Borden Road Gas Station Project

Cultural Resources Assessment

prepared for
The Namou Group
450 West El Norte Parkway
Escondido, California 92026

prepared by
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
2215 Faraday Avenue, Suite A
Carlsbad, California 92008

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RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.
Environmental Scientists | Planners | Engineers
rinconconsultants.com

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Strother, Mark, Breana Campbell-King, and Christopher Duran

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Executive Summary

The Namou Group retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) on behalf of the City of San Marcos (City) to conduct a cultural resources study in support of an Initial Study for the Borden Road Gas Station Project (project), in the city of San Marcos, San Diego County, California. The project proposes to develop the vacant 2.04-acre site located at the southeast corner of Twin Oaks Valley Road and Borden Road by constructing an automotive fueling station. The station will consist of a 5,462-square foot fuel pump canopy, a 3,790-square foot convenience store with 1,000 square feet of storage space, and a 2,134-square foot automated car wash. This report has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines for examining cultural resources.

Rincon's scope of work for the study included a cultural resources records search, a Sacred Lands File search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission which produced negative results, field survey, and an assessment of potential, project-related impacts to cultural resources.

The background research and field survey concluded no known archaeological resources or built environment resources are present within the project site. However, two prehistoric resources, P-37-012210 and P-37-033844, are located approximately 0.5-mile from the project site and approximately 1,000 feet from San Marcos Creek, which flows through the project site. Resource P-37-033844 includes a dense prehistoric artifact deposit and possible human remains. The current project site includes a section of San Marcos Creek that would have served as a freshwater source and provided resources favorable to human occupation as evidenced by other nearby prehistoric sites adjacent to the creek. Additionally, the alluvial soils present within the project site increase the likelihood of encountering buried archaeological deposits during project-related ground disturbance. Based on the results of the cultural resources assessment, Rincon recommends a finding of ***less than significant impact to historical and archaeological resources with mitigation incorporated*** under CEQA.

Due to the overall sensitivity of the project area, Rincon recommends completion of Worker's Environmental Awareness Training (WEAP) prior to the start of ground disturbance for the project and archaeological and Native American monitoring take place during initial project-related ground disturbance. A measure for the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project development as a best management practice is also provided. The project is also required to adhere to regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, detailed below.

Worker's Environmental Awareness Program

A qualified archaeologist should be retained to conduct WEAP training on archaeological sensitivity for all construction personnel prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing activities. The archaeologist should meet or exceed the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (National Park Service [NPS] 1983). Archaeological sensitivity training should include a description of the types of cultural material that may be encountered, cultural sensitivity issues, regulatory issues, and the proper protocol for treatment of the materials in the event of a find.

Archaeological and Native American Monitoring

Rincon recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring during initial project-related, ground-disturbing activities (e.g., grubbing and grading). This monitoring should be conducted by a qualified archaeologist and Native American consultant. Archaeological monitoring should be performed under the direction of an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (NPS 1983). Native American monitoring should be provided by a locally affiliated tribal member. Monitors will have the authority to halt and redirect work should any archaeological resources be identified during project-related activities. If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and the find should be evaluated for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Once initial project-related, ground disturbing activities are completed, archaeological or Native American monitoring or both may be reduced or halted at the discretion of the monitors, in consultation with the lead agency, as warranted by conditions that merit such reduction or suspension.

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area should be halted and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (NPS 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If necessary, the evaluation may require preparation of a treatment plan and archaeological testing for CRHR. If the discovery proves to be CRHR eligible and cannot be avoided by the project, additional work, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted to mitigate any significant impacts to historical resources.

Human Remains

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground-disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the state of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant, who shall complete the inspection of the site and provide recommendations for treatment to the landowner within 48 hours of being granted access.

1 Introduction

The Namou Group retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) on behalf of the City of San Marcos (City) to conduct a cultural resources study in support of an Initial Study for the Borden Road Gas Station Project (project), in the city of San Marcos, San Diego County, California (Figure 1). The purpose of this report is to document the tasks Rincon conducted, specifically, a cultural resources records search, Native American outreach, field survey, and an assessment of potential project-related impacts to cultural resources. The study was completed in accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and applicable state and local guidelines and regulations. The City of San Marcos is the CEQA lead agency for the current project

