

UNIT 615

SAN PASQUAL BATTLEFIELD STATE HISTORIC PARK

GENERAL PLAN

June 1980

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION

P. O. BOX 2390, SACRAMENTO 95811



Resolution 25-80

Resolution adopted by the
CALIFORNIA PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION
at its regular meeting in San Diego, California
June 13, 1980

WHEREAS, the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation has presented to this Commission for approval the proposed General Plan for San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park; and

WHEREAS, this reflects the long-range development plan as to provide for the optimum use and enjoyment of the unit as well as the protection of its quality;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the State Park and Recreation Commission approves the Department of Park, and Recreation's General Plan for San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park, preliminary dated May 1980, with the following amendments:

1. Amend Page 18 to provide that the secondary themes to be interpreted at this unit shall be determined and prioritized by the Department working together with a citizens advisory committee representing all ethnic groups;
2. Insert language to the effect the the demonstrations in and about an ethnic group shall be performed by volunteers of that ethnic group whenever possible;
3. Delete statement which sefones the plan as being categorically exempt from CEQA and add appropriately corrected language;
4. Relocate overlooks to avoid the visual impact of the parking areas on the site; and
5. The Department will seek the advice of local and state Native American advisory groups concerning the interpretation, protection, and display of recored and unrecorded Native American historic sites, religious sites, burial sites, and any other relative Native American cultural and historic resources;

and such enviromental changes as the Director of Parks and Recreation shall determine advisable and necessary to implement carrying out the provisions and objectives of said plan.

December 1980

SAN PASQUAL BATTLEFIELD STATE HISTORIC PARK
GENERAL PLAN

Edmund G. Brown Jr
Governor

Huey D. Johnson
Secretary for Resources

Pete Dangermond, Jr.
Director



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento, California 95811

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Plan

This plan is the beginning of a process. Every improvement made in the State Park System started out at some time as an idea. The purpose of this plan is to establish the concept of improvement for San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park — to start into motion a process of physical improvements and increased public understanding of a special part of our cultural heritage.

Project Description

San Pasqual Battlefield SHP is located on the northern city limits of San Diego, about 25 miles from downtown. It is five miles southeast of the City of Escondido on State Highway 78, and next door to the San Diego Zoo's Wild Animal Park.

The unit is made up of 50 acres of chaparral-covered hillside overlooking the San Pasqual Valley crop lands, which are held as an agricultural reserve by the City of San Diego.

The state historic park commemorates the Mexican-American War in California, where U.S. troops led by General Kearny fought against Californios led by Captain Pico in December 1846.

Planning Background

1.9 acres of the unit was given to the state in 1918. Brass plaques telling of the battle were placed on large boulders at the site, then mostly forgotten until recently.

Dr. Charles Schroeder, then Director of the San Diego Zoo, discovered, on his occasional trips during the early 1970s to Washington, D.C., a bronze relief at the Smithsonian Institute depicting an event of the Battle of San Pasqual. This discovery led to increased public interest in the battle. A public awareness began, concerning the potential exposure this historic park unit would have if improved because of its closeness to the popular San Diego Zoo Wild Animal Park.

Public awareness continued to grow. Community leaders of the City of Escondido worked with representatives of the City of San Diego and the State Park System, and in 1978, a 48-acre land lease was consummated (Appendix A). The 48 acres are owned by the City of San Diego, and are leased to the State Park System. The lease was predicated on development of a historic park, to include a museum with adequate and appropriate support facilities.

Assembly Bill 2722 (Appendix B), sponsored by then-Assemblyman Bill Craven and signed by the Governor in 1978, appropriated funds for planning and development. This document is evidence of the first step in planning for future improvements.

Public Involvement

Public involvement is what made this project a reality in the first place. Department staff planners were pleased to find a network of eager people — local people, dedicated and knowledgeable. Three informal planning workshops were held in a period of seven months, interspersed with dozens of contacts between DPR staff and involved citizens.

Newsletters were mailed to participating citizens, telling them of the workshop results and the status of the planning process.

RESOURCE ELEMENT

RESOURCE ELEMENT

Introduction

This Resource Element was prepared to meet requirements set forth in Section 5002.2, Subsection (b) of the Public Resources Code and Chapter 1, Section 4332 of Title 14 of the California Administrative Code. In compliance with this section of the Public Resources Code, the Resource Element sets forth long-range management objectives for the natural and cultural resources of the unit. Specific actions or limitations required to achieve these objectives are set forth in the element; for other objectives, details of management are left for inclusion in specific management programs that will be prepared at a later date.

Discussions about land not now owned by the Department of Parks and Recreation have been conducted. These lands represent potential acquisition opportunities, based on available data. However, the discussions are intended for long-range planning purposes only, and do not represent a desire, intention, or commitment for acquisition.

UNIT IDENTIFICATION

The unit is comprised of .8 hectare (1.9 acres) of State Park System-owned land and 19 hectares (48 acres) of land leased from the City of San Diego. The combined parcel is located on a hillside north of the highway, overlooking the farmlands of San Pasqual Valley.

No other units of the State Park System are located in the immediate vicinity. About 41 kilometers (30 miles) away is Old Town San Diego State Historic Park, which has a relationship to the military events of San Pasqual Valley. Some city and county parks are located within a 10-mile radius, and the San Diego Zoo's Wild Animal Park is situated immediately northwest of the unit.

Summary and Evaluation of Resources

The following resource information is summarized from the vast holdings of literature, primary and secondary, held by the Frontera Area Office near Old Town San Diego State Historic Park. Their cooperation is greatly appreciated. Because of the extensiveness of the above-described literature and previous research of consistent quality, no formal inventory was prepared.

Natural Resources

The land under consideration consists of the westerly point and the south-facing slope of a rather gentle ridge lying in an east-west direction, in the foothill region of west central San Diego County. This area shares with the broad region in which it lies an arid-Mediterranean climate, characterized by warm and very dry summers, mild winters, and rather low rainfall (around 30 centimeters or 12 inches), which occurs almost entirely from November through April.

The nearest active earthquake fault is the Elsinore Fault, which trends through the mountains in a northwest-southeast direction about 25 kilometers (15 miles) northeast of the site. The soil is of granitic origin and is rather shallow, with bedrock granite protruding as small outcrops in several places. This soil can be subjected to rapid erosion if the surface is broken and left exposed. The underlying material, however, can be considered relatively stable.

The area supports a somewhat diverse woody and herbaceous vegetation of the coastal sage scrub community, some of the more conspicuous members of which are buckwheats (Eriogonum spp.), prickly-pear cactus (Opuntia sp.), and laurel-sumac (Rhus laurina). Clumps of tree-tobacco (Nicotiana glauca) and patches of Jimson-weed (Datura meteloides), both introduced, are common in some parts of the area. Animal life is typical of the coastal sage scrub habitat, and is generally small and inconspicuous. The coyote would be the only large mammal common to the region; but, like the numerous species of ground-dwelling rodents, it would seldom be seen by visitors.

There are no known rare or endangered species of plant or animal life here. Likewise, there are no known occurrences of fossil plant or animal forms, nor are they to be expected under these conditions of soil and geology.

Further information on the natural features of this area can be found in the literature referred to above.

Cultural Resources

Management of the cultural resources at San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park is governed by state statutes, and department policies and directives. The following portions of the Public Resources Code pertain to the management of cultural resources: Chapter 1, Section 5019.74 (if a cultural preserve is designated); Chapter 1.7, Section 5097.5; and Chapter 1.75, Section 5097.9.

The following Resource Management Directives pertain to the cultural resources of San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park: 10, 24, 25, 32, 50, 51, 52, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, and 75.

Sensitivity of Cultural Sites

The sensitivity of sites is based on the type of site, the current condition of the site, and the potential for destruction. Sites with cultural debris and/or artifact scatters tend to be quite sensitive to both weathering activity and visitor use impacts. Sites composed entirely of bedrock outcrops with mortars and/or milling slicks are less sensitive to weathering and visitor impacts.

Native American History

Six small Native American sites of the Late Prehistoric Period have been found within the boundaries of San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park.

Many persons know the Native Americans of San Pasqual Valley as "Diequenos," a term applied by the Spanish to identify people living in the environments of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá. To the north, the term "Luiseno" was used for those associated with Mission San Luis Rey. Since the 1950s, the term Ipai has become more academically applied to the people known as Diequenos. For Native American people of the San Pasqual Valley area today, the name used collectively to identify themselves is Kumeyaay. In pre-Spanish associations, the several peoples investigated seemed not to have left a folk name for themselves.

Humans appeared extremely early in the region where the Ipai and Luiseno peoples would later live together. Inland campsites have been identified at circa 8000 B.C. By 7000 B.C., definite cultural patterns of desert and California coast and valley traditions had appeared. These patterns persisted, and blended with cultural traditions of recent arrivals. Changing weather, the retreat of glaciers to the north, and encroachment of arid desert conditions fostered the blend of cultural patterns and the movement and interrelation of native groups.

Current Native American groups migrated into their respective areas between A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1450. By the beginning of their interaction with Euroamericans, the valley was a gateway to the coast, and also to the desert. Language barriers fell as did many cultural barriers. By the time of Spanish occupation, the Ipai and Luiseno shared many similarities.

The removal of these valley people to the missions, Euroamerican influences, and the natives' later dispossession by American courts, with the resultant destruction of sites by violence and agricultural use, has caused definite voids in the understanding of these Native American people. The small gathering sites located on the property of the unit, therefore, hold potential keys to unlocking existing mysteries concerning the pre-Spanish era.

Euroamerican History

For most of the time, the quiet valley of San Pasqual has remained out of the mainstream of history. The land has sustained untold generations of people; the valley has been a gateway from coast to inland wilderness. Only briefly, a fleeting moment when war filled the valley, did it lose the peaceful serenity. As quickly, the war passed on, returned temporarily, then was gone. Only the memories remained.

It is hard to pinpoint when Euroamericans, in the form of Franciscan friar and presidial soldier, entered the valley to seek natives for the Missions of San Luis Rey and San Diego. The little valley is seldom mentioned in the literature of the time.

With the Mexican secularization of the southern missions in 1834-35, the government experimented with the idea of settling Christianized natives, called "desafiliados," in native pueblos. Three were planned for the southern portion of the province, but only the Pueblo of San Pasqual survived. The period 1835 (when the pueblo was established) to 1846 passed in relative obscurity. The natives, with no help from the government, settled in a semi-European fashion, built huts or one-room adobes, erected a church, and practiced minor subsistence agriculture.

On December 6, 1846, two opposing forces of Mexican Californios and Americans fought a brief, intense battle on the floor of the valley. The Californio forces were commanded by Captain Andres Pico, who had been appointed by Acting Governor Jose Maria Flores (a captain of the Mexican regular army) as commander of a squadron (similar to an appointment of major in the U.S. Army). Pico's force originated in Los Angeles, and had moved south to help with the siege of San Diego. This siege consisted of random long-range firing on what is now Old Town San Diego, and immobilizing the American occupation force by removing livestock, thereby prohibiting acquisition of transport and a food supply. Several American scouting forces had been sent out from San Diego, one to the east and one to the northeast. Pico was attempting to intercept this latter scouting force, which he knew to consist of less than 40 men. On the night of December 5, having sent half of his force to search toward the coast, Pico's command sought shelter from the rain at the native village of San Pasqual. Pico's force, augmented by a second Californio group, numbered about 85 men.

