
Appendix E

Cultural Resources Technical Report

Cultural Resources Technical Report

City of Vista General Plan Update 2050 San Diego County, California

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Table of Contents

SECTION	PAGE NO.
National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information	i
Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	v
Management Summary.....	vii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Project Description	1
1.1.1 Project Area of Potential Effects	1
1.2 Applicable Regulations.....	2
1.2.1 California Register of Historical Resources (California Public Resources Code Section 5020 et seq.).....	2
1.2.2 Native American Historic Cultural Sites (California Public Resources Code Section 5097 et seq.).....	2
1.2.3 California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.....	3
1.2.4 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.....	3
1.2.5 California Environmental Quality Act	3
1.2.6 Assembly Bill 52.....	6
1.2.7 Senate Bill 18	7
1.2.8 City of Vista General Plan: Chapter 4 Resource Conservation and Sustainability Element.....	7
1.2.9 City of Vista Municipal Code: Chapter 15.12 Historic Preservation	7
2 Background	9
2.1 Environmental Background	9
2.2 Cultural Setting.....	9
2.2.1 Tribal Cultural Context	9
2.2.2 Paleoindian (Pre-5500 BC)	10
2.2.3 Archaic (8000 BC–AD 500)	11
2.2.4 Late Prehistoric (AD 500–1769)	11
2.2.5 Ethnohistoric (post-AD 1769)	12
2.2.6 Historic Period (post-AD 1542)	14
3 Methods.....	17
3.1 Records Search	17
3.2 Aerial Photograph Analysis	17
3.3 Native American Heritage Commission Search and Tribal Consultation	17

4	Results	19
4.1	SCIC Records Search Results	19
4.2	NAHC Sacred Lands File Search	23
4.3	Assembly Bill 52 and Senate Bill 18 Consultation	24
5	Project Impact Potential	25
5.1	Cultural Resource Sensitivity	25
6	Management Considerations	27
6.1	Impact Analysis	27
6.1.1	Cultural Resources Impact Analysis	27
7	References	29
8	List of Preparers and Persons and Organizations Contacted	33

TABLES

1	Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within the GPU APE	19
2	Native American Tribal Notification	24

FIGURES

1	Project Location	35
2A	Project Area of Potential Effects	37
2B	Project Area of Potential Effects	39
2C	Project Area of Potential Effects	41
2D	Project Area of Potential Effects	43
2E	Project Area of Potential Effects	45
2F	Project Area of Potential Effects	47

APPENDICES

A	(Confidential) SCIC Records Search Results
B	(Confidential) Archaeological Sensitivity Map
C	NAHC Correspondence

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Abbreviation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BERD	Built Environment Resource Directory
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
City	City of Vista
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
GPU	General Plan Update
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
Project	City of Vista General Plan Update 2050
RPA	Register of Professional Archaeologists
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SLF	Sacred Lands File
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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Management Summary

Dudek was retained by Rick Engineering Company to complete a cultural resources technical report for the City of Vista General Plan Update 2050 (Project) in the City of Vista, San Diego County, California. The City of Vista (City) is initiating the General Plan Update 2050 to address recent state statutes, guidance, and requirements that are applicable to land use planning and the General Plan. The City would also like to make updates to reflect the diversity of residents, businesses, and land uses in the City of Vista, and to provide access and opportunities for all. The Project General Plan Update area of potential effects (GPU APE) comprises approximately 12,165.6 acres within the City of Vista in northwestern San Diego County. The City is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The goal of this cultural resources technical report is to identify potential cultural resource constraints for the GPU by analyzing the cultural resource sensitivity throughout the GPU APE. This report meets the format and content guidelines for the City.

The search of the SCIC records identified 285 previous cultural studies that have been conducted within the GPU APE (Confidential Appendix A). These previous cultural studies cover 100% of the GPU APE. The records search also identified 133 archaeological resources within the GPU APE. The prehistoric sites within the GPU APE include habitation sites, artifact scatters, shell scatters, bedrock milling stations, rock art, a trail, and isolates. The historic-period sites include foundations, homesteads, refuse scatters, railroad features, a trail, and isolates. Seven of the resources within the GPU APE have previously been evaluated and recommended eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources, National Register of Historic Places, or local listing or significant under CEQA and 22 have been recommended not eligible. The remaining resources within the GPU APE have not been evaluated. The results of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search for the Project and surrounding area are positive, but did not provide details on what the resource(s) are or where they are located. The City sent letters to all tribes included on the NAHC list notifying them of the Project and inquiring whether the tribal representatives sought consultation under AB 52 or SB 18. At the time of this document, City and Native American consultation pursuant to AB 52 and SB 18 for Vista 2050 and the Draft PEIR has concluded with all consulting tribes.

Dudek has analyzed the Project and reviewed the cultural sensitivity of the GPU APE to identify areas with increased potential to impact cultural resources during future project implementation. Since much of the GPU APE has undergone extensive earth-moving and consists of largely artificial fill or engineered earth, much of the GPU APE is considered to have a Low Archaeological Sensitivity (Confidential Figure 3 in Confidential Appendix B). Future developments under the GPU located within Low Archaeological Sensitivity areas will have a low potential to impact archaeological resources. Assessment of impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources was conducted through consultation between the City and regionally affiliated tribal representatives.

Ground disturbing activities within or adjacent to previously identified cultural resources have a heightened potential of impacting cultural resources. Similarly, lightly developed areas of the GPU APE have a heightened potential for undisturbed cultural resources, especially near water sources. As such, future projects implemented under the GPU within these Moderate to High Archaeological Sensitivity areas may impact buried significant cultural resources.

Cultural resource inventories will be required prior to implementation of future projects under the GPU. Dudek recommends that part of those inventories include a qualified archaeologist's review of the Cultural Sensitivity Map (Confidential Figure 3 in Confidential Appendix B). In addition to project specific measures to mitigate potential impacts to cultural resources, Dudek recommends cultural resources monitoring of any project implemented under the GPU proposing excavations within Moderate or High Archaeological Sensitivity areas.

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1 Introduction

Dudek was retained by Rick Engineering Company to complete a cultural resources technical report for the City of Vista General Plan Update 2050 (Project) in the City of Vista, San Diego County, California. The City of Vista (City) is updating its general plan to reflect changing conditions in the City, legislative updates and other State requirements for general plans, and an evolving vision for the City's future. The proposed Project would be a comprehensive update of the City's current General Plan 2030.

A general plan is a state-required, legal document, prepared in accordance with California Government Code Section 65300 et seq. A general plan is a broad, long-range policy document that guides future development and local land use decision-making through a comprehensive collection of goals and policies related to various aspects of community life. The 2050 General Plan provides an opportunity to evaluate what is working well and what needs to be re-evaluated from the current 2030 General Plan. The goal will be to prepare Vista for the future while holding on to its history and defining character. It is the intention to create a functional and 'living' document that can be updated as required throughout its life cycle.

The City is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The goal of this cultural resources report is to identify potential cultural resource constraints for the General Plan Update (GPU) by analyzing the cultural resource sensitivity throughout the City. All cultural resources personnel that participated in this Project exceeded the Secretary of Interior's standards for their respective roles, and the Lead Archaeologist, Matthew DeCarlo, is qualified to lead archaeological investigations within the City. This report meets the format and content guidelines for the City.

1.1 Project Description

The City is initiating the General Plan Update 2050 to address recent state statutes, guidance, and requirements that are applicable to land use planning and the General Plan. The City would also like to make updates to reflect the diversity of residents, businesses, and land uses in the City, and to provide access and opportunities for all. This review and update process encompasses the entire General Plan, including the goals and policies. While no direct development is proposed as part of the 2050 Update, the implementation of proposed land use changes, programs, and policies would accommodate future development (and redevelopment of currently developed areas).

1.1.1 Project Area of Potential Effects

The Project area of potential effects (GPU APE) comprises approximately 12,165.6 acres within the City of Vista in northwestern San Diego County. The GPU APE location comprises all land area within the City of Vista municipal boundaries. Geographically, the GPU APE is located in the western foothills of the San Marcos Mountains, approximately seven miles inland from the Pacific Ocean in northern San Diego County, and approximately 40 miles north of Downtown San Diego. The City is bounded by City of Oceanside to the northwest and west, City of Carlsbad to the southwest and west, City of San Marcos to the southeast, and unincorporated County of San Diego to the northeast and east (Figure 1, Project Location). The GPU APE is located on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute San Luis Rey and San Marcos, California 1:24,000 USGS Maps (Figures 2A through 2F, Project Area of Potential Effects).

1.2 Applicable Regulations

The Project is subject to state and local cultural resource regulations including the City of Vista Municipal Code, Chapter 15.12 Historic Preservation.

1.2.1 California Register of Historical Resources (California Public Resources Code Section 5020 et seq.)

In California, the term “cultural resource” includes but is not limited to “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1[j]). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s cultural resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1[a]). A resource is eligible for listing in the CRHR if the State Cultural Resources Commission determines that it is a significant resource and that it meets any of the following National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria (California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1[c]):

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
2. Associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Resources less than 50 years old are not considered for listing in the CRHR, but may be considered if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of the resource (see 14 CCR, Section 4852[d][2]).

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

1.2.2 Native American Historic Cultural Sites (California Public Resources Code Section 5097 et seq.)

The Native American Historic Resources Protection Act (Public Resources Code Section 5097, et seq.) addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the Native American Heritage Commission

(NAHC) to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resources Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail to deface or destroy an Indian historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

1.2.3 California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (California Repatriation Act), enacted in 2001, requires all state agencies and museums that receive state funding and that have possession or control over collections of human remains or cultural items, as defined, to complete an inventory and summary of these remains and items on or before January 1, 2003, with certain exceptions. The California Repatriation Act also provides a process for the identification and repatriation of these items to the appropriate tribes.

1.2.4 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, the procedures are detailed in California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the County coroner has examined the remains (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[b]). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[c]). In accordance with California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(a), the NAHC will notify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. Within 48 hours of being granted access to the site, the MLD may recommend means of treatment or disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the human remains and associated grave goods.

1.2.5 California Environmental Quality Act

As lead agency, the City (i.e., its Transportation Department) is responsible for the Program's compliance with CEQA. As described further below, the following CEQA statutes (PRC Section 21000 et seq.) and CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.) are relevant to the analysis of archaeological, tribal cultural, and historic resources:

1. California PRC Section 21083.2(g): Defines "unique archaeological resource."
2. California PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a): Defines historical resources. In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase "substantial adverse change" in the significance of a cultural resource. It also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a cultural resource.

3. California PRC Section 21074 (a): defines “Tribal cultural resources” and Section 21074(b): defines a “cultural landscape.”
4. California PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e): These statutes set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery.
5. California PRC Sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4: These statutes and regulations provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including options of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; identifies preservation-in-place as the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites.

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an [sic] historical resource” (California PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). A “historical resource” is any site listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR. The CRHR listing criteria are intended to examine whether the resource in question: (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 pre-history or history.

The term “cultural resource” also includes any site described in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a cultural resources survey (meeting the requirements of California PRC Section 5024.1(q)).

CEQA also applies to “unique archaeological resources.” California PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a “unique archaeological resource” as any archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

All cultural resources and unique archaeological resources, as defined by statute, are presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (California PRC Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a cultural resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (California PRC Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5(a)). A site or resource that does not meet the definition of “cultural resource” or “unique archaeological resource” is not considered significant under CEQA and need not be analyzed further (California PRC Section 21083.2(a); 14 CCR 15064.5(c)(4)).

