Diamond Street Industrial

Technical Appendices

Appendix D

Cultural Resources Report

Cultural Resource Inventory for the Diamond Industrial Project in San Marcos, California *Public Review Version*

Draft | October 2020

Prepared for:

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ASM Project Number 36050

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Submitted to:

City of San Marcos
Planning Division
1 Civic Center Drive
San Marcos, California 92069

USGS 7.5-minute Rancho Santa Fe

Approximately 32 acres

Keywords: Cultural Resource Inventory; Pedestrian Survey; San Marcos; Rancho Santa Fe; Township 12 South; Range 3 West; Section 29; CA-SDI-11441; Bedrock milling

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

LIST OF FIGURES

Page

LIST OF TABLES

Page

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

ASM Affiliates (ASM) was contracted to conduct a cultural resource inventory for the Diamond Industrial Project in San Marcos, California. The project is requesting approval of a Tentative Map for a property located northeast of the intersection of Melrose Drive and Diamond Street in the City of San Marcos (APNs 223-341-03 to -14 and -16). The site is zoned L-I (Light Industrial), and no change in zoning is proposed. The site is bounded by a citrus grove (designated in the County as permanent open space) to the north, designated open space managed by the Center for Natural Lands Management to the northwest, east, and southeast, industrial development to the southwest, and residential development to the west.

The project applicant is requesting approval of a Tentative Map to divide an existing 22.88-acre site into two lots. Lot A would be 16.12 acres and would be mass-graded for an industrial pad (no development project proposed at this time). Parcel B would be 6.78 acres, would remain in its current condition, and would be a designated as an open space area. The project grading activities will require approximately 114,170 cubic yards of material import.

The cultural resource inventory documented in this report presents the results of a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), a search of the Sacred Lands File at the Native American Heritage Commission, and an archaeological pedestrian survey of the proposed Diamond Industrial Project Area conducted on October 20, 2020. The work was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act as well as local City of San Marcos regulations.

A single previously recorded bedrock milling site, CA-SDI-11441, was identified in the records search results from the SCIC. The site was relocated during the pedestrian survey. Its boundary was updated to more accurately represent the locations of the bedrock milling features. The features and associated elements were mapped with submeter-accurate GPS receivers, and sketches of each feature were drawn to include on a California Department of Parks and Recreation site record update form to submit to the SCIC. Only the portion of the site intersecting the proposed project area was updated.

The proposed project will not directly impact the site as it is located in an area of the project design designated as open space. A formal evaluation of the site for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is thus not recommended at this time. All original field notes, photographs, and GIS are housed at ASM's office in Carlsbad, California. Site record updates, a copy of this report, and the appropriate GIS files have been submitted to the SCIC for their records.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a cultural resource inventory for the Diamond Industrial project. The cultural resource inventory included a records search of the California Historical Resource Information System at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), a search of the Sacred Lands File by the Native American Heritage Commission, and an archaeological pedestrian survey of the project area. The study is being conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act and local regulation in the City of San Marcos.

The Diamond Industrial project area is located in the City of San Marcos (Figure 1). The project area may be found on the USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle of Rancho Santa Fe in Township 12 South, Range 3 West, Section 29 (Figure 2). The project applicant is requesting approval of a Tentative Map for the property located northeast of the intersection of Melrose Drive and Diamond Street in the City of San Marcos (APNs 223-341-03 to -14 and -16). The site is zoned L-I (Light Industrial) and no change in zoning is proposed. The site is bounded by a citrus grove (designated in the County as permanent open space) to the north, designated open space managed by the Center for Natural Lands Management to the northwest, east, and southeast, industrial development to the southwest, and residential development to the west.

The project applicant is requesting approval of a Tentative Map to divide an existing 22.88-acre site into two lots. Lot A would be 16.12 acres and would be mass-graded for an industrial pad (no development project proposed at this time). Parcel B would be 6.78 acres, would remain in its current condition, and would be a designated as an open space area (Figure 3). The project grading activities will require approximately 114,170 cubic yards of material import.

The cultural resource inventory was conducted during the month of October 2020. ASM Affiliates (ASM) Senior Archaeologist James Daniels served as the Principal Investigator. Holly Drake and Joakim Lemoy conducted the pedestrian survey along with Banning Tayler of Saving Sacred Sites who served as the Native American monitor.

Figure 1. Diamond Industrial Project vicinity map.