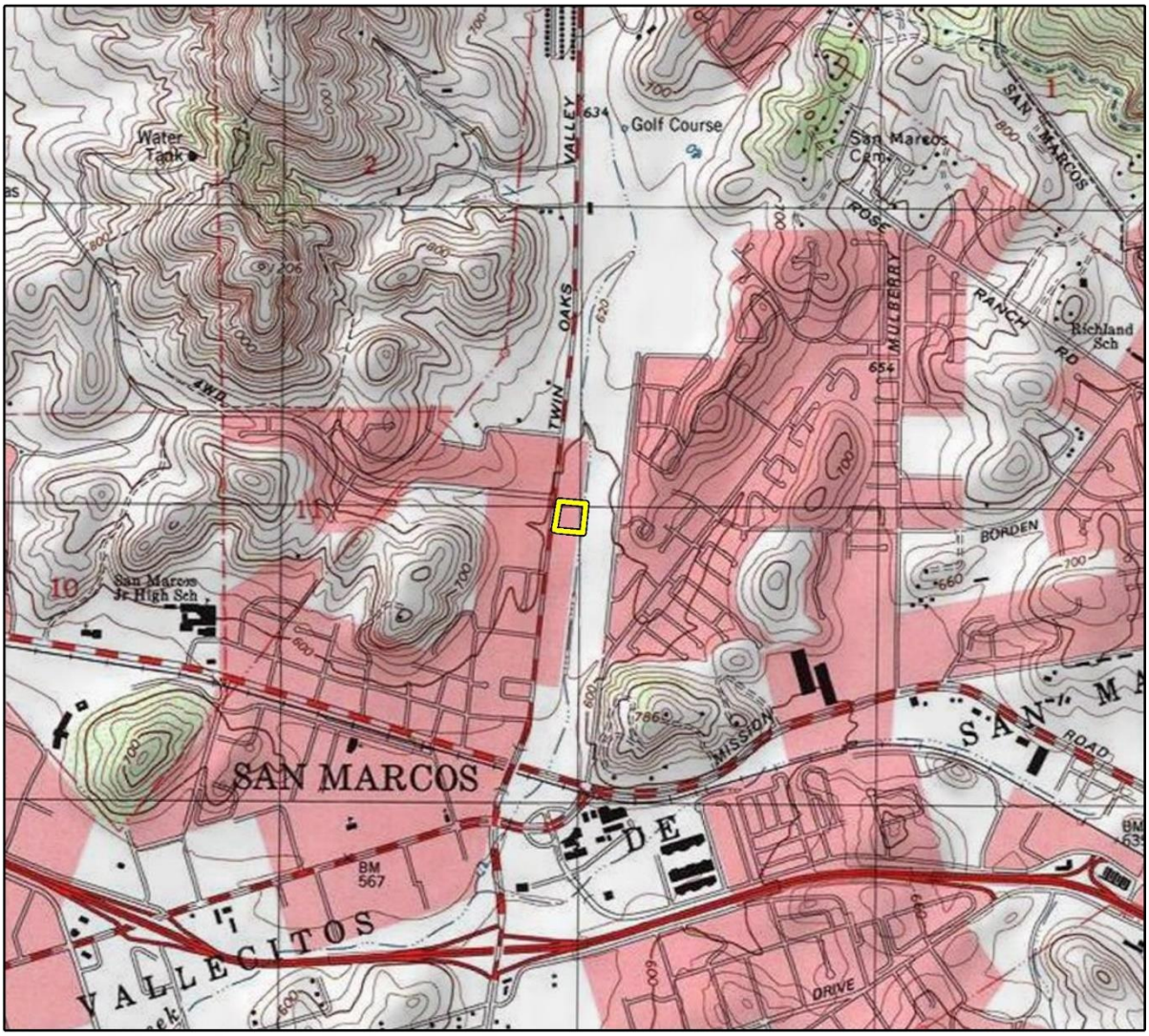
1.1 Project Location and Description

The 2.04-acre project site is located at the southeast corner of Twin Oaks Valley Road and Borden Road, in the central portion of San Marcos, approximately 0.9-mile north of State Route 78. The project site is identified as Assessor's Parcel Number 220-050-0900, and is depicted on Township 12S, Range 03W, Section 11 of the United States Geological Survey *San Marcos* CA 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The project site is undeveloped (Figure 2) and consists of sparse patches of exposed soils with dense grasses and riparian vegetation. San Marcos Creek trends northeast to southwest through the eastern half of project site. Surrounding land uses include residential development to the east and commercial developments to the north, south, and west.

The project proposes to construct an automotive fueling station consisting of a 5,462-square foot fuel pump canopy, a 3,790-square foot convenience store with 1,000 square feet of storage space, and a 2,134-square foot automated car wash.

Figure 1 Project Vicinity Map



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2020. San Marcos Quadrangle. T12S R03W S11. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may havechanged since the original topographic map was assembled.

Project Location

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

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CRFig 1 Proj Locn Map

Figure 2 Project Location Map

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1.2 Regulatory Setting

1.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resource Code [PRC] Section 21084.1) or tribal cultural resources (PRC Section 21074[a][1][A]-[B]). An historical resource is one listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); a resource included in a local register of historical resources; or an object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be *historically significant* (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

A resource shall be considered *historically significant* if it meets any of the following criteria:

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

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

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

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

1.2.2 Assembly Bill 52

In July 1, 2015, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) was enacted and expanded CEQA by defining a new resource category called tribal cultural resources (TCR). AB 52 establishes that "a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC Section 21084.2). AB 52 further states that the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a TCR, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3).

PRC Section 21074(a)(1)(A) and (B) defines TCRs as "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe" and requires that they meet either of the following criteria:

1) Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)
2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1. In applying these criteria, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process for California tribes regarding TCRs that must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. Under AB 52, lead agencies are required to "begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project." Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed under the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

1.2.3 Local Guidelines

The City of San Marcos General Plan (2012) includes recommendations related to cultural resources in the Conservation and Open Space (COS) section of the document and includes the following measures:

Goal COS-2: The City is committed to conserving, protecting, and maintaining open space, agricultural, and limited resources for future generations. By working with property owners, local organizations, and state and federal agencies, the City can limit the conversion of resource lands to urban uses.

Policy COS-2.5: Continue to review future development proposals to ensure that cultural resources (including prehistoric, historic, paleontological, and Senate Bill 18 Tribal resources) are analyzed and conserved in compliance with CEQA requirements

Goal COS-11: Continue to identify and evaluate cultural, historic, archeological, paleontological, and architectural resources for protection from demolition and inappropriate actions.

Policy COS-11.1: Identify and protect historic and cultural resources including individual properties, districts, and sites (e.g., archaeological sites) in compliance with CEQA.

Policy COS-11.2: Prohibit the demolition or removal of a historic structure without evaluation of the condition of the structure, the cost of rehabilitation, and the feasibility of alternatives to preservation in place including but not limited to relocation, or reconstruction offsite, and/or photo-preservation.

Policy COS-11.3: Identify opportunities for adaptive reuse of historic sites and buildings to preserve and maintain their viability

1.3 Project Personnel

Rincon Cultural Resources Principal Investigator Breana Campbell-King, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), served as principal investigator for the study and provided program-level oversight for this project. Ms. Campbell-King meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (NPS 1983). Senior Technical Editor, April Durham, PhD, and Rincon Principal and Senior Archaeologist, Christopher Duran, MA, RPA, provided quality control for this report. Archaeologist Mark Strother, MA, RPA, conducted the field

survey, completed the Native American outreach, requested the cultural resources records search from South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) staff, and is the primary author of this report. Rincon GIS Analyst Annette Tran, MESM, prepared the figures found in the report.