Under CEQA and significant cultural impact results from a “substantial adverse change in the significance of an [sic] historical resource [including a unique archaeological resource]” due to the “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” (14 CCR 15064.5(b)(1); California PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn,

according to 14 CCR 15064.5(b)(2), the significance of a cultural resource is materially impaired when a project results in the following impacts:

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a cultural resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of cultural resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an cultural resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a cultural resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

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

When a project significantly affects a unique archaeological resource, CEQA imposes special mitigation requirements. Specifically, California PRC Sections 21083.2(b)(1)–21083.2(b)(4) states:

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. Examples of that treatment, in no order of preference, may include, but are not limited to, any of the following:

1. Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites.
2. Deeding archaeological sites into permanent conservation easements.
3. Capping or covering archaeological sites with a layer of soil before building on the sites.
4. Planning parks, greenspace, or other open space to incorporate archaeological sites.

If these “preservation-in-place” options are not feasible, mitigation may be accomplished through data recovery (California PRC Section 21083.2(d); 14 CCR 15126.4(b)(3)(C)). California PRC Section 21083.2(d) states that:

Excavation as mitigation shall be restricted to those parts of the unique archaeological resource that would be damaged or destroyed by the project. Excavation as mitigation shall not be required for a unique archaeological resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the resource, if this determination is documented in the environmental impact report.

These same requirements are set forth in slightly greater detail in CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3), as follows:

- A. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archaeological sites. Preservation in place maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context. Preservation may also avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the site.
- B. Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, the following:
 - 1. Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites;
 - 2. Incorporation of sites within parks, greenspace, or other open space;
 - 3. Covering the archaeological sites with a layer of chemically stable soil before building tennis courts, parking lots, or similar facilities on the site[; and]
 - 4. Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.
- C. When data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation, a data recovery plan, which makes provision for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historical resource, shall be prepared and adopted prior to any excavation being undertaken.

Note that, when conducting data recovery, “[i]f an artifact must be removed during project excavation or testing, curation may be an appropriate mitigation.” (14 CCR 15126.4(b)(3)) However, “[d]ata recovery shall not be required for ahistorical resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the archaeological or historic resource, provided that determination is documented in the EIR and that the studies are deposited with the California Cultural resources Regional Information Center” (14 CCR 15126.4(b)(3)(D)).

Finally, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. These procedures are set forth in California PRC Section 5097.98.

1.2.6 Assembly Bill 52

In 2014, CEQA was amended through Assembly Bill (AB) 52 to apply to “tribal culture resources” (TCR) as well. Specifically, California PRC Section 21074 provides guidance for defining tribal cultural resources as either of the following:

- 1. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following: (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Cultural Resources. (B) Included in a local register of cultural resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
- 2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe. Section 21074(b) A cultural landscape

that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.

AB 52 requires that the lead agency begin consultation with a California native tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project within 14 days of determining that an application for the project is complete if the project may have a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR. The lead agency is only required to notify tribes per AB 52 if the tribe has previously requested that the lead agency send it AB 52 notifications for CEQA projects. AB 52 applies to Notices of Preparation filed on or after July 1, 2015. It is the practice of the City to conduct all tribal consultations consistent with the government-to-government consultation specified in AB 52.

1.2.7 Senate Bill 18

Senate Bill 18 amended Section 65351 of the Government Code and dictates the following:

During the preparation or amendment of the general plan, the planning agency shall provide opportunities for the involvement of citizens California Native American Indian tribes, public agencies, public utility companies, and civic, education, and other community groups, through public hearings and any other means the city or county deems appropriate.

This requires that lead agencies contact California Native American tribes regionally associated with the project area as indicated by the Native American Heritage Commission's Tribal Consultation List. Upon receipt of public notices, California Native American tribes have 90 days to indicate whether they desire consultation.

1.2.8 City of Vista General Plan: Chapter 4 Resource Conservation and Sustainability Element

The City will undertake policies and programs to encourage the preservation and protection of cultural resources through research, inventorying, education, adaptive reuse, incentives, and regulations as required or appropriate. In addition, the goals and policies regarding conservation of open space, especially along the creeks and water bodies, will assist in minimizing the disturbance of prehistoric and historical resources commonly found there.

Goal RCS 11.0: Continue to preserve and protect places, building, and objects that embody the City's social, commercial, architectural, and agricultural history.

Goal RCS 12.0: Acknowledge, preserve, and protect the City's Native American heritage.

1.2.9 City of Vista Municipal Code: Chapter 15.12 Historic Preservation

The Historic Preservation Code of the City of Vista's Municipal Code acknowledges the continued human settlement and activity in what now constitutes the City of Vista, from the first prehistoric Native American inhabitation to the Spanish colonist, Mexican citizens, and the historic United States citizens. Recognizing the importance of historic preservation in promoting the harmonious, orderly, and efficient development of the City. The Historic Preservation

Code establishes a process to identify, protect, enhance, and encourage the viable use of cultural resources that embody the historic, archaeological, cultural, architectural, and aesthetic heritage of the City. The Historic Preservation Code establishes procedures and standards intended to:

- A. Carry out the goals and policies of the General Plan.
- B. Safeguard the City's historic heritage as embodied and reflected in its historic resources and historic areas.
- C. Stabilize and improve property values.
- D. Preserve the City's unique visual character.
- E. Foster awareness of significant figures, events, and accomplishments in the City's history.
- F. Strengthen the local economy by promoting tourism and providing an attractive environment for business and industry.
- G. Protect and enhance both public and private amenities for residents, visitors and the workforce.
- H. Encourage adaptive reuse and other sustainable development practices.

The Historic Preservation Code defines key historic resource terms, establishes the Historic Preservation Commission, and outlines procedures for both registering a Designated Historic Resource or altering a Designated Historic resource. The Historic Preservation Code also mandates compliance with the environmental review process under CEQA, whereby the historical significance of any feature of the built environment older than 45 years must be evaluated prior to its alteration or removal.

2 Background

2.1 Environmental Background

The GPU APE is located in northwestern San Diego County, California. Geographically, the GPU APE is located in the western foothills of the San Marcos Mountains, approximately seven miles inland from the Pacific Ocean in northern San Diego County, and approximately 40 miles north of Downtown San Diego. The City is bounded by City of Oceanside to the northwest and west, City of Carlsbad to the southwest and west, City of San Marcos to the southeast, and unincorporated County of San Diego to the northeast and east. A portion of unincorporated County land is also located in between the City and City of Oceanside jurisdiction. City boundaries encompass approximately 19 square miles. The terrain of the GPU APE varies greatly from the coastal beaches along the Merriam Mountains to the fully developed commercial, residential, and industrial city blocks. The GPU APE varies in elevation from 300 feet above mean sea level in the west to 1,800 feet above mean sea level in the Merriam Mountains in the east.

2.2 Cultural Setting

The following cultural setting outlines the cultural history of northern San Diego County and the Vista area (Hale and Comeau 2018).

Evidence for continuous human occupation in the San Diego County region spans the last 12,000 years. Various attempts to parse out variability in archaeological assemblages over this broad time frame have led to the development of several cultural chronologies; some of these are based on geologic time, most are based on temporal trends in archaeological assemblages, and others are interpretive reconstructions. Each of these reconstructions describes essentially similar trends in assemblage composition in more or less detail. This research employs a common set of generalized terms used to describe chronological trends in assemblage composition from an archaeological perspective: Paleoindian (pre-5500 BC), Archaic (8000 BC–AD 500), Late Prehistoric (AD 500–1769), and Ethnohistoric (post-AD 1769). Native American aboriginal lifeways did not cease at European contact. “Protohistoric” refers to the chronological trend of continued Native American aboriginal lifeways at the cusp of the recorded historic period in the Americas. The tribal cultural context spans all of the archaeologically based chronologies further described below.

2.2.1 Tribal Cultural Context

The Luiseño have roots that extend thousands of years in what is now San Diego County and Orange County, including the GPU APE. The pre-contact cultural sequences are locally characterized by the material culture recovered during archaeological investigations as early as the 1920s, and through early accounts of Native American life in the northern San Diego County region, recorded as a means to salvage scientific knowledge of native lifeways. Visceral information of Native American lifeways, however, comes from the Luiseño themselves in the form of stories and songs passed down through the generations, in their own words. According to ethnographies based on interviews with local tribal elders, there are hundreds of words that describe a given landform, showing a close connection with nature. There are also stories associated with the land.

2.2.2 Paleoindian (Pre-5500 BC)

Evidence for Paleoindian occupation in coastal Southern California is tenuous, especially considering the fact that the oldest dated archaeological assemblages look nothing like the Paleoindian artifacts from the Great Basin. One of the earliest dated archaeological assemblages in coastal Southern California (excluding the Channel Islands) derives from P-37-004669 (CA-SDI-4669), in La Jolla. A human burial from P-37-004669 was radiocarbon dated to 9,590–9,920 years before present (approximately 95% probability) (Hector 2007). The burial is part of a larger site complex that contained more than 29 human burials associated with an assemblage that fits the Archaic profile (i.e., large amounts of ground stone, battered cobbles, and expedient flake tools). In contrast, typical Paleoindian assemblages include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of ground stone tools. Prime examples of this pattern are sites that were studied by Emma Lou Davis (1978) on China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station near Ridgecrest, California. These sites contained fluted and unfluted stemmed points and large numbers of formal flake tools (e.g., shaped scrapers, blades). Other typical Paleoindian sites include the Komodo site (CA-MNO-679)—a multi-component fluted point site, and MNO-680—a single component Great Basin stemmed point site (Basgall et al. 2002). At MNO-679 and MNO-680, ground stone tools were rare while finely made projectile points were common.

Turning back to coastal Southern California, the fact that some of the earliest dated assemblages are dominated by processing tools runs counter to traditional notions of mobile hunter–gatherers traversing the landscape for highly valued prey. Evidence for the latter—that is, typical Paleoindian assemblages—may have been located along the coastal margin at one time, prior to glacial desiccation and a rapid rise in sea level during the early Holocene (pre-7500 BP) that submerged as much as 1.8 km of the San Diego coastline. If this were true, however, it would also be expected that such sites would be located on older landforms near the current coastline. Some sites, such as P-37-000210 (CA-SDI-210) along Agua Hedionda Lagoon, contained stemmed points similar in form to Silver Lake and Lake Mojave projectile points (pre-8000 BP) that are commonly found at sites in California's high desert (Basgall and Hall 1990). P-37-000210 yielded one corrected radiocarbon date of 8520–9520 BP (Warren et al. 2004). However, sites of this nature are extremely rare and cannot be separated from large numbers of milling tools that intermingle with old projectile point forms.

Warren et al. (2004) claimed that a biface manufacturing tradition present at the Harris site complex P-37-000149 (CA-SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the San Diego County region that possibly dates between 10,365 and 8200 BC (Warren et al. 2004:26). Termed San Dieguito (Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are qualitatively distinct from most others in the San Diego County region because the site has large numbers of finely made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (Warren 1964, 1968). Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply an inland manifestation of a broader economic pattern. Gallegos' interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years, in part because of the difficulty in distinguishing San Dieguito components from other assemblage constituents. In other words, it is easier to ignore San Dieguito as a distinct socioeconomic pattern than it is to draw it out of mixed assemblages.

The large number of finished bifaces (i.e., projectile points and non-projectile blades), along with large numbers of formal flake tools at the Harris site complex, is very different than nearly all other assemblages throughout the San Diego County region, regardless of age. Warren et al. (2004) made this point, tabulating basic assemblage constituents for key early Holocene sites. Producing finely made bifaces and formal flake tools implies that relatively

large amounts of time were spent for tool manufacture. Such a strategy contrasts with the expedient flake-based tools and cobble-core reduction strategy that typifies non-San Dieguito Archaic sites. It can be inferred from the uniquely high degree of San Dieguito assemblage formality that the Harris site complex represents a distinct economic strategy from non-San Dieguito assemblages.

