

**Appendix C**  
**Cultural Resources Survey Report**  
**(CONFIDENTIAL Appendices)**

**FINAL**

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY  
FOR THE LAKESIDE EQUESTRIAN FACILITY  
PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

**PREPARED FOR:**

County of San Diego  
Department of Parks and Recreation  
Contact: Mr. Dallas Pugh  
5500 Overland Avenue, Suite 410  
San Diego, CA 92123  
(858) 966-1378

**PREPARED BY:**

ICF  
525 B Street, Suite 1700  
San Diego, CA 92101  
Contact: Karolina Chmiel, MA  
(858) 444-3936

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# National Archaeological Database Information

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Author(s): Karolina Chmiel, MA  
Nara Cox, BA  
Karen Crawford, MA, RPA

Consulting Firm: ICF  
525 B Street, Suite 1700  
San Diego, CA 92101  
(858) 578-8964

Client: San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation

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New Sites: P-37-037463 (isolate)

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USGS Quadrangle: San Vicente California: 7.5' series (1:24,000)

Acreage: 14 acres, 13.6 surveyed

Keywords: Phase I Inventory; CEQA Impact Assessment; Lakeside; San Diego County

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

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BP	before present
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHL	California Historical Landmark
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
City	City of San Diego
County	County of San Diego
County DPR	County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
GPS	Global Positioning System
Local Register	San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
project	Lakeside Equestrian Facility Project
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
USGS	United States Geological Survey



# Executive Summary

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The purpose of this report is to analyze the potential effects on cultural resources associated with the proposed Lakeside Equestrian Facility Project (project). This analysis is intended to support the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (County DPR) review process under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and other applicable local and state regulations. Specifically, this report consists of an inventory and preliminary resource importance recommendations of the cultural resources present within the project area. The analysis presented herein follows applicable state and local rules and regulations, including CEQA.

The County DPR proposes to design and construct The Lakeside Equestrian Facility on land owned by the City of San Diego City (City) and San Diego County (County) in Lakeside, California. Specifically, the project site encompasses the following Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 392-030-37-00 and 760-141-19-00.

The facility will consist of two arenas (one outside and one covered), bleachers, restroom-showers-concession-meeting building, corral, volunteer pad, maintenance-storage building, public staging area with a shade pavilion, picnic tables, hitching posts, temporary irrigation and drought tolerant landscape. The facility will also include an open decomposed granite parking area capable of accommodating approximately 74 trucks/trailers and approximately 35 single vehicle spaces. There will be a public accessible multi-use trail between the southeast property corner and the northwest property corner. A separate equestrian facility warm up track will run the perimeter of the facility. The community facility would be used for a variety of equestrian and livestock related activities such as practices, training, and contests, including shows and events. The project may also include a small-scale manure composting facility, educational interpretive signage and stop signs on Willow Road at the intersection of Moreno Avenue. The construction and maintenance of the proposed facility would involve general maintenance items that would include trash pickup, vegetation removal, minor track and trail grading or restoration, maintaining landscaped areas, buildings, as well as dry and wet utilities.

The objective of this Phase I inventory was to identify and map existing resources and assess potential impacts on those resources. Significance testing and historical resource evaluations were not conducted as part of this effort. The study consisted of archival research, outreach, invitations to local tribes to consult under AB52, and field surveys. Field reconnaissance was conducted on March 14, 2017. The project area for this study consisted of approximately 14 acres. Intensive pedestrian archaeological survey was completed on 13.4 acres; the remaining 0.6 acres of the project area, a fenced paddock, was inaccessible during the survey effort due to the presence of livestock.

One new cultural resource, P-37-037463 (an isolated mano fragment), was identified within the project area as part of the Phase I Inventory. California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Primary and Location Map forms were completed for the resource and are included in Confidential Appendix D.

As an isolated artifact, resource P-37-037463 lacks the context and data to convey its eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) under Criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4. Based on this information, ICF recommends P-37-037463 as not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

Based on the research, outreach, survey results, and proposed project activities, no direct, indirect or cumulative impacts on cultural resources are anticipated at this time. However, per AB52 consultation with the Native American tribes, archaeological and Native American monitors are required for earth disturbing activities in native soils.

Due diligence outreach letters were sent out on March 2, 2017. A response letter was received from Viejas requesting a site visit but Viejas did not respond back to voicemails left by DPR staff. San Pasqual responded on March 22, 2017 stating that the project area was not in their territory. DPR staff sent out AB52 letters on March 13, 2017 to seven tribes. DPR staff met with Barona Band of Mission Indians and Lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel during which DPR and the tribes agreed to archaeological and Native American monitoring of ground disturbing activities in native soils.

No direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts or effects on cultural resources are anticipated, however per AB52 consultation, archaeological and Native American monitoring is required for ground disturbing activities in native soils. Implementation of these mitigation measures will reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered, specific actions must take place pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5e, Public Resources Code (Pub. Resources Code) Section 5097.98, and Section 87.429 of the County of San Diego Grading, Clearing, and Watercourses Ordinance.

A Phase I cultural resources inventory of the proposed location for the Lakeside Equestrian Facility Project (project) was completed by ICF for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (County DPR). DPR proposes to design and construct an equestrian facility in the unincorporated community of Lakeside, California. The objective of the study was to identify existing resources, analyze potential impacts on significant cultural resources (*historical resources* for the purposes of CEQA) resulting from the project, and identify mitigation measures and management recommendations to avoid significant impacts on historical resources.

This study consisted of archival research, outreach to Native American representatives, invitations to local Native American tribes to consult under Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), and field surveys. Newly identified resources were recorded using State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Primary Record and Location Map forms. This report summarizes the cultural resources inventory for the project area.

## 1.1 Project Description

The County DPR proposes to design and construct an Equestrian Facility on an approximately 14-acre parcel at the corner of Willow Road and Moreno Avenue in the unincorporated community of Lakeside.

The facility will consist of two arenas (one outside and one covered), bleachers, restroom-showers-concession-meeting building, corral, volunteer pad, maintenance-storage building, public staging area with a shade pavilion, picnic tables, hitching posts, temporary irrigation and drought tolerant landscape. The facility will also include an open decomposed granite parking area capable of accommodating approximately 74 trucks/trailers and approximately 35 single vehicle spaces. There will be a public accessible multi-use trail between the southeast property corner and the northwest property corner. A separate equestrian facility warm up track will run the perimeter of the facility.

The community facility would be used for a variety of equestrian and livestock related activities such as practices, training, and contests, including shows and events. A typical equestrian event would likely draw between 50 and 125 attendees, with large events attracting as many as 300 attendees (spectators and participants). The large events would only be anticipated to take place a couple of times each year. The project may also include a small-scale manure composting facility, educational interpretive signage and stop signs on Willow Road at the intersection of Moreno Avenue.

The construction and maintenance of the proposed facility would involve general maintenance items that would include trash pickup, vegetation removal, minor track and trail grading or restoration, maintaining landscaped areas, buildings, as well as dry and wet utilities..

The proposed project location encompasses APNs 392-030-37-00 and 760-141-19-00 in an unsectioned portion of Township 15 South, Range 1 East, within the historic El Cajón Mexican Land

Grant, appearing on the San Vicente Reservoir, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series topographic map (USGS 1955, photorevised 1971). Nearby communities and significant features include: the community of Lakeside, California, approximately 1 mile to the south; the San Diego River immediately south of the project area; San Vicente Creek immediately west of the project area; and San Vicente Reservoir located 2.4 miles north of the project area. Figures 1-1 and 1-2 illustrate the project location, and Figure 1-3 provides aerial imagery of the project area.

## 1.2 Existing Conditions

### 1.2.1 Environmental Setting

#### Natural Setting

The project area is characterized by flat or gently sloping (0 to 2 percent) alluvial deposits of the San Diego River floodplain. Elevations range from approximately 415 feet to 420 feet above mean sea level. The San Diego River is located immediately south of the project area, and San Vicente Creek flows north-south immediately west of the project area. Approximately 0.5 miles east of the project area is the mouth of Wildcat Canyon and the 3,675-foot El Capitan Mountain is located 6 miles northeast of the project area. Figures 1-1, 1-2, and 1-3 illustrate the project area location.

The project area lies within the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of California. Northwest-trending faults and structural blocks, with intervening valleys, characterize this physiographic region. Regional geologic maps shows the project area within Quaternary alluvial deposits (California Geological Survey 2017). Soils within the project area consist primarily of Visalia sandy loams. The Visalia series consists of shallow, well-drained fine sandy loams that formed from material weathered from fine-grained metasedimentary rock. These soils are at toe slopes of mountains, have a depth of 3 to 12 inches over hard rock and slopes of 0 to 2 percent (Bownman 1973).

Within the project area, vegetation varies from completely absent to dense grasses and forbs. The habitat is disturbed and consists of mostly nonnative species, including: crown daisy (*Glebionis coronaria*), bristly ox-tongue (*Helminthotheca echioides*), pepper-grass (*Lepidium* sp.), tumble mustard (*Sisymbrium altissimum*), prickly Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), pygmyweed (*Crassula connate*), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), giant reed (*Arundo donax*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), wall barley (*Hordeum murinum*), and others. The area is actively used as livestock pasture land.

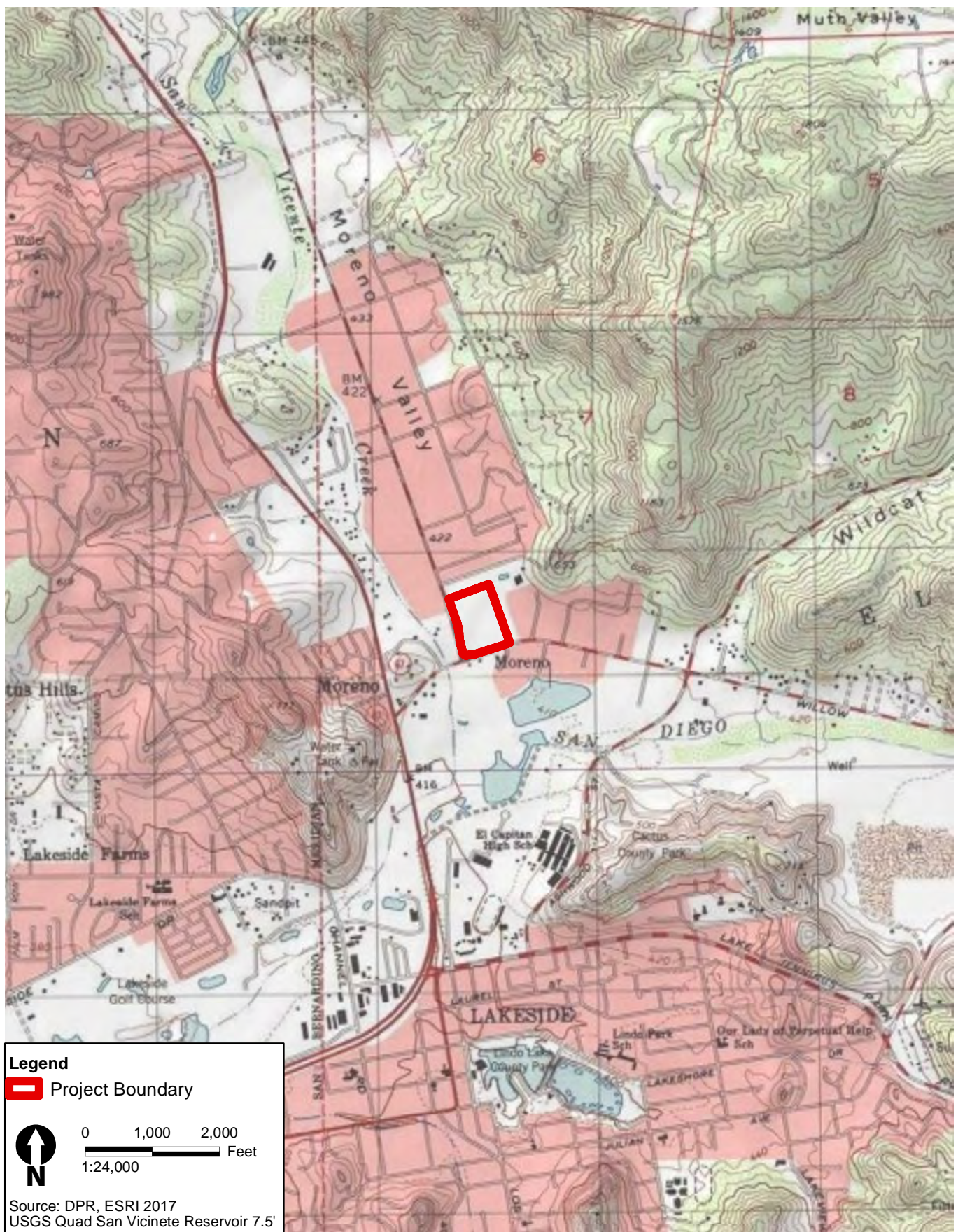
Prehistorically, animal life around the project area likely included large- to medium-size mammal species such as grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*) and black bear (*Ursus americanus*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), ringtail (*Bassariscus asutus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). Numerous species of smaller-size mammals were also present, including jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), and several species of mice and rats (Burt and Grossenheider 1976). Other animals included numerous predatory bird species, such as red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*). The project area was also inhabited by various amphibian and

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**Figure 1**  
**Regional Location**  
**Lakeside Equestrian Facility Project**





**Figure 2**  
**Project Vicinity**  
**Lakeside Equestrian Facility Project**





reptile species, including a large variety of lizards and snakes, as well as pond turtles (*Clemmys marmorata*), in the nearby San Vicente Creek drainage (Peterson 1961; Stebbins 1966).