On December 5, the American force Pico was seeking joined an even larger American force commanded by Brigadier General Stephen W. Kearny. Kearny was marching toward San Diego with his escort of about 130 men, soldiers and civilians. Kearny had departed from Fort Leavenworth as a colonel in late June 1846, to occupy New Mexico and then to march to California, and take it for the United States. During the nearly bloodless conquest of New Mexico, Kearny was notified of his promotion. In late September, he departed for California. On October 6, his path through New Mexico crossed that of Kit Carson, who was carrying the news of the navy's occupation of California-- and that in the far west, the war was over. Kearny now sent back some of his men, and with an escort of 100 dragoons, a staff, and a topographical mapping party, resumed the march as the ordered future military governor of peaceful California.

On reaching the Colorado River in late November, Kearny began to learn of the successful revolt of the southern Californios. California was not peacefully occupied. As Kearny neared the eastern line of ranchos, his information was confirmed. There was a war in California, and the Mexican Californios were offering effective resistance. Kearny, therefore, attempted to open communication with the naval commander and governor, Captain Robert F. Stockton, at San Diego. Stockton, as senior naval officer, was accorded the title commodore. On learning of Kearny's approach, he sent out a contact party under Marine Lieutenant (Acting Captain) Archibald Gillespie, to escort Kearny to San Diego. Stockton further noted that outside San Diego were about 150 Californios, and that if Kearny could surprise them, it would be an advantage.

It was, therefore, Gillespie's party which contacted Kearny's command at noon, December 5. Gillespie communicated Stockton's suggestions, then apparently withdrew from direct communication; he did delegate liaison between the two forces. Naval Officer Edward F. Beale warned Kearny of the Californio force at San Pasqual, and suggested that they be bypassed, due to the superior horses and the skill of the Californios. Kearny called a council of war, and his officers heartily supported an engagement. Kearny considered several options before deciding on a night reconnaissance and a dawn surprise attack. Despite a badly bungled patrol that must have alerted the Californios that something was amiss, Kearny ordered, at 2 a.m., a night march that hopefully would put the command into position by dawn. Kearny's force, divided into four elements, reached the heights above the valley before dawn. Through or slightly above the fog, the Americans could see the fires at San Pasqual village. However, they had no idea of the actual force they were about to attack.

The Americans entering the valley, therefore, were seeking a fight. Pico's force, alerted by the U.S. patrol, were up and mounted. Kearny's command lost cohesion when it plunged off the south side of the hills ringing the valley, and struck the Californio force piecemeal. The ensuing short skirmish, divided into two phases, was over before daylight. Both sides broke off the fight, and hostility was suspended for the rest of the day. In the savage fight of about 30 minutes, Kearny's military force suffered nearly 40 percent casualties. Twenty-two men died; 15 more were wounded, including Kearny. Kearny's force lost its ability to conduct aggressive action, and for the next four days, was only able to defend itself.

The Californios withdrew with minor casualties, and a further loss of one prisoner. They were apparently baffled by who had attacked them, because Pico, despite a vague rumor of Americans from the east, did not know of Kearny's entry into California.

On December 7, Kearny attempted to move his command toward San Diego. He swung northward, then turned onto the inland track from Mission San Diego to Mission San Luis Rey, and headed south. After resting at the Snooks Rancho at Bernardo, Kearny re-entered the western extension of San Pasqual Valley. Pico's command struck again; in a running fight, Kearny lost his food supply, and found himself facing the foe on all sides. At this point, Kearny's command fortified up on the western portion of a hill complex. This area of concentration became known as Mule Hill.

On December 11, after a loose siege of four days, Kearny's command was relieved by a force of 200 sailors and marines from San Diego. On the same day, Kearny's command and his rescuers began the return march, arriving the next afternoon at San Diego. Behind, Kearny left his dead, and much of his equipment, burned or buried. The Californios, disagreeing among themselves over Pico's conduct of the siege, offered no resistance. They left the area in various groups.

Twenty days later, the combined force of Naval Captain Robert F. Stockton and Kearny, marching on Los Angeles, camped at the foot of Mule Hill. The next day (January 1, 1847), they peacefully crossed the battle area of December 7. With the departure of U.S. forces, marching toward the final conquest of Los Angeles and California, San Pasqual slipped into relative obscurity.

For years, a major wagon road crossed along the south side of the valley, connecting east and west. Supplies for Fort Yuma, for example, passed along this route from San Diego, and over that "terrible hill of San Pasqual."

For the Native Americans of the valley, the future grew bleak. Squatters invaded the valley; attempts to declare the valley a reservation were blocked by aggressive white settlers who gained control of the land. By court order, they forced the natives from their holdings at the old rancheria. In 1910, a small permanent reservation was set aside. The remainder of the history of San Pasqual Valley is one of agriculture, dominated by irrigated farming and animal husbandry.

There is a problem with determining the significance of the events that created the battle, and the after-effects of the battle. In many aspects, San Pasqual reflects a ripple effect in history. Events radiating back to Kearny's conquest of New Mexico and his march westward, Stockton's occupation and besieged status at San Diego, and Pico's orders from Los Angeles to intercept American scouting expeditions out of San Diego, all came together at San Pasqual. The battle itself is well documented, and its immediate outcome has been noted above. The after-effects of the battle are, however, another matter; once again, we deal with a pattern of ripples radiating outward, resulting in a total picture.

The actual effect of the Californio victory is hard to determine. Pico, on leaving the field on December 11, left with a divided set of factions. Some were exhilarated by the victory; others were disturbed by Pico's handling of the battle and the siege, and drifted off. Still other factions were disheartened by the war, the ease of the American relief, or the size of the relieving force. Others were also alarmed by rumors of Native American threats against the Californios. The Pauma revolt and the Temecula Massacre by avenging Californios shortly followed the San Pasqual battle. Whether these events are or are not directly related to the battle is hard to determine.

For the Americans, while Kearny claimed a victory on the flimsy base that he held the ground when relieved, he nevertheless lost a substantial part of his combat force, effectively negating his assumption that he would replace Stockton as military governor. Kearny accepted a basically secondary (though important) position, even though he outranked Stockton.

It is also debatable whether Kearny's force, arriving when it did, affected the siege of San Diego. Kearny's dragoons were not remounted, and Stockton was not able to totally solve his transport problems. If the siege ended, it was more at the idea of the Californios (who had basically accomplished their mission as far as possible), rather than the military threat of disrupting the siege by mobile attacks. Other issues, such as freedom of movement, clearing routes (as recently advanced in a popular history magazine), and claims of victorious conduct, are all debatable, and documentary evidence raises more questions than it answers.

On the small parcel under state park control, there exist the remains of a dairy feed lot and part of a once-cultivated plot, now both long abandoned. There is no evidence of any significant historical event occurring on the parcel.

Esthetic Resources

The open valley of San Pasqual, basically unchanged, creates the scenic value of San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park. The unit is located on a south-facing hill slope, overlooking the valley floor. Here, one can view the area of Pico's camp at the Rancharia San Pasqual, Kearny's descent into the valley, the route of the charge, the sites of the skirmishes that made up the battle, the campsites of the U.S. forces and the Californios, and the route of Kearny's movement on December 7, 1846. Historic Mule Hill cannot be seen from the unit. The main scenic (or historic) views are not controlled by the Department of Parks and Recreation, but are owned and managed as greenbelt-agricultural lands by the City of San Diego.

Recreational Resources

The main visitor activity at the unit is historic sightseeing. The grounds are occasionally used for informal picnics.

Evaluation

The significance of this property to the State Park System does not lie in the resources or characteristics it possesses, nor even in the historic events that may have taken place on the property itself. Rather, it is a setting for the historic events that took place in the valley immediately below. Specifically, it constitutes an excellent overlook or vantage for these sites.

Classification

In 1918, William G. Henshaw and Edward Fletcher gave a small parcel of land to the State of California, to commemorate the battle in San Pasqual Valley. The governor approved a legislative act to accept the gift on May 16, 1919, and ordered an examination of the site by the California Historical Survey Commission, which did a study and visited the area February 22, 1920. Despite inaccurate data, the commission's report reasoned logically that it "was a cavalry battle and probably covered many acres of ground...and it is furthermore very probable that it may have been the site of the camp upon the night of December 6" (1846). The report, published in 1921, recommended acceptance of the gift.

In 1960, a legislative act decreed that all State Park System units be classified during a State Park and Recreation Commission meeting in each local district. In June 1962, San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park was classified as one of the State Park System's historical units.

The Public Resources Code (Section 5019.59) defines a historical unit as follows:

Historical units, to be named appropriately and individually, consist of areas established primarily to preserve objects of historical, archaeological, and scientific interest, and archaeological sites and places commemorating important persons or historic events. Such areas should be of sufficient size, where possible, to encompass a significant proportion of the landscape associated with the historical objects. The only facilities that may be provided are those required for the safety, comfort, and enjoyment of the visitors, such as access, parking, water, sanitation, interpretation, and picnicking. Upon approval by the commission, lands outside the primary historic zone may be selected or acquired, developed, or operated to provide camping facilities within appropriate historical units. Upon approval by the State Park and Recreation Commission, an area outside the primary historic zone may be designated as a recreation zone to provide limited recreational opportunities that will supplement the public's enjoyment of the unit. Certain agricultural, mercantile, or other commercial activities may be permitted if those activities are a part of the history of the individual unit and any developments retain or restore historical authenticity. Historical units shall be named to perpetuate the primary historical theme of the individual units.

Declaration of Purpose

There is no existing declaration of purpose; therefore, a declaration of purpose is established as part of this resource element.

The purpose of San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park is to provide for the people an opportunity to view the battlefield where American and Mexican-California forces fought in 1846, and to preserve those Native American archeological sites that are located in the unit.

The function of the Department of Parks and Recreation at San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park is to foster the preservation and interpretation of the archeological sites found within the park boundaries, to develop an interpretive display of the battle and the events and personalities surrounding the battle, and to develop facilities to house the displays and aid visitors in understanding the sequence of events that occurred here, and the tragic drama of a skirmish, lost in the swirl of an international war.

Declaration of Resource Management Policy

Zone of Primary Interest

(See Esthetic Resources.)

Management Policies

1. NATURAL RESOURCES

General. The natural values at San Pasqual Battlefield SHP are being perpetuated not for their intrinsic values, which are nominal, but rather as a background and environment for visitor understanding of the historic events for which this unit of the State Park System was established.

Policy: Trails, overlooks, structures, and all other visitor facilities will be planned, designed, and constructed in a manner that is harmonious with the natural environment. Scars on the natural landscape will be avoided as far as possible, and unavoidable scars will be fully mitigated.

Natural Vegetation. The native plant life at this unit has evolved over countless centuries in the presence of occasional wildfire, and periodic fires are part of its natural heritage.

Policy: If subsequent evaluations by ecologists determine that the use of fire is desirable or necessary for perpetuation of the natural vegetation, prescribed burning may be permitted in a manner, at such times, and on a scale that is consistent with visitor uses of the area.

Exotic Vegetation. Numerous species of exotic plants have become established to different degrees in various parts of the area.

Policy: Exotic vegetation that is not consistent with the historic scene shall be removed, and none shall be introduced. If plants for shade, screening, or other landscape amenities are found to be necessary, species that are native to the general region, if not to the immediate property shall be used.

2. CULTURAL RESOURCES

Each proposed development that will affect an established sensitivity zone must be field-reviewed by a composite group made up of representatives of the Development, Operations, and Resource Preservation and Interpretation Divisions, before preparation of the budget package (Directive 70).

Native American Resources. There are six identified late prehistoric Native American sites in the park.