2 Natural and Cultural Setting

2.1 Natural Setting

The project site is in San Marcos in the northern part of San Diego County, approximately 11 miles east of the Pacific Ocean and in the Carlsbad watershed. San Marcos Creek trends generally northeast to southwest through the eastern half of the project site. The project site is relatively flat with elevation ranging from 580 to 600 feet above mean sea level. Vegetation on the project site includes non-native grassland, riparian forest primarily composed of cottonwood and willow, and dense riparian scrub dominated by several species of willow.

2.1.1 Geology and Soils

According to published geologic mapping, the project area is underlain by Quaternary age, alluvial deposits intermixed with clay, silt, sand, and gravel, mostly derived as overbank deposits from San Marcos Creek, which flows along the eastern edge of the project site. More specifically, one surficial geologic unit comprises the site: (Qya) "young alluvial valley deposits consisting of unconsolidated to slightly consolidated, undissected to slightly dissected clay, silt, sand, and gravel along stream valleys and alluvial flats of larger rivers" (Bedrossian et al. 2012).

Two soils series have been documented within the project site, including the Huerhuero Series and the Placentia Series (Bowman 1973). Approximately 90 percent of soils within the project site are Placentia sandy loam, which generally lay on alluvial fans and terraces and consist of alluvium derived from granitoid. A typical profile of Placentia Series soils features sandy loam from 0 to 13 inches, sandy clay from 13 to 34 inches, and sandy clay loam from 34 to 63 inches (USDA 2020). Huerhuero loam comprises approximately 10 percent of the soils within the project site. These soils generally lay on marine terraces and consist of calcareous alluvium derived from sedimentary rock (USDA 2020). A typical profile of Huerhuero Series soils features loam from 0 to 12 inches, stratified sand to sandy loam from 12 to 55 inches, and clay loam to clay from 55 to 72 inches (USDA 2020).

Because of the episodic nature of alluvial sedimentation, the sudden burial of artifacts is possible, and alluvial soils have an increased likelihood of containing buried archaeological deposits (Waters 1992; Borejaza et al. 2014).

2.1.2 Paleoenvironment

Since the onset of the Holocene era approximately 10,000 years ago, environmental conditions have changed, rapidly influencing the distribution of flora and fauna in the region. These changes in paleoenvironmental conditions likely influenced the cultural groups who occupied the San Diego region throughout the prehistoric period.

Fast paced sea level rise during the transition from the terminal Pleistocene to the early Holocene caused the paleocoastal landscape to transform significantly, shifting the shoreline eastward and inundating valley floors (Byrd 1996). Sea levels during this time rose by approximately 100 feet, creating steep and narrow bays (Byrd 1996). Prehistoric settlement of the San Diego River Valley is documented as early as 7000 years ago, with prehistoric groups seeking resources beyond those found in coastal areas (Gallegos 1992).

Palynological studies conducted near Las Pulgas Canyon in north San Diego County, indicate that considerable changes in local plant communities have occurred over the last 4000 years. These changes tend to be associated with a gradual transition from a wetter climate to a much drier climate (Anderson 1996). Since the arrival of Europeans in southern California, an influx of non-native species occurred that replaced many indigenous plant communities.

Changes to the paleoenvironment during the Holocene influenced the regional availability of flora and fauna available to prehistoric groups. Ongoing archaeological research actively explores the relationship between resource availability and human adaptive responses (Arnold 2001; Gallegos 2002; Raab and Larson 1997; Redman 1999). This research suggests that as resource availability began to fluctuate, some groups may have migrated from the coast to the interior, settling in the inland valleys and mountain areas. Seasonal availability of resources also likely influenced settlement patterns in San Diego County.

2.2 Cultural Setting

The cultural setting for the project is presented broadly in three overviews: prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic. The prehistoric and historic overviews describe human occupation before and after European contact. The ethnographic overview provides a synchronic "snapshot" of traditional Native American culture.

2.2.1 Prehistory

The project site lies in what is generally described as California's Southern Bight (Byrd and Raab 2007). This region extends from the Mexican border to Santa Monica and includes Orange and San Diego counties, western Riverside County, and the Southern Channel Islands. At European contact, the region was occupied by the Tongva, Juaneño, Luiseño, Cupeño, and Kumeyaay (Ipai and Tipai). For the purposes of this study, the prehistoric cultural chronology for the Southern Bight is presented following Byrd and Raab (2007), who divide the chronology into the Early (9600- 5600 BCE), Middle (5600-1650 BCE), and Late (1650 BCE- 1769 CE) Holocene.

Early Holocene (ca. 9600-5600 BCE)

Evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation of southern California remains very limited. Approximately 75 sites on the southern and central California coast are known that date to 7500 years before present (B.P.; Erlandson and Colten 1991). The earliest accepted dates for human occupation of the California coast are from the Northern Channel Islands, off the Santa Barbara coast. Daisy Cave, on San Miguel Island, dates to as early as 9600 BCE (Erlandson et al. 1996). At the Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island human remains yielded a date of approximately 10,000 BCE (Johnson et al. 2002). San Diego and Orange counties and the Southern Channel Islands have not produced dates as early as these. However, radiocarbon evidence has dated early occupation of the coastal region between circa (ca.) 8000 and 7000 BCE (Byrd and Raab 2007).

Traditional models describe California's first inhabitants as big-game hunters roaming North America during the end of the last Ice Age. As the Ice Age ended, warmer and drier climatic conditions are thought to have created wide-spread cultural responses. The pluvial lakes and streams in the desert interior began to wane and cultures dependent on these water sources migrated to areas with moister conditions, such as the southern California coast (Byrd and Raab 2007).