## Cultural Setting

### Prehistoric Period

The following cultural history outlines and briefly describes the known prehistoric cultural traditions of the region. The approximately 10,000 years of documented prehistory of the San Diego region has often been divided into three periods: Early Period (San Dieguito tradition/complex), Archaic Period (Milling Stone Horizon, Encinitas tradition, La Jolla and Pauma complexes), and Late Prehistoric Period (Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes).

### Early Period

The Early Period encompasses the earliest documented human habitation in the region. The San Dieguito complex is the earliest reliably dated occupation of the area. The assemblage of artifacts associated with the San Dieguito complex has been studied and elaborated upon extensively (Rogers 1939, 1945, 1966; Warren and True (1961); Warren (1967); Moriarty (1969, 1987). The complex correlates with Wallace's (1955) Early Man Horizon, and Warren subsequently defined a broader San Dieguito tradition (1968). The earliest component of the Harris Site (CA-SDI-149/316/4935B) is located along the San Dieguito River and is characteristic of the San Dieguito complex (Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961). Artifacts from the lower levels of the site include leaf-shaped knives, ovoid bifaces, flake tools, choppers, core and pebble hammerstones and several types of scrapers, crescents, and short-bladed shouldered points (Warren and True 1961; Warren 1966). Little evidence for the San Dieguito Complex/Early Man Horizon has been discovered north of San Diego County.

Some researchers interpret the San Dieguito complex as having a subsistence orientation primarily, but not exclusively, based on hunting (Warren 1967, 1968, 1987; Warren et al. 1998). Others see a more diversified San Dieguito subsistence system as possibly ancestral to, or as a developmental stage for, the subsequent, predominantly gathering oriented complex denoted as the La Jolla/Pauma complex (cf. Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

### Archaic Period

In the southern coastal region of California, the Archaic Period dates from circa 8,600 years before present (BP) to circa 1,300 BP (Warren et al. 1998). During the Archaic Period, the La Jolla/Pauma complexes have been identified from the content of archaeological site assemblages dating to this period. These assemblages occur at a range of coastal and inland sites, and appear to indicate that a relatively stable and sedentary hunting and gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, was present in the coastal and immediately inland areas of San Diego County for more than 7,000 years. La Jolla/Pauma complex sites are considered to be part of Warren's (1968) Encinitas tradition and Wallace's (1955) Milling Stone Horizon. The inland, or Pauma complex, aspect of this culture lacks shellfish remains, but is otherwise similar to the La Jolla complex and may, therefore, simply represent a noncoastal expression of the La Jolla complex (True 1958, 1980; True and Beemer 1982). The content of these site assemblages is characterized by manos and metates, shell middens, terrestrial and marine mammal remains, burials, rock features, cobble-based tools at coastal sites, and increased hunting equipment and quarry-based tools at inland sites. Artifact assemblages can



also include bone tools, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, plummets, biface points/knives, Elko-eared style dart points, and beads made of stone, bone, and shell. Beginning approximately 5,500 BP, and continuing during the latter half of the Archaic Period, evidence of hunting and the gathering and processing of acorns gradually increases through time. The evidence in the archaeological record consists of artifacts such as dart points and the mortar and pestle, which are essentially absent during the early Archaic Period. The initial and subsequent increasing use of these technologies during the middle and late Archaic constitutes a major transition in how prehistoric populations interacted with their environment in the southern coastal region. The period of this shift, from circa 4,000 to 1,300 BP has been designated as the Final Archaic Period (Warren et al. 1998).

## Late Prehistoric Period

In the San Diego area, the Late Prehistoric Period has been described as a time characterized by an increased number of sites, and “many technological innovations, and new patterns in material culture and belief systems” (McDonald and Eighmey 1998:III-1). This description aptly describes the period for the entire San Diego County area. Changes from earlier documented tool and ornament types, burial practices, and site location choices are well-documented in the archaeological record for this period.

As with the earlier periods, archaeologists have defined distinctive complexes for the Late Prehistoric Period prehistoric cultures of the area. Two complexes have been defined for the protohistoric occupants of the area. One, designated as San Luis Rey, is identified in the southern Orange, western Riverside, and northern San Diego Counties area; the other, Cuyamaca, is identified in southern San Diego County (Meighan 1954; True 1966, 1970; True et al. 1974). The San Luis Rey complex is believed to be the progenitor of the Shoshonean-speaking peoples (Luiseño/Juaneño culture) living in the area at the time of historic contact in northern San Diego County (referred to as *San Luis Rey*, of Shoshonean origin) (Koerper 1979). Those of southern San Diego County (Cuyamaca, Yuman), are believed to be the ancestors of the Hokan-speaking Diegueño or Kumeyaay (Ipai/Tipai) who occupied southern San Diego County at contact. The demarcation line between the San Luis Rey complex and the Cuyamaca complex is believed to be near the historic separation of the tribal territories of the Luiseño/Juaneño and Diegueño. It is highly unlikely, however, that the boundary remained static over time. During Late Prehistoric times, the project area would have been within the area commonly associated with the archaeologically-defined San Luis Rey complex.

The San Luis Rey complex has been separated into two time periods, designated as San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II (Meighan 1954). San Luis Rey I sites date from circa A.D. 500 to A.D. 1200 and San Luis Rey II, from circa A.D. 1200 to historic contact, about A.D. 1769. Archaeologically, San Luis Rey II site assemblages are similar to those of San Luis Rey I sites but have the distinction of having ceramics.

Hearths documented for southern San Diego county sites are often clay lined, yet this type of hearth is not found in the sites in northern San Diego county. The Luiseño/Juaneño of southern Orange and northern San Diego counties appear to have primarily practiced cremation (Kroeber 1925) but may also have occasionally buried the dead by inhumation. The use of special burial urns for cremations, however, was apparently not commonly practiced.

## Ethnographic Background

The project area was traditionally inhabited by the Kumeyaay people (referred-to by the Spaniards as the *Diegueño*), who spoke the *Ipai* dialect of the Yuman language. The Kumeyaay inhabited a region that contained the southern San Diego County, west and central Imperial County, and the Northern Baja peninsula (Spier 1923; Almstedt 1982). The Kumeyaay spoke two distinct dialects. Speakers of the *Ipai* dialect traditionally lived north of the San Diego River, while speakers of the *Tipai* dialect traditionally lived south of the San Diego River (Langdon 1975; Hedges 1975).

The Kumeyaay practiced a patrilocal type (i.e., where married couples reside in the husband's community) of organization with exogamy (i.e., marriage outside of one's band) (Kroeber 1925). Individual bands are thought to have been associated with specific locales, villages, or Rancherias (Kroeber 1925; White 1963). The Kumeyaay used a wide range of environments for habitation and resource collection, including the coast, foothills, mountains, and desert (Almstedt 1982). In response to the wide-ranging conditions from these environments, the Kumeyaay used a range of settlement strategies. For example, residential mobility was commonly practiced in desert environments where resources were sparse and widely distributed (Hicks 1963), whereas large seasonal residential bases were established in the mountains and foothills (Almstedt 1982). In keeping with the wide range of environments that they inhabited, the Kumeyaay exploited a range of resources, including terrestrial mammals, birds, fish, and marine invertebrates, grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonade berry, chia, mesquite, agave, and acorns. The latter (acorns) were particularly important because they were abundant and could be processed and stored for long periods (Hicks 1963).

The documentary record for ethnographically named places attributed to the Kumeyaay is limited, consisting of fewer than 60 named places (Luomala 1978). Review of the publicly available literature reveals limited information about documented ethnographically named places in the project area vicinity, but several bands are known to have lived in and around the nearby Santa Ysabel vicinity (Kroeber 1925), an area that was referred to as *Ellykwanon* by the Kumeyaay (Shipek 1982). Consultation with the affected tribes may result in the identification of as-yet undocumented ethnographically named places.

## Historic Period

By common convention, prehistory ended and historic cultural activities began within what is now San Diego County between the late 1500s and mid-1770s. These cultural activities provide a record of Spanish, Mexican, and American rule, occupation, and land use. An abbreviated history of the project area vicinity is presented to provide a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the project area.

## Spanish Period

The Historic Period in California began with the early explorations of Juan Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo came ashore on what is now Point Loma to claim the land for Spain and gave it the name San Miguel. Sixty years passed before another European, Sebastián Vizcaíno, entered the bay on November 10, 1602, and gave it the name San Diego (Pourade 1960:49, 66). Although both expeditions encountered native inhabitants, there appears to have been little or no interaction. None of the coastal sites occupied during this protohistoric period has yielded European trade items or evidence

of depopulation due to epidemic diseases, nor does Kumeyaay oral tradition offer a native perspective on these encounters.

The original Spanish settlement in San Diego began in 1769 on Presidio Hill and consisted of a presidio (fort) and a chapel that also served as Alta California's first mission. In that same year, an expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá traveled north from the Presidio de San Diego to extend the Spanish Empire from Baja California into Alta California by seeking out locations for a chain of presidios and missions in the area. The Spanish period extended to 1821 and encompassed early exploration and subsequent establishment of the San Diego Presidio, as well as the San Diego, San Luis Rey, and San Juan Capistrano missions between 1769 and 1821. From its original outpost on what is now Presidio Hill, Mission San Diego de Alcalá was moved to roughly its current site in Mission Valley in 1774. In November 1774, the mission was attacked by Tipay warriors from south of the San Diego River who razed the mission and killed Father Luis Jayme and two others. The San Diego mission was rebuilt in 1775, and while one of the least successful missions in the chain of California missions, it firmly established Spain's presence in the region. During this period, Spanish colonists introduced horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, corn, wheat, olives, and other agricultural goods and implements, as well as new architecture and methods of building construction (Englehardt 1920:60-64).

Despite such expansion, and amid the growing wealth accumulated by the missions, Spanish colonists maintained an ultimately tenuous grip on the region. While missions such as San Luis Rey flourished economically, threats from within and without increasingly undermined political stability. Indigenous populations declined dramatically due to disease, overwork, and the missions' campaigns to end native ways of life. Instances of native resistance to Spanish authority multiplied across Alta California. Mariners with allegiances to competing colonial powers and trapper-explorers from the east and north increasingly challenged the authority of officials and priests whose problems were of little interest to officials in Spain, which was embroiled in European conflict and declining as a major power (Pourade 1961:176-177; Rawls and Bean 2003:48-52, 54-56).

### **Mexican Period**

Following Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican period began in San Diego County and lasted until 1848, ending with the conclusion of the Mexican-American War. During this period most Spanish laws and practices continued until shortly before secularization of Mission San Luis Rey, Mission San Juan Capistrano, and Mission San Diego de Alcalá. During the Mexican Period, former presidio soldiers became civilian residents, the Pueblo of San Diego was established, and transportation routes were expanded. During the 1820s, the region's economic activity centered upon agriculture and livestock-raising for subsistence and localized markets, and hide and tallow production for the international market (Pourade 1961:182-183; Sherman 2001:230).

After years of political instability and several failed efforts to secularize the missions, in 1834 Governor José Figueroa issued a proclamation defining the terms of the secularization process that would be instituted over the following 2 years. Some large grants of land were made prior to the secularization of mission lands, but those following secularization redistributed the missions' large grazing holdings, making numerous tracts available and ushering in the Rancho Era. Provisions for assuring that Indians would receive mission land proved of little or no practical benefit to the region's Native Americans. Limits on the slaughter of mission cattle were often ignored by priests who sought immediate profit on the hide market. Mission lands were distributed mainly to officials

and retired soldiers. Approximately 500 private rancho land grants were made under Mexican rule. Governors Juan Batista Alvarado, Manuel Micheltorena, and Pío Pico made most of these grants after secularization (Rawls and Bean 2003:58-63).