If San Dieguito truly represents a distinct socioeconomic strategy from the non-San Dieguito Archaic processing regime, its rarity implies that it was not only short-lived, but that it was not as economically successful as the Archaic strategy. Such a conclusion would fit with other trends in Southern California deserts, wherein hunting-related tools are replaced by processing tools during the early Holocene (Basgall and Hall 1993).

2.2.3 Archaic (8000 BC–AD 500)

The more than 1500-year overlap between the presumed age of Paleoindian occupations and the Archaic period highlights the difficulty in defining a cultural chronology in the San Diego County region. If San Dieguito is the only recognized Paleoindian component in the San Diego County region, then the dominance of hunting tools implies that it derives from Great Basin adaptive strategies and is not necessarily a local adaptation. Warren et al. (2004) admitted as much, citing strong desert connections with San Dieguito. Thus, the Archaic pattern is the earliest local socioeconomic adaptation in the San Diego County region (Hale 2001, 2009).

The Archaic pattern is relatively easy to define with assemblages that consist primarily of processing tools: milling stones, hand stones, battered cobbles, heavy crude scrapers, incipient flake-based tools, and cobble-core reduction. These assemblages occur in all environments across the San Diego County region, with little variability in tool composition. Low assemblage variability over time and space among Archaic sites has been equated with cultural conservatism (Byrd and Reddy 2002; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2004). Despite enormous amounts of archaeological work at Archaic sites, little change in assemblage composition occurs until the bow and arrow is adopted at around AD 500, as well as ceramics at approximately the same time (Griset 1996; Hale 2009). Even then, assemblage formality remains low. After the bow is adopted, small arrow points appear in large quantities and already low amounts of formal flake tools are replaced by increasing amounts of expedient flake tools. Similarly, shaped milling stones and hand stones decrease in proportion relative to expedient, unshaped ground stone tools (Hale 2009). Thus, the terminus of the Archaic period is equally as hard to define as its beginning because basic assemblage constituents and patterns of manufacturing investment remain stable, complimented only by the addition of the bow and ceramics.

2.2.4 Late Prehistoric (AD 500–1769)

The period of time following the Archaic and prior to Ethnohistoric times (AD 1769) is commonly referred to as the Late Prehistoric (M. Rogers 1945; Wallace 1955; Warren et al. 2004). However, several other subdivisions continue to be used to describe various shifts in assemblage composition, including the addition of ceramics and cremation practices. In northern San Diego County, the post-AD 1450 period is called the San Luis Rey Complex (True 1980). Rogers (1929) also subdivided the last 1,000 years into the Yuman II and III cultures, based on the distribution of ceramics. Despite these regional complexes, each is defined by the addition of arrow points and ceramics, and the widespread use of bedrock mortars. Vagaries in the appearance of the bow and arrow and ceramics make the temporal resolution of the San Luis Rey complex difficult. For this reason, the term Late Prehistoric is well-suited to describe the last 1,500 years of prehistory in the San Diego region.

Temporal trends in socioeconomic adaptations during the Late Prehistoric period are poorly understood. This is partly due to the fact that the fundamental Late Prehistoric assemblage is very similar to the Archaic pattern, but includes arrow points and large quantities of fine debitage from producing arrow points, ceramics, and cremations. The appearance of mortars and pestles is difficult to place in time because most mortars are on bedrock surfaces; bowl mortars are actually rare in the San Diego County region. Some argue that the Ethnohistoric intensive acorn economy extends as far back as AD 500 (Bean and Shipek 1978). However, there is no substantial evidence that reliance on acorns, and the accompanying use of mortars and pestles, occurred prior to AD 1400. True (1980) argued that acorn processing and ceramic use in the northern San Diego region did not occur until the San Luis Rey pattern emerged after approximately AD 1450.

2.2.5 Ethnohistoric (post-AD 1769)

The history of the Native American communities prior to the mid-1700s has largely been reconstructed through later mission-period and early ethnographic accounts. The first records of the Native American inhabitants of the San Diego County region come predominantly from European merchants, missionaries, military personnel, and explorers. These brief, and generally peripheral, accounts were prepared with the intent of furthering respective colonial and economic aims and were combined with observations of the landscape. They were not intended to be unbiased accounts regarding the cultural structures and community practices of the newly encountered cultural groups. The establishment of the missions in the San Diego County region brought more extensive documentation of Native American communities, though these groups did not become the focus of formal and in-depth ethnographic study until the early twentieth century (Boscana 1846; Fages 1937; Geiger and Meighan 1976; Harrington 1934; Laylander 2000). The principal intent of these researchers was to record the pre-contact, culturally specific practices, ideologies, and languages that had survived the destabilizing effects of missionization and colonialism. This research, often understood as “salvage ethnography,” was driven by the understanding that traditional knowledge was being lost due to the impacts of modernization and cultural assimilation. Alfred Kroeber applied his “memory culture” approach (Lightfoot 2005, p. 32) by recording languages and oral histories within the San Diego County region. These accounts supported, and were supported by, previous governmental decisions, which made San Diego County the location of more federally recognized tribes than anywhere else in the United States: 18 tribes on 18 reservations that cover more than 116,000 acres (CSP 2009).

Based on the City’s geographic location, the traditional cultural inhabitation of the area were the Luiseño Native American tribal groups. The traditional cultural boundary between the Luiseño and southern neighboring tribe, the Kumeyaay, was well defined by anthropologist Florence C. Shipek (Shipek 1993, as summarized in County of San Diego 2007: 6):

In 1769, the Kumeyaay national territory started at the coast about 100 miles south of the Mexican border (below Santo Tomas), thence north to the coast at the drainage divide south of the San Luis Rey River including its tributaries. Using the U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, the boundary with the Luiseño then follows that divide inland. The boundary continues on the divide separating Valley Center from Escondido and then up along Bear Ridge to the 2240 contour line and then north across the divide between Valley Center and Woods Valley up to the 1880-foot peak, then curving around east along the divide above Woods Valley.

Based on ethnographic information, it is believed that at least 88 different languages were spoken from Baja California Sur to the southern Oregon state border at the time of Spanish contact (Johnson and Lorenz 2006, p.

34). The distribution of recorded Native American languages has been dispersed as a geographic mosaic across California through six primary language families (Golla 2007, p. 71). Based on the City's geographic location, Golla suggests that the Native American inhabitants of the region would have likely spoken Takic languages that may be assigned to the larger Uto-Aztecan family (Golla 2007, p. 74). These groups include the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. Golla has interpreted the amount of internal diversity within these language-speaking communities to reflect a time depth of approximately 2,000 years. Other researchers have contended that Takic may have diverged from Uto-Aztecan ca. 2600 BC-AD 1, which was later followed by the diversification within the Takic speaking San Diego tribes, occurring approximately 1500 BC-AD 1000 (Laylander 2010).

The Luiseño language belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic language branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family. Luiseño is a term given to Native Americans under the administration of Mission San Luis Rey, and later applied specifically to the Payomkawichum ethnic nation who were present in the region where the mission was founded. Meaning the "western people," the name Payomkawichum can also be applied to the closely related coastal Luiseño who lived north of the mission.

Luiseño territory was situated in the north half of San Diego County and the western edge of Riverside County. Their lands encompassed the southern Santa Margarita Mountains and the Palomar Mountains, and their foothills to the Pacific Ocean. The territory extended eastward into the San Jacinto Valley and the western foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains. Their neighbors to the west were the Juaneño (Acjachemen) who spoke a Luiseño dialect; the Cahuilla and Cupeño to the east who spoke other Takic Cupan languages; and the Ipai (Kumeyaay) to the south who spoke a California-Delta Yuman language.

The Luiseño resided in permanent villages and associated seasonal camps. Village population ranged from 50 – 400 with social structure based on lineages and clans. A single lineage was generally represented in smaller villages, while multiple lineages and a dominant clan presided in larger villages. Each clan/village owned a resource territory and was politically independent, yet maintained ties to others through economic, religious, and social networks in the immediate region. There were contact period villages near the towns of Vista, San Marcos, and Escondido, but researchers have been unable to place rancheria names from the mission registers with these locations.

Like other Indigenous California groups, the primary food staple was the acorn (Bean and Shipek 1978), supplemented by other plant resources, fish, shellfish, waterfowl, and marine and terrestrial mammals. Villages were situated near reliable sources of water, needed for the daily leaching of milled acorn flour. Other plant foods included pine nuts and grass seeds, manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, lemonade berry, wild rose, holly-leaf cherry, prickly pear, and lamb's quarter. Large and small prey included deer, antelope, rabbit, jackrabbit, wood rat, mice, and ground squirrel, as well as quail, ducks, and other birds. Fish, such as trout, were caught in rivers and creeks.

The first direct European contact with the Luiseño occurred in July 1769 with the Spanish expedition led by Gaspar de Portolá. During the next six years, eight missions and forts were founded north and south of Luiseño territory. In 1776, Mission San Juan Capistrano was founded less than 10 miles north, and the populations of five northern Luiseño villages had been halved within 15 years. In 1798, Mission San Luis Rey was established within Luiseño territory, and the proselytizing among the Payomkawichum began in earnest.

Several Luiseño leaders signed the statewide 1852 treaty, locally known as the Treaty of Temecula (an interior Luiseño village), but the U.S. Congress never ratified it. By 1875, however, reservations for the Luiseño were established in the Palomar Mountains and nearby valleys, including Pala, Pauma, Rincon, Pechanga, and La Jolla.

Rio San Luis Rey de Francia was the name given by the Franciscan Friars to what is now known as the San Luis Rey River, and the mission of San Luis Rey de Francia was established in 1798, four miles up the San Luis Rey River (Sparkman 1908). Approximately 20 miles up the San Luis Rey River was the mission of Pala, established in 1816 as an outpost of San Luis Rey de Francia (Sparkman 1908). The Mission San Luis Rey is located within the GPU APE.

Luiseno geographical names are very numerous; small tracts with distinguishing features may be named, or there may be a name for a small portion of a tract, or names for a large tract of country (Sparkman 1908). Each band had its tract in the San Luis Rey valley (Sparkman 1908). Some geographical names may be descriptive and some names are of old village sites noted to be located near modern localities and settlements; for example *Keish* is associated with San Luis Rey (Sparkman 1908). Kroeber has also noted several villages along the San Luis Rey River; *Ikaimai* was also noted to be located near Mission San Luis Rey near Keish (Kroeber 1925). Located to the east from the Mission San Luis Rey were *Wiasamai* and *Wahaumai*, continuing east from the Mission San Luis Rey is *Kwalam (Opila)*, *Tomkav*, and *Pala*, and *Wiawio* was noted to be located at the west coast of the San Luis Rey River (Kroeber 1925).

2.2.6 Historic Period (post-AD 1542)

Francisco Ulloa, exploring the Pacific coast under orders from Hernán Cortes, is reported to have stopped at the San Luis Rey River in 1540, marking the first contact between Europeans and the Luiseno, although the accuracy of his exploration is disputed (Garrahy and Weber 1971). Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, who is widely considered the first European to explore Alta California, sailed the coast through Luiseno territory in 1542, but is not reported to have landed. Epidemic diseases may also have been introduced into the region at an early date, either by direct contacts with the infrequent European visitors or through waves of diffusion emanating from native peoples farther to the east or south (Preston 2002). It is possible, but as yet unproven, that the precipitous demographic decline of native peoples had already begun prior to the arrival of Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra in 1769.