The San Dieguito Complex is a well-defined cultural response to these changing climatic conditions in the southern California coastal region and was originally named for the cultural sequence in western San Diego County (Rogers 1929, 1939). Leaf-shaped points and knives, crescents, and scrapers characterize the artifact assemblages throughout the region (Byrd and Raab 2007). San Dieguito sites generally show evidence of the hunting of various animals, including birds, and gathering of plant resources (Moratto 2004).

Middle Holocene (ca. 5600–1650 BCE)

The Middle Holocene is generally viewed as a time of cultural transition. During this time, the cultural adaptations of the Early Holocene gradually altered. Use of milling stone tools began to appear across most of central and southern California around 6000-5000 BCE, indicating a focus on the collection and processing of hard-shelled seeds. Environmental changes in the Southern Bight are thought to have been the key factor in these changing adaptations (Byrd and Raab 2007). Occupation patterns indicated semi-sedentary populations focused on the bays and estuaries of San Diego and Orange counties, with shellfish and plant resources as the most important dietary components (Warren 1968). In the San Diego area, this adaptive strategy is known as the La Jolla complex.

Around 4000 years ago, extensive estuarine silting began to cause a decline in shellfish and, thus, a depopulation of the coastal zone. Settlement shifted to river valleys, and resource exploitation focused on hunting small game and gathering plant resources (Warren 1968; Byrd and Raab 2007).

Late Holocene (ca. 1650 BCE – 1769 CE)

The Late Holocene witnessed numerous cultural adaptations. The bow and arrow were adopted sometime after 500 CE, and ceramics appeared in the area ca. 1000 CE. Populations were sustained by food surpluses, especially acorns (Kroeber 1925; Byrd and Raab 2007). Other exploited food resources include shellfish, fish, small terrestrial mammals, and small-seeded plants. Settlement patterns of the Late Holocene are characterized by large residential camps linked to smaller specialized camps for resource procurement (Byrd and Raab 2007).

2.2.2 Ethnographic Overview

The Luiseño occupied territory along the coast between Aliso Creek and Agua Hedionda Creek that extended inland to Santiago Peak in the north and the east side of Palomar Mountain in the south, including Lake Elsinore and the Valley of San Jose (Bean and Shipek 1978). The population of the Luiseño prior to the arrival of Europeans is believed to be approximately 3500 (O'Neil 2002).

The Luiseño language belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of languages (previously known as Southern California Shoshonean), along with their northern and eastern neighbors, the Gabrielino and Cahuilla (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Takic subfamily is part of the Uto-Aztecan language family and its origins lie in the Great Basin (Driver 1969). The language of their southern neighbors, the Ipai, is part of the Yuman family of languages, which is related to languages spoken throughout the southwest. Linguistic studies suggest that Takic-speaking immigrants from the Great Basin displaced Hokan speakers sometime after 500 BCE. Unsurprisingly, the Luiseño cultural practices were similar to those of other Takic language speakers, though they also had some things in common with their Ipai neighbors (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Luiseño social structure was more rigid than other Takic-speaking groups, possibly in part because of a higher population density. They were strongly patrilineal and resided in permanent villages of

between a few dozen to several hundred people, each of which was politically independent and claimed its own territory, including seasonal camps. In the smaller villages, most residents belonged to a single lineage; in the larger settlements one lineage dominated, but families of many clans were present. Ties between villages were maintained through various economic, religious, and social networks (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Father Boscana, a priest at Mission San Juan Capistrano, recorded his observations of the indigenous peoples in "*Chinigchinich,*" a work that Kroeber described as "the most intensive and best written account of the customs and religion of any group of California Indians in the mission days" (Kroeber 1925). Kroeber further describes the Juaneño as having well-developed religious, ritualistic, and social customs, with the center of the Luiseño religion being *Chinigchinich*, the last of a series of heroic mythological figures (Citation). The heroes were originally from the stars and the sagas told of how they formed Luiseño religious beliefs. Initiation rites during puberty were practiced for both boys and girls, including a hallucinogenic journey in search of a spirit guide for boys and days of fasting in a heated pit for girls. Luiseño cremated and buried their dead.

Plant foods were by far the largest part of the traditional diet, with acorns representing the most important staple item (Bean and Shipek 1978). In part because of this, villages were located near reliable water sources, as large quantities of water were necessary to process acorn products. The Luiseño ate a wide variety of other plant foods, including grasses, seeds, cactus fruits, yucca, bulbs, roots, tubers, mushrooms, and other items. The Luiseño also hunted and trapped game animals such as deer, rabbit, and birds. The sea was a very important source of protein, possibly providing up to 60 percent of the diet for coastal villages (White 1962). The Luiseño caught sea mammals and fish, and gathered shellfish such as abalone, mussels, clams, and scallops.

2.2.3 Historic Overview

The post-Contact history of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish period (1769–1822), the Mexican period (1822–1848), and the American period (1848–present). These historical periods are described below.

Spanish Period (1769–1822)

Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 led the first European expedition to observe what is now called southern California. That year, he landed on Point Loma, approximately 20 miles from the proposed project site. For more than 200 years, Cabrillo and other Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the Alta (upper) California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003).

Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra established the first Spanish settlement in Alta California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823. The Mission San Diego de Alcalá and its associated presidio were initially built near the Kumeyaay village of *Cosoy*, near the present site of Old Town. However, the water supply at this location was lacking and the soil was not very fertile. Thus, the mission was moved in 1774 to its present location, near the Kumeyaay village of *Nipaguay* (City of San Diego 2006; Mission San Diego 2013). In 1789, Father Fermin Francisco de Lasuen founded Mission San Luis Rey de Francia, approximately 12 miles from the proposed project site. The missions were responsible for developing relationships with local Native American groups and converting the population to Christianity (Engelhardt 1927a). Diseases brought by Europeans greatly reduced the Native American population.