Policy: The six sites will be protected. Any development of structures or trails will recognize these as significant sites, and will preserve their integrity. The department will seek the advice of local and state Native American advisory groups concerning the interpretation, protection, and display of recorded and unrecorded Native American historical sites, ceremonial sites, religious sites, burial sites, and any other related Native American cultural and historical resources.

Euroamerican Resources. There are no historic cultural values of significance located on park property.

Policy: Interpretation will play a key role in enhancing visitor understanding and enjoyment of the story of the Battle of San Pasqual.

Extraneous Artifacts. Non-historically significant dairy foundations that are not appropriate to the historic purpose of the unit are found at the east end of the parcel leased from the City of San Diego.

Policy: These foundations will be removed.

Recreation. The nature of recreation here is primarily passive, consisting of historic sightseeing and informal picnics.

Policy: Picnicking, as long as it does not adversely affect the resources or hamper historic sightseeing, may continue.

Allowable Use Intensity

California State law (Section 5019.5, Public Resources Code) requires that a land carrying capacity survey be made before any park or recreational area development plan is prepared. As a step in determining carrying capacity, the department considers allowable use intensity.

Appropriate use intensity is determined by analysis of three components: 1) management objectives, 2) visitor perceptions and attitudes, and 3) the impact of any development and use on natural and cultural resources.

The management objectives for San Pasqual Battlefield are generally set forth in the statutes defining a State Historic Park (see the classification section of this resource element).

The second component, visitor perceptions and attitudes, is sometimes referred to in relation to "social carrying capacity," and involves assessing the social objectives of the department, what recreationists perceive as an acceptable recreational environment, what degree of isolation or crowding is acceptable, and other perceptions and attitudes pertaining to the quality of visitor recreation experiences. These factors are very difficult to quantify. State Park System planners must take a leading role in increasing the public's awareness and appreciation of a high-quality recreation experience.

The third, and most important, component in determining allowable use intensity involves an analysis of the natural and cultural resources, to determine the area's physical limitations for development of facilities, and the ability of the ecosystem to withstand human impact (ecological sensitivity). This analysis is based on a number of environmental considerations, including: soils and their erosion and compaction potential; geologic factors, such as slope stability and relief; hydrologic considerations, including the potential for pollution of surface waters, flooding, and depleting surface and ground water through water use; vegetation characteristics, such as durability, fragility, and regeneration rates; occurrence of paleontological strata; and wildlife considerations, such as tolerance to human activity, wildlife population levels, and stability. Additional considerations in determining ecological sensitivity are: rare and/or endangered plants and animals, unique botanic features and ecosystems, and examples of ecosystems of regional or statewide significance (marshes, riparian areas, and vernal pools).

Based on the preceding factors, allowable use intensity for lands in San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park were determined as shown in the allowable use intensity map. Included is a general description of the types of activities or uses that may be appropriate in each category. Acceptable intensity of use, which is often regulated by the density of facilities, is also given for some uses.

The allowable use intensity map was used as a guide in the general planning process. The map establishes use categories based on available resource data and limiting or constraining factors on facility development and use.

Policy:

If a proposed use intensity for a particular site exceeds the highest allowable use shown on the map, detailed field investigations shall be made. These investigations will indicate whether the higher use intensity would be acceptable.

The appropriateness of any facility, in terms of its aesthetic or visual impact, was not evaluated in this study. These factors shall be analyzed on a case-by-case basis, as facilities are proposed.

Criteria used in developing allowable use categories and the major supportive data on resource constraints and sensitivity area are summarized in the appendix. Additional data are on file with the department.

LAND USE AND FACILITIES ELEMENT

LAND USE AND FACILITIES ELEMENT

Recreation Needs Assessment

The entrance to the San Diego Zoo's Wild Animal Park is less than a mile from this state historic park, and the number of visitors to the wild animal park is indicative of recreation use in the area. More than a million people per year visit the wild animal park. Many come back, but very few ever find out about the state historic park, or the historic battle fought in the very same area. An average visitor to the wild animal park stays from four to six hours. The park is within two hours' drive of 15 million people. The close proximity of this park system unit to the popular wild animal park presents a perfect opportunity to introduce millions of people to California's history and to the State Park System.

Existing Land Use

All 50 acres are currently scenic open space. There is no industrial, commercial, residential, or agricultural use. The 1.9-acre existing historic park is used for minimal recreation, with interpretation, walking, and informal picnic/roadside rest activities.

The effects of this use are a hazard to public safety because of inadequate vehicle access on a blind curve of Highway 78.

Proposed Land Use

The land use will continue as scenic open space. An area of about five acres is proposed for parking, picnicking, and educational displays.

Recommendations for Development

The long-range objective of development is to provide a place for high-quality documentation and description of historic events related to the battle of San Pasqual. The purpose of this objective is to promote continuous research into documents describing events that took place between Native Americans, Californios, Mexicans, and Americans during and after the battle.

Such research can bring to light the basic similarities of all cultures and all peoples, and can lead to an improved understanding of ourselves.

Facilities

Interpretive facilities will be developed to accommodate the displays necessary to accomplish the objectives of the interpretation program as described in the following text under the headings of "Interpretive Themes" and "Interpretive Services." It is recommended that these facilities include space for the bronze plaque from the Smithsonian Institution, a diorama and other displays, an observation place overlooking the battlefield site, and eventually a reference library, audio-visual equipment, and administrative space (with service, support, and storage areas, restrooms, and drinking fountains). It is recommended that access from the parking lot into and through the facilities be designed for safe and convenient use by the handicapped.

It is recommended that any structure be of a low profile design, blended into the contour of the hill, making use, on the exterior of structures, of native building materials or building materials that harmonize with the outdoor environment.

The park's interpretive facility will meet several public needs. It will orient visitors with the park boundaries and historic features, and will introduce visitors to the primary and secondary interpretive themes. This facility should be staffed by bilingual personnel, in order to communicate with the many Spanish-speaking visitors so prevalent in this part of the state.

All signage should also be bilingual.

Outdoor orientation panels should be placed in the orientation center parking lot, at the monument site, and along the interpretive trail, at appropriate points.

Other facilities include:

1. A safe vehicle entrance off Highway 78 with adequate site distance, entrance signs, pavement markings, left turn lane, and acceleration/ deceleration lanes.
2. A parking lot, with adequate turning space to safely accommodate cars and buses. The parking lot should be adapted to the existing natural land form, and minimum grading is recommended. It is recommended that the parking area be designed so it can be enlarged in accordance with future needs. It is recommended that handicapped parking space be provided.
3. A picnic area. It is recommended that picnic tables be placed on flat, shady spaces near the interpretive facility. The number of tables provided should be in accordance with observed public use.
4. Trails. It is recommended that trail access be provided from the proposed new facilities to the existing historic monument site, and that views of the valley where military skirmishes took place be identified from viewpoints along the trail system.
5. Landscape planting. It is recommended that native, drought-resistant plants be used exclusively. It is recommended that the parking lot be visually screened from the highway. It is recommended that plant material be re-established wherever it is removed from the areas surrounding developments during construction. It is recommended that plant material be established for the enhancement of visual quality at the interpretive facility, at the picnic tables, and at the parking lot.

Utilities

Solar power and wind power will be used whenever feasible, where a source of energy is required. Electrical service is available in the area to supplement or replace solar and wind power, if necessary. All electric lines will be placed underground or hidden from view. Telephones will be provided at appropriate permanent structures, with underground lines.

Development of on-site water collection and sewage disposal, designed for minimum water use, will be considered as an alternative to hooking up with existing water and sewage districts or hauling wastewater and sewage out.

Interpretive Themes

Primary Theme

The Battle of San Pasqual -- December 6 to 11, 1846, and the events leading up to and following the battle.

The objective of this theme is to present the known facts of the battle as clearly as possible, and to exhibit and interpret documents that present interesting but conflicting details of the battle. This would give human perspective to the battle, as well as giving dignity to visitors who have personal feelings about the battle and its participants.

The Battle of San Pasqual occurred in the San Pasqual Valley, between American forces, led by Brigadier General Stephen Watts Kearny, and Mexican Californio forces, led by Captain Andres Pico.

The story of the battle has been told in many different ways by many different people, and in at least two languages.

The Americans left their accounts of the battle in the forms of diaries, letters, autobiographies, and official reports to Washington.

The Californio accounts can also be based on primary material, as well as material collected verbally in the 1870s from the participants by Bancroft's historians.

There is much disagreement among historians as to which accounts of the battle are the most accurate.

Because of this, the story told by the State of California at San Pasqual Battlefield SHP should represent and interpret all the available accounts.

Any effort to tie the various accounts into one account, as determined by one or several individuals today, would be a disservice to the public. There is too much confusion, too much controversy. Moreover, there are three ethnic cultures involved-- Americans, Mexicans, and Native Americans. The Native Americans, who had a rancheria in the valley, left no written accounts of the battle, although they were quite likely witnesses to it.

Telling the story from these perspectives would allow each visitor to make up his or her own mind about the battle. This approach would give dignity to visitors who have personal feelings about or connections with the battle or its participants.

Secondary Themes

1. The Mexican War in California.

This is the most important secondary theme for this historic park. The battle of San Pasqual was only part of the Mexican War in California. The military events that took place in both northern and southern California between 1846 and 1848 are full of intrigue and excitement. The story of this war should be told at this park.

2. Native Americans in the San Pasqual Valley.

The Native American story at San Pasqual is part of a larger story of human habitation in southern California, dating as far back as 20,000 years ago. The history and culture of these people should be interpreted at this park.

3. Euroamerican Settlement of the San Pasqual Valley.

Although permanent Euroamerican settlement of the valley did not begin until after the battle, interpretation of this story is important at this park because the battle is related to Euroamerican settlement.

The secondary themes to be interpreted at this unit shall be determined and prioritized by the department, working together with a citizen's advisory committee representing all ethnic group.

Interpretive Services

Visitor Activities

A variety of visitor services are appropriate at San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park.

Talks on various subjects relating to the park and its interpretive themes can be given at the interpretive facility or other on-site locations.

A guided walk to Mule Hill and other sites of the battle could be provided on an occasional basis, and increased in frequency as the demand increases.

Self-guided opportunities should be provided. A self-guided brochure with map, plus trail markers pointing out the important battle sites, would make this service possible.

Demonstrations and workshops provide an effective means of interpreting historical and cultural events and activities. Demonstrations of the fabrication of items necessary to the lives of Native Americans, Hispanics, and early Americans could be conducted in the park on a regular basis, and would provide visitors with a first-hand view of the arts and skills necessary for day-to-day existence in early California. Other demonstrations could include dance and drama, as well as military presentations, provided as special events throughout the year.

Demonstrations concerning an ethnic group shall be performed by volunteers of that ethnic group, whenever possible.

Workshops instructing the public on history, lifestyles, ethnic cookery, and artifact fabrication could be conducted by park staff or docents.

Proposed Future Additions

It is recommended that Mule Hill be preserved intact, as it currently exists, for its historic values. It is recommended that agreements between the land owner, the City of San Diego, the City of Escondido, and the State of California be made, to accomplish the historic preservation of Mule Hill. If necessary, acquisition of Mule Hill by the Department of Parks and Recreation should be considered to assure its preservation.

OPERATIONS ELEMENT

OPERATIONS ELEMENT

Increased development at San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park will require both visitor services and maintenance personnel, perhaps including volunteers and/or concessionaires. The unit's location relative to other state park units and the Frontera Area Headquarters (30 miles minimum travel), will require that department support be assigned to the state historic park, or that allowances be made for a 1.5-hour travel time.

Historic Area

1. House Museums and Exhibits: These exhibits could contain artifacts from the battle site and the historical era, as well as from appropriate historic periods.

