Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Inventory

Veterans Memorial Park Project, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California

Prepared for

City of Carlsbad
Parks & Recreation Department
799 Pine Avenue, Suite 200
Carlsbad, California 92008-2428
Contact: Barbara Kennedy

Prepared by

Psomas
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite 1000
Pasadena, California 91101
626.204.6520

August 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

EXHIBITS

FIGURES

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB)
INFORMATION SHEET

Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Inventory for the Veterans Memorial Park Project,

San Diego County, California

BY

Charles W. Cisneros, M.S., RPA

August 2021

Submitted by:

Charles Cisneros, M.S., RPA
Psomas
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite 1000
Pasadena, California 91101
626.204.6520

Submitted to:

City of Carlsbad
Parks & Recreation Department
799 Pine Avenue, Suite 200
Carlsbad, California 92008-2428
Contact: Barbara Kennedy

Prepared for: CEQA Documentation
USGS Geologic San Luis Rey 7.5-Minute Quadrangles

Psomas Project Number: 1RJM010100
Key Words: Archaeological Survey, Prehistoric Archaeology, Luiseno, San Diego County

EXECUTIVE/MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Inventory report is to determine the potential for impacts to archaeological and paleontological resources within the proposed Veterans Memorial Park Project (hereinafter referred to as the "Project"), located in in the city of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California.

Psomas' study consisted of an South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) records and literature search, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), a San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM) paleontological records search, and an archaeological and paleontological field survey of the proposed Project site. This report documents the results of this study.

DATES OF INVESTIGATION

Psomas requested the cultural resources literature and records search for the Project from the SCIC on April 16, 2019. The SCIC completed its search on April 22, 2019. On April 16, 2019, Psomas requested that the NAHC conduct a search of its Sacred Lands File to determine if cultural resources important to Native Americans have been recorded within the Project site or in the immediate vicinity of the Project site. The NAHC completed its search on May 2, 2019. Additionally, Psomas requested a paleontological resource record search from the SDNHM on April 16, 2019. The SDNHM completed its search on April 16, 2019.

A pedestrian survey of the Project site was conducted on April 26, 2019. This study was completed in August 2021 and is based on the findings from the records and literature searches, Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) consultation, and the field survey of the proposed Project site.

FINDINGS OF THE INVESTIGATION

Psomas conducted archaeological and paleontological resources field investigations within the Project site on April 26, 2019. The main goal of the investigations was to gather and analyze information needed to determine if the Project would have a significant impact on properties eligible for the CRHR and to provide mitigation measures for those resources. The results of the 2019 SCIC archaeological records search identified 69 cultural resources within the 1-mile search radius of the Project site. Sixty-four of the 69 resources recorded within the 1-mile search radius are of prehistoric context, consisting of shell middens, habitation debris (e.g., pottery and dark midden soils), lithic scatters, and a milling feature. Three resources consist of historic-era resources, including an industrial building, single-family residence, and a commercial structure. The remaining two resources are unknown prehistoric resources with no associated site records (CA-SDI-8695 and P-37-014379).

Two of the sixty-nine cultural resources are located within the Project site. These include CA-SDI-8303, identified as the remnants of prehistoric habitation debris and P-37-016262, an isolated prehistoric lithic tool. Furthermore, the NAHC Sacred Lands File search was positive for sacred sites. Consultation between the City and tribal representatives from the Rincon Tribe and the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians also identified the area as extremely sensitive for cultural resources important to California tribes.

The SDNHM identified 41 fossil localities within a 1-mile radius surrounding the Project site. These localities are within the Members B and C of the Santiago Formation that underlies the Project site and much of the surrounding area. None of the 41 fossil localities identified from the SDNHM are located within the Project site.