During the Mission period, Spain deeded ranchos to prominent citizens and soldiers, though very few in comparison to those deeded during the Mexican Period. Presidio commandants were given the authority to grant house lots and garden plots to soldiers, and sometime after 1800, soldiers and their families began to move towards the base of Presidio Hill to receive land grants from the presidio commandants (City of San Diego 2006). To manage and expand their herds of cattle on these large ranchos, colonists enlisted the labor of the surrounding Native American population (Engelhardt 1927b).

Mexican Period (1822–1848)

The Mexican period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican Revolution (1810-1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period was an era of extensive interior land grant development and exploration by American fur trappers west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The California missions declined in power and were ultimately secularized in 1834. By 1835, the presidio and Mission San Diego de Alcalá had been abandoned and lay in ruins (City of San Diego 2006). News of secularization reached Mission San Luis Rey in 1835 and it came under the control of secular administrators, many of whom gained title to mission lands (Hebert 1961; Mission San Luis Rey 2014). Pío and Andrés Pico gained ownership of Rancho Santa Margarita y las Flores after secularization, a property that is adjacent to the project site on the northwest (Hebert 1961).

The Mexican government recognized the newly established Pueblo of San Diego in 1834. The pueblo did not fare as well as other California towns during the Mexican period. Secularization of the missions caused increased hostilities by Native Americans against the *Californios* living in San Diego County during the late 1830s. Attacks on outlying ranchos and an unstable political and economic climate caused the pueblo's population to drop from approximately 500 to 150 permanent residents by 1840. In 1838, San Diego was demoted from pueblo status and made a sub-prefecture of the Los Angeles Pueblo (City of San Diego 2006).

American Period (1848–Present)

The American period in San Diego County began as early as 1846 when the United States (U.S.) military occupied San Diego and effectively ended *Californio* resistance in 1847. The American government assumed formal control of Alta California with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the U.S. agreed to pay Mexico $15 million for the territory that included California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming.

During the early American period, cattle ranches dominated much of Southern California, although droughts and population growth resulted in farming and urban professions supplanting ranching through the late nineteenth century. After the U.S. took control of San Diego in 1846, the political and economic situation stabilized, and population increased. The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush, which resulted in a massive population increase (Guinn 1977). By 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to pour into the state, particularly after the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. By the 1880s, the railroads had established networks throughout southern California, resulting in fast and affordable shipment of goods, as well as means to transport new residents (Dumke 1944).

San Diego County

San Diego County was organized formally in February of 1850 and grew slowly during the 1860s. The mid-1800s saw the urbanization of San Diego thanks to the development and promotion of the area

by Alonzo Horton, who offered free lots to anyone who would build a house worth $500. The Santa Fe Railroad began construction in 1880, with the first trains arriving in 1882. After several population booms, San Diego reached 35,000 residents in 1888. The population later fell to 17,000 in 1890 because of a real estate market crash (City of San Diego 2006).

The twentieth century brought further development to San Diego. John D. Spreckels launched a major building campaign to modernize the city during the first two decades of the 20th century. Summer cottage retreats began to develop in the seaside communities of Ocean Beach and La Jolla. Improvements in public transportation allowed development to spread to the areas of University Heights, Greater North Park, and Mission Hills. In 1915, the Panama-California Exposition was held in San Diego in celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal (City of San Diego 2006).

During the 1920s, San Diego's population grew from 74,683 to 147,897, due to the Panama-California Exposition and efforts to attract the U.S. Navy to the city. The naval and military presence provided the population and economy that allowed the city further development (City of San Diego 2006). San Diego County continues to be an important military center, and as one of the largest metropolitan areas in California, San Diego County is a popular vacation destination known for its beaches, mild climate, and urban events.

City of San Marcos

The project site is in the city of San Marcos. In 1875, Gustavus French Merriam relocated his family from Kansas to southern California, purchasing 160 acres on which he established an apiary and vineyard (Carroll 1975). Within a few years, the area surrounding the Merriam homestead – the first in the area – began attracting European immigrants. In 1887, the San Marcos Land Company purchased much of the surrounding land to partition into tracts available for purchase by an increasing number of families looking to move into the area. The early growth of San Marcos was aided, in large part, by its proximity to the Santa Fe Railroad Line. By 1896, the burgeoning town had a post office, school, blacksmith, and railroad depot (Carroll 1975).

Throughout the early twentieth century, San Marcos was an agriculturally driven community, with many of its residents involved in farm-related work. By 1956, 2500 residents lived in San Marcos and in 1963 the community was officially incorporated as a city. The population of San Marcos steadily expanded from 17,479 in 1980 to over 63,900 in 2018. San Marcos has continued to grow from a farming community serving the greater San Diego area to a city featuring commercial centers, a large business district, recreational activities, and an extensive higher education community with four college and university campuses (City of San Marcos 2018).

3 Background Research

Background research for this cultural resources assessment included a records search, review of historical maps and aerial photographs, and Native American outreach. A summary of findings of each of these efforts is provided below.

3.1 California Historical Resources Information System

Staff from the SCIC at San Diego State University completed an in-house records search of the California Historical Resources Information System on July 15, 2020. The purpose of the records search was to identify previously recorded cultural resources, and previously conducted cultural resources studies at the project site and within a 0.5-mile radius. Rincon also reviewed the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the CRHR, the California Historical Landmarks list, the California Points of Historical Interest list, Built Environment Resources Directory, and the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility list.

3.1.1 Previous Studies

The SCIC records search identified 25 previous cultural resource studies conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site (Appendix A). Of these, five encompassed portions of the project site. These consist of one cultural resources assessment, one environmental impact report, one master plan update, and two cultural resources survey reports. None of these reports discuss the four cultural resources recorded within 0.5-mile of the project site (see below).

3.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The SCIC records search identified four cultural resources previously recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site (Table 1), none of which are within the project site. The cultural resources consist of one prehistoric lithic scatter, one historic building, one historic road alignment, and one multicomponent site comprised of an historic-era residential structure with associated debris and a prehistoric lithic scatter with one possible human bone fragment. A description of the two prehistoric sites (P-37-012210 and P-37-033844) is provided below.