Requirements: Historian/interpretive specialists, maintenance and security personnel.

2. Tour Guides and Docents: Guided tours of various trails and exhibits.

Requirements: Historians/interpretive specialists, in addition to an expert interpretive staff.

3. Orientation and Visitor Services: Staff will be required at both the interpretive facility and in the historic area. This staff could include docents and/or concessionaires.

Requirements: Ranger staff, maintenance, and seasonal staff.

Recreation

The following are probable recreational uses outside of the historic area that will require additional personnel:

1. Day Use Area -- Picnic area, interpretive trails, and parking facilities.

Requirements: General maintenance and fee collection personnel.

An alternative operational method that must be evaluated would be to contract with a local agency for all or part of the historic park's operation. Contracting for specific services could reduce the cost of support services and the need for storage and operational equipment.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ELEMENT

SAN PASQUAL BATTLEFIELD STATE HISTORIC PARK
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ELEMENT
EXPLANATORY NOTE

In accordance with SB 1892, Chapter 615 of 1978, the entire General Plan, including the Environmental Impact Element, is a report on the project for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act.

The draft plan was circulated for California Environmental Quality Act review March 19, 1980. The review period, ending May 3, 1980, elicited several comments. These comments and responses to the comments begin on page 37. The State Park and Recreation Commission approved this General Plan June 13, 1980.

This document constitutes the final plan, which will be submitted to the Office of Planning and Research, commenting agencies, and commenting individuals by December 1980.

This plan is a collection of data, research, and evaluation that does not result in any serious or major disturbances to an environmental resource. The plan is an informational base; the necessary precursor to the planning of any future development and management of San Pasqual Battlefield by paving the way for eventual planning and approval of specific construction projects. The plan serves as a document that communicates to city, county, local, and state planners appropriate development and management concepts for this unit of the State Park System.

As stated in the Introduction and Plan Purpose, the General Plan establishes guidelines that recognize San Pasqual Battlefield as a significant historical site, and that direct the character of future development. Throughout the process of establishing these guidelines, a continuing evaluation of possible impacts was made. This evaluation suggested the information contained in the General Plan.

Although these guidelines would be categorically exempt if this document were not a general plan, the plan must contain an evaluation of environmental impact. (Public Resources Code, Section 5002.2(a))

As previously stated, the plan directs no specific action that affects the environment, but is a series of guidelines that enable the future planning of specific projects that may or may not have environmental effects. The plan specifically explains what types of planning are proper for this unit of the State Park System. In this respect, the effect is beneficial. The State of California, the Cities of San Diego and Escondido, and all prospective planners and developers have a clear guide with examples of appropriate planning, in one document.

The General Plan does not involve any construction activities, alteration of any environmental resource, or any change of land use patterns. No zoning ordinance is altered and no grant is issued as a result of the plan. The Department of Parks and Recreation is not deciding to carry out or approve specific activities that may have a significant effect on the environment. Facilities depicted in the plan are examples of the types of development and management appropriate to San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park.

These guidelines are illustrated by examples that conceptualize the types of development allowed in state historic units, appropriate to San Pasqual Battlefield, and preferred by this department. If and when actual plans for specific construction are formulated, specific environmental documentation will be necessary before approval of the projects. Specific environmental documentation includes an analysis of the proposed project's impact on historical, archeological, natural, and socio-economic resources.

PROPOSALS OF SPECIFIC PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION REQUIRE SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS PRIOR TO APPROVAL OF THE PROJECT. THIS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ELEMENT DIRECTS THE PREPARATION OF APPROPRIATE ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION WHEN SPECIFIC PLANS ARE PROPOSED.

This General Plan is the foundation document for any environmental document subsequently prepared for specific projects in the geographical area covered by the plan. (California Administrative Code, Section 15068.5)

According to this section of law, the following "Description of the Environmental Setting" is foundation information that can be referenced or incorporated for specific projects. (To avoid needless repetition, and in accordance with California Administrative Code Section 15149, the following information has been incorporated by reference published documents, such as county general plan and comprehensive city plans).

FOUNDATION INFORMATION: USE OF A GENERAL PLAN EIR
WITH SUBSEQUENT PROJECTS
DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Location

San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park lies 20 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean in San Diego County. The unit is located on Highway 78, five miles southeast of the City of Escondido.

Geology

The historic park lies in a valley area within the deeply weathered granite foothills of the Peninsular Range. The valley was created when huge fault blocks were raised and twisted westward. During either the Jurassic Period (160 million years ago) or the Cretaceous Period (120 million years ago), granite rocks were intruded into the country rock. Today, the granite rocks are the predominant rock type. There are metamorphic quartzites on the site, probably remnants of the country rock. The major granitic rocks are Green Valley tonalite, San Marcos gabbro, Wolford granodiorite, and Woodson granodiorite.

The obvious sources of seismic activity affecting the area are the Elsinore- Aqua-Caliente Fault zone, the San Jacinto Fault zone, and the San Andreas Fault zone. These zones have a general northwest alignment, and are located about 15, 45, and 80 miles from the unit, respectively. Historically, several hundred earthquakes have occurred in the area, but most have been of low intensity. The most recent noticeable earthquake occurred in 1968 with a recorded magnitude of 6.5 on the Richter scale. The quake was centered in Borrego Mountain area, approximately 40 miles east of the unit.

Soils

The historic park has two soil types: Cieneba-Fallbrook rocky, sandy loam and Visalia sandy loam, both derived from granite alluvium.

The eastern two-thirds of the site is Cieneba-Fallbrook rocky sandy loam, which consists of about 55 percent Cieneba coarse sandy loam and 40 percent Fallbrook sandy loam. This soil complex is characterized by grayish-brown topsoil, 10 to 20 inches thick, with medium fertility, good drainage, and moderate permeability. With 30 to 65 percent slopes, runoff is very rapid, and the erosion hazard is very high. Sheet and gully erosion have been moderate. Rock outcrops cover about 10 percent of the surface, and large boulders cover about 5 percent. Due to high shrink/swell behavior, steep slopes and erosion limitations for septic tank effluent disposal and public sewage systems are severe. The soil also has severe limitations for roads, picnic areas, paths, and trails.

The western third of the site has visalia sandy loam, with 0 to 2 percent slopes. The top soil is grayish-brown in color, and 8 to 14 inches thick. Thin strata of sand are common. Fertility is high, permeability is moderately rapid, and the water-holding capacity is 8 to 9.5 inches. Runoff is very slow, and the erosion hazard is slight. Limitations for public sewage and septic tank disposal are moderate. Limitations are slight for hiking trails and moderate for roads and picnic areas.

Climate and Weather

The climate is characterized by warm, dry summers and mild winters. Much of the year, the climate results from the combined effects of sea breezes, distance from the sea, and topographic relief. The composite effect of diverse topography is a climate intermediate between the moderate coastal climate (with generally stable temperatures), and the interior type (subject to greater temperature fluctuation). The mean annual temperature is 62°F., with a mean minimum of about 36°F. in January and a mean maximum temperature of about 88°F. in August. In a typical year, ten days can be expected to produce maximum readings of 90°F. or above, and eight days can be expected with minimums of 42°F. or lower. The unit is far enough from the ocean to be free of winter fogs, and experiences an average of 350 days of sunshine per year.

Rainfall is concentrated in the six-month period from November to April, with only infrequent precipitation during the summer. The mean annual precipitation is 13 inches, most of which is rain. Snow and frost are extremely infrequent.

Winds are generally light; in fact, less than 8 miles per hour 64 percent of the time. The strongest winds are usually associated with occasional migrant tropical storms in the winter. Three or four times a year, usually in the fall or winter, a fairly strong gusty flow of air, known as Santa Ana wind, blows from north to northeast. This air is usually dry, and at times, is unseasonably warm, which tends to create high fire hazards in the area.

Hydrology

The unit lies within the Coast Range Mountains in San Diego County, a region of steep, semi-arid mountain ranges surrounding small valleys connected by a major through-flowing drainage. These areas generally have relatively low intermittent stream flow, usually of good quality. The predominant stream flow occurs during early spring.

Surface water resources close to the unit include creeks, lakes, and small reservoirs. The Santa Ysabel Creek, which runs along the southern border of the unit, is the closest source of surface water. Other nearby creeks include the Santa Maria Creek, which originates less than a mile south of the unit, and the Guejto Creek, located about two miles east of the unit. The flow of these water courses is very low to dry throughout much of the year, and varies according to precipitation.

There are three major lakes in the vicinity: Lake Hodges, 5 miles southwest of the unit; Dickson Lake, 8 miles northwest; and Lake Wohlford, 9 miles north. Two small reservoirs are close by, one located in the foothills 3 miles north, and one feeding Santa Maria Creek to the south.

Groundwater is also prevalent in the area. Unconsolidated deposits of the Quaternary period underly the valleys of the Coast Range, and make up the major groundwater aquifers in the area. Runoff from the mountains and hills contributes nearly all of the recharge to the groundwater aquifers. Five wells are located in the vicinity, with an average yield of 75 gallons per minute per well:

Vegetation

The dominant vegetation of San Pasquel Battlefield State Historic Park consists of grasses and weeds. In the past, before human incursion, the dominant vegetation was chaparral, dotted with prickly pear cactus (Opuntia occidentalis). By 1918, most of the vegetation had been cleared to open up the unit for visitation by the general public. Today, only the outside perimeters of the unit contain some of the formerly dominant forms of native vegetation. These include a variety of evergreen bushy, deep-rooted shrubs, such as chamise (Adenostoma fasciculatum), manzanitas (Arctostaphylos canescens), California sagebrush (Artemisia californica), and a few matured California pepper (Schinus molle) and olive (Olea europaea) trees. A complete list of vegetative species in this unit and surrounding areas is given in Appendix C.

Historically, fire has been a major force in maintaining the vigor and longevity of this plant community. Frequent fires have been favored by the arid climate and the volatile aromatic chemicals in most species of chaparral. Fire promotes vigorous sprouting of chamise, sagebrush, and toyon. It improves conditions for more and faster-growing seedlings of ceanothus and manzanita.

Animal Life

Because the natural vegetation of the site has been cleared, few species and numbers of wildlife inhabit the unit. However, wildlife is not totally uncommon, due to the abundance of wildlife inhabiting the dense chaparral surrounding the unit. Many of the area's wildlife can be spotted in the unit. The bird population is varied and extensive. Common species sighted in the area include the mourning dove (Zenaidura macroura), the house sparrow (Passer domesticus), the brown towhee (Pipilo fuscus), the Brewer's blackbird (Euphagus cyanocephalus), and the Cooper's hawk (Accipiter cooperii). A list of bird species that have been sighted in the unit and surrounding areas is given in Appendix D.

Common reptiles of the area include the western red racer (Masticophis flagellum piceus), the common kingsnake (Lampropeltis getulus), the western banded gecko (Coleonyx variegatus), the granite night lizard (Xantusia henshawi), and the western skink (Eumeces skiltonianus). A more extensive list of reptiles of the area can be found in Appendix E.

Mammals are abundant. The most common rodents include the California mole (Scapanus latimanus), the bush rabbit (Sylvilagus bachmani), and the deer mouse (Peromyscus maniculatus). Larger mammals, such as the bobcat (Lynx rufus) and the coyote (Canis latrans), prey on these common rodents. Mule deer (Odocoileus hemionus) are extremely abundant, sometimes reaching a density of 100 per square mile. Appendix E lists the variety of mammals that can be found in the area.