The 2019 field survey (archaeological and paleontological) updated the archaeological resource CA-SDI-8303 located within the Project site. The updated portion of the archaeological site is in the lower southeast region of the Project site and is due north of Faraday Avenue. As of 2019, the surface of the site exhibits the characteristics of a large lithic scatter; however, the site was originally recorded in 1979 as a long-term habitation site. Since its initial recordation, there have been several updates to CA-SDI-8303, with the most recent update in 2007. Multiple updates to the site have confirmed that archaeological site CA-SDI-8303 is a habitation site dating back to the Late Prehistoric Period. Archaeological resources identified from the 2019 study include debitage (stone tool debris), two mano fragments (groundstone), a core, and a possible hammerstone. However, it should also be noted that during consultation between the City and the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, tribal representatives shared information that identified an archaeological site near Faraday Avenue and extending into the Project site. Therefore, there is a possibility that this updated portion of CA-SDI-8303 is a new archaeological resource currently not on file with the SCIC.

Moreover, the previously recorded prehistoric isolate, P-37-016262, was collected in 1998 by Gallegos and Associates.

No additional archaeological resources were observed as part of the 2019 field study. As well, no paleontological resources were identified during the 2019 field survey.

All data considered, the results from the SCIC record searches, NAHC Sacred Lands File, AB 52 tribal consultation, and the archaeological field survey, indicate past human activities dating to both the Prehistoric periods of Southern California took place within the Project site, from the extraction, processing, and subsequent use of raw materials, to long-term occupation and sense of established community. Therefore, the Project could significantly impact archaeological resources pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. With implementation of **MMs CUL-1** through **CUL-14** (see Section 7.0 below) requiring archaeological and tribal monitoring, and specifying communication protocols and the steps to follow in case an archaeological or tribal cultural resource is discovered during grading and adherence to **RR CUL-1**, as well as compliance with the *Carlsbad Tribal, Cultural, and Paleontological Resources Guidelines* (Carlsbad 2017), the Project would result in less than significant impacts related to archaeological resources.

Additionally, although no paleontological resources were identified during the 2019 field survey conducted for the Project, the Project site is considered sensitive for previously unrecorded paleontological resources and the potential to directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature represents a significant impact. Implementation of **MM GEO-2** (see Section 7.0 below) requiring paleontological monitoring of ground disturbance activities during Project construction as well as recovery and curation of fossils inadvertently encountered would be reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

DISPOSITION OF DATA

This report will be filed with the Psomas, SCIC, and the SDNHM. All field notes and other documentation related to the report are on file at Psomas.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed Project site is located within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California (Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2). The site encompasses approximately 93.62 acres along the coastal foothills of the San Marcos Mountains and, specifically, includes portions of Section 15 and Section 16, T 12S/R 04W, as depicted on the San Luis Rey, CA 7.5-minute series United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps (2014). Project site elevation ranges from approximately 16 to 326 meters (52 to 326 feet) above mean sea level (msl). The archaeological and paleontological study for the Project focused on approximately 50.25 acres of the Project site that are considered developable and outside of the City's Habitat Management Plan (HMP) hardline preserve.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project is based on the Veteran's Memorial Park Master Plan as approved 'in concept' by the City Council. The master plan is a planning document, and as such is conceptual in nature. The master plan was developed by the City to show the general park design as well as uses that would be included in the ultimate development of the Project.

The park would be physically separated into three distinct areas, the northern and southern portions of the Park, as well as a transitionary area of vista terraces that would connect the northern and southern portions of the park.

Overall, the Project's recreational use areas would include playgrounds, a bike park, formal picnic areas, outdoor recreation areas, an outdoor education area, open turf, and multi-use trails.