Table 1 Previously Recorded Resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project Site

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Site
37-012210	CA-SDI-012210	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with one groundstone fragment	Joyner 1990	Insufficient Information	Outside
37-033557	CA-SDI-749	Historic	Highway 395	Tift 2013 Machen 2015 Chasteene 2017 Foglia and Keckeisen 2017 Stringer-Bowsher 2018	Recommended NRHP eligible	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Site
37-033844	CA-SDI-021254	Multicomponent Historic/Prehistoric	Residential structure and lithic scatter with a possible human bone fragment	Quach and Stringer-Bowsher 2014, Castells, Piek and DeCarlo 2015	Recommended CRHR ineligible	Outside
37-036140	-	Historic	Commercial building	Gorman and Castells 2014	Recommended CRHR ineligible	Outside

Source: SCIC 2020

P-37-012210

Documented in 1990 by K. Joyner, P-37-012210 is a prehistoric artifact scatter consisting of seven tertiary and secondary metavolcanic flakes and one groundstone fragment. The resource is located approximately 0.5-mile southwest of the project site and approximately 1,000 feet west of San Marcos Creek. NRHP and CRHR eligibility recommendations are not included in the Department of Parks and Recreation archaeological site record for the resource (Joyner 1990).

P-37-033844

Documented in 2014 by T. Quach and S. Stringer-Bowsher, P-37-033844 was initially recorded as historic-era ruins of a residential structure. The site was recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR. In 2015, the resource record was updated by S. Castells, L. Piek, and M. DeCarlo to include newly identified prehistoric components in two discrete areas of the site within and adjacent to the previously recorded resource boundary. Identified surface artifacts include a scatter of lithic flakes, marine shell, and one fragment of bone identified by San Diego County Medical Examiner representative Dr. Madeleine Hinkes as possibly human. A subsurface testing program and controlled grade subsequently recovered over 300 prehistoric artifacts consisting of lithic flakes and tools, groundstone implements, and shell and faunal remains. Radiocarbon testing performed on chione shell recovered at the site produced dates of 4805 to 4415 years Before Present (BP) and 955 to 685 years BP. Following this investigation, the resource was re-evaluated for listing on the CRHR, and was recommended not eligible due to a lack of data potential. However, the resource is still significant under CEQA due to the recovery of the piece of bone identified as possibly human (Castells et al. 2015). The resource is located approximately 0.5-mile southeast of the project site and approximately 1,000 feet east of San Marcos Creek.

3.2 Historical Imagery Review

Rincon also reviewed available historical aerial photographs and topographic maps to determine past land use within the project area. Historical topographic maps from 1893 through 2018 depict the project area as undeveloped land (NETRonline 2020). Aerial imagery spanning 1938 through 2012 depict the project area as undeveloped with patches of grass and more dense vegetation. Aerial photographs from 2014 and 2016 indicate the western half of the project area transitioned into a dirt and gravel lot after 2012, presumably a result of the development of Reynold Bascomb Borden Bridge along the northern edge of the project site. The bridge was completed in 2013

(Bradley 2018). San Marcos Creek, which trends generally northeast to southwest and intersects the project area near its eastern edge, is visible in all available aerial photographs and topographic maps (NETRonline 2020). However, available aerial photographs and topographic maps indicate the alignment of the creek was altered sometime after 1953, at which point the creek became straighter and narrower on and near the project site. An east to west trending drainage outlet along the southern border of the project site is also visible in photographs dated after 1953 (NETRonline 2020).

3.3 Sacred Lands File Search

Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on July 10, 2020, to request a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search of the project site and a 0.5-mile radius surrounding it. As part of this request, Rincon asked the NAHC to provide a list of Native American groups and/or individuals culturally affiliated with the area who may have knowledge of cultural resources within the project site. The NAHC responded on July 15, 2020, stating the results of the SLF search were negative with instructions to contact the relevant local Native American groups (Appendix B). As the CEQA lead agency, the City of San Marcos will be conducting Native American consultation for the project with the NAHC-provided contacts in compliance with AB 52.

4 Field Survey

4.1 Methods

On July 16, 2020, Rincon Archaeologist Mark Strother performed a field survey of the project site. Mr. Strother carefully examined areas for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discoloration potentially indicative of the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows and drainages were also visually inspected. Transect spacing throughout the exposed surfaces of the project site was no more than 15 meters. Mr. Strother documented the field survey using field notes and digital photographs. Copies of both are maintained at Rincon's Carlsbad office.

4.2 Results

Overall, ground visibility was poor (approximately 10 percent) as much of the project site was covered with high grasses and scrub (Figure 3 and Figure 4), dense riparian vegetation (Figure 5 and Figure 6) surrounding San Marcos Creek (Figure 7), and boulders which appear to be just outside the project site's eastern boundary (Figure 8). Minimal areas of exposed ground surface were present within the western half of the project site (Figure 9). Exposed soils throughout the project site consist of medium brown sandy loam, typically intermixed with gravel. The western half of the project site is lightly disturbed from activities associated with development, likely related to the 2013 construction of Reynold Bascomb Borden Bridge at the northern edge of the project site. No cultural resources were identified during the survey.