Air Quality

An obvious air quality problem presently exists in San Diego County. In 1976, the air basin exceeded the hourly ambient air quality standards for hourly oxidant concentrations (0.08 parts per million) on 170 days. On the worst day, standards were exceeded by 350 percent. Standards for particulates were exceeded in almost 50 percent of the samples taken.

The San Diego region has two smog trends: its own, and imports from the South Coast Air Basin. San Diego's own smog reaches highs of about 0.20 parts per million ozone. Imports come from the Los Angeles Basin only 15 to 25 days a year, but produce high readings in San Diego of 0.28 parts per million oxidant.

Traffic volume projections for Highway 78 indicate an increase in traffic commensurate with increased development. Since carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide, and hydrocarbon concentrations are proportionate to vehicular exhaust and relative to traffic volumes, an increase of these pollution levels can be expected.

Noise

The major source of noise for the historic park is Highway 78, which curves around the southeast, south, and southwest borders of the unit. Though exact noise levels at the monument have not been recorded, it is known that the noise level of highway traffic at 25 feet can exceed 100 decibels. This noise level is extremely annoying, and can contribute to hearing impairment with prolonged listening. The stone wall along the highway deflects highway noise somewhat.

The only other source of noise is the San Pasqual Union School, which lies directly east of the unit. Noise levels from this noise source vary in level and duration. Although exact measurements are unknown, this unit does not have a major noise pollution problem.

Land Use

San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park is comprised of 49.9 acres. Approximately 2 acres are State Park property, and 48 acres are owned by the City of San Diego and leased by this department. The only existing developments on the site are a state park unit marker, a large boulder commemorating the Battle of San Pasqual, and a stone wall around the highway.

The land surrounding the unit is open chaparral country, with scattered development and agricultural fields. North of the site is a vast area of steep hills, covered with chaparral. Dirt roads are the only evidence of human presence in this northern area. Directly east of the site is the San Pasqual Union School and an old Indian cemetery. Four school buildings, playfields, and a few headstones are the only structures in the area east of the unit. About 1 mile northwest of the historic park is the San Diego Wild Animal Park, which consists of a cluster of buildings, animal pens, and a large, fenced-in area containing animals.

The area is zoned for permanent agricultural land use (including fruit crops-orchards on the hillsides).

Human Community Factors

The community of Escondido, 5 miles northwest of the unit, had a population of 50,821 in 1970. This figure reflects a 204 percent increase since 1960. The high growth rate is expected to continue, as the mild climate and other environmental and economic factors attract people to the region. The Escondido subregion population is projected to reach 97,000 by 1995.

In 1970, 15.2 percent of Escondido's population was more than 65 years of age. This is a high proportion compared to the county's proportion of 8.7 percent, indicating that the community is attractive for retirement. The median value of housing in 1972 was \$20,900. There were 16,470 housing units, with only 9 percent more than 30 years old. 60 percent of the housing units were single-family, 25 percent were multiple family, and 15 percent were mobile homes.

The community of Escondido has experienced an increased amount of development over the past ten years, especially in the residential sector. More than 5,000 acres of land zoned for residential use has been developed. The industrial, commercial, and public sectors have also been experiencing much greater than average development. Each sector has doubled its respective acreage in the past ten years. As a result, the agricultural acreage has declined from 8,077 acres in 1970 to 5,052 acres in 1978. Projections for 1990 indicate that the residential sector is expected to continue expanding, while agricultural acreage is expected to continue decreasing.

Public Services

No water or sewage facilities exist at the unit.

San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park is located on a blind curve of Highway 78, a heavily traveled, high-speed, two-lane road. Several traffic fatalities have occurred on this curve. The only other road nearby is Old Pasqual Road, which is a minor road, with generally light traffic.

Cultural Resources

An archeological survey of the area has been conducted. Six Native American sites in the state historic park were found.

The most significant historical event that occurred on the site was the Battle of San Pasqual, during the Mexican-American War. United States troops, led by General Stephen Kearny, fought against the Mexican-American Californios, led by Captain Andres Pico, on the dawn of December 6, 1846.

Please refer to the Resource Element for a descriptive account of the battle, and for a complete discussion of cultural resources.

Scenic and Recreational Values

Several aspects of the unit are scenic. The vegetation, which is mainly chaparral, is beautiful, especially when in bloom. A few matured California pepper trees (Schinus molle) and European olive trees (Olea europaea) on the state park property add to the scenery. The southern side of the unit looks over the San Pasqual Valley. This valley and the backdrop of hills is also very scenic.

Recreational opportunities are somewhat limited, due to steep slopes and poor soils. Two-thirds of the site has severe limitations for roads, picnic areas, hiking trails, and buildings. The remaining portion of the site has moderate limitations for buildings, roads, and picnic areas. The only recreational opportunities now available are picnicking, walking around at the monument area, and viewing the scenery.

O-5954D

COMMENTS AND RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON
PRELIMINARY GENERAL PLAN FOR
SAN PASQUAL BATTLEFIELD STATE HISTORIC PARK



EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
GOVERNOR

State of California
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH
1400 TENTH STREET
SACRAMENTO 95814
(916) 445-0613

May 6, 1980

James M. Doyle
Dept. of Parks & Rec.
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento, CA 95811

Subject: SCH# 80031911 San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park Gen. Plan

Dear Mr. Doyle:

The State Clearinghouse submitted the above listed environmental document to selected State agencies for review. The review is complete and none of the State agencies have comments.

This letter verifies your compliance with environmental review requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Stephen Williamson".

Stephen Williamson
State Clearinghouse

RECEIVED

MAY 6 1980

RP:

0-3246

SAN PASQUAL BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
POST OFFICE BOX 114
VALLEY CENTER, CALIFORNIA 92082
714/749-9319

Mr. Augustine E. Orosco,
Vice-Spokesman
P.O. Box 114
Valley Center, California 92082

April 3, 1980

Mr. James M. Doyle
Environmental Review Section
State of California-the Resources Agency
Department of Parks and Recreation
Post Office Box 2390
Sacramento, California 95811

Re: History of the San Pasqual Indian Reservation, California

Dear Mr. Doyle:

I'm writing this letter in regard to the history of the San Pasqual (Diegueno) Band of Mission Indians.

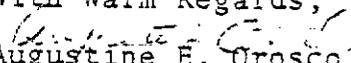
The General Council Membership is respectfully requesting its version to be included in the General and Overall Plan for the San Pasqual Battlefield, State Historic Park.

We've recieved and reviewed the draft of the General Plan. At our next regularly, scheduled, General Council Meeting the Band will be appointing a commisioner to be a liaison between yourself and the Band.

We would like to express our version of the San Pasqual Valley People before the Spanish explorers came into contact and until our people were forced to move to the presently, existing San Pasqual Indian Reservation, located in Valley Center, California.

If history is to be told let the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians tell their version, since the Battle of San Pasqual did take place in our back yard.

If you have any questions, please contact me at the San Pasqual Tribal Office; 749-9319.

With Warm Regards,

Augustine E. Orosco

0-2432

Estados Unidos Mexicanos." "U.S." would more properly be "U.S.A." in order to clearly differentiate it from the United States of Mexico. We do not see any reason why the battle cannot be stated as a Hispanic Californians victory.

3. Native American History: Use the proper letter of the Spanish alphabet; "ñ." "n" is a separate letter. Euro-american is confusing because it is not used consistently in different parts of the Plan. Why not say simply, "Hispanic American"? It should be stated clearly that the "natives" were citizens of the United States of Mexico and that the laws that disenfranchised and subsequently dispossessed them were Anglo American laws based on the California State Constitution of 1849 against which the Hispanic delegates voted because of their exclusion of citizenship for Native Americans and Afro Americans.

4. "Euroamerican" History: Drop "Euroamerican" and clearly specify Hispanic or Anglo American. The secularization of the missions, and other historical events in Alta California should be clearly placed and discussed within the total context of the history of the rest of the United States of Mexico at that time and not allow for misconstruction as dispossession, persecution, exploitation, or genocide of autochthonous peoples. The occupation of lands and their people, of the United States of Mexico in what is today known as New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, Baja California Norte, Baja California Sur, Utah, Chihuahua and Sonora was not "almost bloodless" what lack of initial resistance there was was due to the fact that the Hispanics did not know that war had been declared on them by the United States of America. And the execution as "traitors" (?)



LOS CALIFORNIANOS

when they did defend their country was challenged by Anglo American courts themselves. Most of the synopsis of the events leading up to, the battle itself, and its significance are biased in favor of the Anglo American interpretation. Contrary to the caveat emptors of the author or authors of this section, there are Mexican, Spanish, and Latin American historical sources available.

Land Use and Facilities Element: Bravo! on bilingual staffing. But care should be taken that those selected be also biculturally Hispanic Californians sophisticated, as well. Is there such a word as "signage"?

Interpretive Themes: See above.

Interpretive Services: This is a sensitive area. We Hispanic Californians are the principal theme and attraction for the Park demonstrations, workshops, and military displays. My experiences with S. P. & R. have not been happy or fruitful in this regard. Here are some samples: Last May I testified or discussed this at length at the Historians' and Interpretive Specialists' meeting in Sacramento. I passed out a list of S. P. & R. sites that required improvement in interpretation and utilized an in-depth analysis of the Columbia S. H. P.'s interpretation of mining as to deficiencies and improvement. This took a lot of "free" work on my part. The major result was that I was asked to prepare, in addition, a basic bibliography on Hispanic California. I did so and sent it out at my own expense. Net result: ZERO, with the possible exception of a historian and one interpreter. Another, what correct historical relevance is there between Civil War (U.S.A.) military displays and Mexican Sutter's Fort? And still another, why ~~are~~ the flags of the United States of America and of Spain displayed at Hispanic Era historical sites but

not that of the United States of Mexico, even when the site ~~was~~ occurred in that country?

Some Final, Important Observations:

1. Kit Carson (re: Kit Carson Regional Park) was a naturalized citizen of the United States of Mexico in Nuevo México who personally killed unarmed septuagenarian José Berruzosa, or nineteen-year old Francisco de Haro, or his twin brother, Ramón de Haro, here, at the Estero de San Rafael, on June 28, 1846. These were the ancestors of Marcell Hart Wood of San Diego and Helen Taylor of Vista, as well as of our Budget-Audit Committee Chair, Marie Mann. Obviously, then, Carson's close association with an Hispanic Californian historic site is a sensitive area that requires thorough reconsideration.
2. Since studies have demonstrated that the majority of the patronage of interpretative exhibits are children, it is not sufficient to leave it to them to "make up their own minds" (p.18). Children do not do this. Therefore, it is crucial and imperative that an interpretative policy be definitely agreed upon.
3. If public involvement by S.P. & R. was cultivated for seven months before this plan, including the mailing of newsletters, why were we not contacted before now?

De nuevo, le copradecemos el reconocimiento de nuestra gloriosa herencia.

- CC: Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
 Lt. Gov. Michael Curb
 Sec. Huey D. Johnson
 Dir. Russell W. Cahill
 Robert B. Ferris, V.P., S.H.R.C.
 Sally Woodridge, S.H.R.C.
 William Penn Mott, Jr., Dir., S.P.F.
 Senator Ruben S. Angelo
 Senator William A. Craven
 Senator Barry Keene
 Knox Mellon, Exec. Sec., S.H.R.C.

Sincerely,
 Rodolfo Larios Núñez
 Chair, Historical Landmarks
 Committee, Los Californianos
 (N.B.: Please address me as
 Mr. or Professor Larios Núñez
 is my maternal name).