After the missions were secularized, many of the natives were forced to work on Mexican ranchos, although those living further from them maintained their traditional lifestyles for a longer period of time. Still, as more and more inland grants of areas occupied by the Kumeyaay were made, the Native American inhabitants were forced to acculturate or move away. Oftentimes, the Kumeyaay would relocate away from the intruders further into the backcountry. In several instances, however, former mission neophytes organized pueblos and attempted to live within Mexican law and society. The most successful of these was the Pueblo of San Pasqual, founded by Kumeyaay who were no longer able to live at the Mission San Diego de Alcalá. This Period, however, saw the continued exploitation of native labor, now on the ranchos whose grazing lands were their former territories and whose products supported the economy of the time.

### **American Period**

Mexico's defeat in the Mexican-American War in 1848 initiated the American period, when Mexico ceded California to the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Subsequently, land ownership by the Mexicans living in California became a matter of considerable legal wrangling. In principle, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo protected Californios' (residents of California prior to its acquisition by the U.S.) property. In practice, however, the legal process for vetting land claims that was set into motion by the Land Commission established in 1851, combined with the mounting debts of many rancho owners, allowed Americans and other newcomers to take possession of nearly all of the rancho lands originally granted to Californios. Much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became public land, available for settlement by emigrants to California. The discovery of gold in the state, the conclusion of the Civil War, and the subsequent availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act all resulted in an influx of people to California and the San Diego region after 1848. California's importance to the country as an agricultural area began in the latter half of the nineteenth century and was subsequently supported by the construction of connecting railways for the transportation of people and goods.

Soon after Mexico ceded California, many of the areas traditionally used for hunting and gathering by local Native American groups were fenced for ranches and farms. Reservations were established in 1875 to offset this encroachment. This arrangement, however, forced many natives to adopt a more sedentary life style based on Anglo economics as an alternative to moving to reservations. As in other parts of the state, local tribes were forced to contend with new laws and policies created by a U.S. government located far away from the local area. Many tribal members endeavored to maintain their associations with the Hispanic community, while attempting to cope with an ever-increasing new Anglo population. During the period from 1850 to 1880, deprivations and tribulations multiplied as adaptation to the new ways of the Anglo settlers proved difficult for the local native population (Carrico 2008).

The completion of a transcontinental railroad connection to San Diego in the mid-1880s inaugurated the first land boom and saw the City of San Diego's population soar to over 35,000 in a few short years. The boom was felt throughout the region in the form of many newly formed towns and communities. Thousands of people came to the county to take advantage of the possibilities of the region. Paramount to the quest to develop the area was water acquisition, and late nineteenth

century San Diego became a major focal point of dam construction in the world (Pryde 1984). The San Diego Flume was one of the major components of these water acquisition activities.

By the end of the 1880s, however, the "boom" had become a "bust" as banks failed, land prices plummeted, and speculation could not be sustained by true and beneficial economic growth. Thousands of people left the region, abandoning their significantly devalued properties to the tax assessors. However, not all of them left; many remained to form the foundations of many small pioneering communities across the county. These families practiced dry farming, planted orchards, raised livestock, built schools and post offices, and created a life for themselves in the valleys and mesas of San Diego County (Griffin and Weeks 2004:78; Quastler 2004: 182-183). Gradually, the farming and ranching lifestyle of the post-Civil War period of the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century faded away with the added influence of military development, beginning in 1916–17 during World War I. During World War II, the need to fight a two-ocean war resulted in substantial development in many parts of the state by the military, and thousands of people moved to the state in response to a good climate and defense industry jobs or military transfers. Coastal populations surged after the war, while agricultural pursuits continued in more lightly populated inland areas, such as Lakeside.

### **Historical Overview of the Project Area**

The transition from Mexican to American governance affected all areas of San Diego County. The Rancho El Cajon (also spelled *Caxon*) encompassed present day El Cajon, Bostonia, Flinn Springs, Lakeside, Santee and the area east of El Monte and Stelzer Regional Parks. The 48,799 acres, originally part of the old Mission lands primarily used for grazing in these areas, was granted to Dona Maria Estudillo Pedrorena, daughter of Don Jose Antonia Estudillo of Old Town, by the then Mexican Governor Pío Pico in 1845. In response to the Land Act of 1851, Pedorena submitted proof of her Mexican land grant to the government, and finally received the patent in 1876, along with Thomas W. Sutherland and various family members. In 1867, however, the rancho was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Van Ives, and Suzanna and J. A. Laukeshire (ICF International 2008: 27, 29).

In the boom year of 1886, E. W. Morse, G. H. Mansfield, O. S. Hubbell and I. M. Merrill formed a real estate venture named the El Cajon Valley Company and laid out the town of Lakeside. The following year they built the town's Victorian Lakeside Inn as a new railroad line was constructed through the area from San Diego (Affinis, Inc. 2001:II-1; San Diego County 1895, 1896). According to the San Diego Historical Society:

December of 1888 Thomas C. Miller, the manager, ran an advertisement mentioning the eighty rooms, gas, electric bells, and telephone, as well as the fact that there was a daily stage from San Diego that left at 6 o'clock every morning except Sundays. In a short four hours you could be in Lakeside. Round trip tickets good at any time were to be obtained at the office of the El Cajon Valley Company in the Pierce-Morse Block (San Diego Historical Society 1957).

Arrival of the San Diego, Cuyamaca, & Eastern Railroad in 1889 enlivened Lakeside, and the hotel became a popular destination. Supporting the growing tourism, inn owner John Gay, who bought the inn in 1904, developed a 2-mile race track around Lindo Lake in 1907. Mr. Gay envisioned a kind of Venice of the east county, connecting the inn to the lake with a system of canals (Pourade 1965a). He also fenced off Lindo Lake and its adjoining park land, claiming it as part of the inn (Lakeside Historical Society 1985:112). In 1916, the Lakeside area experienced massive property losses from

flooding of the San Diego River. Homes were destroyed, and some took refuge at the Lakeside Inn (Pourade 1965b). According to the Lakeside Historical Society, on January 13 of that year:

Lakeside lost 21 houses besides barns, silos, water tanks and out-buildings. Railroad tracks from Santee to Lakeside were washed out, and the railroad and wagon road were gone from Lakeside to Foster. The Cuyamaca Flume lost about six miles of flume (Lakeside Historical Society 2008).

That same year, in response to Gay's earlier fencing off of the Lake and park land, Lakeside locals John Beadle and Bill Kuhner filed and won a lawsuit to return the park and lake to public use. Lindo Lake was rededicated as County property in 1920. John Gay's widow then sold the inn with the stipulation that it be demolished; the purchaser, C. A. Judson, demolished the building and donated the land to the County as park of Lindo Lake and Park (Lakeside Historical Society 1985:112). A hotel intended to replace the inn was never built (San Diego Historical Society 1957).

In 1923, Lakeside promoters reached out again in an effort to develop the area:

Let us for the moment forget agriculture and the almighty dollar and consider the great appeal of a home in the Lakeside district. No matter how fine a home you have and how ideal its surroundings, we believe if that home were moved to this section of southern California, much would be automatically added thereto, and your life's span increased many years (no author 1923).

At the same time, the area's agricultural lifestyle was clear. The article notes the prosperous citrus orchards of the area, with lemons being the main product. Dairying had also developed, with the same promoters noting that "[t]he rich alluvial deposits bordering the San Diego river [sic], along with cheaply pumped water, is largely given over to alfalfa and accompanying dairy herds. There are 28 dairies, representing 700 head, in the territory" (no author 1923).

As white development in the area slowly progressed and the needs for water increased, the Capitan Grande Reservation land was purchased by the City of San Diego to build a reservoir in 1931. The two displaced Kumeyaay bands that had until that time shared the Capitan Grande Reservation subsequently founded two separate reservations, the Barona Indian Reservation north of Lakeside and the Viejas Indian Reservation near Alpine (Lakeside Historical Society 1985:3).

In 1934, the San Diego Union proclaimed "Avocados, Rodeos, Poultry, Dairies All at Lakeside" (San Diego Union 1934). Small ranches had found markets as far afield as New York. Dairymen had established themselves in the area, with the Union specifically noting the activities of Phil Martin, the Foster brothers, J. B. Wilkinson, Levi and Son, Henry Vanoni and "the many who run a few cows, or quite a few" (San Diego Union 1934). Small dairies dotted the landscape, with operations usually limited to milking the cows and transporting the milk to a creamery. In a pattern seen state-wide, small dairies joined cooperatives beginning in the early twentieth century to "negotiate prices, assemble, haul, manufacture, process, and market milk and dairy products to wholesalers" (California State Parks 2005:7). By the 1950s, many local dairies in the East County either moved out of the area or closed. Rising municipal taxes and the growth of competitive large-scale mechanized dairies, which often bought out smaller operations, forced operational costs to rise. Cheaper property for dairying was available outside of the region, and the growth of San Diego's industrial and defense sectors made this way of life less feasible, even in areas like Lakeside (Abraham 2007:3).

The population density around the project area remained low through mid-century, with an estimate of approximately 3,500 people in the unincorporated Lakeside area in 1946 (San Diego Union 1946). Following World War II, as urban development burgeoned along the coast, growth in Lakeside and surrounding communities surged as some residents left the increasingly dense areas seeking a more rural lifestyle (County of San Diego 1975:2).

A review of historic aerials dating to 1953, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1971, and 1980 and available online by the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (1953, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1971, and 1980) show that the project area has served as either pasture land or agricultural land for at least the last 65 years. No structures have existed within the project area during this time. A review of historic maps confirmed lack of development of the project area (U.S. Geological Survey 1903, 1912, 1955).

## 1.2.2 Records Search Results

The records search and literature reviews were undertaken to identify previously documented archaeological, historical, and architectural resources within and near the project area. This background information is also useful in developing a context for assessing resource significance.

ICF archaeologist Karolina Chmiel, MA, requested a records and literature search from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University on February 6, 2017. The results were returned on March 7, 2017. The SCIC is the branch of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), which houses information on historical resources in San Diego and Imperial Counties. CHRIS is a repository of information on recorded historical resources, among other historical information, and is maintained by the California Office of Historic Preservation. The objective of the request was to identify studies and archaeological and built-environment resources in or within a half-mile of the project area. The SCIC records search involved a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Resources Inventory (HRI), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and local historical maps. The results from the records search can be found in Appendix A.

## Previous Studies

Twenty-seven cultural resources studies are on record at the SCIC as having been conducted for areas inside or within a half-mile of the project area (Table 1-1). Two of these studies either encompassed or were conducted within a portion of the project area (SD-00546 and SD-03720). SD-00546 encompassed a total of 558 square miles, and was conducted in 1978. SD-03720 covered only approximately 60 percent of the project area, and was conducted in 2000. Due to the age of the previously conducted studies, no portion of the project area was excluded for reasons of having been previously surveyed. The previous studies conducted within the project area are an Archaeological Survey of the San Diego River Valley (Cupples 1979) and an Archaeological, Architectural, and Historical Evaluation for the Water Purification Pipeline and Advanced Water Treatment Facility for the City of San Diego (Tetra Tech 1996).

**Table 1-1. Cultural Resource Studies within a Half-Mile Radius of the Project Area**

NADB #	Date	Author	Report Title
1120140	1975	Berryman, Stanley R.	Archaeological Field Study for Mobile Home Estates
1120546	1975	Cupples, Sue Ann	An Archaeological Survey of the San Diego River Valley
1120876	1979	Fink, Gary R.	A Cultural Resource Assessment of Louis A. Stelzer Regional Park, Lakeside, California Project No: UJ0331
1121220	1975	Easland, Phyllis	An Environmental Impact Report of a 20-Acre Parcel in Lakeside, California
1121330	1988	Pignuolo, Andrew, Roxana Phillips, and Allan Schilz	Cultural Resource Survey of the Eucalyptus Hills and Tooma Street Alternative Sites for the Navy Housing Environmental Assessment, San Diego County, California
1121986	1974	Wirth Associates	APS/SDG&E Interconnection Project Transmission System Environmental Study Phase Two Corridor Studies Cultural Resources: Archaeology Appendices
1122042	1982	American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc.	Draft Environmental Impact Report for a Major Use Permit KCBQ (AM) Radio Towers EAD #81-14-83; MUP 81-072
1122083	1984	Development Planning Consultants	Kevane Mobile Home Subdivision TM 4292, P81-66n, LOG #81-14-72 Lakeside Community Planning Area County of San Diego, California
1122127	1989	Cook, John	Cultural Resource Analysis for The Upper San Diego River Improvement Project Redevelopment Plan
1122165	1989	Mooney and Associates	Draft Environmental Impact Report for The Upper San Diego River Improvement Project Redevelopment Plan
1123098	1992	Smith, Brian	Results of a Cultural Resource Study of The Padre Dam Municipal Water District Phase I Reclaimed Water System Project
1123720	1996	Tetra Tech Inc.	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for The Water Repurification Pipeline and Advanced Water Treatment Facility, City of San Diego, California
1123836	1984	Townsend, Jan	Southwest Powerlink Cultural Resources Management Plan
1123952	1998	Gallegos and Associates	Cultural Resource Survey for the San Diego County Water Authority Moreno-Lakeside Pipeline
1124183	1984	Michael R. Alberson and Associates	Griffin Mobile Home Park TM4420, Log 83-14-50 Lakeside, California