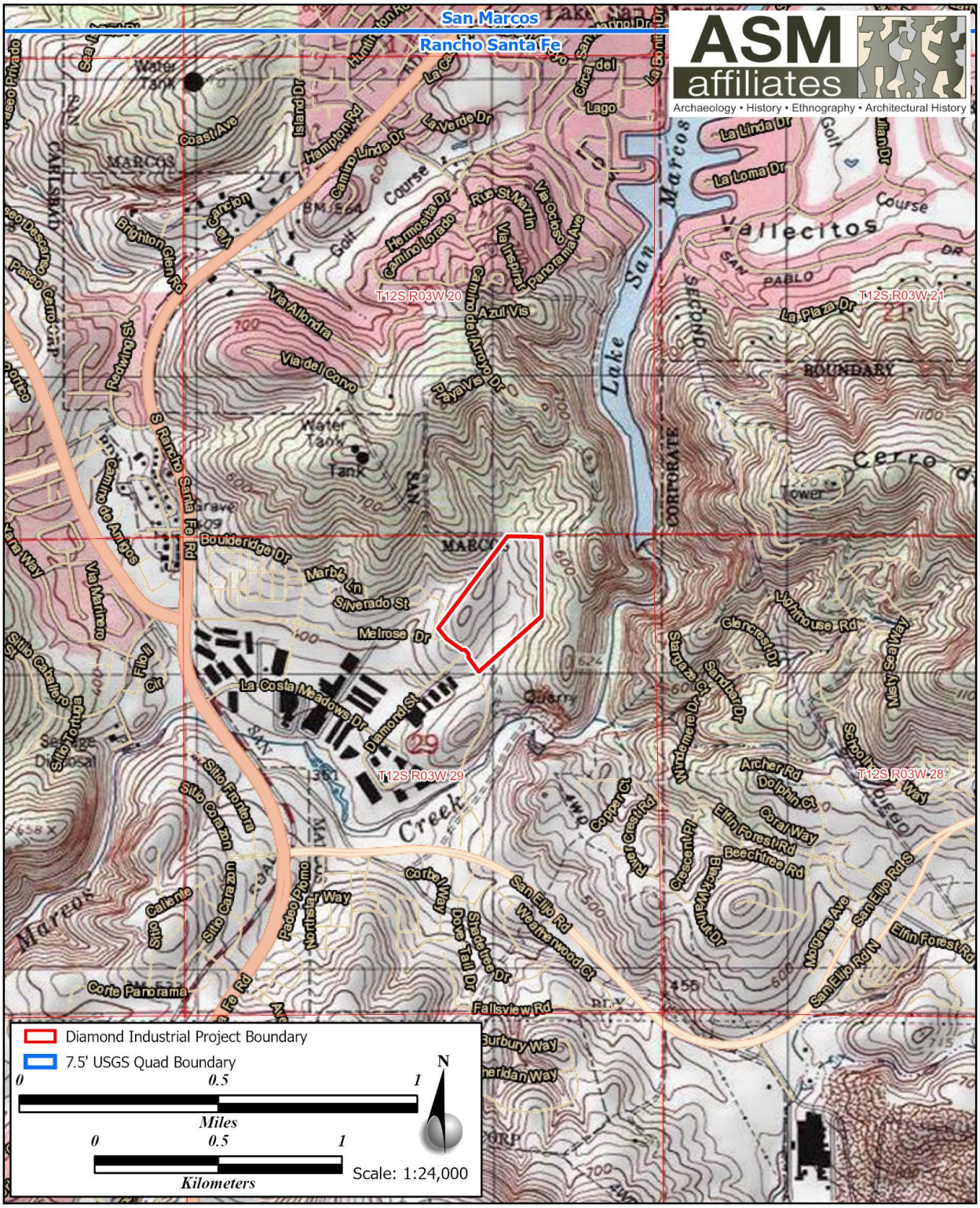

Figure 2. Diamond Industrial Project location map

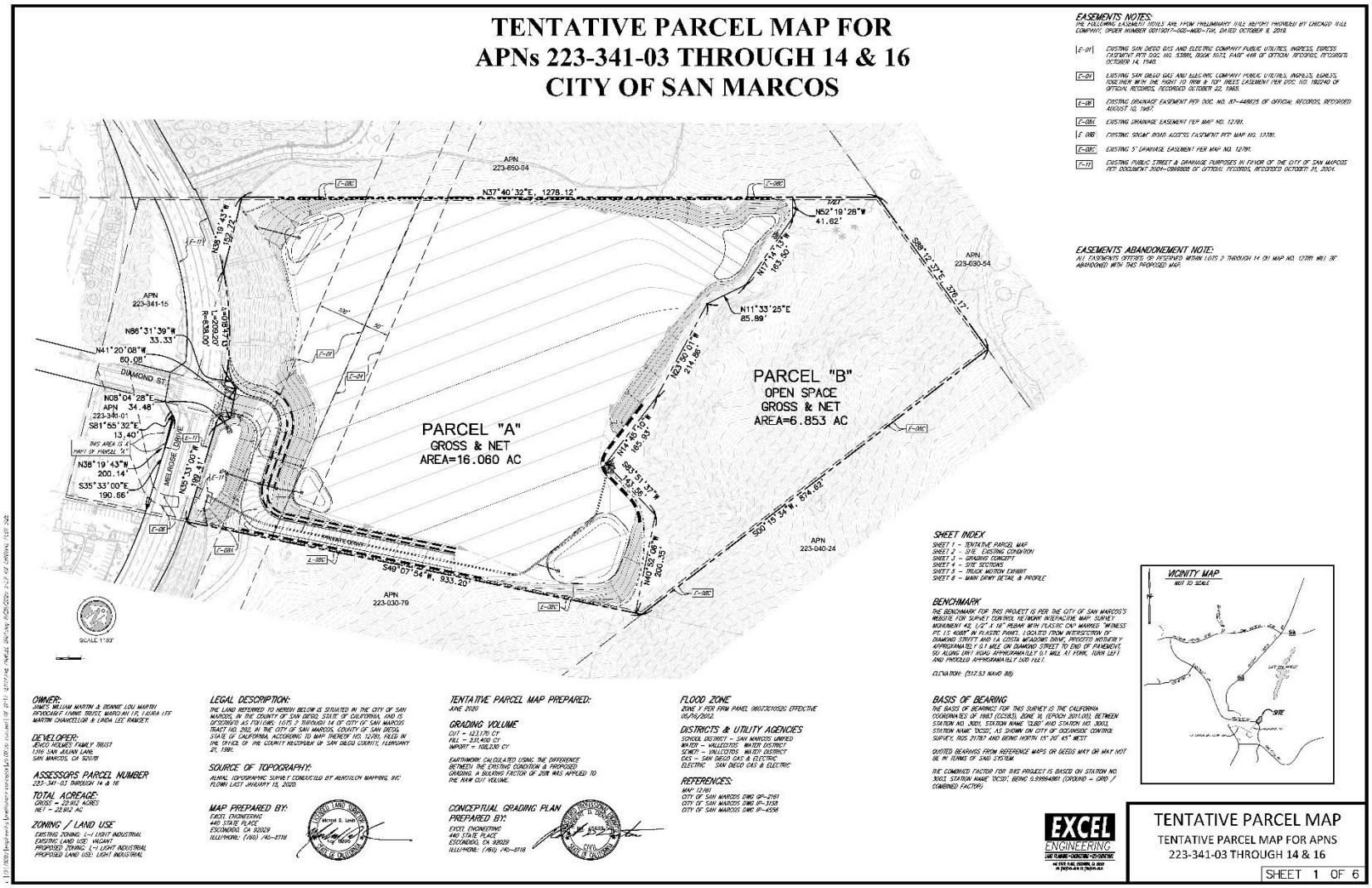

Figure 3. Diamond Industrial Tentative Parcel Map showing location of open space area and area to be developed.

2. SETTING

Natural Setting

Elevations throughout the Diamond Industrial project area vary between 418 and 563 feet (ft.) above sea level. Surface soils consist of Cieneba rocky coarse sandy loam with 9 to 30 percent slopes. The underlying geology of the project area is composed of Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous felsic volcanic rock and intermediate volcanic rock. The vegetation communities on site consist of a mix of Diegan coastal sage scrub, Coast Live Oak Woodland, and Southern mixed Chaparral. The portion of the project area to be developed has some evidence of prior disturbance associated with urbanization. The area designated as open space is unmodified.

Cultural Setting

Archaeological investigations in coastal southern California have documented a diverse range of human adaptations extending from the late Pleistocene up to the time of European contact (e.g., Erlandson and Colten 1991; Erlandson and Glassow 1997; Erlandson and Jones 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). To describe and discuss this diversity, local investigators have proposed a variety of different chronologies and conceptual categories (periods, horizons, stages, phases, traditions, cultures, peoples, industries, complexes, and patterns), often with confusingly overlapping or vague terminology.

The prehistory of San Diego County is most frequently divided chronologically into three or four major periods. An Early Man stage, perhaps dating back tens of thousands of years, has been proposed. More generally accepted divisions include a Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene period (ca. 12,000-6000 B.C.) (Paleo-Indian stage; Clovis and San Dieguito patterns), a Middle/Late Holocene period (ca. 6000 B.C.-A.D. 800) (Archaic stage; La Jolla, Millingstone, or Encinitas pattern), and a Late Prehistoric period (ca. A.D. 800-1769) (Archaic stage; San Luis Rey pattern, Palomar tradition).

Hypothetical Early Man (pre-ca. 12,000 B.C.)

The antiquity of human occupation in the New World has been the subject of considerable interest and debate for more than a century. At present, the most widely accepted model is that humans first entered portions of the western hemisphere lying to the south of Alaska between about 15,000 and 12,000 B.C., either along the Pacific coastline or through an ice-free corridor between the retreating Cordilleran and Laurentide segments of the continental glacier in Canada, or along both routes. While there is no generally accepted evidence of human occupation in coastal southern California prior to about 11,000 B.C., ages estimated at 48,000 years and even earlier sometimes have been reported (e.g., Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1980). However, despite intense interest and the long history of research, no widely accepted evidence of human occupation of North America dating prior to about 12,000 B.C. has emerged.