In 1798, Mission San Luis Rey, named for the King of France, was established four miles up along the San Luis Rey River. At its height San Luis Rey became one of the most populous and successful of the missions. In 1824, it had an Indian neophyte population of 3,000 and the extensive mission lands supported 1,500 horses, 2,800 sheep and 22,000 cattle (Pourade 1961:139). Under Spanish control, the missions set out to convert local populations to Christianity and to expand the influence of the Spanish empire. To support intensified missionization, *asistencias* (sub-missions) and *ranchos* were established throughout the territory in the vicinity of Native American villages. Eighteen years after the establishment of Mission San Luis Rey, the mission *asistencia* of Pala was established 20 miles upriver.

Throughout this period the Spanish established multiple missions and allowed only baptized Native Americans to legally own property. These disturbances to Native American communities only increased through Mexican Independence in 1821 and the succeeding secularization of the missions. Following the establishment of the Mexican republic, the government seized many of the lands belonging to Native Americans, providing them as parts of larger Land Grants to affluent Mexican citizens and *rancheros*. In 1835 the missions took on the role of parish churches (Carrico 2008:41). While some *rancherías* and *pueblos* such as Las Flores (Uchme), San Pasqual, and San Dieguito remained under the control of their native inhabitants following secularization, over the succeeding four and a half decades these were eventually lost to Mexican and Anglo-American owners as well.

Mexico's separation from the Spanish empire in 1821 and the secularization of the California missions in the 1830s caused further disruptions to native populations. The 1833 Secularization Act passed by the Mexican Congress ordered half of all mission lands to be transferred to the Indians, and the other half to remain in trust and managed by an appointed administrator. These orders were never implemented due to several factors that conspired to prevent the Indians from regaining their patrimony. By 1835, the missions, including Mission San Luis Rey, were secularized. Mission San Luis Rey lands were parceled into six ranchos: Santa Margarita, Las Flores, Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, Monserrate, and Guajome. The remaining lands of San Luis Rey were sold in 1846 to José Cota and José A. Pico by Pío Pico, Governor of California, and the Luiseño converts who had lived around the mission were removed to nearby Pala. Some former mission neophytes were absorbed into the work forces on the ranchos, while others drifted toward the urban centers at San Diego and Los Angeles or moved to the eastern portions of the county where they were able to join still largely autonomous native communities. United States conquest and annexation, together with the gold rush in Northern California, brought many additional outsiders into the region. Development during the following decades was fitful, undergoing cycles of boom and bust. With rising populations in the nineteenth century throughout the Southern California region, there were increased demands for important commodities including agricultural goods. Land grants issued within the Valley Center area (1841-48) included the ranchos of Pauma, Rincon del Diablo, Cuca or El Potrero, and Guejito. Other land grants in the surrounding area included Bernardo, San Marcos, Buena Vista, and Monserrate. Of these, Rancho Guejito is the last of these to remain intact.

In 1851, a group of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians attacked American settlers in Warner's Hot Spring, hoping to unite Indian tribes and drive out the Americans (Bibb 1991). Led by Pablo Apis, the Luiseño of Temecula went to Mission San Luis Rey and remained out of the conflict (Bibb 1991). In 1852, the Treaty of Temecula (Treaty of Peace and Friendship) was signed, providing certain lands, horses, cattle, and other supplies to the Luiseño, Cahuilla, and Serrano in exchange for government control of the rest of their lands (Bibb 1991; Van Horn 1974). This treaty, and 17 others in California, was rejected by the U.S. Senate later that year.

California was officially ceded to the United States in 1848, which led to the continued appropriation of Native American Lands by ranchers, prospectors, and an increasing number of settlers. The U.S. government did little to dissuade these trespasses. From 1850, with the passage of California's Indian Act, until legislative reforms in the late 1880s, state laws promoted conditions that amounted to indentured servitude for much of the Native American population in San Diego (Carrico 2008:56). These laws supported overt racism and inequitable treatment.

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3 Methods

To determine the cultural resource sensitivity of the GPU APE, this study reviewed previously conducted cultural resource studies concerning the GPU APE. The analysis of this information has enabled Dudek to make recommendations for the Project that will reduce possible impacts to cultural resources. Since a majority of the GPU APE have been highly developed, the GPU APE has previously been inventoried for cultural resources. Below is a description of how the current study analyzed previous records, spatial information, and historic aerial photographs to determine cultural resource sensitivity within the GPU APE.

3.1 Records Search

An examination of existing cultural resource maps, records, and reports was conducted by Dudek to determine the cultural sensitivity of the GPU APE. Dudek requested a records search from the staff at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University in 2022. The search encompassed the entire GPU APE (Confidential Appendix A). The purpose of the records search is to identify any previously recorded resources that may be located within the GPU APE and to identify previous studies in the vicinity. In addition to a review of previously prepared site records and reports, the records search also reviewed historical maps of the GPU APE, ethnographies, the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historic Property Data File, and the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility.

3.2 Aerial Photograph Analysis

Dudek conducted an examination of the GPU APE on historical aerial photographs and satellite images. This analysis showed the current level of development and enabled a review of the development history of the GPU APE. The level of development contributes to the cultural sensitivity of the GPU APE. Areas that are undeveloped or located near water resources are considered to be culturally sensitive. Completely paved, active roadways do not have cultural resources on the surface, however, there may be cultural resource deposits below the surface. The SCIC records showed that there are previously recorded cultural resources located within the GPU APE and that existing roadways bisect several resources. Dudek consulted historical aerial photographs from Historicaerials.com to determine the level of development before and after the recordation of the resource. In some cases, these aerial maps show that the resource has been completely destroyed or overlain by developments.

Dudek analyzed cultural resources records search data obtained from SCIC, historical aerial photographs, and land features and waterways to identify known cultural resources and determine the probability of encountering buried cultural deposits throughout the GPU APE. This analysis was used to inform the Cultural Sensitivity Map (Confidential Figure 3 in Confidential Appendix B).

3.3 Native American Heritage Commission Search and Tribal Consultation

Dudek requested an NAHC search of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) on September 20, 2024, for the GPU APE. The SLF consists of a database of known Native American resources. These resources may not be included in the SCIC database. Dudek also assisted the City in their AB 52 and SB 18 consultation process. This outreach is to gain tribal perspective and inform the Project with cultural resources knowledge passed down generationally with local

Native American communities. TCRs encompass a broad and diverse range of elements that reflect the heritage, identity, and lifeways of Native American Tribes. The significance of TCRs is derived from the Tribe's history, language, beliefs, and practices—often passed down through generations and understood through oral tradition and experiential knowledge. This significance may not be apparent or accessible through conventional archaeological or historical methods.

4 Results

This section describes the results of the cultural resources review for the Project.

4.1 SCIC Records Search Results

The 2022 search of the SCIC records identified 133 cultural resources within the GPU APE (Table 1). The prehistoric sites within the GPU APE include habitation sites, artifact scatters, shell scatters, bedrock milling stations, rock art, a trail, and isolates. The historic-period sites include foundations, homesteads, refuse scatters, railroad features, a trail, and isolates. Seven of the resources within the GPU APE have previously been evaluated and recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR, NRHP, or local listing or significant under CEQA and 22 have been recommended not eligible. The remaining resources within the GPU APE have not been evaluated. The records search also identified 285 previous cultural studies that have been conducted within the GPU APE. These previous cultural studies cover the entire GPU APE, though not all studies include pedestrian survey.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within the GPU APE

Primary No. Code	Trinomial Code	Description	Evaluation Results
P-37-000637	CA-SDI-000637	Prehistoric campsite with milling tools	NE
P-37-000638	CA-SDI-000638	Prehistoric campsite with pictographs and bedrock milling	S
P-37-000639	CA-SDI-000639	Prehistoric campsite consisting of pottery, bedrock milling, and lithic tools	NE
P-37-000640	CA-SDI-000640	Prehistoric campsite with milling tools	NE
P-37-000641	CA-SDI-000641	Prehistoric campsite with ground and flaked tools, and shell	NE
P-37-000642	CA-SDI-000642	Prehistoric campsite with bedrock milling	NE
P-37-000643	CA-SDI-000643	Prehistoric campsite with ground and flaked tools	NE
P-37-000644	CA-SDI-000644	Prehistoric campsite with ground and flaked tools	NE
P-37-000645	CA-SDI-000645	Prehistoric campsite with a metate and mortar	NE
P-37-000646	CA-SDI-000646	Prehistoric bedrock milling	NE
P-37-000647	CA-SDI-000647	Reported location of prehistoric milling tools	NE
P-37-000648	CA-SDI-000648	Prehistoric campsite with lithic and shell scatter	NS
P-37-000649	CA-SDI-000649	Prehistoric habitation site with bedrock milling, pottery, and flaked and ground tools	S
P-37-000650	CA-SDI-000650	Prehistoric bedrock milling with pottery	NE
P-37-000651	CA-SDI-000651	Prehistoric campsite with hand stones	NE
P-37-000652	CA-SDI-000652	Prehistoric campsite with ground stone and shell	NE
P-37-000653	CA-SDI-000653	Prehistoric campsite with ground and flaked tools N	NE
P-37-000654	CA-SDI-000654	Prehistoric pictograph	NE
P-37-000655	CA-SDI-000655	Prehistoric habitation midden with bedrock milling, pottery and lithic scatter, and bone tools	NE
P-37-000656	CA-SDI-000656	Prehistoric campsite with hand stones and hammer stones	NE

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within the GPU APE

Primary No. Code	Trinomial Code	Description	Evaluation Results
P-37-000657	CA-SDI-000657	Prehistoric campsite with hand stones	NE
P-37-000658	CA-SDI-000658	Prehistoric campsite with shell	NE
P-37-000659	CA-SDI-000659	Prehistoric campsite (privately collected milling tools)	NE
P-37-000660	CA-SDI-000660	Prehistoric bedrock milling and hand stone and metate	NE
P-37-000661	CA-SDI-000661	Prehistoric campsite with a hand stone	NE
P-37-004930	CA-SDI-004930	Prehistoric debitage and tool scatter, and metate	NE
P-37-005345	CA-SDI-005345	Prehistoric bedrock milling and milling tools	NE
P-37-005634	CA-SDI-005634	Prehistoric bedrock milling and lithic, pottery, and shell scatters	NE
P-37-005635	CA-SDI-005635	Prehistoric bedrock milling	NE
P-37-005636	CA-SDI-005636	Prehistoric shell, pottery, and lithic scatter including obsidian	NE
P-37-005637	CA-SDI-005637	Prehistoric shell, debitage, and pottery scatter	NE
P-37-005775	CA-SDI-005775	Prehistoric shell, pottery, and lithic scatter associated with spring	NE
P-37-005776	CA-SDI-005776	Prehistoric bedrock milling	NE
P-37-005777	CA-SDI-005777	Prehistoric bedrock milling	NE
P-37-005778	CA-SDI-005778	Prehistoric debitage and tool scatter	NE
P-37-005779	CA-SDI-005779	Prehistoric bedrock milling	NE
P-37-005780	CA-SDI-005780	Prehistoric bedrock milling and debitage & shell scatter	NE
P-37-005781	CA-SDI-005781	Historic eucalyptus grove planted by Isabel Squires in 1888	NE
P-37-005783	CA-SDI-005783	Historic homestead location of Matthew Kelly, Jr (along Rancho de los Quiotes to Mission San Luis Rey trail)	NE
P-37-005784	CA-SDI-005784	Historic homestead location of H. M. Squires at Rancho Agua Hedionda y Los Mono	NE
P-37-005785	CA-SDI-005785	Historic 1897 homestead location of H. M. Squires	NE
P-37-005786	CA-SDI-005786	Historic 1897 home site of H. M. Squires and May Emma Kelly	NE
P-37-005787	CA-SDI-005787	Historic olive grove planted c.1900 by the Williams family	NE
P-37-005788	CA-SDI-005788	Historic home site location of the Brearley family	NE
P-37-005789	CA-SDI-005789	Historic home site location of Julio Osuna	NE
P-37-005790	CA-SDI-005790	Historic homestead location of Charles Kelly (along Rancho de los Quiotes to Mission San Luis Rey trail)	NE
P-37-005791	CA-SDI-005791	Historic homestead structure of the Williams family, c.1895; prehistoric shell and debitage scatter	NE
P-37-005792	CA-SDI-005792	Native American trail from Mission San Luis Rey to Cuyamaca Mountains	NE