NADB #	Date	Author	Report Title
1124849	1980	Wirth Associates	APS/SDG&E Interconnection Project System- Environmental Study Phase II, Corridor Studies, Native American Studies
1124931	1978	Corum, Joyce	An Archaeological Survey Report For a Proposed Highway Widening Project on Route 67 near Lakeside 11-SD-67 P.M. 66/9.4
1125284	1986	Corum, Joyce	First Supplemental Historic Property Survey 11-SD-52 P.M. 7.3/17.2
1125449	1976	Ryzdinski, Marc	Lakeside Irrigation District, Lakeside Avenue Reservoir, Lakeside, California- Archaeological Environmental Impact Report
1127042	2000	Haney, Jeff	Negative Archaeological Survey Report Acquisition of 2 Parcels Southeast of Route 67 and Willows Road Intersection
1129108	2004	Wright, Gail	Cultural Resources Negative Survey Report for: TPM 20742, Log No. 03-14-026- Humprey Minor Subdivision APN 392-020-59
1129118	2000	Bowden-Renna, Cheryl, Rebecca McCorkle Apple, and Lori Lilburn	Cultural Resource Survey for the San Diego County Water Authority Moreno-Lakeside Alternatives Project, San Diego County, California
1130432	2006	Hector, Susan M.	Cultural Resources Sensitivity Analysis for the Carryover Storage and San Vicente Dam Raise Project (CSP) Alternatives Analysis
1130573	1976	Ryzdinski, Marc	Lakeside Irrigation District, Lakeside Avenue Reservoir, Lakeside, California
1130934	2003	Cheever, Dayle M. and Judy A. Berryman	Results of a Cultural Resource Survey and Expanded Site Boundary Evaluation of CA-SDI-4901 for the Proposed Widening of Wildcat Canyon Road, County of San Diego, California
1132006	2008	Jordan, Stacey C., William T. Eckhardt, and Andrea M. Craft	Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory of County of San Diego El Capitan and Oak Oasis Preserves and El Monte and Louis A. Stelzer Regional Parks, San Diego County, California
1134123	2011	Laguna Mountain Environmental Inc.	Draft Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment for the El Monte Valley Mining, Reclamation, and Groundwater Recharge Project
1130059	2004	Lauko, Kimberly and Carrel, Mark	Cultural Resource Survey Results for Cingular Communications Facility Candidate. SD-226-01 (McCune Residence) 1210 Lakedale Road, Santa Ysabel, San Diego County, California

NADB #	Date	Author	Report Title
1131216	2006	Hector, Susan	Cultural Resources Survey of the Tulloch Property, Santa Ysabel, California
1131623	2002	Hector, Susan and Brewster, Alice	San Dieguito River Valley Inventory of Archaeological Resources
1131977	2008	SWCA	Final Cultural Resources Survey of Alternatives for the Sunrise Powerlink Project in Imperial, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties, California
1132044	2008	Noah, Anna C. and Gallegos, Dennis R.	Final Class III Archaeological Inventory for the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California
1132048	2008	Noah, Anna C.	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Santa Ysabel Indian Reservation Portion of the Santa Ysabel SR 79 All Underground Alternative of the Proposed SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project
1132484	2009	Potter, Elizabeth	Cultural Resources Survey for the SDG&E Pole Replacement Project in Santa Ysabel, San Diego County, California
1133553	2010	Rosenburg, Seth A.	TL 685 Warners to Santa Ysabel Wood to Steel Pole Replacement Cultural Resources Inventory Report, Revised
1133644	2011	Tennesen, Kristin	Cultural Resources Survey for Road Work to Pole P17807 Project, Santa Ysabel, San Diego County, California
1133665	2009	Rosenburg, Seth A.	Cultural Resources Review; Wood to Steel Pole Conversion TL 637
1133708	2009	Whittaker, James E.	Cultural Resources Survey For The Replacement of Three Distribution Poles in Ramona, San Diego County, California
1133726	2009	Whittaker, James E.	Cultural Resources Survey For The Replacement of Five Distribution Poles in Santa Ysabel, San Diego County, California
1134979	2013	Williams, Brian	Archaeological Survey and Job Walk for the SDG&E C222 Reconductor and Wood to Steel Project, Santa Ysabel, San Diego County, California

\*Shaded reports encompassed portions of the current project area.

## Previously Recorded Sites in the Project Area

Thirteen previously recorded cultural resources are present within a half-mile radius of the project area (Table 1-2). No previously identified resources have been recorded within the project area. Previously identified resources outside the project area, but within a half-mile radius, consist of nine prehistoric sites, including four bed rock milling features (some with lithic scatters, rock walls, or groundstone present), one possible hunting blind, one lithic scatter, and two shell scatters. Two multi-component sites, which consist of milling features and a rock wall and cobble building

foundation, respectively, were identified. Three historic buildings are recorded within a half-mile radius of the project area, and no isolates have been identified in the vicinity. One resource (CA-SDI-14274), originally recorded as a prehistoric shell and lithic scatter, was later determined to be nonarchaeological in nature.

**Table 1-2. Cultural Resources Recorded within a Half-Mile Radius of the Project Area**

Primary (P-37-)	Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	Type/Description	Dimensions	Site Form Reference
004902	004902	Prehistoric: stacked rock wall-- possible hunting blind	2 x 2m	Miller et al. 1977; Hightower 1979
008126	008126	Prehistoric: milling feature and associated lithic and ceramic scatter	50 x 100m	Fink and Hughes 1980; Serr and Bash 1991
008128	008128	Prehistoric: milling features and associated artifacts	25 x 25m	Fink and Hughes 1979; Serr and Bash 1991
009900	009900	Prehistoric: milling features and stacked rock wall	65 x 20m	Banks 1984; Pigniolo 1988
013622	013622	Multicomponent: two Prehistoric milling features and a Historic rock wall	40 x 20m	James et al. 1993
013623	013623	Prehistoric: milling feature	5 x 5m	James et al. 1993
013624	013624	Multicomponent: two Prehistoric milling features and a Historic cobble and cement foundation	60 x 40m	James et al. 1993
014659	014272	Prehistoric: flaked stone artifact scatter	50 x 25m	Schroth et al. 1996
014660	014273	Prehistoric: shell and flaked stone artifact scatter	50 x 50m	Schroth et al. 1996
014661	014274	Nonarchaeological: shell and flaked stone artifact scatter	80 x 20m	Schroth et al. 1996; Haney, 2000
031885	n/a	Historic: single-family residence	N/A	Dalope and Gunderman 2010
031886	n/a	Historic: duplex	N/A	Dalope and Gunderman 2009
031887	n/a	Historic: single-family residence	N/A	Dalope and Gunderman 2009

m= meter.

## Other Historical Research

A large amount of information on the project area was taken from historical research conducted by ICF for four previous cultural resources studies on San Diego County parks and trails (Jordan, Eckhardt, and Craft 2008; Jordan and Eckhardt 2008; Jordan, Cooley, and Craft 2008; Bever and Hoffman 2012). Much of the information from these previous studies was obtained from the Lakeside Historical Society and its Co-President (Brack 2008) and the County of San Diego

Department of Parks and Recreation. One historical aerial imagery source (historicaerials.com) was used to analyze the historical use of the project area and to determine if any structures or other features might have occurred in the project area that may no longer be visible during a pedestrian survey. Researchers also reviewed historical maps, including USGS topographic maps, for Historic Period features.

## 1.3 Applicable Regulations

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

### 1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the primary regulation that guides the need for environmental review in California. The purpose of CEQA is to consider whether a project would result in adverse effects on the environment and whether any effects could be reduced or mitigated. Any projects undertaken by a public agency or any discretionary projects (i.e., projects that require the exercise of judgment or deliberation by a public agency) performed by private parties are subject to the CEQA process. Under CEQA, *historical resources* are considered part of the environment, and are therefore protected. Historical resources (§15064.5(a)) are defined as follows.

- A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR], Section 4850 et seq.).
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code, or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code.
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852), which parallel the NRHP criteria but consider state and local significance.

Even for instances in which a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the CRHR; not included in a local register of historical resources; or not identified in a historical resources survey, a lead agency may still determine that a resource is a historical resource as defined in Pub. Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1. If it is determined that a project would result in a substantial adverse change to the significance of a historical resource, then that project would have a significant effect on the environment.

CEQA also contains provisions regarding the protection of Native American remains (§15064.5(d) and (e)). In the event that a study identifies the existence of, or likelihood of, Native American

remains, the lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Pub. Resources Code Section 5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission.

### **1.3.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources**

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

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

### **1.3.3 Assembly Bill 52**

AB 52 amended CEQA by creating a new category of cultural resource, called *Tribal Cultural Resources*, and new requirements for consultation with Native American Tribes. Governor Brown signed AB 52 on September 25, 2014, and the bill became effective July 1, 2015. If a local tribe has requested notification of CEQA projects under AB 52, a lead agency is required to offer the Native American Tribe with an interest in Tribal Cultural Resources located within its jurisdiction the opportunity to consult on CEQA documents. The new procedures under AB 52 offer the tribes an opportunity to take an active role in the CEQA process in order to protect Tribal Cultural Resources. If the tribe requests consultation within 30 days upon receipt of the notice, the lead agency must consult with the tribe. Guidelines for AB 52 are currently in progress by multiple agencies, including the County, to help implement this requirement.

## **1.4 Guidelines for Determining Significance**

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

## 1.4.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term *historical resource* includes the following.

- (1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations (Cal. Code Regs.), § 4850 et seq.).
- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Pub. Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Cal. Code Regs., § 4852) including the following.
  - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
  - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
  - c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
  - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- (4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Pub. Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Pub. Resource Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Pub. Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

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

- (1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- (2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
  - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
  - b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the

public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

- c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

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

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

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

- (d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code § 5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:
  - (1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code § 7050.5).
  - (2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.
- (e) In the event of the accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, the following steps should be taken:
  - (1) There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until:
    - A. The coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered must be contacted to determine that no investigation of the cause of death is required, and
    - B. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American:
      1. The coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours.

2. The Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased native american.
  3. The most likely descendent may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, or
- (2) Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.
- A. The Native American Heritage Commission is unable to identify a most likely descendent or the most likely descendent failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the commission.
  - B. The descendant identified fails to make a recommendation; or
  - C. The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation by the Native American Heritage Commission fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

## 1.4.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources

Pursuant to the *County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance—Cultural Resources*, (County of San Diego 2007), any of the following will be considered a significant impact on cultural resources.

- (1) The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction, disturbance or any alteration of characteristics or elements of a resource that cause it to be significant in a manner not consistent with the Secretary of Interior Standards.
- (2) The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction or disturbance of an important archaeological site or any portion of an important archaeological site that contains the potential to contain information important to history or prehistory.
- (3) The project, as designed, disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.



## 2.1 Objectives

The objective of this study is to identify previously undocumented archaeological sites and historic built resources. Project-related ground disturbance is anticipated in portions of the project area and the majority of the project area has not been previously surveyed. Therefore, the objective is to identify and define the boundaries of cultural resources, if present, and assess whether project-related ground disturbance would impact them, or if the project could avoid them. This section summarizes the anticipated logistical conditions, range of resource types, and methods.

## 2.2 Expectations

Review of background information in Section 1.2 *Existing Conditions*, resulted in the development of the following expectations.

- The geology of the project area indicates that it is located on landforms composed of alluvium. Alluvium retains the potential to contain buried archaeological deposits. However, based on review of historical aerials, the area has been previously used for agriculture, therefore, any subsurface resources would have been exposed during tilling activities. If buried deposits are present in the project area, a pedestrian survey of the area will be sufficient to identify them.
- The vegetation (i.e., grasses) is likely to limit visibility of surface-exposed archaeological sites in some areas of the project area. In areas of low ground visibility, resources are likely to be identified in rodent burrows or where faunal turbation has resulted in exposed soil.
- Based on the record search results, and prehistoric studies of San Diego County, it is anticipated that the project area holds low potential for archaeological resources. The majority of prehistoric archaeological resources are located at the base of hills near water sources, or at the mouths of drainages or terraces above water sources. While the project site is located near water (San Vicente Creek and San Diego River), it is not located on a terrace or within proximity of hills.
- Review of the local historic context reveals that the project area was subject to very limited development, which primarily consisted of agricultural use during the nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first centuries. Therefore, it is considered likely that any historic archaeological and built resources would be limited to infrastructure associated with agricultural use.