Local claims for Early Man discoveries have generally been based either on the apparent crudeness of the lithic assemblages that were encountered or on the finds' apparent Pleistocene geological contexts (Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976, 1989; Reeves et al. 1986). The amino acid racemization technique was used in the 1970s and early 1980s to assign Pleistocene ages to coastal southern California sites (Bada et al. 1974), but the technique's findings have been discredited by more recent accelerator mass spectrometry radiocarbon dating (Taylor et al. 1985).

Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene Period (ca. 12,000-6000 B.C.)

The earliest chronologically distinctive archaeological pattern recognized in most of North America is the Clovis pattern. Dated to around 11,500 B.C., Clovis assemblages are distinguished by fluted projectile points and other large bifaces, as well as extinct large mammal remains. At least three isolated fluted points

have been reported within San Diego County, but their occurrence is very sparse and their dating and contexts are uncertain (Davis and Shutler 1969; Kline and Kline 2007; Rondeau et al. 2007).

The most widely recognized archaeological pattern within this period is termed San Dieguito and has been dated from at least as early as 8500 B.C. to perhaps around 6000 B.C. (Rogers 1966; Warren 1966; Warren et al. 2008). The San Dieguito pattern was originally defined near the central coast of San Diego County, and its presence has been reported through extensive areas to the east, but few traces are recognized on or near the northern coast of San Diego County. Proposed characteristics to distinguish San Dieguito flaked lithic assemblages include large projectile points (Lake Mojave, Silver Lake, and other, less diagnostic forms), bifaces, crescents, scraper planes, scrapers, hammers, and choppers. The San Dieguito technology involved well-controlled percussion flaking and some pressure flaking.

Malcolm Rogers (1966) suggested that three successive phases of the San Dieguito pattern (San Dieguito I, II, and III) could be distinguished in southern California, based on evolving aspects of lithic technology. However, subsequent investigators have generally not been able to confirm such changes, and the phases are not now generally accepted.

A key issue has concerned ground stone, which was originally suggested as having been absent from San Dieguito components but has subsequently been recognized as occurring infrequently within them. It was initially suggested that San Dieguito components, like other Paleo-Indian manifestations, represented the products of highly mobile groups that were organized as small bands and focused on the hunting of large game. However, in the absence of supporting faunal evidence, this interpretation has increasingly been called into question, and it has been suggested that the San Dieguito pattern represented a more generalized, Archaic-stage lifeway, rather than a true Paleo-Indian adaptation.

A vigorous debate has continued for several decades concerning the relationship between the San Dieguito pattern and the La Jolla pattern that succeeded it and that may have also been contemporaneous with or even antecedent to it (e.g., Gallegos 1987; Warren et al. 2008). The initial view was that San Dieguito and La Jolla represented the products of distinct ethnic groups and/or cultural traditions (e.g., Rogers 1945; Warren 1967, 1968). However, as early Holocene radiocarbon dates have been obtained for site components with apparent La Jolla characteristics (shell middens, milling tools, and simple cobble-based flaked lithic technology), an alternative interpretation has gained some favor: that the San Dieguito pattern represented a functional pose related in particular to the production of bifaces, and that it represents activities by the same people who were responsible for the La Jolla pattern (e.g., Bull 1987; Hanna 1983).

Middle/Late Holocene Period (ca. 6000 B.C.-A.D. 800)

Archaeological evidence from this period in the coastal San Diego region has been characterized as belonging to the Archaic stage, Millingstone horizon, Encinitas tradition, or La Jolla pattern, while a Del Rey tradition has been distinguished immediately to the northwest (Moratto 1984; Rogers 1945; Sutton 2010; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2008). Adaptations during this period apparently emphasized gathering, in particular the harvesting of shellfish and hard plant seeds, rather than hunting. Distinctive characteristics of the La Jolla pattern include extensive shell middens, portable ground stone metates and manos, crudely flaked cobble tools, occasional large expanding-stemmed projectile points (Pinto and Elko forms), and flexed human burials.

Investigators have called attention to the apparent stability and conservatism of the La Jolla pattern throughout this long period, as contrasted with less conservative patterns observed elsewhere in coastal southern California (Hale 2009; Sutton 2010; Sutton and Gardner 2010; Warren 1968). However, distinct chronological phases within the pattern have also been suggested, based on changes in the flaked lithic and ground stone technologies, the shellfish species targeted, and burial practices (Harding 1951; Moriarty 1966; Rogers 1945; Shumway et al. 1961; Sutton and Gardner 2010; Warren 1964; Warren et al. 2008).

Late Prehistoric Period (ca. A.D. 800-1769)

A Late Prehistoric period in San Diego County has been distinguished, primarily on the basis of three major innovations: the use of small projectile points (Desert Side-notched, Cottonwood triangular, and Dos Cabezas forms), associated with the adoption of the bow and arrow in place of the atlatl as a primary hunting tool and weapon; brownware pottery, presumably supplementing the continued use of basketry and other containers; and the practice of human cremation in place of inhumation. Uncertainty remains concerning the exact timing of these innovations, and whether they appeared simultaneously or sequentially (e.g., Griset 1996; Yohe 1992).

Labels applied to the archaeological manifestations of this period include San Luis Rey and Palomar (Meighan 1954; Robbins-Wade 1988; Sutton 2011, 2015; True 1970; True et al. 1974, 1991; Waugh 1986). These remains have generally been associated with the ethnohistorically known Luiseño and have been seen as perhaps marking the initial local appearance of that group in a migration from the north. Traits characterizing the Late Prehistoric period include greater reliance on acorns as an abundant but labor-expensive food resource, a greater emphasis on hunting of both large and small game (particularly deer and rabbits), a greater amount of interregional exchange (seen notably in more use of obsidian), more elaboration of nonutilitarian culture (manifested in more frequent use of shell beads, decorated pottery and rock art), and possibly denser regional populations. Settlement may have become more sedentary during this period, as compared with the preceding period. It has been debated whether there was any decrease in the exploitation of littoral resources (Byrd 1998; Rosenthal et al. 2001).

Ethnographic Evidence

In ethnohistoric times, northwestern San Diego County was occupied by speakers of Luiseño. The northwestern segment of this group has also been known as the Juaneño. Luiseño territory extended from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, Escondido, and Lake Henshaw northward into southern Orange and Riverside counties. To the east it was bounded by territories of the closely related Cupeño and Cahuilla, while to the south lay the territory of the unrelated Kumeyaay (Diegueño, Ipai) (Heizer 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Linguistic evidence links Luiseño with the Uto-Aztecan family of languages (e.g., Golla 2007; Laylander 2010). A hierarchy of relationships within that family likely mirrors a sequence of separations reflecting territorial expansions or migrations, leading the linguistic ancestors of the Luiseño from a still-debated Uto-Aztecan homeland to a northern Uto-Aztecan base somewhere in western North America and ultimately south to the ethnohistoric home of the Luiseño. Splits within the ancestral family included the differentiation of Takic (also termed Southern California Shoshonean) (ca. 1000 B.C.?) and the separation of Luiseño from Cahuilla-Cupeño (ca. A.D. 1?).