1.3 PROJECT PERSONNEL

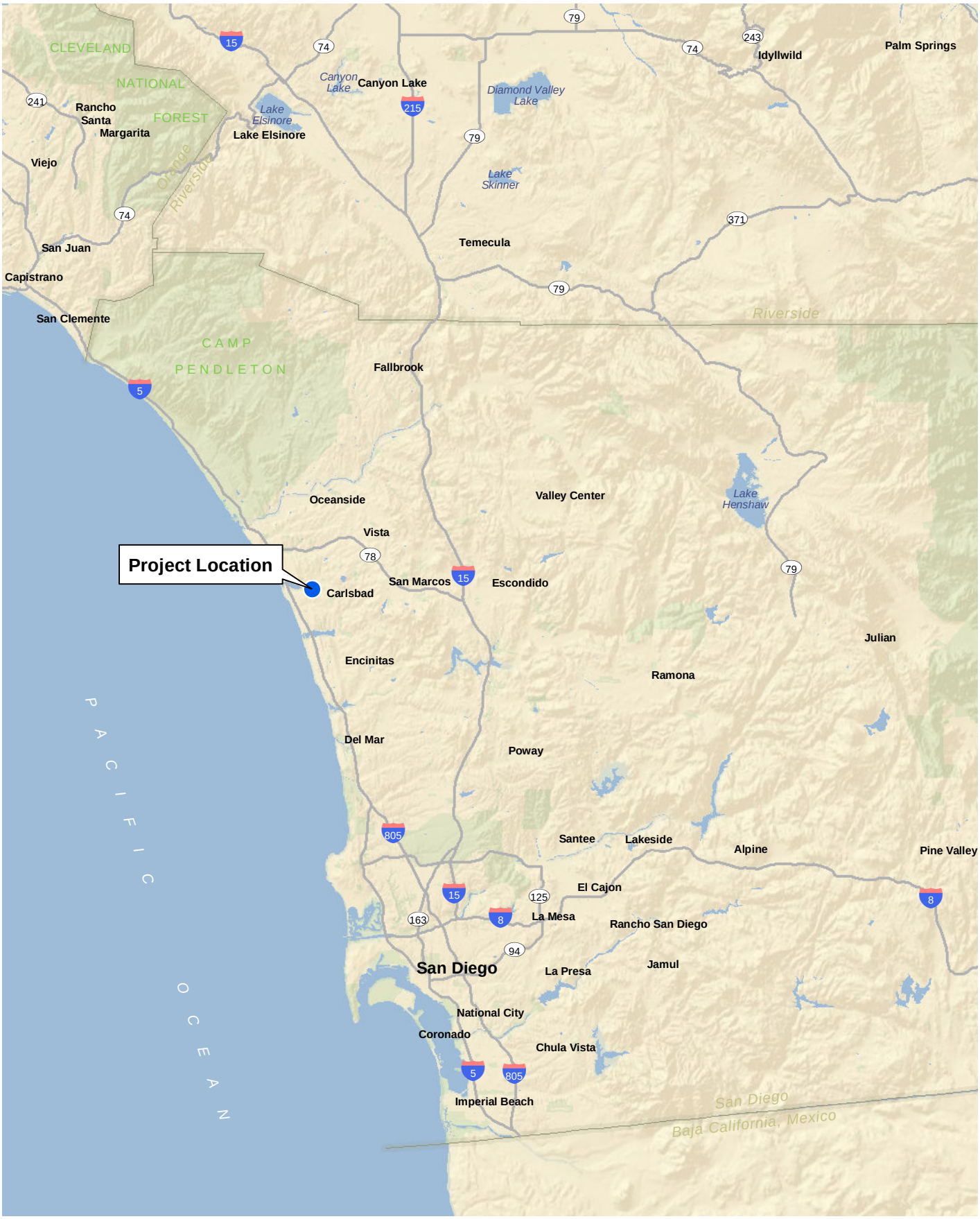
The staff members for the proposed Project were selected based on their familiarity with the site's geographic location and understanding of the archaeology and paleontology discipline. The team includes experts with extensive experience in California archaeology and prehistory, paleontology, cultural resources management, project administration, and other appropriate skills including spatial analysis. Key personnel are Registered Professional Archaeologists (RPA) who meet or exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (NPS 1994) for archaeology and the Society for Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP). Project roles and responsibilities are summarized below.

1.3.1 Charles Cisneros, M.S., RPA

Charles Cisneros is a Registered Professional Archaeologist and served as the Project's Principal Investigator. Mr. Cisneros supervised all aspects of the archaeological studies for this Project, including the field survey and the preparation of this report.