## **3.1 Methods**

### **3.1.1 Survey Methods**

The field survey methods for the project consisted of a systematic intensive pedestrian survey of the parcels. Intensive pedestrian survey methods consisted of a team of two people walking in 5-meter transects. The parcels consist of fenced, nearly flat, livestock corrals and, as such, no portions of the project area were dismissed due to steep terrain. Visibility was limited to 0 to 15 percent in the southern portion of the survey area due to the presence of dense grasses. Approximately 60 percent of the project area had low visibility, and special attention was paid to areas cleared of vegetation, which included a recently ploughed access road ringing the property, rodent burrows, ant hills, and wallows resulting from cows on the property. Team members thoroughly checked all visible soils along and between the transect lines.

An Apple iPad equipped with an integrated Global Positioning System (GPS) and the ArcGIS Collector application was used to track and record transects and any identified cultural deposits. All field observations, photographs, and information about any resources or important landscape features were collected using the ArcGIS Collector application. All information was collected in accordance with the guidelines outlined in the *California Archaeological Inventory Handbook for Completing Archaeological Site Records* (California Office of Historic Preservation 1989).

On March 14, 2017, ICF archaeologist Nara Cox, BA, and Jordan Menvielle, BA, conducted the intensive pedestrian survey of all accessible portions of the project area, which constituted approximately 13.6 acres (97 percent) of the project area. The remaining 0.6 acres of the project area, a fenced paddock, was inaccessible during the 2017 survey effort due to the presence of livestock. Ground visibility in the project area varied from low due to thick vegetation to 100 percent in the existing open arena in the north of parcel. Figures 3-1 and 3-2 depict project area conditions at the time of survey.



**Figure 3-1. Overview of North Portion of Project Area, Looking toward Moreno Avenue, View East**



**Figure 3-2. Overview of Southern Portion of Project Area, View North**

### 3.1.2 Native American Participation and Consultation

On Feb 22, 2017, ICF archaeologist Karolina Chmiel, MA, sent a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a review of its Sacred Lands Files. The NAHC consulted the USGS San Vicente Reservoir 7.5' quadrangle and responded on March 1, 2017, stating that Native American resources are known to exist within the project area. However, it is unclear if the resources are actually within the project area as NAHC conducts their search based on Township, Range, and Section, and the project site is less than 10 percent of a Section. The letter also directed ICF to contact the Ewiiapaayp tribal office and all other Native American tribal representatives on the NAHC-provided list. On March 2, 2017, ICF sent project letters to all 20 individuals identified by NAHC.

On March 10, 2017, ICF archaeologist Karen Crawford, MA, called the Ewiiapaayp tribal office and left a detailed message describing the NAHC results and requesting a call back to discuss the project. On March 21, 2017, Karolina Chmiel followed up with a second call to the Ewiiapaayp office and left another detailed message. As of March 21, 2017, no response have been received from the Ewiiapaayp tribe. On March 22, 2017, a letter was received from Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians requesting a site visit of the project area in order to make an informed recommendation on the project. ICF staff passed along the request to DPR, who attempted to reach Viejas on multiple occasions. On March 22, 2017, a response was received from San Pasqual Band stating that the project area was not in their territory and they have no knowledge of Sacred Sites in the area.

On March 13, 2017, County staff sent a letter attachment in an email to notify seven tribes (Barona Band of Mission Indians, Lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, Jamul Indian Village, Kwaaymii Laguna Band, Sycuan Band of Mission Indians, Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, and Campo Band of Mission Indians) to formally invite participation in the AB 52 consultation process. DPR staff met with Lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel on August 11, 2017 during which it was agreed that a Native American monitor would be present during ground disturbing activities. DPR staff also met with Barona Band of Mission Indians on September 1, 2017 during which it was agreed that an archaeological and Native American monitor would be present during ground disturbing activities in native soils. AB52 consultation was concluded with both Santa Ysabel and Barona. DPR staff left multiple voicemails trying to schedule a meeting with Viejas in response to their site visit request but no response has been received. Correspondence is included in Appendix B of this report.

## 3.2 Results

One resource was identified in the project area during the course of the survey (Confidential Figure C-1 in Confidential Appendix C). This resource consists of a single isolated groundstone fragment (P-37-037463) (Figure 3-3). California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 site records can be found in Confidential Appendix D. The newly recorded resource was assigned a temporary site number; ICF submitted the site record to the SCIC for issuance of a permanent site trinomial number.

P-37-037463 consists of an isolated prehistoric groundstone fragment found in a freshly ploughed access road on the east side of the survey area. The fragment measures 3.4 cm x 1.2 cm x 2.1 cm and displays one ground surface. No other cultural materials were observed in association with the artifact.



**Figure 3-3. Close up of P-37-037463**

## Chapter 4

# Interpretation of Resource Importance and Impact Identification

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## 4.1 Resource Importance

One cultural resource (P-37-037463) was identified within the project area during survey. The resource consists of an isolated groundstone artifact. For planning purposes, the County requests a statement regarding the significance (i.e., CRHR eligibility) of all resources identified during the survey. As resource evaluations were not performed as part of this study, the following are preliminary inferences based on the resource types identified and the precedent for determining the significance of similar resource types in the project area vicinity.

As an isolated artifact, resource P-37-037463 lacks the context and data to convey its eligibility for listing in the CRHR under Criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4. Based on this information, ICF recommends P-37-037463 as not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

## 4.2 Impact Identification

Based on the survey results and proposed project activities, no direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts on cultural resources are anticipated at this time. However, per AB-52 consultation with the Native American tribes, cultural and Native American monitors are required for earth disturbing activities in native soils.

The project area is assumed to have low archaeological sensitivity based on the survey results, record search results, and analysis of landform and knowledge of the typical locations of prehistoric resources in San Diego County. While the NAHC response indicated the presence of cultural resources, it is unclear whether the resources are located within the project area as a Sacred Lands file search typically reviews the provided Section within a Township and Range, and the project occupies less than 10 percent of a Section. During AB52 consultation process, two tribes, Barona Band of Mission Indians and Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel raised concerns about the sensitivity of the project area. While they did not have knowledge of specific resources located within the project area, it was agreed that archaeological and Native American monitoring would occur during ground disturbing activities in native soil.

The potential for historic-period archaeological resources is also low based on negative results of archival (aerial and topographic map) review of available resources and survey results. No structures were recorded on historic maps, and aerial photographs indicate that the project area was used as agricultural or pasture lands for at least the past 65 years. No historic-period resources were identified during the course of the survey.



## Chapter 5

# Management Considerations— Mitigation Measures and Design Sites

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As a result of the AB52 consultation process, DPR has agreed to archaeological and Native American monitoring of all ground disturbing activities in native soil. Mitigation Measures MM-01: Archaeological Monitoring, MM-02: Native American Monitoring, and MM-03: Protection of Human Remains will reduce impacts to less-than-significant levels when implemented.

**MM-01: Archaeological Monitoring.** DPR shall retain a qualified archaeologist to monitor all proposed ground-disturbing activities in native soil related to the implementation of the proposed Project in order to minimize disturbance of subsurface archaeological deposits. Specifically, the following measures will be implemented to reduce impacts:

All proposed ground disturbance in native soils, including grading and excavation for the project, will be monitored by a qualified archaeologist(s) who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards, as promulgated in Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 36, Section 61 or in the City's Land Development Code.

Prior to the start of construction, a monitoring plan will be prepared that describes the nature of the archaeological monitoring work, procedures to follow in the event of an unanticipated discovery, and reporting requirements.

The archaeologist will be invited to the preconstruction meeting to inform all personnel of the probability of archaeological materials being encountered during construction.

If intact subsurface deposits are identified during construction, the archaeologist will be empowered to divert construction activities away from the find and will be given sufficient time and compensation to investigate the find and determine its significance. No soil will be exported off site until a determination can be made regarding the significance of the resource specifically if Native American resources are encountered.

Recovered items will be treated in accordance with current professional standards by being properly provenienced, cleaned, analyzed, researched, reported, and curated in a collection facility meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, as promulgated in 36 CFR 79, such as the San Diego Archaeological Center. The costs for curation will be included in the budget for recovery of the archaeological remains.

A final Cultural Resources report will be produced, which will discuss the monitoring program and its results and will provide interpretations of any recovered cultural materials.

**MM-02: Native American Monitoring.** DPR shall retain a Kumeyaay tribal member to monitor all Project-related ground disturbance in native soils.

**MM-03: Protection of Human Remains.** Any ground-disturbing activities on the Project site must be considered as having the potential to encounter Native American human remains. Human remains require special handling and must be treated with appropriate dignity. Specific actions must take place pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5e, Public Resources

Code (PRC) Section 5097.98, and Section 87.429 of the County of San Diego Grading, Clearing and Watercourses Ordinance.

Should human remains be identified during ground-disturbing activities related to the Project, whether during construction, maintenance, or any other activity, state- and county-mandated procedures shall be followed for the treatment and disposition of those remains, as follows.

In the event of the accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, DRP will ensure that the following procedures are followed:

1. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until:
  - a. A County (DPR) official is contacted.
  - b. The County Coroner is contacted to determine that no investigation of the cause of death is required.
  - c. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American, then:
    - i. The coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours.
    - ii. The NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American.
    - iii. The Most Likely Descendent (MLD) may make recommendations to the landowner (DPR), or the person responsible for the excavation work, for the treatment of human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98.
2. Under the following conditions, the landowner or its authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods on the property in a location not subject to further disturbance:
  - a. The NAHC is unable to identify a MLD or the MLD fails to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the NAHC.
  - b. The MLD fails to make a recommendation.
  - c. The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD, and mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.
3. Any time human remains are encountered or suspected and soil conditions are appropriate for the technique, ground penetrating radar (GPR) will be used as part of the survey methodology. In addition, the use of canine forensics will be considered when searching for human remains. The decision to use GPR or canine forensics will be made on a case-by-case basis through consultation among the County Archaeologist, the Project archaeologist, and the Native American monitor.
4. Because human remains require special consideration and handling, they must be defined in a broad sense. For the purposes of this document, human remains are defined as:
  - a. Fragmented or disarticulated human bone with no associated artifacts or grave goods.
  - b. Cremations, including the soil surrounding the deposit.



- d. Interments, including the soils surrounding the deposit.
- c. Associated grave goods.

In consultation among the County archaeologist, Project archaeologist, and Native American monitor, additional measures (e.g., wet-screening of soils adjacent to the deposit or on-site) may be required to determine the extent of the burial.

## Chapter 6

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## Chapter 7

# List of Preparers and Persons and Organizations Contacted

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## 7.1 Preparers

Karolina Chmiel, MA	ICF, GIS, Project Archaeologist
Nara Cox, BA	ICF, Field Director
Karen Crawford, MA, RPA	ICF, Principal Investigator

## 7.2 Persons and Organizations Contacted

Gayle Totton	Native American Heritage Commission
Leroy J. Elliott	Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Nick Elliott	Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
John Flores	San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Michael Garcia	Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
Ralph Goff	Campo Band of Mission Indians
Julie Hagen	Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Lisa Haws	Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Clifford LaChappa	Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Allen E. Lawson	San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Clint Linton	Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Carmen Lucas	Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Cody J. Martinez	Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Javaughn Miller	La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Rebecca Osuna	Inaja Band of Mission Indians
Virgil Oyos	Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada	La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Virgil Perez	Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Erica Pinto	Jamul Indian Village
Robert Pinto Sr.	Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
Angela Elliott Santos	Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation

## **Records Search Confirmation**

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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  
nick@scic.org

## CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM RECORDS SEARCH

**Company:** ICF  
**Company Representative:** Karolina Chmiel  
**Date Processed:** 3/7/2017  
**Project Identification:** County Parks and Rec Lakeside Equestrian Facility  
(00049.17)  
**Search Radius:** 1/2 mile

**Historical Resources:** YES

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.

**Previous Survey Report Boundaries:** YES

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.