While Luiseño cultural patterns, as recorded subsequent to European contact, cannot necessarily be equated with Late Prehistoric patterns, at a minimum they provide indispensable clues to cultural elements that would be difficult or impossible to extract unaided from the archaeological record alone. A few important ethnohistoric accounts are available from Franciscan missionaries and others (Geiger and Meighan 1976; Harrington 1933, 1934; Henshaw 1972; Laylander 2000). Many accounts by ethnographers, primarily recorded during the early twentieth century, are available (Bean and Shipek 1978; Drucker 1937; Gifford 1918; Hicks 1963; Kroeber 1925; Laylander 2004; Sparkman 1908; Strong 1929; White 1953, 1957, 1963). The Luiseño inhabited a diverse environment that included littoral, valley, foothill, and mountain resource zones. Because of the early incorporation of coastal Luiseño into the mission system, most of the available twentieth-century ethnographic information relates to inland groups that lived in the Peninsular Range. Acorns were a key resource, but a wide range of other mineral, plant, and animal resources were exploited, including coastal fish and shellfish. Some degree of residential mobility seems to have been practiced; the classic fission/fusion pattern involved annual seasonal shifts between consolidated winter and spring settlements in the upper San Luis Rey River valley and smaller, dispersed groups living on Palomar

Mountain in the summer and fall (Oxendine 1983). The fundamental Luiseño social units above the family were patrilineal, patrilocal clans, the latter ideally coinciding with the winter-spring village communities. Hereditary leaders performed ceremonial, advisory, and diplomatic functions, rather than judicial, redistributive, or military ones. There seems to have been no national level of political unity and perhaps little sense of commonality within the language group.

Luiseño material culture was effective, but it was not highly elaborated. Structures included houses with excavated floors, ramadas, sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, and acorn granaries. Hunting equipment included bows and arrows, curved throwing sticks, nets, and snares, as well as nets and hooks of bone and shell for fishing. Processing and storage equipment included a variety of flaked stone tools, milling implements, ceramic vessels, and baskets.

Nonutilitarian culture was not neglected. A range of community ceremonies were performed, with particular emphases placed on making individuals' coming of age and on death and mourning. Oral literature included, in particular, an elaborate creation myth that was shared with other Takic groups as well as with Yuman speakers (Kroeber 1925; Laylander 2001; Waterman 1909).

History

European exploration of the San Diego area began in 1542 with the arrival of a maritime expedition under Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, followed by a similar reconnaissance in 1602 by Sebastián Vizcaíno (Pourade 1960). It is possible that additional brief, unrecorded contacts with the crews of the Manila galleons may have occurred during the following century and a half, and that other influences, such as an awareness of alien technologies or the introduction of diseases, may have reached the region overland from earlier outposts of the Spanish empire in Baja California or Sonora.

The historic period proper did not begin until 1769, when multiple seaborne and overland expeditions under the leadership of the soldier Gaspar de Portolá and the Franciscan missionary Junípero Serra reached the region from Baja California and passed northward along the coastal plain to seek Monterey. To the south, a royal presidio and a mission were established that year in San Diego. Additional missions were founded among the Luiseño/Juaneño at San Juan Capistrano in 1776 and San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798.

As Spanish attention was consumed by the Napoleonic wars in Europe, California and its government and missions were increasingly left to their own devices. In 1821, Mexico consummated its independence from Spain, and the region became more open to outside visitors and influences (Pourade 1961). The loyalty to Mexico of the European Franciscans was considered to be in doubt, and private secular interests clamored for a greater share of the region's resources. The missions were secularized by act of the Mexican Congress in 1833. Native Americans released from the missions at San Diego, San Luis Rey, and San Juan Capistrano returned to their native villages, moved east to areas lying beyond Mexican control, or sought work on ranchos or in the towns of San Diego and Los Angeles. Numerous large land grants were issued to private owners during the Mexican period, including Agua Hedionda, Los Vallecitos de San Marcos, Buena Vista, and Santa Margarita y Las Flores in northern coastal San Diego County (Pourade 1963).

The conquest and annexation of California by the United States in the Mexican-American War between 1846 and 1848 ushered in many more changes (Pourade 1963, 1964, 1965, 1967, 1977; Pryde 2004). Faced with debts and difficulties in confirming land grants, many Californio families lost their lands to outsiders. Cultural patterns that were brought by immigrants from the eastern U.S. gradually supplanted old Californio customs.

The region experienced cycles of economic and demographic booms and busts, with notable periods of growth in the mid-1880s, during World Wars I and II, and on a more sustained basis throughout the postwar decades. Aspects of development included the creation of transportation networks based on port facilities,

railroads, highways, and airports; more elaborate systems of water supply and flood control; grazing livestock and growing a changing array of crops; supporting military facilities, including the extensive Camp Pendleton facility established in 1942; limited amounts of manufacturing; and accommodating visitors and retirees. After false starts, San Diego converted itself to a substantial city, and then into a metropolis. Other cities were incorporated in the north coastal region, including Oceanside (1888), Carlsbad (1952), San Marcos (1963), and Vista (1963) (Pryde 2004).

Records Search

A records search was conducted at the SCIC on October 13, 2020, to determine whether any previously recorded cultural resources intersect the project area. The records search included a search radius of 1-mile (mi.) around the area of potential effects (APE). Also included were GIS shapefiles of previously recorded sites, California Department of Recreation (DPR) site records, a database of historic addresses, and National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports on previous cultural investigations within the search radius. The records search results are provided in Confidential Appendix A, bound separately from this report.

A total of 43 technical reports are on file at the SCIC that present the results of studies conducted within a 1-mi. radius of the project area. Of those reports, 10 address the Diamond Industrial project area or portions therein. Descriptions of the cultural resource studies that intersect the project area are provided in Table 1.

The record search results also identified a total of 25 previously recorded cultural resources within the 1-mi. search radius. One site, CA-SDI-11441, intersects the northeastern corner of the proposed project area that is designated as open space in the project TM (Figure 4 Confidential). A summary of the other 24 previously recorded cultural resources within the search radius are presented in Table 2.

CA-SDI-11441

Site SDI-11441 was first recorded by Pigniolo and Briggs of ERC Environmental on September 23, 1989, as a bedrock milling station. The site was reported to consist of several features containing numerous slicks and at least two bedrock mortars. A rock alignment on one of the boulders was also suggested as a possible granary base. The site integrity was reported as good with relatively no disturbance; although the area west of the site had recently been graded at the time of the site recording.