1.3.2 Kassie Sugimoto, M.A.

Kassie Sugimoto conducted literature and records searches with the California Historical Resources Information Center (CHRIS). Ms. Sugimoto also conducted the archaeological field survey.



D:\Projects\1RJM\010100\MXD\ISMND\ex_RL_20201013.mxd

Regional Location

Exhibit 1

Veterans Memorial Park

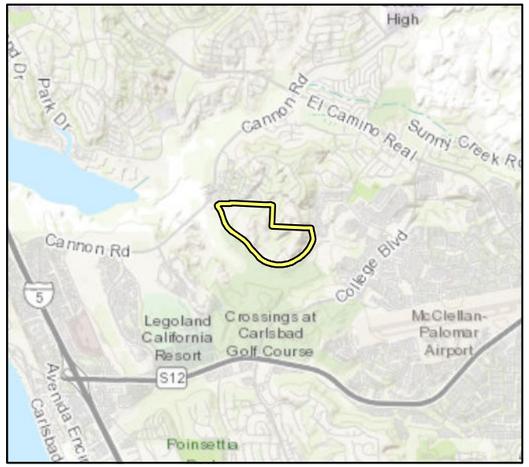
N
W
E
S

10 5 0 10

Miles

PSOMAS

(Rev: 10-19-2020 RMB) R:\Projects\1RJM\010100\Graphics\ISMND\ex_RL.pdf



Project Boundary

N
W E
S

300 150 0 300
Feet

Aerial Source: Esri, Maxar 2020

Project Location

Exhibit 2

Veterans Memorial Park

PSOMAS

(Rev: 08/09/2021 MMD) R:\Projects\1RJM\010100\Graphics\ISMND\ex_Project_Location.pdf

D:\Projects\1RJM\010100\MXD\ISMND\ex_Project_Location_20210609.mxd

1.3.3 Melissa Macias, M.S.

Melissa Macias's project role was that of Field Paleontologist and researcher. Ms. Macias also conducted the paleontological field survey.

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

2.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resource laws, regulations, and guidelines set up the processes for defining what is or is not a significant cultural resource and include various agency procedures for managing these archaeological and historical resources and assessing the information from the cultural remains to determine their significance. Most importantly is whether these resources are eligible for inclusion in a national or state register (i.e., the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP] and CRHR). As defined by archaeologists Thomas Neumann and Robert Sanford (2001: 27), the laws and regulations serve to do the following:

- Set forth the criteria for assessing the relative importance of cultural remains;
- Outline the procedures for reviewing assessments;
- Delineate the responsible parties involved in making such assessments;
- Identify and then define the extent of jurisdiction and responsibility of each party in the evaluation process;
- Set forth the criteria for making a determination of significance, as well as indicating which party can or cannot make such determinations;
- Set forth the criteria for the archaeological and historic preservation work performed; and
- Set forth the criteria regarding who can perform the archaeological and historic preservation work.

A summary of State laws, regulations, and standards that govern cultural resource management within the Project's alignment is provided below.

2.1.1 State Regulatory Setting

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to determine whether a project would have a significant effect on one or more historical resources. According to Section 15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines, a "historical resource" is defined as a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR (*California Public Resources Code* [PRC] Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (*California Code of Regulations* [CCR], Title 14, Section 15064.5[a][2]); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (14 CCR 15064.5[a][3]).