**Historic Addresses:** YES

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

**Historic Maps:** YES

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

### Summary of SHRC Approved CHRIS IC Records Search Elements

<b>RSID:</b>	9999
<b>RUSH:</b>	no
<b>Hours:</b>	1
<b>Spatial Features:</b>	42
<b>Address-Mapped Shapes:</b>	no
<b>Digital Database Records:</b>	0
<b>Quads:</b>	1
<b>Aerial Photos:</b>	0
<b>PDFs:</b>	Yes
<b>PDF Pages:</b>	72

## **Native American Coordination**

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## Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

### NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95501  
(916) 373-3710  
(916) 373-5471 – Fax  
[nahe@nahe.ca.gov](mailto:nahe@nahe.ca.gov)

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

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

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

USGS Quadrangle

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Company/Firm/Agency:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Extension: \_\_\_\_\_

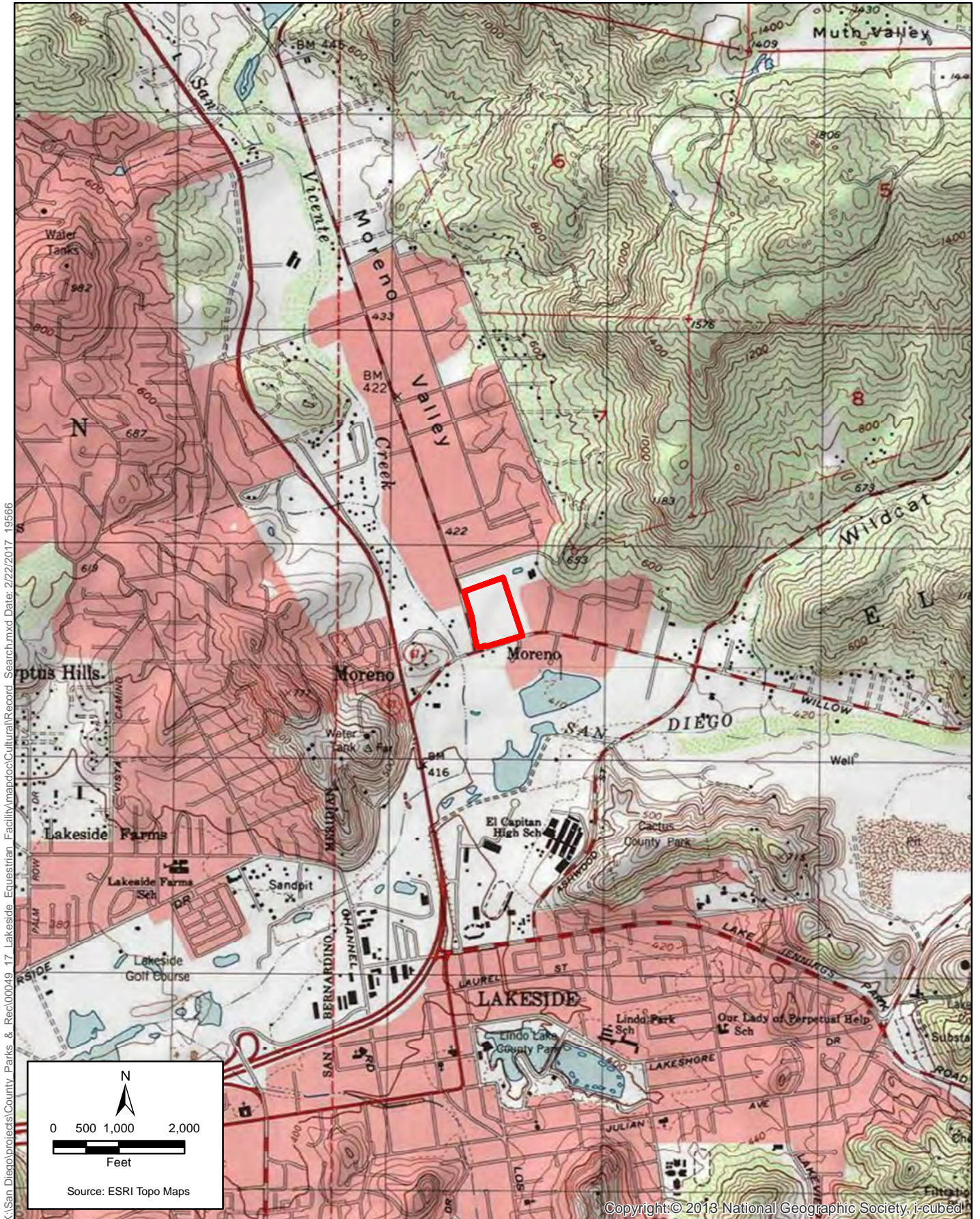
Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Project Description:

\_\_\_\_ Project Location Map is attached





**Figure 1**  
**Project Location**  
**County Parks and Recreation: Lakeside Equestrian Facility**



**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100  
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
Fax (916) 373-5471



February 27, 2017

Karolina Chmiel  
ICF

Sent by Email: Karolina.chmiel@icfi.com

RE: Proposed Lakeside Equestrian Facility Project; San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Chmiel:

Attached is a list of tribes that have cultural and traditional affiliation to the areas of potential project effect (APE) referenced above. I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult, as may be required under particular state statutes. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* (SLF) was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) for the above referenced project. Sites have been located within the APEs you provided that may be impacted by the project. Please immediately contact the Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians at (619) 445-6315 for more information about these sites.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: [gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

for Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.  
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE:** This communication with its contents may contain confidential and/or legally privileged information. It is solely for the use of the intended recipient(s). Unauthorized interception, review, use or disclosure is prohibited and may violate applicable laws including the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender and destroy all copies of the communication.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Contact List  
San Diego County  
3/1/2017**

**Barona Group of the Capitan Grande**

Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson  
1095 Barona Road  
Lakeside, CA, 92040  
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612  
Fax: (619) 443-0681  
cloyd@barona-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

**Campo Band of Mission Indians**

Ralph Goff, Chairperson  
36190 Church Road, Suite 1  
Campo, CA, 91906  
Phone: (619)478-9046  
Fax: (619)478-5818  
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

**Ewillaapaayp Tribal Office**

Robert Pinto, Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619)445-6315  
Fax: (619)445-9126

Kumeyaay

**Ewillaapaayp Tribal Office**

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315  
Fax: (619) 445-9126  
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Kumeyaay

**Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel**

Virgil Perez, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 130  
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070  
Phone: (760)765-0845  
Fax: (760)765-0320

Kumeyaay

**Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel**

Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources  
P.O. Box 507  
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070  
Phone: (760) 803 - 5694  
cjlinton73@aol.com

Kumeyaay

**Inaja Band of Mission Indians**

Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson  
2005 S. Escondido Blvd.  
Escondido, CA, 92025  
Phone: (760)737-7628  
Fax: (760)747-8568

Kumeyaay

**Jamul Indian Village**

Erica Pinto, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 612  
Jamul, CA, 91935  
Phone: (619)669-4785  
Fax: (619)669-4817

Kumeyaay

**Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians**

Carmen Lucas,  
P.O. Box 775  
Pine Valley, CA, 91962  
Phone: (619)709-4207

Kumeyaay  
Kumeyaay

**La Posta Band of Mission Indians**

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson  
8 Crestwood Road  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619)478-2113  
Fax: (619)478-2125  
LP13boots@aol.com

Kumeyaay

**La Posta Band of Mission Indians**

Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator  
8 Crestwood Road  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113  
Fax: (619) 478-2125  
jmiller@LPtribe.net

Kumeyaay

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1302  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930  
Fax: (619) 766-4957

Kumeyaay

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Lakeside Equestrian Facility Project, San Diego County.



**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Contact List  
San Diego County  
3/1/2017**

***Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay  
Nation***

Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources  
Coordinator  
P. O. Box 1302  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930  
Fax: (619) 766-4957  
nicknepa@yahoo.com

Kumeyaay

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

Virgil Oyos, Chairperson  
P.O Box 270  
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070  
Phone: (760)782-3818  
Fax: (760)782-9092  
mesagrandeband@msn.com

Kumeyaay

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

Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 365  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760)749-3200  
Fax: (760)749-3876  
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

Kumeyaay

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

John Flores, Environmental  
Coordinator  
P. O. Box 365  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200  
Fax: (760) 749-3876  
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

Kumeyaay

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay  
Nation***

Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson  
1 Kwaaypaay Court  
El Cajon, CA, 92019  
Phone: (619)445-2613  
Fax: (619)445-1927  
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay  
Nation***

Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources  
Manager  
1 Kwaaypaay Court  
El Cajon, CA, 92019  
Phone: (619) 312 - 1935

Kumeyaay

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians***

Robert J. Welch, Chairperson  
1 Viejas Grade Road  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619)445-3810  
Fax: (619)445-5337  
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians***

Julie Hagen,  
1 Viejas Grade Road  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810  
Fax: (619) 445-5337  
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.6 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Lakeside Equestrian Facility Project, San Diego County.

Lakeside Equestrian Center - Native American Tribes Consultation Contact Log								
Contact	Title	Tribe	Date of Original Contact	Method of Contact	Address	Email	Phone #	Comments Received Y/N
Clifford LaChappa	Chairperson	Barona Group of the Capitan Grande	3/2/2017	Letter (Consultation Letter)	1095 Barona Road Lakeside, CA 92040	<a href="mailto:cloyd@barona-nsn.gov">cloyd@barona-nsn.gov</a>	619-443-6612	Yes- Under AB52
Rebecca Osuna	Chairperson	Inaja Band of Mission Indians	3/2/2017	Letter (Consultation Letter)	2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Escondido, CA 92025		760-737-7628	No
Ralph Goff	Chairperson	Campo Band of Mission Indians	3/2/2017	Letter (Consultation Letter)	36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA 91906	<a href="mailto:rgoff@campo-nsn.gov">rgoff@campo-nsn.gov</a>	619-478-9046	No
Erica Pinto	Chairperson	Jamul Indian Village	3/2/2017	Letter (Consultation Letter)	P.O. Box 612 Jamul, CA 91935		619-669-4785	No
Robert Pinto	Chairperson	Ewiaapaayp Tribal Office	3/2/2017	Letter (Consultation Letter)	4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA 91901		619-445-6315	No
Carmen Lucas		Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians	3/2/2017	Letter (Consultation Letter)	P.O. Box 775 Pine Valley, CA 91962		619-709-4207	No
Michael Garcia	Vice Chairperson	Ewiaapaayp Tribal Office	3/2/2017	Letter (Consultation Letter)	4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA 91901	<a href="mailto:michaelg@leaningrock.net.com">michaelg@leaningrock.net.com</a>	619-445-6315	No
Gwendolyn Parada	Chairperson	La Posta Band of Mission Indians	3/2/2017	Letter (Consultation Letter)	8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA 91905	<a href="mailto:LP13boots@aol.com">LP13boots@aol.com</a>	619-478-2113	No
Virgil Perez	Chairperson	lipay Nation of Sana Ysabel	3/2/2017	Letter (Consultation Letter)	P.O. Box 130 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070		760-765-0845	No
Javaughn Miller	Tribal Administrator	La Posta Band of Mission Indians	3/2/2017	Letter (Consultation Letter)	8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA 91905	<a href="mailto:jmiller@LPtribe.net">jmiller@LPtribe.net</a>	619-478-2113	No
Clint Linton	Director of Cultural Resources	lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	3/2/2017	Letter (Consultation Letter)	P.O. Box 507 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070	<a href="mailto:cjlinton73@aol.com">cjlinton73@aol.com</a>	760-803-5694	Yes- Under AB52
Angela Elliott Santos	Chairperson	Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation	3/2/2017	Letter (Consultation Letter)	P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA 91905		619-766-4930	No
Nick Elliot	Cultural Resources Coordinator	Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation	3/2/2017	Letter (Consultation Letter)	P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA 91905	<a href="mailto:nickmepa@yahoo.com">nickmepa@yahoo.com</a>	619-766-4930	No
Lisa Haws	Cultural Resources Manager	Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	3/2/2017	Letter (Consultation Letter)	1 Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon, CA 92019		619 312-1935	No
Virgil Oyos	Chairperson	Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians	3/2/2017	Letter (Consultation Letter)	P.O. Box 270 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070	<a href="mailto:mesagrandeband@msn.com">mesagrandeband@msn.com</a>	760-782-3818	No
Robert J. Welch	Chairperson	Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	3/2/2017	Letter (Consultation Letter)	1 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA 91901	<a href="mailto:jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov">jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov</a>	619-445-3810	Yes
Allen E. Lawson	Chairperson	San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	3/2/2017	Letter (Consultation Letter)	P.O. Box 365 Valley Center, CA 92082	<a href="mailto:allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org">allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org</a>	760-749-3200	Yes
Julie Hagen		Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	3/2/2017	Letter (Consultation Letter)	1 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA 91901	<a href="mailto:jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov">jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov</a>	619-445-3810	No
John Flores	Environmental Coordinator	San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	3/2/2017	Letter (Consultation Letter)	P.O. Box 365 Valley Center, CA 92082	<a href="mailto:johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org">johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org</a>	760-749-3200	No
Cody J. Martinez	Chairperson	Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	3/2/2017	Letter (Consultation Letter)	1 Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon, CA 92019	<a href="mailto:ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov">ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov</a>	619-445-2613	No



March 2, 2017

EXAMPLE LETTER

[NAME]

[ADDRESS]

**Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory for the Lakeside Equestrian Facility Project**

Dear [NAME]:

I'm writing to inform you that the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation proposes to design and construct an equestrian facility consisting of two arenas (one outside and one covered), bleachers, restrooms, livestock corrals, and accessory structures for meetings, concessions and storage. A trail and perimeter track would surround the facility, and a trail staging area with a covered picnic area adjacent to hitching posts would be located within the Project area. The facility is intended to be used by the community for a variety of equestrian and livestock related activities such as practices, training, contests, shows, and events. A typical equestrian event will likely draw an attendance of between 50 and 125 contestants with large events attracting as many as 300 attendees. The use of drought tolerant landscaping and incorporation of renewable energy components such as roof-mounted photovoltaic panels and bird safe wind turbines may also be incorporated into the Project.