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within the GPU APE

Primary No. Code	Trinomial Code	Description	Evaluation Results
P-37-005793	CA-SDI-005793	Historic trail from Rancho de los Quiotes to Mission San Luis Rey	NE
P-37-006088	CA-SDI-006088	Prehistoric habitation site with bedrock milling, lithics, shell, pottery, and faunal bone	NE
P-37-006088	CA-SDI-006088	Prehistoric debitage and flaked and ground tools	NE
P-37-006090	CA-SDI-006090	Prehistoric bedrock milling and lithic scatter	NE
P-37-006091	CA-SDI-006091	Prehistoric bedrock milling and lithic scatter	NE
P-37-006934	CA-SDI-006934	Prehistoric sparse lithic scatter (collected)	NE
P-37-006935	CA-SDI-006935	Prehistoric sparse lithic scatter (collected)	NE
P-37-007270	CA-SDI-007270	Prehistoric shell midden and bedrock milling with debitage and pottery, and possible pictograph	NE
P-37-007271	CA-SDI-007271	Prehistoric bedrock milling	NE
P-37-007272	CA-SDI-007272	Prehistoric debitage and shell scatter	NE
P-37-007273	CA-SDI-007273	Prehistoric small shell scatter	NE
P-37-007275	CA-SDI-007275	Prehistoric isolate quartzite core	NE
P-37-007276	CA-SDI-007276	Prehistoric bedrock milling	NE
P-37-007277	CA-SDI-007277	Prehistoric small shell scatter	NE
P-37-007278	CA-SDI-007278	Prehistoric sparse lithic scatter	NE
P-37-007279	CA-SDI-007279	Prehistoric sparse shell scatter	NE
P-37-007281	CA-SDI-007281	Prehistoric bedrock milling and shell scatter	NE
P-37-007282	CA-SDI-007282	Prehistoric lithic scatter	NE
P-37-007283	CA-SDI-007283	Prehistoric isolate volcanic core and pottery sherd	NE
P-37-007286	CA-SDI-007286	Prehistoric isolate chalcedony flake	NE
P-37-008091	CA-SDI-008091	Prehistoric (possibly San Dieguito) lithic scatter	NE
P-37-008092	CA-SDI-008092	Prehistoric lithic scatter	NE
P-37-008241	CA-SDI-008241	Prehistoric habitation site with extensive bedrock milling, lithic scatter, shell pendant, and rock art (pictograph and pitted stone)	NE
P-37-008242	CA-SDI-008242	Prehistoric habitation site with extensive bedrock milling, pottery, debitage, and tools	NE
P-37-008246	CA-SDI-008246	Prehistoric midden site with debitage, pottery, ground and flaked tools, shell and bone	NE
P-37-008250	CA-SDI-008250	Prehistoric bedrock milling	NE
P-37-008347	CA-SDI-008347	Prehistoric bedrock milling with sparse pottery and shell	NE
P-37-008734	CA-SDI-008734	Prehistoric bedrock milling slick with debitage, hand stone, arrow point, and shell	NE
P-37-008735	CA-SDI-008735	Prehistoric shell midden with debitage and fire-cracked rock	NE
P-37-008736	CA-SDI-008736	Prehistoric campsite midden with flaked and ground tools, debitage, shell, bone, human remains, and reported burial	S

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within the GPU APE

Primary No. Code	Trinomial Code	Description	Evaluation Results
P-37-008777	CA-SDI-008777	Prehistoric lithic scatter	NE
P-37-009044	CA-SDI-009044	Prehistoric lithic scatter with one sherd and fire-cracked rock	NE
P-37-009045	CA-SDI-009045	Prehistoric moderate density lithic scatter and fire-cracked rock	NE
P-37-009046	CA-SDI-009046	Prehistoric light density lithic scatter	NE
P-37-009047	CA-SDI-009047	Prehistoric lithic scatters (4) or isolates (1) and isolate shell across a large parcel	NE
P-37-009250	CA-SDI-009250	Prehistoric sparse lithic scatter	NE
P-37-009251	CA-SDI-009251	Prehistoric moderate debitage scatter and hand stone fragment	NE
P-37-009503	CA-SDI-009503	Prehistoric archaic work station (flaked and ground tools, and debitage)	NE
P-37-009582	CA-SDI-009582	Prehistoric large shell midden with lithic and pottery scatter, and fire-cracked rock	NE
P-37-010150	CA-SDI-010150	Prehistoric bedrock milling slick	NE
P-37-010782	CA-SDI-010782	Prehistoric campsite with bedrock milling, shell midden, flaked and ground tools, and two burials	S
P-37-011037	CA-SDI-011037	Prehistoric moderate density lithic scatter	NE
P-37-011038	CA-SDI-011038	Prehistoric light density lithic scatter	NE
P-37-011630	CA-SDI-011630	Prehistoric small shell scatter	NE
P-37-012520	CA-SDI-012520	Historic features and refuse scatter; prehistoric debitage and hearth feature	NE
P-37-012521	CA-SDI-012521	Prehistoric bedrock milling and lithic scatter	NE
P-37-012522	CA-SDI-012522	Prehistoric bedrock milling	NS
P-37-012736	CA-SDI-012736	Prehistoric low density artifact scatter (flaked and ground tools)	NE
P-37-012737	CA-SDI-012737	Historic farming and road grading machinery	NE
P-37-013009	CA-SDI-013009	Prehistoric bedrock milling with subsurface lithic artifacts	NE
P-37-013182	CA-SDI-013182	Prehistoric bedrock milling and tool scatter, historic tile and ceramic pile	NE
P-37-015099	N/A	Isolated prehistoric flaked tool fragment	NE
P-37-015100	N/A	Isolated prehistoric flake	NE
P-37-015101	N/A	Isolated prehistoric bifacial hand stone fragment	NE
P-37-015574	CA-SDI-014323	Historic concrete foundations associated with the Atchinson, Topeka, and Santa Fe railway	NS
P-37-015575	CA-SDI-014324	Historic concrete foundations (old Vista station?) associated with the Atchinson, Topeka, and Santa Fe railway	NS
P-37-016187	CA-SDI-014730	Historic foundation, reservoir, ancillary structures, and associated debris	NE

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within the GPU APE

Primary No. Code	Trinomial Code	Description	Evaluation Results
P-37-019211	CA-SDI-015889	Prehistoric habitation site with fire affected rock, ground stone, and bone	S
P-37-024170	CA-SDI-016048	Prehistoric habitation site with lithic, pottery, bone and shell deposit	S
P-37-024185	N/A	Isolated prehistoric debitage	NE
P-37-024932	CA-SDI-016502	Prehistoric habitation site with bedrock milling, hand stone, pottery, and shell	NE
P-37-024949	N/A	Isolated prehistoric debitage	NE
P-37-027180	CA-SDI-017779	Prehistoric lithic scatter with some shell and bone	NE
P-37-027181	CA-SDI-017780	Prehistoric bedrock milling	NS
P-37-029291	CA-SDI-018734	Prehistoric lithic scatter	NE
P-37-029301	CA-SDI-018742	Prehistoric bedrock milling	NS
P-37-029302	CA-SDI-018743	Prehistoric bedrock milling	NS
P-37-029303	CA-SDI-018744	Prehistoric bedrock milling	NS
P-37-029304	N/A	Isolated prehistoric flake	NS
P-37-029305	N/A	Isolated prehistoric flake	NS
P-37-029400	N/A	ruins of Historic 1920s house (Charles J. Billings property)	S
P-37-033103	N/A	Two isolated prehistoric flakes	NS
P-37-033592	CA-SDI-021109	Demolished Delphy House site (see P-37-028763)	NS
P-37-033593	N/A	Historic 1920s Delphy reservoir	NE
P-37-035275	CA-SDI-021774	Prehistoric lithic scatter	NS
P-37-035276	N/A	Isolated prehistoric obsidian flake	NS
P-37-036287	N/A	Isolated prehistoric volcanic flakes	NS
P-37-036288	N/A	Historic 1950s ranch house and artifact scatter	NE
P-37-036435	N/A	Historic refuse scatter	NS
P-37-036578	N/A	Isolated prehistoric hand stone fragment	NS
P-37-036621	CA-SDI-022123	Historic refuse scatter	NS
P-37-038378	CA-SDI-022643	Prehistoric bedrock milling	NS
P-37-038470	N/A	Isolated prehistoric hammer stone	NS
P-37-039086	N/A	Isolated prehistoric volcanic flakes	NS
P-37-039630	N/A	Isolated prehistoric hand stone fragment	NS

Notes: GPU = General Plan Update; APE = area of potential effects; NE = not evaluated; NS = not significant; S = significant; N/A = not applicable.

4.2 NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

Dudek requested an NAHC search of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) on September 20, 2024, for the GPU APE. The SLF consists of a database of known Native American resources. These resources may not be included in the SCIC database. The NAHC responded on October 4, 2024, stating resources are listed in the SLF for this area, but did not provide details on what the resource(s) are or where they are located (Appendix C). The NAHC additionally

provided a list of Native American tribes and individuals/organizations with traditional geographic associations that might have knowledge of cultural resources in this area.

4.3 Assembly Bill 52 and Senate Bill 18 Consultation

The Project is subject to compliance with AB 52 (California Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21074) and SB 18 (Section 65351 of the Government Code), which requires that the lead agency conduct Native American consultation. The City sent letters to all tribes included on the previously referenced NAHC list notifying them of the Project and inquiring whether the tribal representatives sought consultation under AB 52 or SB 18. The letters contained the following information: a project description and location description, a request for input relative to tribal cultural resources in the area, an outline of timing relative to both the AB 52 and SB 18 process, an opportunity for consultation, and contact information for the appropriate tribal representative.

Table 21 identifies the tribes, the tribal representatives to whom the letters were directed, and the date each letter was sent.

Table 2. Native American Tribal Notification

Tribes	Tribal Representative/Title	Date Sent	Response to Consult
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians	Cami Mojado, Cultural Resources Manager	10/18/2024	Yes
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	Shuuluk Linton, Tribal Historic Preservation Coordinator	10/18/2024	Yes
Ft. Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe	Jill McCormick, MA	10/18/2024	No
Pala Band of Mission Indians	Shasta C. Gaughen, PhD, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	10/18/2024	Yes

As identified in Table 2, three tribes responded requesting to participating in consultation: San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, and Pala Band of Mission Indians. The tribes read and consulted on the Cultural Resources Technical Report (Appendix E), which was revised to reflect tribal input and feedback, which further informed the analysis contained in this Draft PEIR. At the time of this document, City and Native American consultation pursuant to AB 52 and SB 18 for Vista 2050 and the Draft PEIR has concluded with all three consulting tribes.

5 Project Impact Potential

The potential for the Project to impact cultural resources depends on the cultural sensitivity of the GPU APE.

5.1 Cultural Resource Sensitivity

The potential of future development under the GPU APE to impact cultural resources depends on cultural resources sensitivity. Archaeological sensitivity varies throughout the GPU APE based on previous development, known cultural resource locations, and topography. TCR sensitivity varies throughout the GPU APE and requires input from culturally affiliated tribal representatives to determine.