Table 1. Summary of Previous Reports Intersecting the Project Area

SCIC File No.	NADB No.	Authors	Year	Title	Affiliation
SD-00305	1120305	Bissell, Ronald M. and Rod Raschke	1988	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Literature Review of The Rancho Santa Fe And Questhaven Business Center Properties, San Marcos, San Diego County, California.	RMW Paleo Associates
SD-02123	1122123	City of San Marcos	1989	Initial Environment Assessment Byron White Property Specific Plan, San Marcos	City of San Marcos
SD-02197	1122197	P and D Technologies	1990	San Elijo Ranch Specific Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report	P and D Technologies
SD-04157	1124157	Whitney-Desautels, Nancy A.	1991	Archaeological and Historical Literature Search and Records Check for Alternative Alignments for Highway 680 San Diego County, California	Scientific Resource Survey, Inc. (SRS)
SD-04780	1124780	Pigniolo, Andrew and Dennis Gallegos	1990	Cultural Resource Testing Program for The University Commons Project San Marcos, CA	ERC Environmental and Energy Company
SD-05501	1125501	Smith, Brian F.	1990	Results of An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the San Elijo Ranch Specific Plan	Brian F. Smith and Associates

SCIC File No.	NADB No.	Authors	Year	Title	Affiliation
SD-05667	1125667	Harris, Nina	2000	First Supplement: Rancho Santa Fe Bridge Replacement Project	Gallegos & Associates
SD-09560	1129560	Guerrero, Monica and Larry Tift	2002	Cultural Resource Survey for The University Commons Extension Project San Marcos, California	Gallegos & Associates
SD-10080	1130080	Gallegos, Dennis And Dayle Cheever	1986	Cultural Resource Survey Industrial Parcel #097 San Marcos, California	Westec Services Inc
SD-17100	1137100	Nearn, Kassandra	2017	Cultural Resources Survey Report for Estrada Minor Grading Pds2016-Ldgrmn-20105 APN# 222-440-14 Negative Findings	County of San Diego

Table 2. Summary of Cultural Resources within 1-mile of the Project Area

Primary No. P-37-	Trinomial No. CA-SDI-	Recorder and Updates	Description	Proximity to APE
P-37-004498	CA-SDI-004498	1975 (Russ Kaldenberg); 1981 (R. Franklin)	AP02 (Lithic scatter): AP03 (Ceramic scatter); AP04 (Bedrock milling)	Outside
P-37-004843	CA-SDI-004843	1975 (Russ Kaldenberg)	AH04 (Privies/dumps/trash scatters) - metal; AP02 (Lithic scatter); HP44 (Adobe building/structure)	Outside
P-37-007306	CA-SDI-007306	1979 (Bill Graham)	AP02 (Lithic scatter)	Outside
P-37-007307	CA-SDI-007307	1979 (Bill Graham, Ed Dittmar)	AP02 (Lithic scatter)	Outside
P-37-007308	CA-SDI-007308	1979 (Bill Graham)	AP02 (Lithic scatter)	Outside
P-37-007309	CA-SDI-007309	1979 (Bill Graham)	AP02 (Lithic scatter)	Outside
P-37-009918	CA-SDI-009918	1984 (Jay Thesken, WESTEC Services, Inc.)	AH09 (Mines/quarries/tailings) - copper mine adit	Outside
P-37-011004	CA-SDI-011004	1988 (M. Steven Shackley, C.M. Elling, Brian F. Mooney Associates)	AP02 (Lithic scatter); AP12 (Quarry)	Outside
P-37-011432	CA-SDI-011432	1989 (Andrew Pigniolo, Steven H. Briggs, ERC Environmental)	AP04 (Bedrock milling feature)	Outside
P-37-011433	CA-SDI-011433	1989 (Andrew Pigniolo, Steven H. Briggs, ERC Environmental)	AP04 (Bedrock milling feature)	Outside
P-37-011434	CA-SDI-011434	1989 (Andrew Pigniolo, Steven H. Briggs, ERC Environmental)	AP02 (Lithic scatter); AP16 (Other) - shell scatter	Outside
P-37-011435	CA-SDI-011435	1989 (Andrew Pigniolo, Steven H. Briggs, ERC Environmental)	AH02 (Foundations/structure pads) - foundation; AH04 (Privies/dumps/trash scatters) - trash scatter	Outside
P-37-011436	CA-SDI-011436	1989 (Andrew Pigniolo, Steven H. Briggs, ERC Environmental)	AP04 (Bedrock milling feature)	Outside
P-37-011437	CA-SDI-011437	1989 (Andrew Pigniolo, Steven H. Briggs, ERC Environmental)	HP98 (Stone Construction) - rock cairn	Outside
P-37-011438	CA-SDI-011438	1989 (Andrew Pigniolo, Steven H. Briggs, ERC Environmental)	AP04 (Bedrock milling feature)	Outside

Primary No. P-37-	Trinomial No. CA-SDI-	Recorder and Updates	Description	Proximity to APE
P-37-011439	CA-SDI-011439	1989 (Andrew Pigniolo, Steven H. Briggs, ERC Environmental)	AP04 (Bedrock milling feature)	Outside
P-37-011440	CA-SDI-011440	1989 (Andrew Pigniolo, Steven H. Briggs, ERC Environmental)	AP04 (Bedrock milling feature)	Outside
P-37-011441	CA-SDI-011441	1989 (Andrew Pigniolo, Steven H. Briggs, ERC Environmental)	AP04 (Bedrock milling feature)	Inside
P-37-011442	CA-SDI-011442	1989 (Andrew Pigniolo, Steven H. Briggs, ERC Environmental); 2015 (I. Cordova, A. Cox, PanGIS, Inc.); 2020 (Tracy A. Stropes, Brian F. Smith and Associates)	AH04 (Privies/dumps/trash scatters); AP02 (Lithic scatter); AP16 (Other) - shell	Outside
P-37-011443	CA-SDI-011443	1989 (Andrew Pigniolo, Steven H. Briggs, ERC Environmental)	AH11 (Walls/fences) - stone alignment, possible base of wall	Outside
P-37-011444	CA-SDI-011444	1989 (Andrew Pigniolo, Steven H. Briggs, ERC Environmental)	AH12 (Graves/cemetery)	Outside
P-37-011569	CA-SDI-011569	1990 (Andrew Pigniolog, Scott Campbell, ERC Environmental); 1992 (Carolyn Kyle, Karen Linehan, Edward Baker, Gallegos & Associates)	AP02 (Lithic scatter); AP15 (Habitation debris)	Outside
P-37-011570	CA-SDI-011570	1990 (Andrew Pigniolog, Scott Campbell, ERC Environmental)	AP02 (Lithic scatter)	Outside
P-37-025478		2004 (H. Price, R. Collett, RECON)	AH11 (Structure)	Outside
P-37-033635	CA-SDI-021128	2014 (C. Shaver, Tierra Environmental Services); 2015 (I. Cordova, A. Cox, PanGIS, Inc.)	AH07 (Roads/trails/railroad grades)	Outside

Native American Outreach

A search of the Sacred Lands File at the Native American Heritage Commission (NACH) was initiated on October 13, 2020. The initiation of this outreach is separate from the government-to-government consultation conducted between the Tribes and the City of San Marcos. On October 15, 2020, Steven Quinn, Cultural Resources Analyst, reported that the NAHC's search of the Sacred Lands File was negative for cultural resources. The NAHC response letter included a list of Native American contacts that should be notified to solicit further information regarding potential concerns or information regarding cultural resources within the project area or its immediate vicinity. ASM prepared letters for each of the contacts provided by the NAHC to inquire about additional information regarding cultural resources in the area and to inform them of the proposed project.

ASM received two responses from the Native American contacts notified of the upcoming project. On October 26, 2020, ASM received an email with an attached PDF letter from Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, which indicated that the project area is situated within the Territory of the Luieseño people and within the Band's specific Area of Historic

Interest. Additionally, the letter stated that the Band has knowledge of a gathering area adjacent to the proposed project site. The Rincon Band provided the following recommendations for this project:

- An archaeological/cultural resources study be conducted by a Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist for this project, to include an archeological record search and complete intensive survey of the property;
- A professional Tribal monitor from the Rincon Band to accompany the archaeologist during the survey;
- A final copy of the study to be provided to the Rincon Band for their review and comment.

