and local designation criteria.
- Project design review for conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
- Assistance with complex mitigation including HABS/HAER/HALS, salvage, and interpretive displays.
- Peer review.

## RELEVANT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

**Cater Reservoir Resiliency Project, Santa Barbara, California (2024).** South Environmental was retained by the City of Santa Barbara to complete a State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)-compliant Historic Properties Inventory Report (HPIR) for the Cater Reservoir Resiliency Project (undertaking/project) located in the City of Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, California, which required federal crosscutter compliance with both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA (also known as CEQA Plus). The report included the results of an intensive-level pedestrian survey of all built environmental resources over 45 years old within the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE); building development and archival research; recordation and evaluation of the William B. Cater Water Treatment Facility for historical significance in consideration of federal, state, and local designation criteria and integrity requirements; and an assessment of project-related effects/impacts on historic properties/historical resources.

**IRWD Santiago Dam Outlet Tower Replacement Project, Orange County, California (2023).** South Environmental was retained to complete an SWRCB-compliant HPIR for the Santiago Dam and reservoir complex as part of a project proposed by the Irvine Ranch Water District (IRWD) to replace elements of the dam and its associated infrastructure, which required federal crosscutter compliance with both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA (also known as CEQA Plus). The historical significance evaluation includes development of a detailed historic context statement for the IRWD and Santiago Dam and examines the historical significance of the dam, reservoir, outlet tower, spillway, control house, and keeper's house as a single property in consideration of its associations with the history of Orange County's water system and its dam typology and engineering.

**EMWD Mead Valley Sewer Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California (2023).** South Environmental was retained to complete a cultural resources assessment of Alignment 1 for the proposed Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) project. The study included the results of a CHRIS records search of the project site and a one-mile radius; a NAHC Sacred Lands File search and informational scoping letters to local tribes; a paleontological resources records search; and an intensive pedestrian survey of the project site by a qualified archaeologist. Ms. Murray served as the Archaeological Principal Investigator and co-author of the technical report.

**EVMWD Rice Canyon Reservoir Access Road and New Conduit Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California (2022).** South Environmental was retained to complete a cultural resources technical report for the proposed project located in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California for the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD). The study included the results of a CHRIS records search of the project site and a one-mile radius; a California NAHC Sacred Lands File search and informational scoping letters to local tribes; a paleontological resources records search; and an intensive pedestrian survey of the project site by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor. This study was completed in compliance with both Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. Ms. Murray served as the Archaeological Principal Investigator and lead author of the technical report.

**Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) As-Needed Environmental Compliance Services (2016-2021).** While working for her previous firm, Ms. Murray served as the cultural resources principal investigator, co-authored all technical reports, and provided quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) of numerous technical documents for a variety of projects. Ms. Murray prepared both CEQA and CEQA Plus cultural resources documentation for a wide range of water and electrical infrastructure projects throughout LADWP's service territory, including multiple HPIRs. When LADWP project funding sources included the SWRCB's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF), applications for funding must include proof of CEQA compliance and of compliance with federal requirements. CEQA Plus documentation typically includes development of an area of potential effects, completion of a CHRIS records search, Native American coordination, intensive pedestrian survey, identification of historical resources/historic properties, and an assessment of project-related impacts/effects to both archaeological and historic built environment resources.