Previously developed portions of the City have undergone development or other ground disturbances in the past such that they preclude the existence of intact archaeological deposits. Significant previous disturbances include the development of business parks, commercial development, residential tracts, and roadways with subterranean utilities. This is particularly true where natural terrain has been greatly modified. Rolling hills within the GPU APE have been terraced or levelled to accommodate commercial centers, housing tracts, and public parks, displacing any cultural resources and native soils that may have been present. If future development under the GPU involves ground-disturbance within artificial fill or engineered matrix, then these developments would not impact cultural resources. In summary, since much of the GPU APE has undergone extensive earth-moving and consists of largely artificial fill or engineered earth, many future developments under the GPU will have a low potential to impact archaeological resources (Confidential Figure 3 in Confidential Appendix B, Archaeological Sensitivity Map).

Outside of urban areas, large tracts of land consist of few homes and large undeveloped yards. Open space allotments are scattered throughout the City and their terrain has changed little since prehistory. These undeveloped areas have an increased potential of containing surface or subsurface cultural deposits. Future development of these previously undisturbed areas has moderate potential to impact archaeological resources (Confidential Figure 3 in Confidential Appendix B, Archaeological Sensitivity Map).

Some developed areas still maintain a high level of archaeological sensitivity. The 2022 records search shows that cultural sites were recorded throughout the City prior to extensive development and that archaeological deposits were identified during subsequent ground disturbance. Though these areas have been disturbed since the recordation of these sites, it is possible that development did not completely remove the archaeological deposits. Previous developments such as parking lots, roadways without extensive subterranean utilities, or public landscaping may not have required extensive earthmoving and may have only disturbed the immediate ground surface. Future development within or adjacent to previously identified cultural resources has a heightened potential of impacting cultural resources (Confidential Figure 3 in Confidential Appendix B, Archaeological Sensitivity Map). Some areas of the GPU APE do not have defined cultural resource boundaries but are known to have a heightened cultural sensitivity. Creeks and other water sources have always been epicenters of human activity. Future development under the GPU adjacent to waterways also have an increased potential of impacting cultural resources (Confidential Figure 3 in Confidential Appendix B, Archaeological Sensitivity Map).

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6 Management Considerations

6.1 Impact Analysis

6.1.1 Cultural Resources Impact Analysis

Dudek has analyzed the Project and reviewed the cultural sensitivity of the GPU APE to identify areas with increased potential to impact cultural resources during future project implementation. Previously developed portions of the City have undergone development or other ground disturbances in the past that they preclude the existence of intact cultural deposits. This is particularly true where natural terrain has been greatly modified by extensive earth-moving activities. If future development under the GPU involves ground-disturbance within artificial fill or engineered matrix, then these developments would have a low potential to impact cultural resources. In summary, since much of the GPU APE has undergone extensive earth-moving and consists of largely artificial fill or engineered earth, much of the GPU APE is considered to have a Low Archaeological Sensitivity (Confidential Figure 3 in Confidential Appendix B). Future developments under the GPU located within Low Archaeological Sensitivity areas will have a low potential to impact archaeological resources.

It is within areas that have a Moderate to High Archaeological Sensitivity where future projects implemented under the GPU have the potential to impact buried cultural resources (Confidential Figure 3 in Confidential Appendix B). Ground disturbing activities within or adjacent to previously identified cultural resources have a heightened potential of impacting cultural resources. Though an area has been disturbed by development since the recordation of these resources, cultural resources that have been previously identified under now existing roadways without associated mass grading and/or without extensive subterranean utilities may not have required extensive earthmoving and may have only disturbed the immediate ground surface. Intact buried cultural deposits may exist immediately below the existing development. Similarly, lightly developed areas of the GPU APE have a heightened potential for undisturbed cultural resources, especially near water sources. As such, future projects implemented under the GPU within these Moderate to High Archaeological Sensitivity areas may impact buried significant cultural resources.

Cultural resource inventories will be required prior to implementation of future projects under the GPU. Dudek recommends that part of those inventories include a qualified archaeologist's review of the Cultural Sensitivity Map (Confidential Figure 3 in Confidential Appendix B). In addition to project specific measures to mitigate potential impacts to cultural resources, Dudek recommends cultural resources monitoring of any project implemented under the GPU proposing excavations within Moderate or High Archaeological Sensitivity areas.

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8 List of Preparers and Persons and Organizations Contacted

Micah Hale (Dudek): Acted as Principal Investigator and approved the technical report.

Matthew DeCarlo (Dudek): Acted as Project Archaeologist, Lead Authored the technical report.

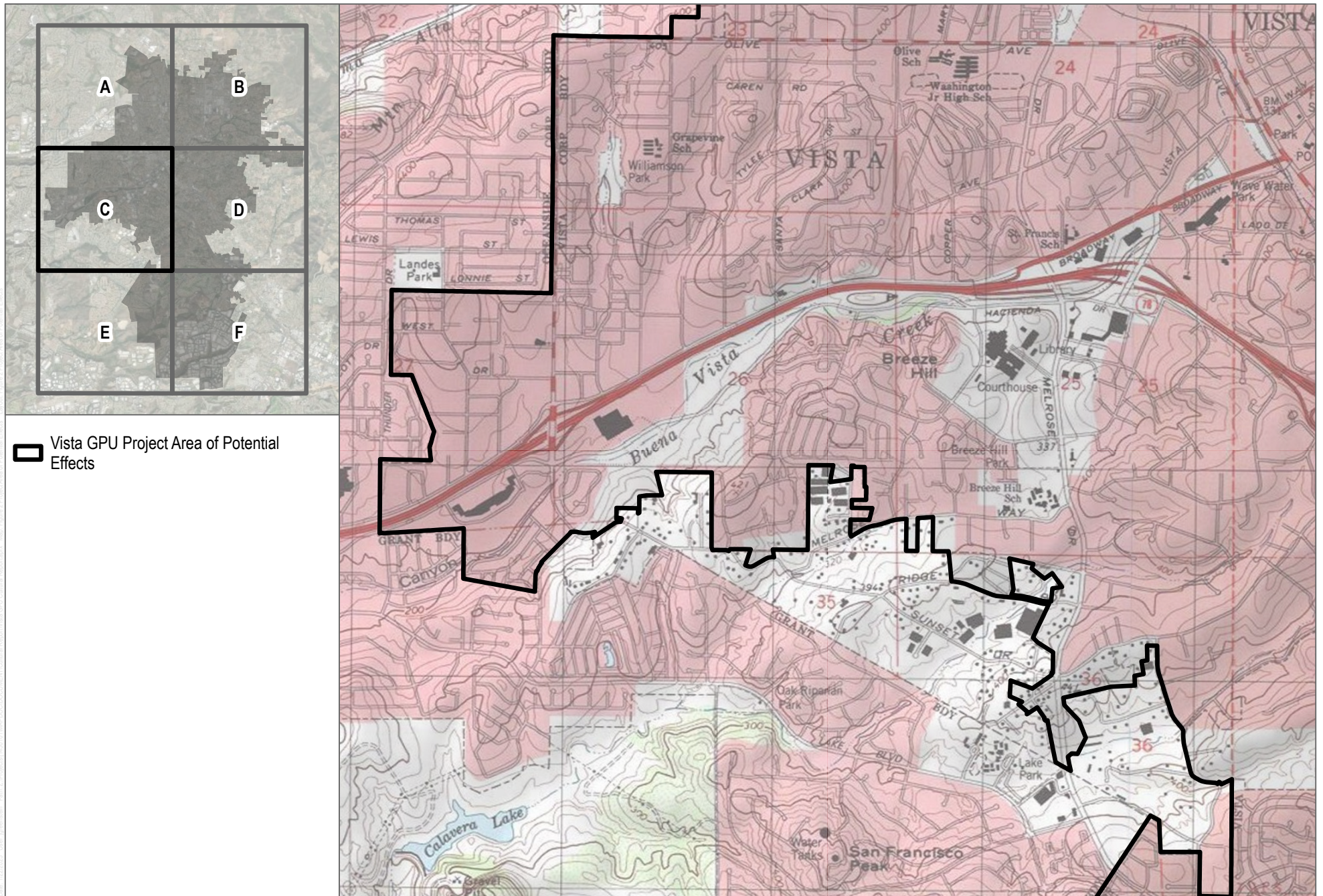
Keshia Montifolca (Dudek): Authored the technical report.

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SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series San Luis Rey, San Marcos Quadrangles

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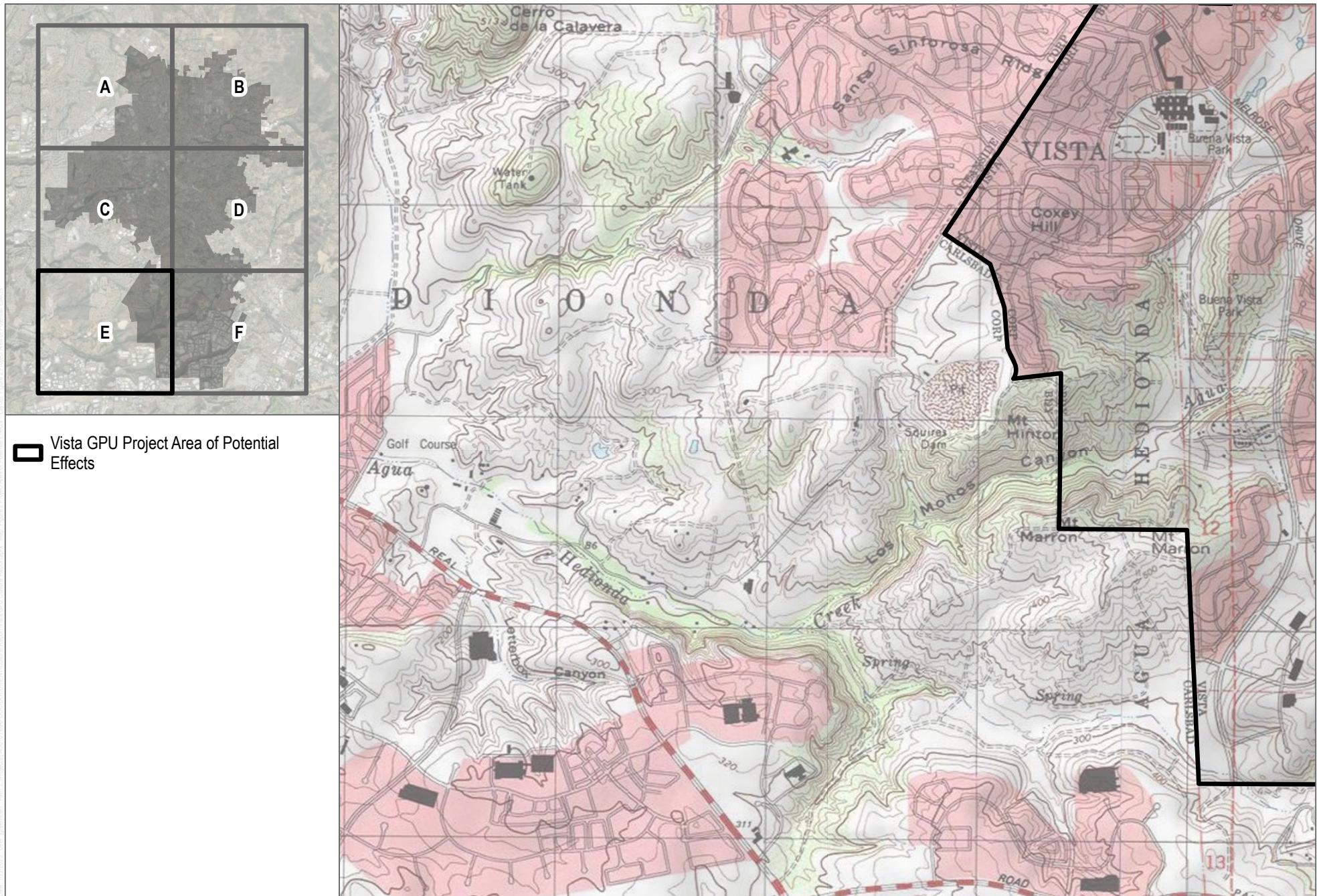