On October 27, 2020, ASM received an email from Ray Teran, Resource Management Director, of the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians who determined that the project area has cultural significance or ties to the Kumeyaay Nation. Mr. Teran recommended that the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians be notified of the project and any changes or inadvertent discoveries associated with the project. ASM, in its initial outreach, has notified the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians of the project.

To date, no other response letters have been received from the remaining Native American contacts provided by the NACH. A copy of the correspondence between ASM, the NAHC, and the Native American contacts is provided in Appendix B of this report.

3. SURVEY METHODS

ASM Associate Archaeologist Holly Drake and Assistant Archaeologist Joakim Lemoy conducted the archaeological pedestrian survey of the Diamond Industrial Project area on October 20, 2020. They were accompanied by Native American monitor Banning Taylor of Saving Sacred Sites. The project area was surveyed in regular 15-meter (m) transects where vegetation permitted. Visibility during the survey was approximately 75 percent, with Chaparral and sage scrub communities obstructing visibility periodically (Figure 5). The pedestrian survey was conducted with the aid of Trimble R1 GPS receivers with submeter accuracy connected to Apple iPad minis. ESRI's *Collector* app was used to help guide the archaeologists in their transects across the project area. The *Collector* app was preloaded with GIS shapefiles indicating the boundary of the project area, the locations of previously recorded sites, and a blank geodatabase of GIS features (points, lines, and polygons) that were to be used to collect locational and attribute information of any archaeological artifacts, features (e.g. bedrock milling features, hearths, rock alignments, foundations, etc.), or sites encountered during the survey. Using iPads, photographs were taken of project area overviews and any cultural resources that were encountered during the survey. The photographs were then attached to corresponding features in the *Collector* app. The file geodatabase with all of the photographs and GPS features is housed at ASM's Carlsbad office and will be submitted to the SCIC for their records.

Figure 5. Overview photograph from the northwestern boundary of the Diamond Industrial Project Area, facing south, and showing the general vegetation coverage of the surveyed area.

Archaeological resources encountered during the survey were thoroughly inspected within the boundaries of the Project area. The portions of sites that extended beyond the survey boundary were, however, not examined. As mentioned previously, the sites and their constituent artifacts and features were recorded using the Trimble R1 for positioning and the *Collector* app to record pertinent attribute information. Hand-drawn sketches were also created of any archaeological features encountered. Sketches provided some levels of detail not visible in photographs.

The *Wildnote* app was used to record archaeological site information necessary for completing the California DPR site records. The information recorded within the app was then used to generate a completed

DPR site record to then be submitted to the SCIC. Confidential Appendix C contains the DPR records completed for this project.

All of the data recorded for the Diamond Industrial Cultural Resource Inventory remain on the secure server at ASM's Carlsbad office. Copies of the DPR record, GIS data, and report will also be filed with the SCIC.

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The results of the records search at the SCIC indicated the presence of one previously recorded resource that intersects the proposed project area. Site SDI-11441 was relocated during the survey on October 20, 2020, and was updated to provide more detailed information about the portion of the site that intersects the project area. Two bedrock milling features, Feature 1 and Feature 2, were identified within the project area and in the location of the previously recorded site boundary. However, Feature 1, along with several of its elements, was located outside the previously defined site boundary, and so the site boundary was adjusted to include that extending portion (Figures 6 and 7 *Confidential*). Feature 1 is a granitic (intermediate felsic) low-lying bedrock exposure measuring 11.4 x 6.4 m in size with a maximum height of 40 centimeters (cm). The overall condition of the feature is fair, with some spalling and exfoliation along the downhill portion of the outcrop below the majority of milling elements (Figures 8 and 9). A total of 11 milling elements were recorded on the surface of Feature 1: two possible mortars and nine milling slicks. Feature 2 is a granitic (intermediate felsic) low-lying bedrock outcrop measuring 3.4 x 2.5 m in size, with a height of 20 cm (Figure 10 and 11). Four milling elements were recorded on the surface of the feature, including one possible mortar and three milling slicks. All of the possible mortars are relatively shallow and highly weathered.

The site was likely used as a seasonal food-processing site, periodically occupied over a short time based on the number of slicks and the shallowness of the conical mortars. The lack of any additional artifacts suggests that it was a specialized local area for the processing of food, possibly acorns, given the proximity to a Coast Live Oak Woodland plant community.

No other artifacts were identified in association with the bedrock milling features. The rock alignment on a bedrock outcrop reported by Pigniolo and Briggs as a possible granary base was not relocated and is presumed to lie outside the proposed project footprint.

No other artifacts, archaeological sites, or cultural resources were identified during the pedestrian survey. As noted in the previous site record for SDI-11441, the portions of the project area surveyed southwest of the bedrock milling site demonstrate signs of having been previously disturbed or graded.

Figure 8. Overview of SDI-11441 bedrock milling Feature 1, looking northwest.

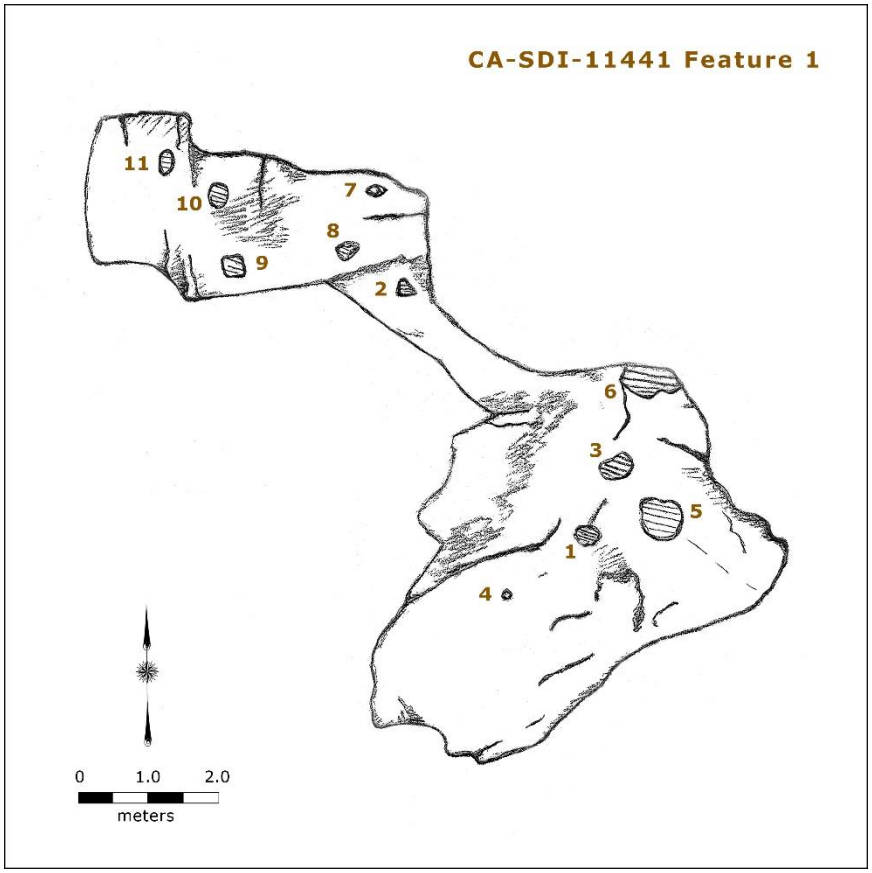

Figure 9. Sketch of SDI-11441 bedrock milling Feature 1 by Holly Drake.