Figure 3 West central portion of project site, view south

Figure 4 Northwest portion of project site, view northwest

Figure 5 Central portion of project site, view north

Figure 6 Central portion of project site, view north

Figure 7 Eastern portion of project site, view northeast

Figure 8 Eastern edge of project site, view south

Figure 9 West central portion of project site, close up view of exposed soils

5 Findings and Recommendations

The current study included a cultural resources records search, a SLF search completed by the NAHC which produced negative results, and field survey. The background research and field survey concluded no known prehistoric archaeological resources or built environment resources are within the project site. However, two prehistoric resources, P-37-012210 and P-37-033844, are located approximately 0.5-mile from the project site and approximately 1,000 feet from San Marcos Creek, which flows through the project site. Resource P-37-033844 includes a dense prehistoric artifact deposit and possible human remains. The current project area includes a section of San Marcos Creek, which would have served as a freshwater source and provided resources favorable to human occupation, as evidenced by other nearby prehistoric sites located adjacent to the creek. Additionally, the alluvial soils present within the project site increase the likelihood of encountering buried archaeological deposits during project related ground disturbance. Based on the results of the cultural resources assessment, Rincon recommends a finding of ***less than significant impact to historical and archaeological resources with mitigation incorporated*** under CEQA.

Due to the overall sensitivity of the project area, Rincon recommends completion of Worker's Environmental Awareness Training (WEAP) prior to the start of ground disturbance for the project and archaeological and Native American monitoring take place during initial project related ground disturbance. Additional recommendations have been made in the event an unanticipated discovery is made or human remains are encountered during the project.

Additional recommendations have been made in the event an unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project development as a best management practice. The project is also required to adhere to regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, detailed below.

5.1 Worker's Environmental Awareness Training

A qualified archaeologist should be retained to conduct WEAP training on archaeological sensitivity for all construction personnel prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing activities. The archaeologist should meet or exceed the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (National Park Service [NPS] 1983). Archaeological sensitivity training should include a description of the types of cultural material that may be encountered, cultural sensitivity issues, regulatory issues, and the proper protocol for treatment of the materials in the event of a find.

5.2 Archaeological and Native American Monitoring

Rincon recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring during initial project-related, ground-disturbing activities (e.g., grubbing and grading). This monitoring should be conducted by a qualified archaeologist and Native American consultant. Archaeological monitoring should be performed under the direction of an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (NPS 1983). Native American monitoring should be provided by a locally affiliated tribal member. Monitors will have the authority to halt and redirect work should any archaeological resources be identified during project-related activities. If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and the find should be evaluated for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Once initial project-

related, ground disturbing activities are completed, archaeological or Native American monitoring or both may be reduced or halted at the discretion of the monitors, in consultation with the lead agency, as warranted by conditions that merit such reduction or suspension.

5.3 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area should be halted and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (NPS 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If necessary, the evaluation may require preparation of a treatment plan and archaeological testing for CRHR. If the discovery proves to be CRHR eligible and cannot be avoided by the project, additional work, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted to mitigate any significant impacts to historical resources.

5.4 Human Remains

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground-disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the state of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant, who shall complete the inspection of the site and provide recommendations for treatment to the landowner within 48 hours of being granted access.

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City of San Marcos

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Appendix A

SCIC Records Search Results

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-00017	NADB-R - 1120017; Voided - DAVIS 02	1989	Davis, McMillan and Susan M. Hector	Cultural Resources Survey of the Malizia Property	RECON	
SD-00128	NADB-R - 1120128; Voided - AA 07	1988	Archaeological Associates	Archaeological Survey Report: The Twin Oaks Valley Ranch Project, City of San Marcos, CA.	Archaeological Associates, Ltd.	37-011066, 37-011067, 37-011068
SD-00225	NADB-R - 1120225; Voided - CARRICO35	1976	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological Sensitivity and Potentiality Survey for Richland Neighborhood Study San Marcos, California.	WESTEC Services, Inc.	37-000560
SD-01031	NADB-R - 1121031; Voided - GALLEGO 17	1983	Gallegos, Dennis	Archaeological Report for Business/Industrial, Richmar, Lake San Marcos and Barham/Discovery Community Plan, San Marcos, California	WESTEC Services, Inc.	37-000560, 37-004667, 37-004668, 37-005080, 37-005081, 37-005082, 37-005541, 37-005542, 37-005543, 37-005632, 37-005633, 37-008328, 37-008329, 37-008386, 37-008462, 37-008720
SD-02043	NADB-R - 1122043; Voided - BRANDMAN 2	1989	Micheal Brandman Associates, Inc.	Draft Environmental Impact Report San Marco Flood Control Channel San Marcos Creek/Las Posas Reach SCH #88061505	Micheal Brandman Associates, Inc.	
SD-02622	NADB-R - 1122622; Voided - BISSELL 13	1991	BISSELL, RONALD M.	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECONNAISSANCE IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSED FLOOD CONTROL IMPROVEMENTS TO SAN MARCOS CREEK WITHIN THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA	RMW PALEO ASSOCIATES	37-008720
SD-04107	NADB-R - 1124107; Voided - EVERSON1	1990	Dicken Everson	Cultural Resources Assessment San Marcos Seventh-Day Adventist Church (TSM 359/Cup 90-100) San Marcos, San Diego County	Archaeological Research Unit, University of CA, Riverside	
SD-04494	NADB-R - 1124494; Voided - FREEMAN01	1988	FREEMAN, TREVOR	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: THE TWIN OAKS VALLEY RANCH PROJECT, CITY OF SAN MARCOS, CA	TREVOR FREEMAN	
SD-04652	NADB-R - 1124652; Voided - GALLEGO257	2001	GALLEGOS AND ASSOCIATES	CULTURAL RESOURCE TEST REPORT FOR OCEANSIDE - ESCONDIDO RAIL PROJECT OCEANSIDE, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS & ASSOCIATES	37-005633, 37-008386, 37-012095, 37-012096, 37-012097, 37-013212, 37-015576, 37-015595
SD-04744	NADB-R - 1124744; Voided - BISSELL28	1986	Bissell, Ronald M.	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the San Marcos Creek Flood Channel Projects, San Marcos, San Diego County, California	RMW Paleo Associates	37-000749, 37-008720
SD-06622	NADB-R - 1126622; Voided - HARRISN 13	1999	HARRIS, NINA M., LARRY TIFT, and DENNIS GALLEGOS	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FOR THE MISSION COVE PROPERTY, SAN MARCOS, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS & ASSOC.	37-016447