The Project is located on an approximately 14 acre parcel at the corner of Willow Road and Moreno Avenue, immediately north of the San Diego River, and immediately east of San Vicente Creek in the unincorporated community of Fallbrook in East San Diego County, Section 7, Township 15 South, Range 1 East, within the historic El Cajón Mexican Land Grant, and appears on the San Vicente Reservoir, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic maps (Figure 1).

ICF has been retained to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey and inventory to determine the presence or absence of cultural resources on or near the Project property. The technical study includes both archival research and an intensive pedestrian survey. Archival research refers to both written and oral history including record searches at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), local historical societies and libraries, as well as Native American consultation. As of the writing of this letter the records search and survey results are pending.

The NAHC completed a search of the Sacred Lands File and indicated the presence of Native American cultural resources within the Project area. The NAHC also identify you as a person who may have concerns or knowledge of cultural resources in the Project area. Any information you might be able to share about the Project area would greatly enhance the study and would be most appreciated.

[NAME]

March 2, 2017

Page 2 of 2

If you would like to participate in the consultation process, or if you have any recommendations regarding the Project, please address them to me so that I can incorporate them into our draft report. As required by State law, all site data and other culturally sensitive information will not be released to the general public and will be kept strictly confidential. I can be reached at 858-444-3936, or by email at [Karolina.chmiel@icf.com](mailto:Karolina.chmiel@icf.com). Thank you very much for your assistance on this matter.

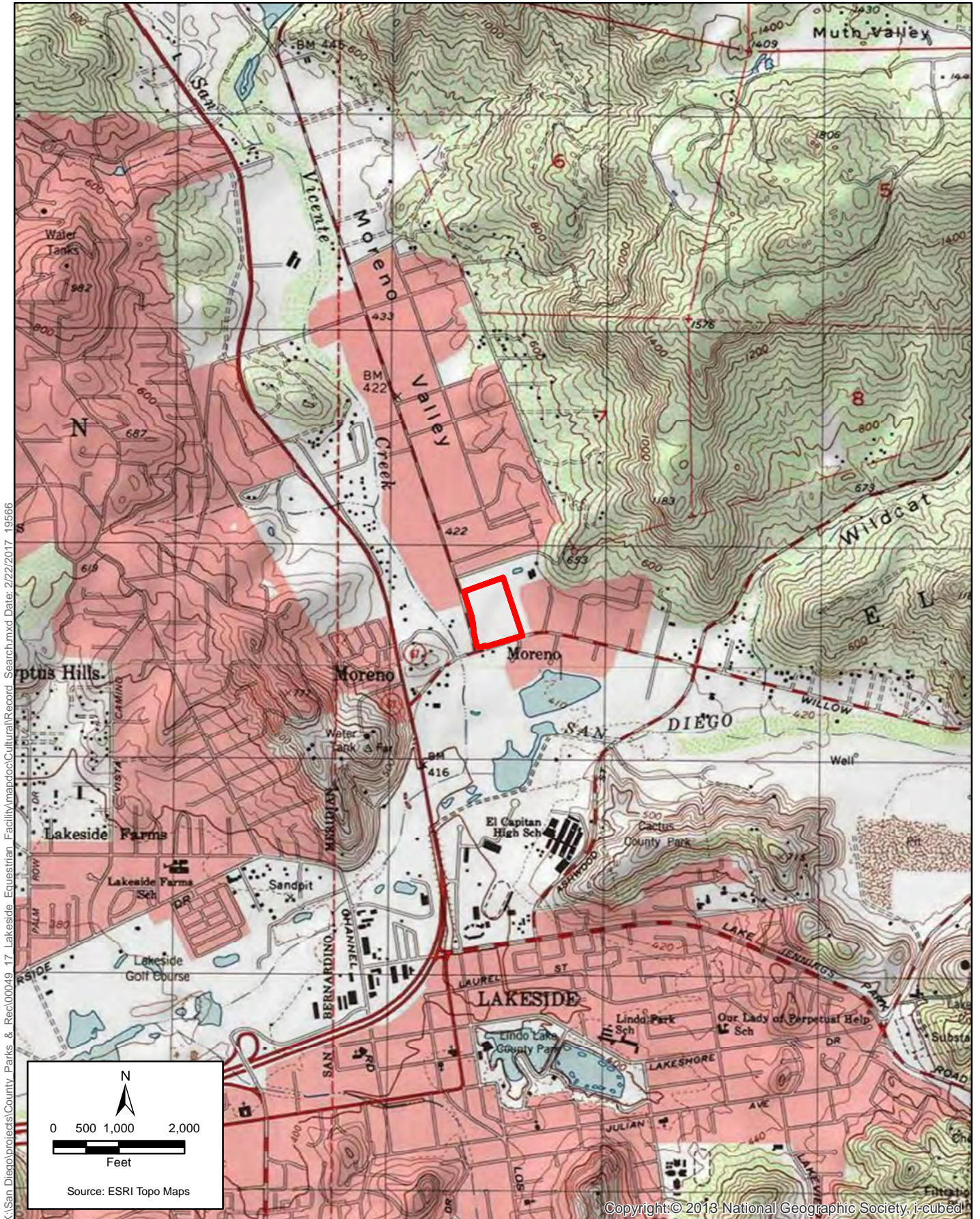
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'K. Chmiel'.

Karolina Chmiel, MA  
Archaeologist

**Encl. Figure 1**





**Figure 1**  
**Project Location**  
**County Parks and Recreation: Lakeside Equestrian Facility**



# VIEJAS

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

P.O. Box 908  
Alpine, CA 91903  
#1 Viejas Grade Road  
Alpine, CA 91901

Phone: 6194453810  
Fax: 6194455337  
[viejas.com](http://viejas.com)

March 22, 2017

Karolina Chmiel, MA  
Archaeologist  
ICF  
525 B Street, Suite 1700  
San Diego, Ca 92101

**RE: Lakeside Equestrian Facility Project**

Dear Ms. Chmiel

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ("Viejas") would like a site visit for the above referenced project in order to make an informed decision/recommendation on the matter. Please call Ernest Pingleton for scheduling at 619-659-2314 or email [epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov](mailto:epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov). Thank you

Sincerely,

VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS



San Pasqual Economic Development Agency

*Honoring the Past • Embracing the Present • Leading the Future*

March 22, 2017

**VIA E-Mail and USPS**

**RE: Request for Information for Lakeside Equestrian Project in the unincorporated community of Fallbrook**

Dear Karolina Chmiel, MA  
525 B Street, Suite 1700  
San Diego, CA 92101  
1.858.444.3936  
Karolina.chmiel.icf.com

The San Pasqual Economic Development Agency and affiliate San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Indians ("the Tribe") appreciates your request for information regarding the above referenced project. After reviewing the provided maps, we have determined that the project area is not within our ancestral territory, therefore we have no information regarding Sacred Sites.

Please note that we are interested in participating in surveys within our ancestral territory. Prior to conducting any Cultural Resource surveys, excavations and/or monitoring, please contact the San Pasqual Economic Development Agency for schedule specifics. If you have any additional questions or comments, please contact me at [wquisquis@sanpasqualtribe.org](mailto:wquisquis@sanpasqualtribe.org) or call 760-751-0012.

Sincerely,

Hellyaachwehay Quisquis  
President

## Chmiel, Karolina

---

**From:** Diss, Margaret  
**Sent:** Monday, March 13, 2017 10:46 AM  
**To:** buncelaw@aol.com; lcumper@jamulindianvillage.com; cjlinton73@aol.com; ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov; lhaws@sycuan-nsn.gov; jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov; rgoff@campo-nsn.gov; Randy Sandoval; hcuero@campo-nsn.gov  
**Cc:** Tylke, Melanie  
**Subject:** AB-52 Consultation; Lakeside Equestrian Facility  
**Attachments:** Lakeside Equestrian AB52.docx; Figure1\_ProjectLocation.pdf

Dear Sirs/Madams,

Attached please find a letter regarding AB-52 consultation for the "Lakeside Equestrian Facility" project with the County of San Diego (Department of Parks and Recreation). Please forward any comments or requests for AB-52 consultation for the above referenced project to County Archaeologist Margaret Diss and cc Project Manager Melanie Tylke by April 14, 2017.

Sincerely,

Margaret (Meg) Diss  
Land Use Environmental Planner II/ Staff Archaeologist  
Department of Planning and Development Services  
County of San Diego  
Work: 858-694-3905  
Mobile: 831-295-2322





# County of San Diego

**BRIAN ALBRIGHT**  
DIRECTOR  
(858) 966-1301

## DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

5500 OVERLAND AVENUE, SUITE 410, SAN DIEGO, CA 92123  
Administrative Office (858) 694-3030  
[www.sdparks.org](http://www.sdparks.org)

March 13, 2017

Barona band of Mission Indians  
Mr. Art Bunce  
[buncelaw@aol.com](mailto:buncelaw@aol.com)

Jamul Indian Village  
Ms. Lisa Cumper  
[lcumper@jamulindianvillage.com](mailto:lcumper@jamulindianvillage.com)

lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel  
Mr. Clint Linton, Director Cultural Resources  
[cjlinton73@aol.com](mailto:cjlinton73@aol.com)

Kwaaymii Laguna Band  
Ms. Carmen Lucas  
P.O. Box 775  
Pine Valley, CA 91962

Sycuan Band of Mission Indians  
Mr. Cody Martinez  
[ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov](mailto:ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov)  
Ms. Lisa Haws  
[lhaws@sycuan-nsn.gov](mailto:lhaws@sycuan-nsn.gov)

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians  
Ms. Julie Hagen, Cultural Resources  
[jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov](mailto:jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov)  
Mr. Randy Sandoval Jr.  
[RSandoval@viejas-nsn.gov](mailto:RSandoval@viejas-nsn.gov)

Campo Band of Mission Indians  
Mr. Ralph Goff  
[rgoff@campo-nsn.gov](mailto:rgoff@campo-nsn.gov)  
Mr. Henry Cuero  
[hcuero@campo-nsn.gov](mailto:hcuero@campo-nsn.gov)

**RE: AB-52 CONSULTATION;** Lakeside Equestrian Facility; USGS San Vicente Reservoir  
Quadrangle; Section: 7, Township 15S, Range 1E



Dear Sirs/Madams,

The County of San Diego has received your request for AB-52 consultation. The County of San Diego (County) Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) is inquiring whether you desire Assembly Bill No. 52 (AB 52) consultation on the proposed Lakeside Equestrian Facility Project. The project is currently in the process of environmental review. Any information you have regarding cultural places will be kept strictly confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project site is located on an approximately 14 acre parcel at the corner of Willow Road and Moreno Avenue, immediately north of the San Diego River, and immediately east of San Vicente Creek in the unincorporated community of Lakeside in East San Diego County (Attachment 1). The project is to design and construct a facility consisting of two arenas (one outside and one covered), bleachers, restrooms, livestock corrals, and accessory structures for meetings, concessions and storage. Surrounding the facility would be a trail, perimeter track and a trail staging area with a covered picnic area adjacent to hitching posts. The facility is intended to be used by the community for a variety of equestrian and livestock related uses such as practices, training, and contests, including shows and events.

An institutional record search was conducted on March 7, 2017 at the South Coastal Information Center. The results of the records search indicate that no previously identified cultural resources are located within the Project Area. As part of the environmental review, the Native American Heritage Commission was contacted to request a Sacred Lands File Search on February 22, 2017. Their response indicated that sacred lands resources had been reported within the Project Area. The NAHC suggested DPR contact the Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians for more information about these sites. This sacred lands consultation is in process.

County DPR feels that your comments regarding decisions that may affect Tribal Cultural Resources are extremely important in fulfilling its responsibilities pursuant to CEQA. Please provide any comments regarding the proposed project within 30 days of receipt. Comments are respectfully requested by April 14, 2017 and can be sent to Margaret Diss, staff archaeologist, at (858) 694-3095 or by email at [Margaret.Diss@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:Margaret.Diss@sdcounty.ca.gov).