Figure 10. Overview of SDI-11441 bedrock milling Feature 2, looking north.

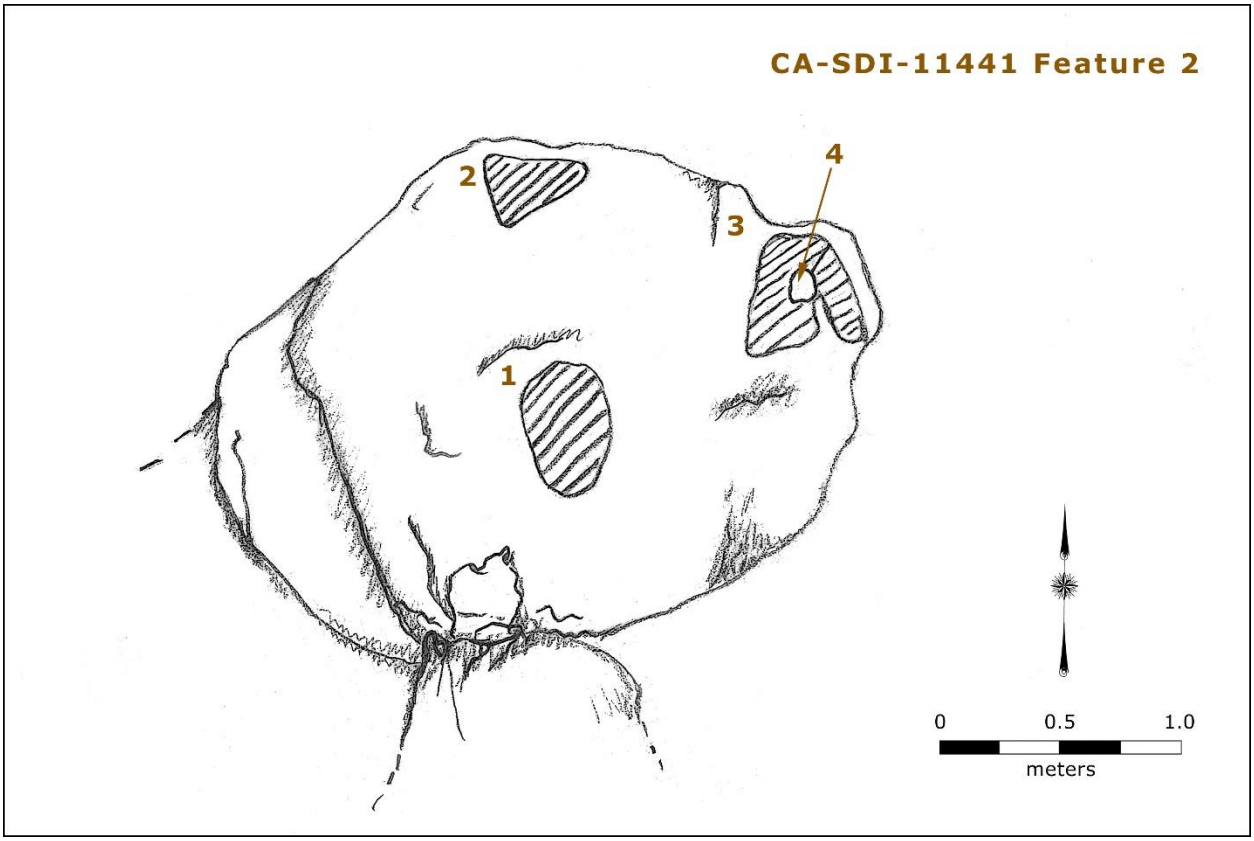

Figure 11. Sketch of SDI-114411 bedrock milling Feature 2 by Holly Drake.

5. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The cultural resource inventory for the Diamond Industrial project area identified one previously recorded archaeological site intersecting the project, SDI-11441. The site has not been evaluated for listing in the CRHR. However, the site is located within a portion of the project area designated as open space. An evaluation of the site is not recommended as long as the site remains in the open space easement.

Given the disturbed nature of the southern portion of the project area and the soil classification of the project area, Cieneba rocky coarse sandy loam, which has a very shallow bedrock horizon, there is a low probability of encountering any additional cultural resources during the grading of the proposed project area. Additionally, as the location of site SDI-11441 is to remain in an open space easement, no further archaeological work is recommended for the project. Should the design plans change, an assessment of the project's potential to adversely affect the site must be assessed to determine if the site should undergo evaluation.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A

Confidential SCIC Records Search Results

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

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM
CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: ASM Affiliates

Company Representative: Nick Doose

Date: 10/28/2020

Project Identification: 36050 Diamond Industrial Project

Search Radius: 1 mile

Historical Resources: SELF

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

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: SELF

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

Historic Addresses: SELF

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

Historic Maps: SELF

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

Copies: 9

Hours: 1

This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly billing statement

Appendix B

NAHC and Native American Correspondence

ASM affiliates
Cultural Resources Management • www.asmaffiliates.com

October 13, 2020

Steven Quinn
California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

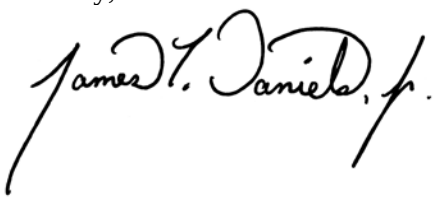
Re: Cultural Resources Inventory for the Diamond Industrial Project in San Marcos, California

Dear Mr. Quinn,

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) is conducting a cultural resource inventory for the Diamond Industrial Project in San Marcos, California. The investigation will be conducted in compliance with the City of San Marcos (City) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. ASM requested a records search with the South Coastal Information Center and the results indicate that just one known site has been recorded within the Project area. I am writing to request a search of the Sacred Lands File and to inquire if you have registered any cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, or areas of heritage sensitivity within this proposed project area.

We would also like to request a list of Native American tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Please submit your response to me via e-mail at jdaniels@asmaffiliates.com.

Sincerely,



James T. Daniels, Jr. MA, RPA
Senior Archaeologist
jdaniels@asmaffiliates.com
Attachment:

Your Requested Information:

I-5 Project Area
County – San Diego
USGS Quad – Rancho Santa Fe
Townships – 12 South
Ranges – 3 West
Section – 29