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-07729	NADB-R - 1127729; Voided - FOSTERD 10	2000	FOSTER, DANIEL G. and MARK THORNTON	MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CDF'S HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	CDF	
SD-07790	NADB-R - 1127790; Voided - SMITHB 419	2000	SMITH, BRIAN and KEVIN HUNT	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE SAN MARCOS 9-ACRE PROJECT	BRIAN F. SMITH & ASSOC.	
SD-10261	NADB-R - 1130261; Voided - BONNEW45	2006	Bonner, Wayne H. and Mamie Aislin Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate SAN-207B (KRC Rock), 700-740 North Twin Oaks Valley Road, San Marcos, San Diego Countym California	Michael Brandman Associates	
SD-11444	NADB-R - 1131444; Voided - BONNEW130	2007	BONNER, WAYNE H. and JAMES M. KEASLING	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR T-MOBILE FACILITY CANDIDATE SD06587 (FITZPATRICK PALM), 501 FITZPATRICK ROAD, SAN MARCOS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
SD-12039	NADB-R - 1132039; Voided - GALLEGO341	2007	GUERRERO, MONICA and DENNIS R. GALLEGOS	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE NORTH COUNTY TRANSIT DISTRICT (NCTD) SPRINTER RAIL PROJECT OCEANSIDE TO ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS & ASSOCIATES	37-012095, 37-012096, 37-012097, 37-015576, 37-015595
SD-12391	NADB-R - 1132391; Voided - MORENO22	2008	CLOWERY-MORENO, SARA, LARRY J. PIERSON, and BRIAN F. SMITH	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE FITZPATRICK CONDOMINIUMS PROJECT	BRIAN F. SMITH & ASSOCIATES	
SD-14140	NADB-R - 1134140; Voided - ROBBINS385	2003	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW, VALLECITOS WATER DISTRICT MASTER PLAN UPDATE SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AFFINIS	
SD-14702	NADB-R - 1134702; Voided - COMEAU01	2012	COMEAU, BRAD and MICAH HALE	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PALOMAR STATION PROJECT, SAN MARCOS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ASM AFFILIATES, INC.	37-005633
SD-15439	; NADB-R - 1135439	2015	Brian F. Smith	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates	
SD-15671	NADB-R - 1135671	2015	Brian F. Smith	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-16539	NADB-R - 1136539	2016	WRIGHT, CATHERINE A.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING FOR THE RICHMAR PARK PROJECT, SAN MARCOS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Ricon	
SD-16556	NADB-R - 1136556	2014	GORMAN, JENNIFER, CASTELLS, SHELBY, and GHABHLAIN, SINEAD NI	HISTORIC RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT FOR COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS AT 304 AND 312 MISSION ROAD, SAN MARCOS, CALIFORNIA	ASM Affiliates	
SD-16748	NADB-R - 1136748; Submitter - 24830.01	2017	GUNDERMAN CASTELLS, SHELBY, QUACH, TONY, and BECKER, MARK S.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY FOR THE MISSION 316 PROJECT, SAN MARCOS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ASM Affiliates	37-033844
SD-17030	NADB-R - 1137030	2017	SMITH, BRIAN F.	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE WOODWARD STREET SENIOR HOUSING PROJECT, CITY OF SAN MARCOS, CALIFORNIA (APN 218-120-31)	Brian F. Smith and Associates	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-37-012210	CA-SDI-012210	Other - CE-404	Other	Prehistoric	AP16 (Other) - isolate; lithics	1990 (Kathie Joyner, County of San Diego, Department of Public Works)	
P-37-033557		Other - SXPQ 13 Pomerado Road; Resource Name - Highway 395; Other - SXPQ-13 Historic road	Object, Site	Historic	AH07 (Roads/trails/railroad grades); HP37 (Highway/trail)	2013 (Larry Tift, ASM Affiliates, Inc.); 2015 (Kent Manchen, Matt DeCarlo, ASM Affiliates, Inc.); 2017 (Haley Chateene, PanGIS); 2017 (A. Foglia, K. Keckeisen, PanGIS, Inc.); 2018 (Sarah Stringer-Bowsher, ASM Affiliates, Inc.)	SD-17576
P-37-033844	CA-SDI-021254	Other - Norman-1	Structure, Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AP02 (Lithic scatter); AP09 (Burials) - bone fragment; HP02 (Single family property)	2014 (T. Quach, S. Stringer-Bowsher, ASM Affiliates, Inc); 2015 (Shelby Castells, Lucas Piek, Matthew M. DeCarlo, ASM Affiliates)	SD-16748
P-37-036140		Other - 304 W. Mission Road; IC Informal - RNID-3103	Building	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property) - 1-3 Commercial Building	2014 (Jennifer Gorman & Shelby Castells, ASM Affiliates, Inc.)	

Appendix B

SLF Search Results

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

July 15, 2020

Mark Strother
Rincon Consultants

Via Email to: mstrother@rinconconsultants.com

Re: Borden Gas Station Project, San Diego County

Dear Mr. Strother:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
7/15/2020

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

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

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

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

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 Kwaaymii
Pine Valley, CA, 91962 Diegueno
Phone: (619) 709 - 4207

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

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
LP13boots@aol.com

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Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
7/15/2020

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 — Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Michael Linton, Chairperson
P.O Box 270 — Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818
Fax: (760) 782-9092
mesagrandeband@msn.com

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. — Cupeno, Luiseno
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 — Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P.O. Box 1477 — Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane — Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane — Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
John Flores, Environmental Coordinator
P. O. Box 365 — Diegueno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Allen Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365 — Diegueno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Cody Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court — Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613
Fax: (619) 445-1927
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Kristie Orosco, Kumeyaay Resource Specialist
1 Kwaaypaay Court — Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 6917

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

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic Officer, Resource Management
1 Viejas Grade Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 659 - 2314
epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov

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