0 280 560 Meters
0 500 1,000 Feet

FIGURE 2C
Project Area of Potential Effects
Vista General Plan Update

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SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series San Luis Rey, San Marcos Quadrangles

DUDEK



0 280 560 Meters

0 500 1,000 Feet

FIGURE 2E
Project Area of Potential Effects

Vista General Plan Update

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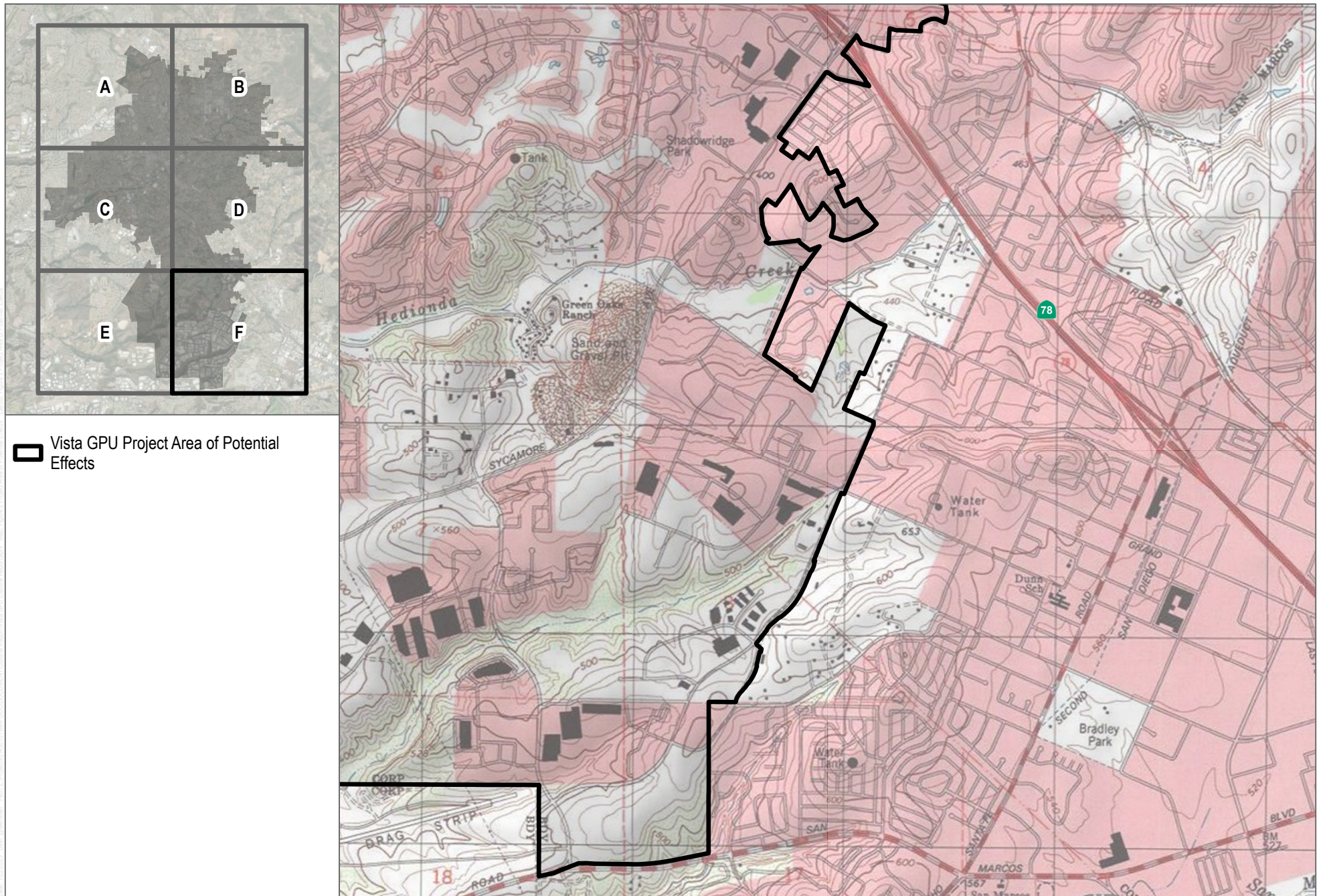


FIGURE 2F
Project Area of Potential Effects
 Vista General Plan Update

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Appendix A (Confidential)

SCIC Records Search Results

Appendix B (Confidential)

Confidential Archaeological Sensitivity Map

Appendix C

NAHC Correspondence

Appendix C

NAHC Correspondence

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
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: City of Vista General Plan Update Project - Dudek No. 14501-05
County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle

Name: Bonsall, San Marcos, San Luis Rey, Rancho Santa Fe, Encinitas
Township: 11S; 12S Range: 3W; 4W Section(s): City limits

Company/Firm/Agency:

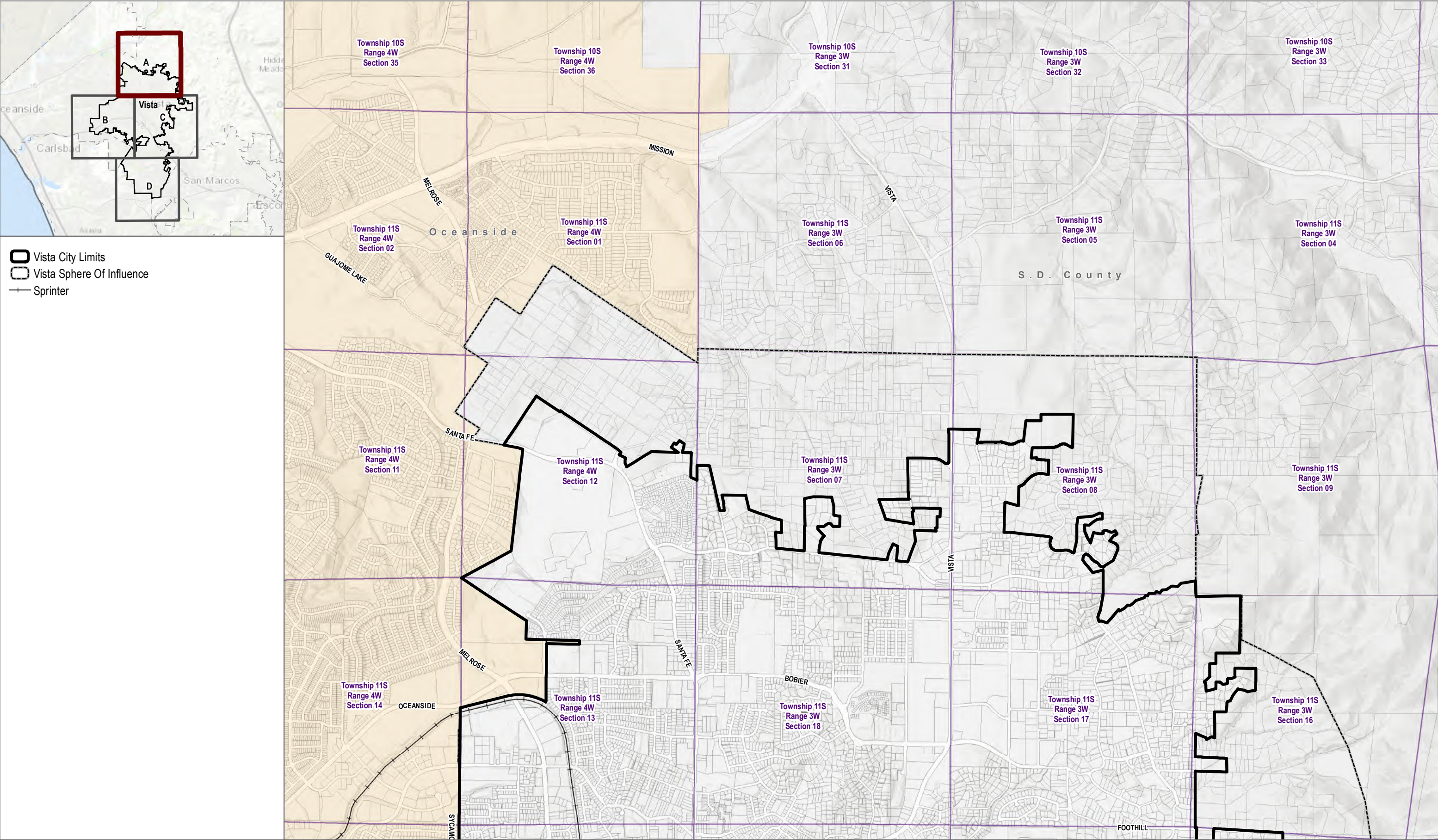
Dudek

Contact Person: Matthew DeCarlo
Street Address: 605 Third Street
City: Encinitas, CA Zip: 92024
Phone: (760) 815-7067 Extension: _____
Fax: (760) 632-0164
Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com

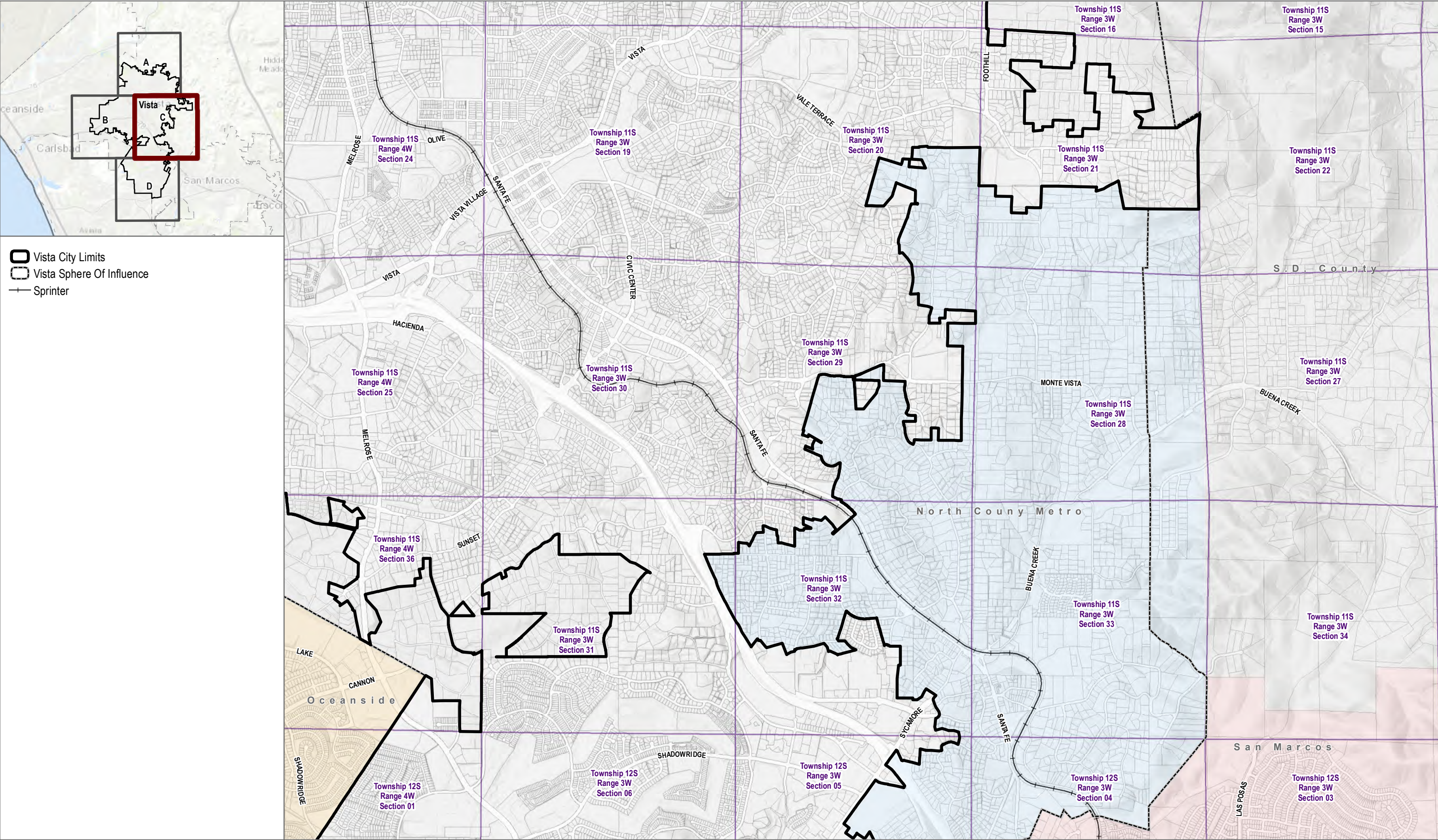
Project Description:

The City of Vista, CA is preparing a General Plan Update. They are requesting a contact list for the entire City for the purposes of Native American consultation under Senate Bill 18.