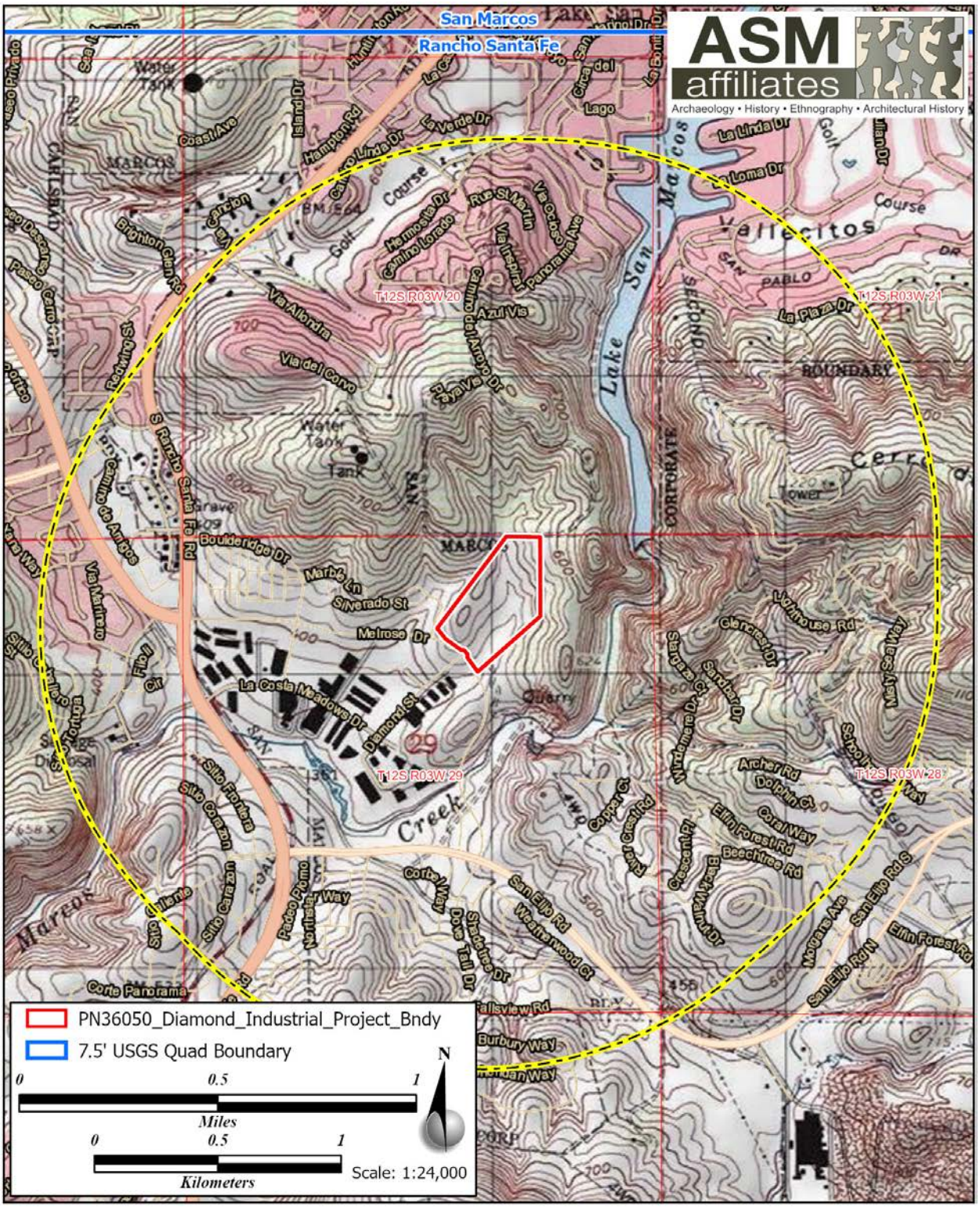


Figure 1. Project location shown on the Rancho Santa Fe USGS 7.5' Quad map.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

October 15, 2020

James Daniels
ASM Affiliates

Via Email to: jdaniels@asmaffiliates.com

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

Dear Mr. Daniels:

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

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

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

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

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;

- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

  All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

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

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

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Diego County
10/15/2020

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Edwin Romero, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road — Diegueno
Lakeside, CA, 92040
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612
Fax: (619) 443-0681
cloyd@barona-nsn.gov

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

Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

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

Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians
Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
2005 S. Escondido Blvd. — Diegueno
Escondido, CA, 92025
Phone: (760) 737 - 7628
Fax: (760) 747-8568

Jamul Indian Village
Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 612 — Diegueno
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4855
lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov

Jamul Indian Village
Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 — Diegueno
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785
Fax: (619) 669-4817
epinto@jiv-nsn.gov

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas,
P.O. Box 775 — Diegueno
Pine Valley, CA, 91962 — Kwaaymii
Phone: (619) 709 - 4207

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
Fred Nelson, Chairperson
22000 Highway 76 — Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road — Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
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La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
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This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Diamond Industrial Project, San Diego County.

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
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Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Michael Linton, Chairperson
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Fax: (760) 782-9092
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Pala Band of Mission Indians
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
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Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
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Fax: (760) 742-3422
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Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
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Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
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Valley Center, CA, 92082
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crd@rincon-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
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Valley Center, CA, 92082
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Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
San Luis Rey, Tribal Council
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Vista, CA, 92081
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Fax: (760) 724-2172
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Allen Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365 — Diegueno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
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Fax: (760) 749-3876
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Scott Cozart, Chairperson
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Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Cody Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court — Kumeyaay
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ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

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Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
John Christman, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337

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Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1051 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov

October 26, 2020

Sent via email: jdaniels@asmaffiliates.com

Re: Diamond Industrial Project, San Marcos, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Daniels,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians ("Rincon Band" or "Band"), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project and we thank you for the opportunity to provide information pertaining to cultural resources. The location identified in the transmitted project documents is situated within the Territory of the Luiseño people and within the Band's specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI). As such, Rincon is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area.

After review of the provided documents and our internal information, the Band has specific concerns that that the project has the potential to impact tangible Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs), Traditional Cultural Landscapes (TCLs), and potential Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs). Embedded in these resources and within the AHI are Rincon's history, culture, and continuing traditional identity. The Band has knowledge of a gathering area adjacent to the proposed project site. Based on the information provided above, the Rincon Band recommends for this project:

- An archaeological/cultural resources study be conducted by a Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist for this project, to include an archeological record search and complete intensive survey of the property;
- A professional Tribal monitor from the Rincon Band to accompany the archaeologist during the survey;
- A final copy of the study to be provided to the Rincon Band for our review and comment.

The Rincon Band further requests to consult directly with the lead agency regarding project impacts to cultural resources. While it is not the responsibility of the consultant to facilitate State-mandated consultation, the request is included in this letter so the lead agency is aware of the Band's concerns about the project.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 297-2635 or via electronic mail at cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov. We look forward to working together to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Madrigal
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Manager

From:	Ray Teran
To:	Jimmy Daniels
Cc:	Ernest Pingleton
Subject:	Diamond Industrial Project
Date:	Tuesday, October 27, 2020 1:14:05 PM
Attachments:	image001.jpg

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ("Viejas") has reviewed the proposed project and at this time we have determined that the project site has cultural significance or ties to the Kumeyaay Nation. We recommend that you notify the:

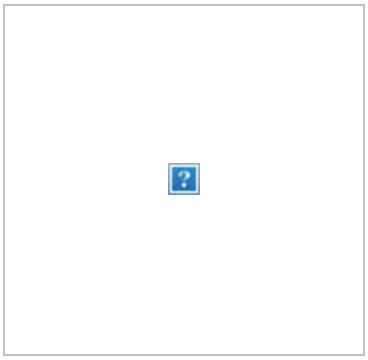
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, Ca 92082

Additionally, we request, as appropriate, the following:

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

If you wish to utilize Viejas cultural monitors, please call Ernest Pingleton at 619-659-2314 or email, epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov, for contracting and scheduling. Thank you.

Ray Teran
Viejas Tribal Government
Resource Management Director
619-659-2312
rteran@viejas-nsn.gov



Appendix C

DPR Update for SDI-11441

Appendix D

Confidential Report Figures