Section 5024.1 of the PRC, Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines (CCR, Title 14, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387), and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the CEQA (PRC, Sections 21000–21189) were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study. PRC Section 5024.1 requires an evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing in the CRHR. The purpose of the CRHR is to maintain listings of the State's historical resources

and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR, which were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP (per the criteria listed at 36 *Code of Federal Regulations* [CFR] 60.4), are stated below.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and that:

(1) Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

(2) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(3) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(4) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

According to Section 15064.5(a)(3) (A–D) of the State CEQA Guidelines, a resource is considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP, as stated above, in addition to the CRHR. Impacts that affect those characteristics of the resource, that qualify it for the NRHP or that would adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR, are considered to have a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to cultural resources from the proposed Project are thus considered significant if the Project: (1) physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource; (2) changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource that contributes to its significance; or (3) introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

The purpose of a cultural resources' investigation is to evaluate whether any cultural resources remain exposed on the surface of a project site or can reasonably be expected to exist in the subsurface. If resources are discovered, management recommendations would be required for evaluation of the resources for CRHR eligibility.

Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), which became effective on July 1, 2015, requires lead agencies to provide notice to tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project, if they have requested such notice in writing. Once Native American tribes receive a project notification, they have 30 days to respond and identify if they wish to initiate consultation regarding the project, including subjects such as mitigation for any potential project impacts to tribal cultural resources. A tribal cultural resource is defined as either a site, feature, place, or cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is eligible for the CRHR or a local historic register. If a tribe requests consultation and the lead agency and the tribe ultimately agree on mitigation to address any potentially significant impacts to tribal cultural resources, the mitigation measures agreed upon during consultation must be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document.

2.1.2 Human Remains

Section 7050.5 of the *California Health and Safety Code* provides for the disposition of accidentally discovered human remains. Section 7050.5 states that, if human remains are found, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains would occur until the County Coroner has determined the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains.

Section 5097.98 of the PRC states that, if remains are determined by the Coroner to be of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours. The NAHC, in turn, must identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descendant of the deceased Native American. The descendant shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

2.2 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Paleontological resources are afforded protection by environmental legislation set forth under CEQA. Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, indicating that a project will have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it will disturb or destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature.

Under Guidelines for the Implementation of CEQA, as amended March 29, 1999 (Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, California Code of Regulations: 15000 et seq.), procedures define types of activities, persons, and public agencies required to comply with CEQA and include as one of the questions to be answered in the Environmental Checklist: “Will the proposed project disturb paleontological resources?” (Appendix G, Section VII, Part f)

The California Public Resources Code Section 5097.5 states:

a) “No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, rock art, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

b) As used in this section, “public lands” means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.”

3.0 SETTING

3.1 CONTEMPORARY SETTING

As discussed above in Section 1, the Project site encompasses approximately 92 acres of disturbed and urban/developed land along the coastal foothills (Figure 1) of the San Marcos Mountains. Vegetation identified on the Project site include non-native grassland, Diego coastal sage scrub, coastal sage scrub-chaparral scrub, southern maritime chaparral, oak woodland, Eucalyptus woodland, and riparian scrub.

FIGURE 1: COASTAL FOOTHILLS

3.2 GEOLOGIC AND PALEONTOLOGICAL SETTING

The sediments of the City of Carlsbad contain a geological sequence of marine and non-marine sedimentary rocks that record portions of 140 million years of the earth's history (Figure 2). The primary geologic formations present are marine and non-marine Pleistocene and Holocene sediments, the Santiago Formation, Point Loma Formation, Lusardi Formation, and the Delmar Formation. Other geologic units present in the area consist of the Torrey Sandstone, alluvial flood-plain deposits, paralic deposits which consist of both marine and continental sediments, marine beach deposits, paralic estuarine deposits, Tonalite, Dacite stock, Leucogranodiorite of Lake Hodges, and some metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks.

The area contains abundant alluvial and flood-plain deposits from the early Pleistocene and Holocene (about 2 million years ago [Mya] to present). The City of Carlsbad also contains many paralic deposits from the Pleistocene (approximately 2 Mya to 10,000 years ago). These paralic deposits are deposits that contain intertwined marine or continental sediments. Based on grain size and depositional history, most of these units have low to moderate fossil potential and should be surveyed to determine fossil potential in individual locations.