**COMPREHENSIVE
PLANNING ORGANIZATION**

Suite 524, Security Pacific Plaza
1200 Third Avenue
San Diego, California 92101
(714) 236-5300

April 24, 1980

Mr. James Doyle
Department of Parks & Recreation
P. O. Box 2390
Sacramento, CA 95811

**SUBJECT: CPO Board of Directors Action on Application
Re: San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park -
Draft General Plan**

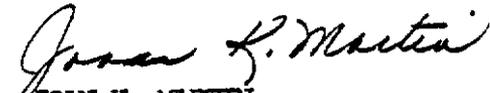
Dear Mr. Doyle:

The above application has been received by the San Diego Comprehensive Planning Organization as provided for in the A-95 review procedures as adopted by the Board of Directors.

On April 21, 1980, the Board of Directors passed a resolution recommending support of the draft Plan.

Also in compliance with the above referenced procedures, a copy of the CPO staff report is enclosed along with the resolution.

Sincerely,


JOAN K. MARTIN

Director, Areawide Clearinghouse

JKM/ce

NI-80-176

RECEIVED

APR 29 1980

RPI

SAN DIEGO REGION'S COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Member Agencies: Cities of Carlsbad, Chula Vista, Coronado, Del Mar, El Cajon, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, Lemon Grove, National City, Oceanside, San Diego, San Marcos, Vista, and County of San Diego/Ex-officio Member: California Department of Transportation/Honorary Member: Tijuana, B. C.F.A.

0-2971



Project Applications

Item No.: App-64

Date 4/21/80

SAN PASQUAL BATTLEFIELD STATE HISTORIC PARK PRELIMINARY DRAFT GENERAL PLAN

Introduction

The State Dept. of Parks and Recreation has submitted the preliminary draft of the San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park General Plan and Environmental Impact Element for review and comment under CEQA. The Historic Park is located adjacent to Highway 78 east of Escondido in San Pasqual Valley. Based on staff review, it is my

RECOMMENDATION

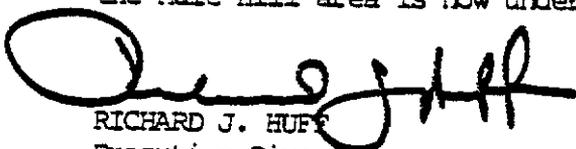
that the Board of Directors of the Comprehensive Planning Organization support the draft Plan.

Discussion

The State Dept. of Parks and Recreation has prepared the San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park Preliminary Draft General Plan and Environmental Impact Element. The Park is located on a 50-acre parcel leased from the City of San Diego, south of the Wild Animal Park in San Pasqual Valley. The Battle of San Pasqual, December 6-11, 1846, took place in the Valley and on Mule Hill, located about 5 miles west of the Park site.

The draft Plan has been sent by DPR to 80 local agencies and community groups, including the Cities of San Diego and Escondido and to the County. The draft Plan sets forth guidelines for development and management of the Park. It proposes an interpretive center, parking area and informal picnicking area. The Plan recommends the historic preservation of Mule Hill, which (like all of San Pasqual Valley between the sites) is owned by the City of San Diego. The draft Plan notes that a guided walk to Mule Hill and other sites could be provided on an occasional basis.

In its present form the draft General Plan incorporates the recommendations of the review committee which were formulated following two years of meetings and two public hearings held in Escondido. The City of San Diego's Project Manager has indicated that the draft General Plan as proposed meets the requirements set forth in the current City's lease. The proposal for addition of the Mule Hill area is now under consideration by the City of San Diego.


RICHARD J. HUFF
Executive Director



**COMPREHENSIVE
PLANNING ORGANIZATION**

Suite 524, Security Pacific Plaza
1200 Third Avenue
San Diego, California 92101
(714) 236-5300

RESOLUTION 80-50

**SUPPORTING THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT GENERAL
PLAN FOR THE SAN PASQUAL BATTLEFIELD
STATE HISTORIC PARK**

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Planning Organization has received the Preliminary Draft General Plan for the San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park for review and comment under the authority of the California Environmental Quality Act; and

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Planning Organization in January, 1974, adopted the Regional Open Space Plan and Implementation Program which identified San Pasqual as a regional park, and

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Planning Organization on March 3, 1980 adopted the Regional Outdoor Recreation Plan and Program, which again identified San Pasqual as an appropriate regional park, and

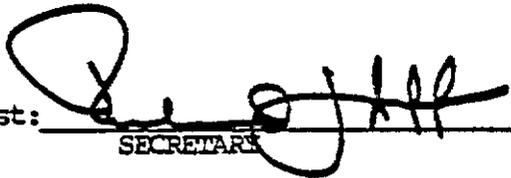
WHEREAS, development of the San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park is consistent with adopted regional plans, and

WHEREAS, the draft Plan has been developed with the advice of citizens and agencies throughout the region; NOW THEREFORE

BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Comprehensive Planning Organization approves the preliminary draft General Plan for the San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 21st day of April, 1980.

Attest:


SECRETARY


CHAIRMAN

SAN DIEGO REGION'S COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Member Agencies: Cities of Carlsbad, Chula Vista, Coronado, Del Mar, El Cajon, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, Lemon Grove, National City, Oceanside, San Diego, San Marcos, Vista, and County of San Diego/Ex-officio Member: California Department of Transportation/Honorary Member: Tijuana, B. C.F.A.

SAN PASQUAL BATTLEFIELD STATE HISTORIC PARK

GENERAL PLAN

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS FROM THE SAN PASQUAL BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

This Department welcomes the receipt of your input concerning the history of the San Pasqual people prior to the introduction of the Spanish people.

This information will be very useful when developing the interpretive historical displays and programs which may become part of this unit.

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS FROM LOS CALIFORNIANOS HISTORICAL LANDMARKS COMMISSION

Deputy Director Ricardo Ramirez is responsible for this Department's official liaison to advisory commissions, such as: Hispanic, Californios, Native Americans, and various other ethnic groups.

Although this Department promotes the use of Spanish in signage and interpretive literature, legally mandated documents (such as this General Plan) must use the official language of the United States of America.

In the technical sense, the war is known as the Mexican War in the United States of America.

Unfortunately, our printers do not contain the proper letter. Consequently, our editors have approved the use of the letter n.

As a generic term, Euroamerican is used by this Department.

This Department attempts to promote the total history, providing various viewpoints. Since the Native California Indians (Native Americans) historically regarded themselves as "citizens" of their own land, it seems inappropriate and ethnocentric to refer to them as citizens of the United States of Mexico.

All factual historic resources were regarded when researching the history of this event, despite the fact that only sketch histories appear in general plans. Fuller, more indepth histories may later appear in interpretive literature.

Your letter (particularly, the interpretive services portion) has been forwarded to this Department's Office of Interpretive Services for their information and analysis.

Our mailing list has been corrected as you requested to be addressed by your paternal name.

APPENDIX A

2

RESOLUTION No.

221410

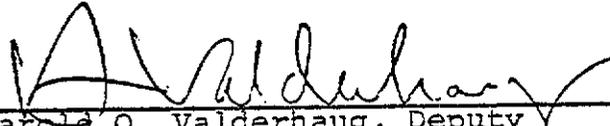
(R.78-2633)

Adopted on JUL 24 1978

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Council of The City of San Diego as follows:

That the City Manager is hereby authorized and empowered to execute, for and on behalf of The City of San Diego, a Lease Agreement with the STATE OF CALIFORNIA for the purposes of expansion and development of the San Pasqual State Historical Park, for a term of 55 years, under the terms and conditions of that agreement on file in the office of the City Clerk as Document No. 764102.

APPROVED: JOHN W. WITT, City Attorney

By 
Harold O. Valderhaug, Deputy

HOV:dm
6/29/78
Or.Dept. E&D

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LEASE AGREEMENT

THIS LEASE AGREEMENT, made and entered into this 24 day of July,
1978, by and between the CITY OF SAN DIEGO, a municipal corporation, herein
called "City", and the STATE OF CALIFORNIA, acting by and through the
Department of Parks and Recreation, herein called "State".

W I T N E S S E T H

WHEREAS, the Battle of San Pasqual had a crucial effect on the outcome of
the Mexican-American War and the consequent acquisition by the United States
of the territory that later became the State of California, and

WHEREAS, the site of the Battle of San Pasqual has historic importance for
the people of the City of San Diego, as well as the people of the State of
California, and

WHEREAS, the site currently maintained by the State is small, has only
minimal improvements, and is located on a curve of the highway where access is
difficult, and

DOCUMENT NO. 764102

FILED AUG 1 1978

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

1 WHEREAS, the State desires to develop San Pasqual Historical Park on the
2 battle site, and

3
4 WHEREAS, the City and the State will benefit from development and greater
5 recognition of the battle site for its own residents and for tourists
6 attracted to the site.

7
8 NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants herein contained,
9 the parties hereto do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

10
11 1. City hereby leases to State and State, pursuant to the provisions of
12 Section 5006.5 of the Public Resources Code, hereby hires from City for the
13 sole and exclusive purpose of construction and operation of the San Pasqual
14 Battlefield State Historic Park, that certain real property, hereinafter
15 sometimes referred to as "said premises", situated in the County of San Diego,
16 State of California, described in Exhibits A and B attached to this agreement
17 and incorporated herein as if set out in full.

18
19 2. The term of this lease shall commence on the 24 day of July,
20 1978, and expire fifty-five (55) years thereafter.

21
22 3. The total consideration for the lease of said premises shall be the
23 development and operation of San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park by
24 State. All expenses of development and operation of said park shall be borne
25 by State.
26
27 --
 --

1 4. A schedule for the development and operation of the park shall be
2 prepared by State, subject to the approval of City.

3
4 5. It is expressly understood and agreed by the parties that the
5 premises shall not be used as an off-highway motor vehicle recreational
6 facility and that the premises will be operated as a part of San Pasqual
7 Battlefield State Historic Park.

8
9 6. State hereby agrees to observe and perform the following general
10 condition and covenants:

11
12 a. State will not suffer, commit or permit any nuisance to occur or
13 exist on said premises during the term of this lease, or assign this lease
14 or sublet said premises or any part thereof during the term of this lease,
15 without first having obtained the written consent of the City.

16
17 b. State will observe due diligence and care in maintaining said
18 premises and at the expiration or other termination of the lease surrender
19 same to the City in as good condition as same now are in, reasonable use
20 and wear and damage by the elements excepted. Notwithstanding anything
21 herein to the contrary, State at its option, may remove or abandon in
22 place improvements affixed to said premises by State.

23
24 c. If State shall make default in respect to the observance of any
25 of the covenants and conditions herein specified, and shall fail to take
26 steps to remedy such default within 90 days of the date City sends State
27 written notice thereof, this lease shall, at the option of City, terminate

1 at the end of said 90 days, and in that event it shall be lawful for City
2 thereupon to enter forthwith upon said premises and to retake possession
3 thereof and to remove State therefrom.
4

5 d. State will pay and discharge all bills for labor and materials
6 furnished, subsequent to the date this lease was approved by the State
7 Department of General Services, at State's instance and request for use
8 upon said premises, and the State, to the extent it may legally do so,
9 agrees to indemnify the City against and to hold it harmless from
10 liability for any and all claims, demands and causes of action arising
11 subsequent to the date this lease was approved by the State Department of
12 General Services, that may be made or brought against it, arising out of,
13 due to, or in any way connected with any claim or liens for labor or
14 materials or for injury to persons or damage to property, except such
15 injury or damage as may be caused by any act of City or its agents.
16

17 e. If an action in eminent domain shall be brought against said
18 premises during the term hereof and the condemnor shall prevail in such
19 action, State shall participate in any resulting award only to the extent
20 of its investment in improvements to said premises.
21

22 f. It is agreed that neither the execution of this lease by City,
23 nor the exercise of the privileges herein provided by State, or by the
24 public, shall constitute a dedication of said premises to public use for a
25 period longer than the term of this lease, and State does hereby agree
26 never to make any claim in this regard, until such times as State may
27 acquire fee title to said premises.