If you have any further questions regarding the project, you can reach the Project Manager, Melanie Tylke, at (858) 966-1377, or by email at [Melanie.Tylke@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:Melanie.Tylke@sdcounty.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

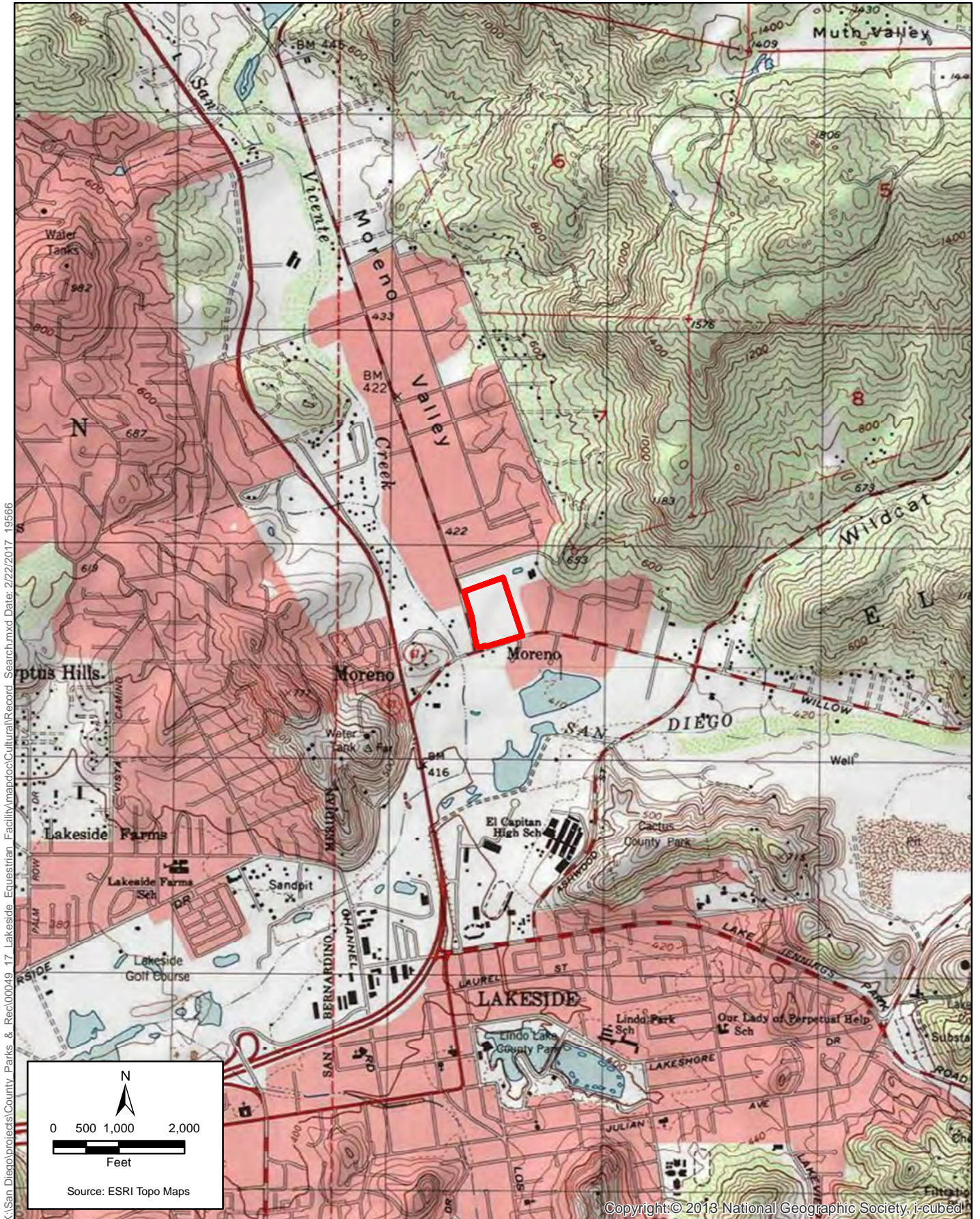
A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Margaret M. Diss".

Margaret Diss, Staff Archaeologist/ LUEP II

Encl. Attachment 1–Project Location

cc: Melanie Tylke, Project Manager, DPR  
ICF International, Consultant





**Figure 1**  
**Project Location**  
**County Parks and Recreation: Lakeside Equestrian Facility**



## Chmiel, Karolina

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**From:** cjlinton73@aol.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 10, 2017 8:48 AM  
**To:** Pugh, Dallas; Nearn, Kassandra  
**Cc:** Tylke, Melanie; Beddow, Donna  
**Subject:** Re: Lakeside Equestrian Facility; Santa Ysabel AB 52; 8/11 Meeting Follow Up

Yes Sir, please conclude consultation for SY on Lakeside Equestrian.

Thanks and have a good day All!

Clint

-----Original Message-----

From: Pugh, Dallas <Dallas.Pugh@sdcounty.ca.gov>  
To: cjlinton73 <cjlinton73@aol.com>; Nearn, Kassandra <Kassandra.Nearn@sdcounty.ca.gov>  
Cc: Tylke, Melanie <Melanie.Tylke@sdcounty.ca.gov>; Beddow, Donna <Donna.Beddow@sdcounty.ca.gov>  
Sent: Tue, Oct 10, 2017 8:46 am  
Subject: RE: Lakeside Equestrian Facility; Santa Ysabel AB 52; 8/11 Meeting Follow Up

Excellent, thanks Clint! Does this conclude AB-52 with Santa Ysabel?

### Dallas Pugh

Land Use Environmental Planner III  
Department of Parks and Recreation  
County of San Diego  
5500 Overland Avenue, Suite 410  
San Diego, CA 92123  
Main Line: 858-966-1378  
Mobile: 858-401-3190

**From:** [cjlinton73@aol.com](mailto:cjlinton73@aol.com) [<mailto:cjlinton73@aol.com>]  
**Sent:** Monday, October 09, 2017 8:02 PM  
**To:** Pugh, Dallas <[Dallas.Pugh@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:Dallas.Pugh@sdcounty.ca.gov)>; Nearn, Kassandra <[Kassandra.Nearn@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:Kassandra.Nearn@sdcounty.ca.gov)>  
**Cc:** Tylke, Melanie <[Melanie.Tylke@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:Melanie.Tylke@sdcounty.ca.gov)>; Beddow, Donna <[Donna.Beddow@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:Donna.Beddow@sdcounty.ca.gov)>  
**Subject:** Re: Lakeside Equestrian Facility; Santa Ysabel AB 52; 8/11 Meeting Follow Up

Got it all, Thanks!

Clint

-----Original Message-----

From: Pugh, Dallas <[Dallas.Pugh@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:Dallas.Pugh@sdcounty.ca.gov)>  
To: Nearn, Kassandra <[Kassandra.Nearn@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:Kassandra.Nearn@sdcounty.ca.gov)>; cjlinton73 <[cjlinton73@aol.com](mailto:cjlinton73@aol.com)>  
Cc: Tylke, Melanie <[Melanie.Tylke@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:Melanie.Tylke@sdcounty.ca.gov)>; Beddow, Donna <[Donna.Beddow@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:Donna.Beddow@sdcounty.ca.gov)>  
Sent: Wed, Oct 4, 2017 3:30 pm  
Subject: RE: Lakeside Equestrian Facility; Santa Ysabel AB 52; 8/11 Meeting Follow Up

Hi Kassandra and Clint,

I just wanted to let you know that I will be taking over this project for Melanie. I checked with the consultant that performed the cultural survey and, per the County's cultural guidelines (Section 2.3.2 -

[http://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/pds/ProjectPlanning/docs/Cultural\\_Report\\_Format.pdf](http://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/pds/ProjectPlanning/docs/Cultural_Report_Format.pdf)), a Native American monitor was not present during the survey, but notification was required through standard SB-18 consultation:

### 2.3.2 Surveys

County staff will make a determination based on available information (maps, aerial photos, cultural reports, site visits, and CHRIS data) at project scoping as to whether a development project requires a survey. If a site specific survey is required, it shall be conducted in such a manner as to determine the absence or presence of cultural resources. Tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) as having a potential interest in a project area will be notified of all surveys to be conducted and survey results will be provided to tribes that request them. Based on project design and the results of the survey, staff will determine whether significance testing is required.

Also, I'll be sure to include monitoring of earth disturbing activities in native soils as a requirement of the project. Let me know if there are outstanding action items / questions to answer in order to conclude AB-52 with Santa Ysabel.

Thank you!

### Dallas Pugh

Land Use Environmental Planner III  
Department of Parks and Recreation  
County of San Diego  
5500 Overland Avenue, Suite 410  
San Diego, CA 92123  
Main Line: 858-966-1378  
Mobile: 858-401-3190

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**From:** Tylke, Melanie  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 03, 2017 7:35 PM  
**To:** Pugh, Dallas <[Dallas.Pugh@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:Dallas.Pugh@sdcounty.ca.gov)>  
**Subject:** FW: Lakeside Equestrian Facility; Santa Ysabel AB 52; 8/11 Meeting Follow Up

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**From:** Nearn, Kassandra  
**Sent:** Tuesday, August 15, 2017 7:54 AM  
**To:** Tylke, Melanie <[Melanie.Tylke@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:Melanie.Tylke@sdcounty.ca.gov)>; Clint Linton <[cjlinton73@aol.com](mailto:cjlinton73@aol.com)>  
**Cc:** Beddow, Donna <[Donna.Beddow@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:Donna.Beddow@sdcounty.ca.gov)>  
**Subject:** Lakeside Equestrian Facility; Santa Ysabel AB 52; 8/11 Meeting Follow Up

Clint and Melanie,

Thank you Melanie for following up so quickly on your notes from the meeting.

I have in my notes that Clint would like to follow up on whether a Native American monitor was present during the cultural study. It was also proposed that monitoring for earth disturbing activities in native soils be required.

Clint, Melanie's contact information is 858-966-1377 or [Melanie.tylke@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:Melanie.tylke@sdcounty.ca.gov) if you do not already have it. You can contact her directly to follow up on these requests. Let me know if you all have any questions.

Thanks,

**Kassandra Nearn**

County of San Diego | Planning & Development Services  
Land Use/Environmental Planner | Staff Archaeologist  
5510 Overland Avenue  
San Diego, CA 92123  
(858) 495-5452



Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail

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**From:** Tylke, Melanie  
**Sent:** Friday, August 11, 2017 11:02 AM  
**To:** Nearn, Kassandra  
**Cc:** Beddow, Donna  
**Subject:** RE: Quarterly Consultation Meeting Agendas Santa Ysabel and Jamul August 11th

Hi Kassandra,

Thank you both for organizing the consultation process. Here's what I've taken away from today's meeting, as well as some clarifications:

1. Lakeside Equestrian Project
  - a. AB-52 Consultation was only requested by Santa Ysabel and Barona, the 30-day request period ended April 14, 2017.
  - b. Viejas had requested a site visit through the Sacred Land Consultation, and will be scheduled.
  - c. DPR would be happy to conduct a site visit with Santa Ysabel at their convenience.
  - d. Santa Ysabel stated there is a high likelihood of burial remains in this location, however did not cite specific TCR's or TCP's during consultation.
  - e. Should Clint have project specific questions he can contact me directly at 858-966-1377 or [Melanie.tylke@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:Melanie.tylke@sdcounty.ca.gov)
  - f. This project was not on Jamul's agenda, however if they would like to review the Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory through Sacred Lands Consultation I would be happy to send them the document.
2. Otay Regional Trail Alignment Study
  - a. A Sacred Lands Consultation was initiated July 11, 2017 through NAHC (USGS Map attached).
  - b. Additional information on the project can be found here: <http://www.sdparcs.org/content/sdparcs/en/news-events/event-archives/OtayTrailsMeeting.html> including the public workshop presentation, fact sheet and additional project maps.
  - c. This is a regional study, which will undergo CEQA and AB-52 consultation at a later date
  - d. Interpretive signage along trails is part of DPR's (and other participating agencies) trail development goals
  - e. Should Clint have project specific questions he can contact me directly at 858-966-1377 or [Melanie.tylke@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:Melanie.tylke@sdcounty.ca.gov)

Let me know if I missed anything. Thank you!

**Melanie Tylke, LEED AP ND**

Land Use & Environmental Planner III  
County of San Diego, Parks and Recreation  
(858) 966-1377 | [Melanie.Tylke@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:Melanie.Tylke@sdcounty.ca.gov)

# Meeting Record

Project Name (Case numbers)	Meeting Chair	Meeting Date
Lakeside Equestrian Facility; Department of Parks and Recreation Barona AB-52	Kassandra Nearn	9/01/2017

## Action Items:

Action to be taken:	Responsible Party	Due date
1. No action required.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

## Discussion:

1. Barona did not identify any TCR's or TCP's within the project APE.
2. Barona requested monitoring for earth disturbance into native soils at prior meeting.
3. DPR will provide Archaeological and Native American monitoring for the project during ground disturbing activities.
4. MND, AB 52
5. Equestrian facility

Copy of Record provided to all?	Results of meeting summarized?	Signature of meeting chair
<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<i>Kassandra Nearn</i>

Appendix C  
**Resource Location Map**

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