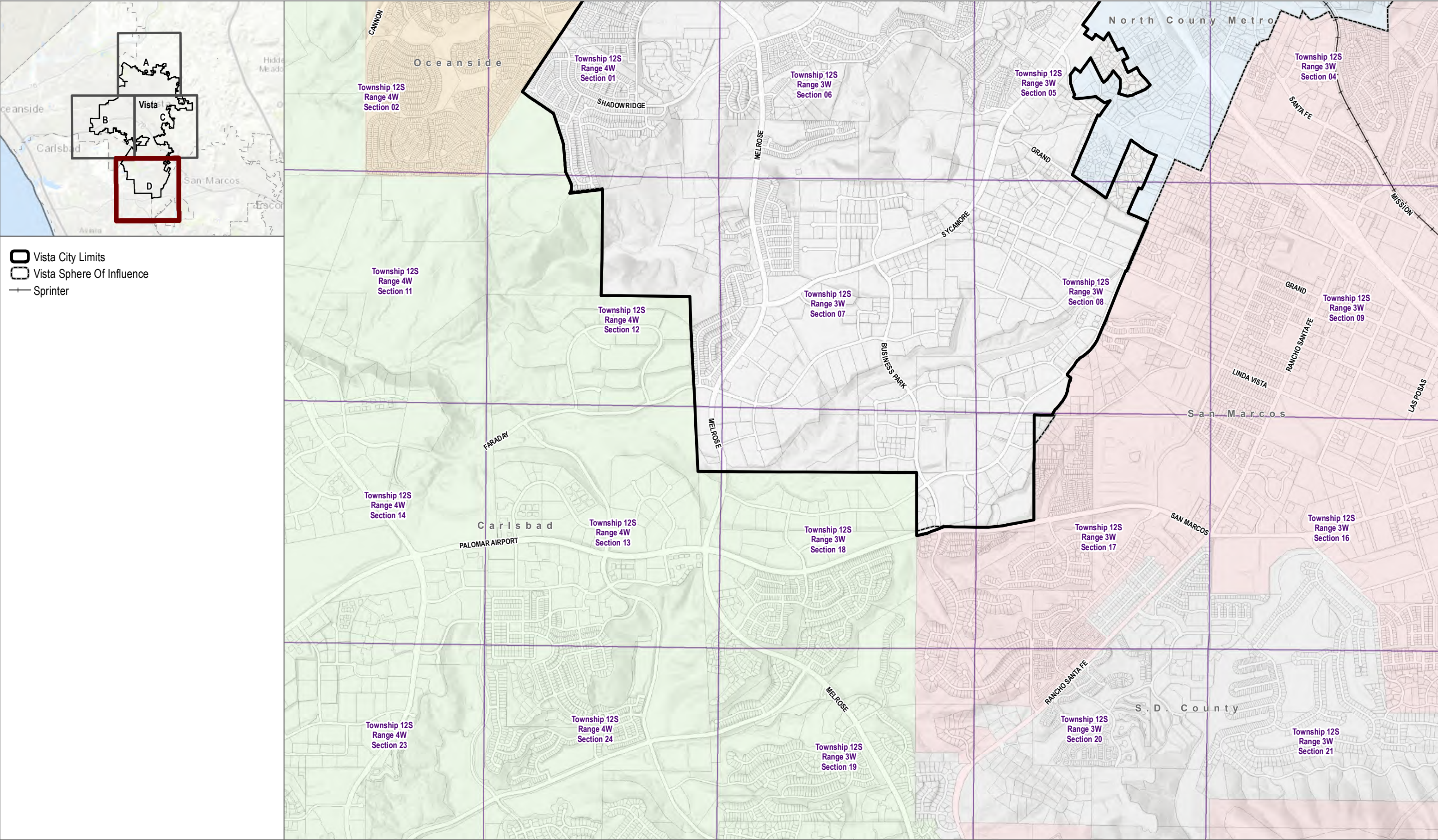
☒ Project Location Map is attached



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Bonsall, San Marcos, San Luis Rey, Rancho Santa Fe, Encinitas Quadrangles
 Township 11S, 12S; Range 3W, 4W; Sections 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 11, 11, 12, 12, 13, 13, 14, 14, 15, 15, 16, 16, 17, 17, 18, 18, 19, 19, 20, 20, 21, 21, 21, 22, 22, 23, 24, 24, 25, 26, 27, 27, 28, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 33, 34, 35, 36



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Bonsall, San Marcos, San Luis Rey, Rancho Santa Fe, Encinitas Quadrangles
 Township 11S, 12S; Range 3W, 4W; Sections 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 11, 11, 12, 12, 13, 13, 14, 14, 15, 15, 16, 16, 17, 17, 18, 18, 19, 19, 20, 20, 21, 21, 22, 22, 23, 24, 24, 25, 26, 27, 27, 28, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 33, 34, 35, 36



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Bonsall, San Marcos, San Luis Rey, Rancho Santa Fe, Encinitas Quadrangles
 Township 11S, 12S; Range 3W, 4W; Sections 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 11, 11, 12, 12, 13, 13, 14, 14, 15, 15, 16, 16, 17, 17, 18, 18, 19, 19, 20, 20, 21, 21, 21, 22, 22, 23, 24, 24, 25, 26, 27, 27, 28, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 33, 34, 35, 36



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 4, 2024

Matthew DeCarlo
DudekVia Email to: mdecarlo@dudek.comCHAIRPERSON
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ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
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MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN
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Reid Milanovich
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño IndiansEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok, NisenanNAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,**Re: City of Vista General Plan Update Project, San Diego County**

Dear Mr. DeCarlo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the tribes on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

*Pricilla Torres-Fuentes*Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
10/4/2024

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
San Diego	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 333-5222	(760) 699-6919	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	1/11/2024
	Barona Group of the Capitan Grande	F	Art Bunce, Attorney		(760) 489-0329		buncelaw@aol.com	Diegueno	Imperial,San Diego	7/25/2023
	Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Ben Dyché, Vice Chairperson	36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA, 91906	(619) 478-9046		bdyche@campo-nsn.gov	Diegueno	Imperial,San Diego	5/24/2024
	Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Daniel Tsosie, THPO	36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA, 91906	(619) 760-6480		dtosie@campo-nsn.gov	Diegueno	Imperial,San Diego	5/24/2024
	Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Marcus Cuero, Chairperson	36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA, 91906	(619) 478-9046		marcuscuero@campo-nsn.gov	Diegueno	Imperial,San Diego	5/15/2024
	Ewiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	F	Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson	4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA, 91901	(619) 933-2200	(619) 445-9126	michaelg@leaningrock.net	Diegueno	Imperial,San Diego	
	Ewiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	F	Robert Pinto, Chairperson	4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA, 91901	(619) 368-4382	(619) 445-9126	ceo@ebki-nsn.gov	Diegueno	Imperial,San Diego	
	Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	F	Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources	P.O. Box 507 Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070	(760) 803-5694		clinton@redtailenvironmental.com	Diegueno	Imperial,San Diego	11/30/2023
	Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians	F	Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson	2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Escondido, CA, 92025	(760) 737-7628	(760) 747-8568		Diegueno	Imperial,San Diego	
	Jamul Indian Village	F	Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 612 Jamul, CA, 91935	(619) 669-4855		lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov	Diegueno	Imperial,San Diego	9/5/2018
	Jamul Indian Village	F	Erica Pinto, Chairperson	P.O. Box 612 Jamul, CA, 91935	(619) 669-4785	(619) 669-4817	epinto@jiv-nsn.gov	Diegueno	Imperial,San Diego	
	Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes	N	Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director	4955 Paseo Segovia Irvine, CA, 92603	(949) 293-8522		kaamalam@gmail.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	3/17/2023
	Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	N	Heidi Lucero, Chairperson, THPO	31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675	(562) 879-2884		jbmian.chairwoman@gmail.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	3/28/2023

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
10/4/2024**

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Norma Contreras, Chairperson	22000 Highway 76 Pauma Valley, CA, 92061	(760) 742-3771			Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Diego	
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson	8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA, 91905	(619) 478-2113	(619) 478-2125	LP13boots@aol.com	Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation	F	Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA, 91905	(619) 766-4930	(619) 766-4957		Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	
Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Michael Linton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 270 Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070	(760) 782-3818	(760) 782-9092	mesagrandeband@msn.com	Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3564		cnejo@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	11/27/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537		awallick@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	11/27/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515		sgaughen@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	11/27/2023
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Temet Aguilar, Chairperson	P.O. Box 369 Pauma Valley, CA, 92061	(760) 742-1289	(760) 742-3422	bennaecalac@aol.com	Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Diego	
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6171	(951) 695-1778	sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	8/2/2023
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst	P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6313	(951) 695-1778	eozydil@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	8/2/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	5/16/2023

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
10/4/2024**

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 648-3000		cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 803-3548		jilinton@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 484-4835		lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-5727		dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	7/7/2023
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians	N	Carmen Mojado, Secretary of Government Affairs	1889 Sunset Drive Vista, CA, 92083	(760) 724-8505	(760) 724-2172	cmojomado@slrmissionindians.org	Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Diego	4/15/2024
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Allen Lawson, Chairperson	P.O. Box 365 Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 749-3200	(760) 749-3876	allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org	Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	John Flores, Environmental Coordinator	P. O. Box 365 Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 749-3200	(760) 749-3876	johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org	Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	8/16/2016
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	7/14/2023
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	F	Bernice Paipa, Cultural Resource Specialist	Sycuan Cultural Center: 910 Willow Glen Drive El Cajon, CA, 92019	(619) 445-6917		bpaipa2@sycuan-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	Imperial, San Diego	8/7/2023
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	F	Cody Martinez, Chairman	Sycuan Tribal Office: 1 Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon, CA, 92019	(619) 445-2613		cmartinez@sycuan-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	Imperial, San Diego	8/7/2023
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	F	Ray Teran, Resource Management Director	1 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA, 91901	(619) 659-2312		rteran@viejas-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	Imperial, San Diego	6/29/2023
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	F	Ernest Pingleton, THPO	1 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA, 91901	(619) 445-3810		epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	Imperial, San Diego	6/29/2023

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Native American Contact List
San Diego County
10/4/2024

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed City of Vista General Plan Update Project, San Diego County.

Record: PROJ-2024-005146
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: San Diego
NAHC Group: All