1 7. The ownership of any improvements constructed on said premises shall
2 be the sole property of State except as may hereafter be provided for by
3 mutual agreement by the parties hereto.
4

5 8. All notices herein provided to be given or which may be given by
6 either party to the other shall be deemed to have been fully given when made
7 in writing and deposited in the United States mail, certified and postage
8 prepaid, and addressed as follows: to the City of San Diego, care of the City
9 Manager, 202 C Street, San Diego, CA 92101; and to the State of California at
10 Department of Parks and Recreation, P. O. Box 2390, Sacramento, CA 95811.
11 Nothing herein shall preclude the giving of any such written notice by
12 personal service. The address to which notices shall be mailed may be changed
13 by written notice.
14

15 9. Any waiver, either express or implied, by City of any breach of any
16 promise or condition or term hereof shall not be construed or claimed to be a
17 waiver of any other beach of any condition, promise or term hereof.
18

19 10. Time is of the essence of the provisions hereof.
20
21 --
22 --
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--

Passed and adopted by the Council of The City of San Diego
on July 24, 1978, by the following vote:

YEAS: Mitchell, O'Connor, Lowery, Williams, Schnaubelt, Gade,
Stirling, Wilson.

NAYS: None.

ABSENT: Haro.

AUTHENTICATED BY:

PETE WILSON,
Mayor of The City of San Diego, California.

CHARLES G. ABDELNOUR
City Clerk of The City of San Diego, California.

(SEAL)

By Betty Goldberg, Deputy.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above and foregoing is a full,
true and correct copy of RESOLUTION NO. 221440
passed and adopted by the Council of The City of San Diego,
California, on July 24, 1978.

CHARLES G. ABDELNOUR
City Clerk of The City of San Diego, California.

(SEAL)

By Betty Goldberg, Deputy.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Lease Agreement is executed by the City of San Diego acting by and through its City Manager pursuant to Resolution No 22411 authorizing such execution, and by State.

Approved as to form and legality
this 2 day of August, 1978

JOHN W. WITT, City Attorney

By [Signature]
Deputy City Attorney

THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO
By [Signature]
ASSISTANT TO THE City Manager

Date 7/24/78

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

By [Signature]

Date SEP 29 1978

cos
DEC 12 1978
BY [Signature]
Deputy Director

APPENDIX B

Assembly Bill No. 2722

CHAPTER 977

An act making an appropriation for the state park system.

[Approved by Governor September 20, 1978. Filed with
Secretary of State September 21, 1978.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2722, Craven. San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park.

Existing law requires that proposed expenditures by the Department of Parks and Recreation from the Park and Recreation Revolving Account in the General Fund be included as separate items in the Budget Bill.

This bill would, notwithstanding such provisions, appropriate \$150,000 from the account to the department for expenditure, without regard to fiscal years, for planning and for working drawings of a visitors' center, biking and hiking trails, and other facilities and extension of utilities at the San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park, subject to the proviso that such funds shall not be encumbered unless and until the department approves the lease of additional lands from the City of San Diego to the state for the state historic park.

Appropriation: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 5098.2 of the Public Resources Code, the sum of one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) is hereby appropriated from the Park and Recreation Revolving Account in the General Fund to the Department of Parks and Recreation for expenditure, without regard to fiscal years, for planning and for working drawings of a visitors' center, biking and hiking trails, and other facilities and extension of utilities at the San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park; provided, that such funds shall not be encumbered unless and until the Department of Parks and Recreation approves the lease of additional lands from the City of San Diego to the state for the state historic park.

0

APPENDIX C
Resource Inventory Lists

1. Vegetation
2. Bird Species
3. Reptiles
4. Common Mammals

APPENDIX C-1

VEGETATION OF SAN PASQUAL BATTLEFIELD STATE HISTORIC PARK
AND SURROUNDING AREAS

Amsinkia (Amsinkia intermedia)
Blue elderberry (Sambucus mexicana)
California buckwheat (Eriogonum fasciculatum)
California pepper (Schinus molle)
California sagebrush (Artemisia californica)
Camelthorn (Alhagi camelorum Fisch.)
Chamise (Adonostoma fasciculatum)
Cheeseweed (Malva parviflora)
Common chickweed (Stellaria media)
Dwarf nettle (Urtica urens)
Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus polyanthemos)
European olive (Olea europaea)
Indian tree tobacco (Nicotiana glauca)
Jimson weed (Datura meteloides)
Laurel sumac (Rhus laurina)
Live-forever (Dudleya pulverulenta)
London rocket (Sisymbrium irio)
Nettle-leaved goosefoot (Chenopodium murale)
Manzanitas (Arctostaphylos canescens)
Prickly pear cactus (Opuntia occidentalis)
Purple nutgrass (Cyperus rotundus)
Peruvian pepper tree (Schinus molle)
Res-Stem filaree (Erodium cicutarium)
Shepherd's purse (Capsella bursa-pastoris)
Soap plant (Chenopodium californicum)
Toyon Christmas berry (Heteromeles arbutifolia)
White sage (Salvia apiana)
Wild mustard (Brassica geniculata)
Wild radish (Raphanus sativus)
Wishbone bush (Mirabilis californica)
Yellow star thistle (Centaurea solstitialis)

APPENDIX C-2

BIRD SPECIES OF SAN PASQUAL BATTLEFIELD STATE HISTORIC PARK
AND SURROUNDING AREAS

Cooper's hawk (Accipiter cooperii)
 Sharp-shinned hawk (Accipiter striatus)
 White-throated swift (Aeronautes saxatalis)
 Red-winged blackbird (Agelaius phoeniceus)
 Rufous-crowned sparrow (Aimophila ruficeps)
 Grasshopper sparrow (Ammodramus sarannarum)
 Common raven (Cervus corax)
 Yellow warbler (Dendrocia petechia)
 White-tailed kite (Elanus leucurus)
 Horned lark (Eremophila alpestris)
 Brewer's blackbird (Euphagus cyanocephalus)
 Prairie falcon (Falco mexicanus)
 Costa's hummingbird (Calypte costae)
 House finch (Carpodacus mexicanus)
 Purple finch (Carpodacus purpureus)
 Turkey vulture (Cathartes aura)
 Canyon wren (Catherpes mexicanus)
 Rock dove (Columba livia)
 Common crow (Corvus brachyrhynchos)
 Sparrow hawk (Falco sparveius)
 Roadrunner (Geococcy californianus)
 California quail (Lophortyx californianus)
 Mourning dove (Zenaidura macroura)
 Mockingbird (Mimus polyglottos)
 Brown-headed cowbird (Molothus ater)
 Ash-throated flycatcher (Myiarchus cinerascens)
 Screech owl (Otus asio)
 Osprey (Pandion haliaetus)
 House sparrow (Passer domesticus)
 Savannah sparrow (Passerculus sandwichensis)
 Poor-will (Phalaenoptilus nuttallii)
 Brown towhee (Pipilo fuscus)
 Western tanager (Piranga ludoviciana)
 Vesper sparrow (Pooecetes gramineus)
 Common bushtit (Psaltriparus minimus)
 Black phoebe (Sayornis nigricans)
 Burrowing owl (Speotyto cunicularia)
 Lesser goldfinch (Spinus tristis)
 Brewer's sparrow (Spizella breweri)
 Chipping sparrow (Spizella passerina)
 Calliope hummingbird (Stella calliope)
 Spotted dove (Streptopelia chinensis)
 Western meadowlark (Sturnella neglecta)
 Starling (Sturnus vulgaris)
 California thrasher (Toxostoma redivivum)
 House wren (Troglodytes aedon)
 Robin (Turdus migratorius)
 Barn owl (Tyto alba)
 White crowned sparrow (Zonotrichia leucophrys)

APPENDIX C-3

REPTILES OF THE AREA

Western red racer (Masticophis flagellum piceus)
Striped racer (Masticophis lateralis)
Common king snake (Lampropeltis getulus)
Gopher snake (Pituophis melanoleucus catenifer)
California boa (Charina botlae)
California legless lizard (Anniella pulchra)
Western banded gecko (Coleonyx variegatus)
Side-bloched lizard (Uta stansburiana)
Coast horned toad (Phrynosoma coronatum)
Western fence lizard (Sceloporus occidentalis)
Granite spiny lizard (Sceloporus orcutti)
Granite night lizard (Xantusia henshawi)
Western skink (Eumeces skiltonianus)
Gilberts skink (Eumeces gilberti)

APPENDIX C-4

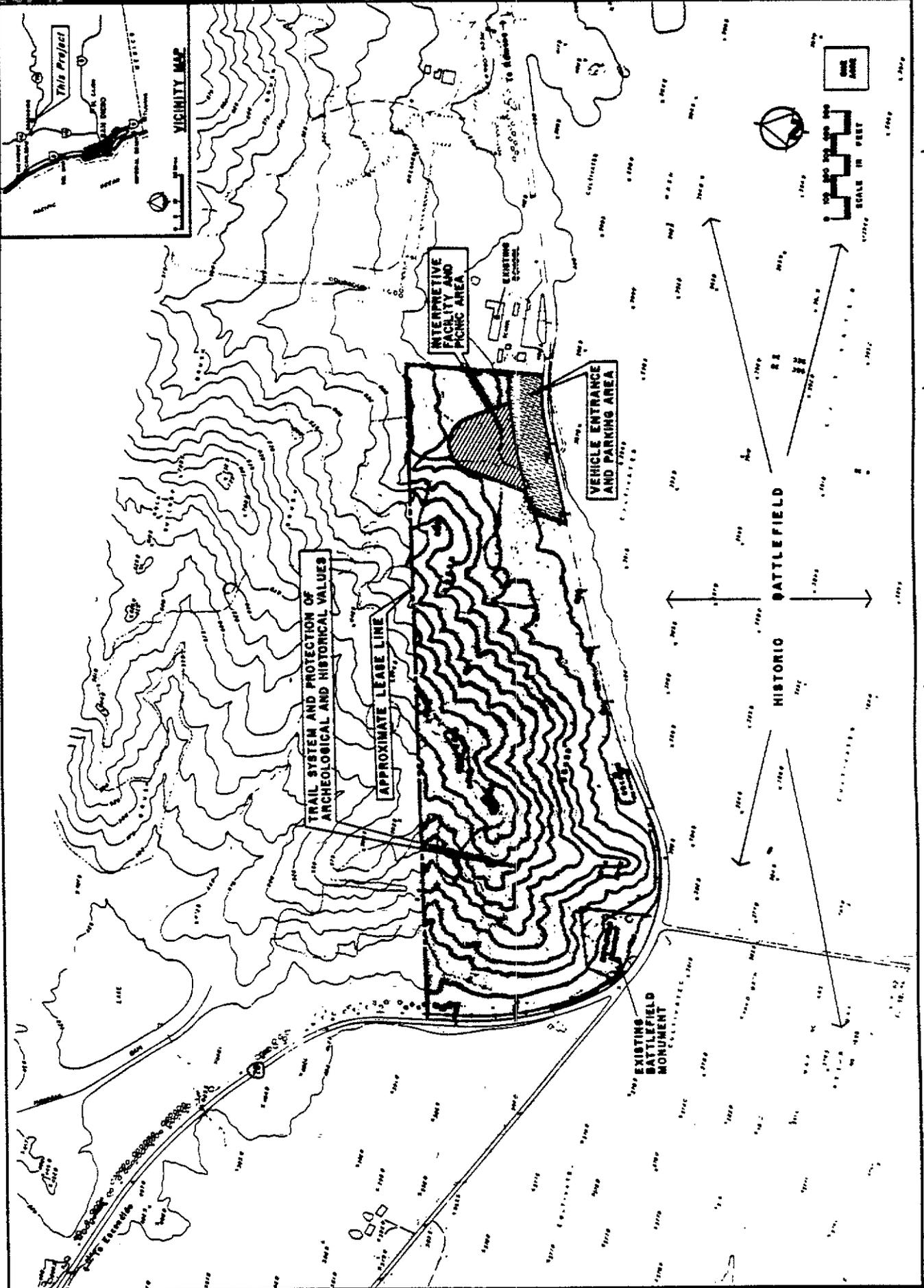
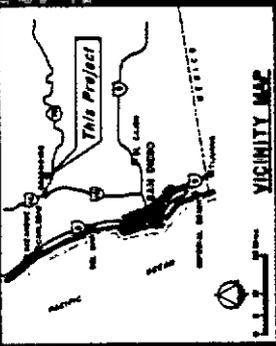
COMMON MAMMALS OF THE AREA