The Santiago Formation (49-45 Mya) and the Delmar Formation (49-47 Mya) are part of the La Jolla Group and are primarily middle Eocene (49-38 Mya) sandstones and siltstones. The Santiago Formation contains lenses of fossiliferous claystone and siltstone. The accompanying Delmar Formation is a sandy claystone interbedded with sandstone. This formation is not well known for producing fossils but has the potential to yield specimens. Before the Eocene, this area was a shallow sea (approximately 74 Mya). This sea deposited the sands and silts which comprise the major formations from this time.

The Point Loma Formation (76-72 Mya) is a sandstone and siltstone unit with significant fossil potential. This Upper Cretaceous unit is known to contain abundant calcareous nannoplankton. The Lusardi Formation (90-75 Mya), also Upper Cretaceous in age, is primarily a cobble and boulder conglomerate which is unlikely to produce any fossil material but does contain lenses of medium grained sandstone which have the potential to yield fossil material.

There are also zones of metasedimentary and metavolcanic deposits which have low to marginal potential to produce any significant fossil discoveries.

3.3 REGIONAL PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY AND NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY

The following archaeological and Native American History setting was taken from the *Carlsbad Tribal, Cultural, and Paleontological Resources Guidelines* (Carlsbad 2017).

Most archaeologists contend that approximately 10,000 years ago at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures and the extinction of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis on hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County (Warren 1968). San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end scrapers and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper, Langenwalter, and Schroth 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 before present (B.P.) (Gallegos 1991). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Encinitas Tradition, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper, Langenwalter, and Schroth 1991).

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people foraged for a wide variety of resources including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (yucca and agave in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas.

The La Jolla Pattern of the Encinitas Tradition was found along the San Diego County coast beginning about 8,500 B.P. Phases within the La Jolla Pattern consist of La Jolla I (8,500 B.P. to 5,000 B.P.), La Jolla II (5,000 to 4,000 B.P.), and La Jolla III (4,000 B.P. to 1,300 B.P.) (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Most La Jolla Complex sites are located around the coastal lagoons, which began filling with sea water at the beginning of this period because of sea level rise as the ice caps melted at the end of the last ice age. Shellfish from these lagoons were an important part of the diet and most La Jolla sites are classified as shell middens. During La Jolla I both rocky shores shellfish, such as Mytilus sp. (mussels), and bay/estuary shellfish, such as Argopecten sp. (scallops), Chione sp. (cockles), and Ostrea lurida (oyster) are found in La Jollan sites. Later in time (after 3,000 B.P.) the rocky shores species are much reduced in quantity and almost disappear from the middens. This has been attributed to increased sediment deposition around the mouths of the lagoons along the northern and central San Diego coast, which covered the rocky habitats. Fewer sites were occupied in these areas during La Jolla III. However, the larger

bays to the south (Mission Bay and San Diego Bay) never silted in and there are numerous La Jolla III sites in this area (Masters and Gallegos 1997).

The Encinitas Tradition in inland San Diego County is known as the Pauma Pattern and was originally defined as the Pauma Complex (True 1958, 1980). The Pauma Pattern is divided into the Pauma I Phase (7,500-3,000 B.P.) and the Pauma II Phase (3,000-1,000 B.P.) (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Pauma sites have numerous manos and metates and lack the marine subsistence remains seen in La Jolla sites. Other Pauma Complex artifacts include core and cobble tools, scraper planes, and unifacial scrapers.

In most Pauma Pattern sites, the mano-metate tool kit predominates, which suggests that collecting and processing hard seeds was emphasized. Pauma sites are located on older high elevation alluvial terraces in valleys and canyons. Some Pauma sites may be buried in shallow alluvium. The inland Pauma Complex and the coastal La Jolla Complex may be different seasonal manifestations of the same people with the La Jolla Pattern emphasizing marine resources (shellfish and fish) and the Pauma Pattern emphasizing hard seeds. There are more planing-scraping tools in the La Jolla Complex and more manos and metates in the Pauma Complex (Waugh 1986:55-56).