California mole (Scapanus latimanus)
Western pipistrel bat (Pipistrellus hesperus)
Beechey ground squirrel (Otospermophilus beecheyi)
Spotted skunk (Spilogale putorius)
Bush rabbit (Sylvilagus bachmani)
Blacktailed jack rabbit (Lepus californicus)
Bobcat (Lynx rufus)
Coyote (Canis latrans)
Grasshopper mouse (Onychomys torridus)
Kangaroo rat (Dipodomys agilis)
California pocket mouse (Perognathus californicus)
Western harvest mouse (Reithrodontomys megalotis)
Deer mouse (Peromyscus maniculatus)
House mouse (Mus musculus)
Norway rat (Rattus norvegicus)

O-5954D

APPENDIX D
MAPS

REVISIONS OF PLAN AND REVISION
DATE: 12/1/78



TRAIL SYSTEM AND PROTECTION OF
ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL VALUES

APPROXIMATE LEASE LINE

INTERPRETIVE
FACILITY AND
PICKING AREA

VEHICLE ENTRANCE
AND PARKING AREA

EXISTING
BATTLEFIELD
MONUMENT

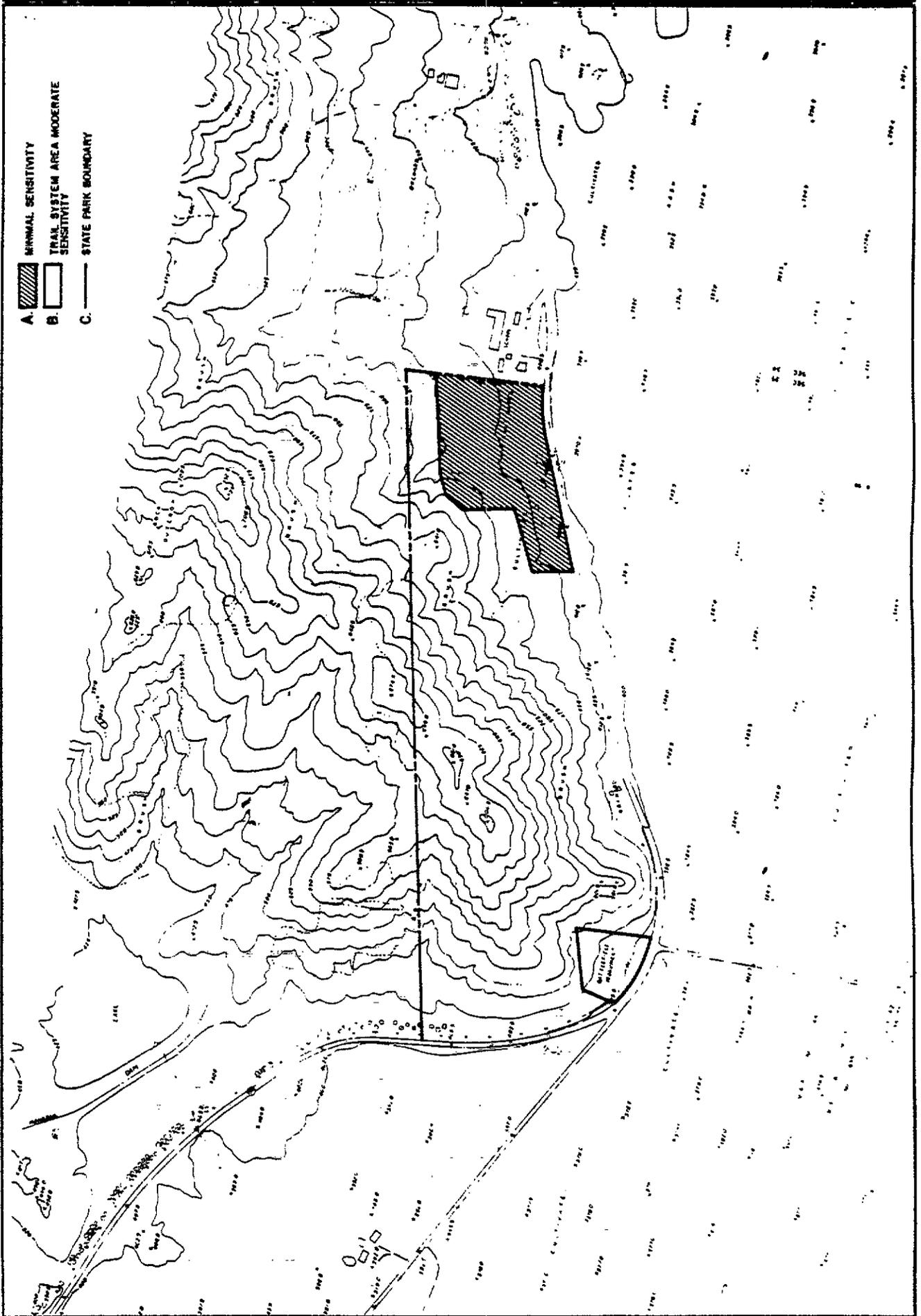
BATTLEFIELD

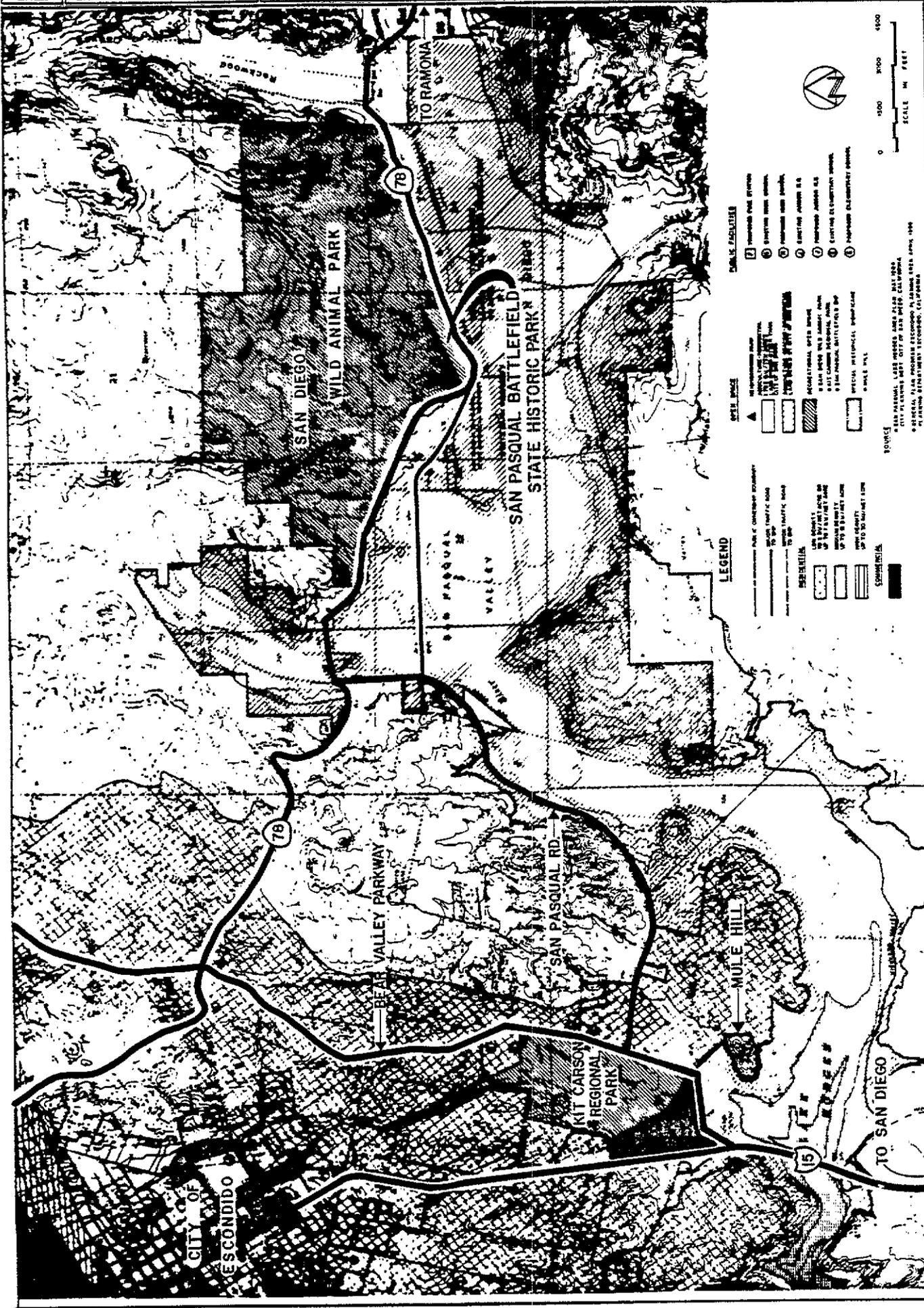
HISTORIC



SCALE IN FEET
1" = 100'

- A. MINIMAL SENSITIVITY
- B. TRAIL SYSTEM AREA MODERATE SENSITIVITY
- C. STATE PARK BOUNDARY





LEGEND

BOUNDARIES

- San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park
- San Pasqual Valley
- Wild Animal Park
- Kit Carson Regional Park
- City of Escondido

ROADS

- San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park
- San Pasqual Valley
- Wild Animal Park
- Kit Carson Regional Park
- City of Escondido

UTILITIES

- San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park
- San Pasqual Valley
- Wild Animal Park
- Kit Carson Regional Park
- City of Escondido

LAND USE

- San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park
- San Pasqual Valley
- Wild Animal Park
- Kit Carson Regional Park
- City of Escondido

TO SAN DIEGO

TO RANONA

TO SAN PASQUAL

TO ESCONDIDO

TO KIT CARSON

TO SAN PABLO

TO SAN JOSE

TO SACRAMENTO

TO STOCKTON

TO FRESNO

TO BAKERSFIELD

TO LOS ANGELES

TO SAN FRANCISCO

TO OAKLAND

TO SAN PABLO

TO SAN JOSE

TO SACRAMENTO

TO STOCKTON

TO FRESNO

TO BAKERSFIELD

TO LOS ANGELES

TO SAN FRANCISCO

TO OAKLAND

SCALE IN FEET

0 1000 2000 4000

ROUTE

San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park

San Pasqual Valley

Wild Animal Park

Kit Carson Regional Park

City of Escondido