Following the Pauma Complex, Waugh (1986:310) has defined a Transition Phase from about 2,000 B.P. to 1,000 B.P. in inland northern San Diego County. During this phase people lived in small groups which occupied seasonal camps on knolls and low hills along the San Luis Rey River and the Santa Margarita River and its major tributaries. These groups used the river as corridors for travel between the coastal mesas and interior valleys (Temecula Valley on the upper Santa Margarita River and San Jose Valley on the upper San Luis Rey River) where grass seeds and sage seeds were abundant. Seasonal residential bases were probably established in these areas. While traveling along the river corridors, camps were established in areas where chaparral was producing large amounts of seeds. The knoll locations along the rivers may have been selected in order to see game and members of other groups approaching. The camps had cached metates indicating the camps were-reused seasonally by the same groups.

Artifacts found as a result of excavation at CA-RIV-3063, a Transition Phase site on a knoll overlooking the Santa Margarita River in Temecula Canyon, include 5 domed scrapers, 5 cobble tools, 3 cores, 2 biface fragments, 9 unifacially modified flakes, 18 manos, and 4 metates (slab and flat block). Obsidian from both the Coso and Obsidian Butte sources was present (Waugh 1986:233-241). Transition Phase artifacts include artifacts characteristic of the preceding Pauma Complex (core/cobble tools, hammerstones, cortex-based scrapers, domed scrapers), but they make up a smaller proportion of the total tool assemblage. Other artifacts found in Pauma Complex sites, such as scraper planes, hammer grinders, and discoidals, are absent in the Transition Phase. Small unifacial flake tools and new forms for metates (slab and flat block) first appear during the Transition Phase (Waugh 1986:312).

The period from 1,000 B.P. to 150 B.P. in northern San Diego County is divided into the San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 to 500 B.P.) and the San Luis Rey II Phase (500 to 150 B.P.) (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I is characterized by Cottonwood Triangular projectile points, use of bedrock mortars, stone pendants, shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. San Luis Rey II sees the addition of ceramics, including ceramic cremation urns, red pictographs on boulders in village sites, and steatite projectile straighteners. San Luis Rey II represents the archaeological manifestation of the antecedents of the historically known Luiseño.

A new settlement system developed in the upper San Luis Rey River drainage area (east of Pala) at the beginning of the San Luis Rey I phase (1,000 – 400 B.P.). The most important determinants of the new settlement system were access to water and access to acorns. Small permanent

residential sites were located in a linear arrangement along the lower reaches of each of the tributaries on the north side of the San Luis Rey River (Waugh 1986:305). Acorns from coast live oak were available nearby as well as plant foods from the riparian woodland and chaparral plant communities. Camps were also established on Agua Tibia Mountain / Palomar Mountain / Aguanga Mountain above 5,000 feet to collect and process acorns from black oaks and to hunt deer. These camps were occupied in the fall and were permanent in the sense that they were re-occupied every year (True and Waugh 1982). The watershed of each tributary along the north side of the river probably comprised the territory of a corporate kin group (Waugh 1986:314) or lineage. Settlements within the territory included the multiple residential sites along the drainage in the lowlands and the fall acorn camps in the uplands. An extended family within the lineage probably occupied each of the lowland residential sites (Waugh 1986:296), which together comprised the lineage settlement.

The artifacts and features at the lowland residential sites indicate that a full range of activities took place at each site. These activities included hunting, tool manufacturing and maintenance, food processing, and social interaction (Waugh 1986:313). One of these residential sites (CA-SDI-731) is on lower Frey Creek above its confluence with the San Luis Rey River. The site is within the chaparral plant community and near coast live oaks. There are 23 bedrock mortars, 8 bedrock metates, and 20 bedrock slicks or milling surfaces. Ground stone tools include manos, metates, bowl mortars, and pestles. Fire affected rock and ash features are present. There are both unifacial flaked stone tools, including domed scrapers, and bifacial flaked stone tools, including numerous Cottonwood Triangular projectile points which date to after 700 B.P. in this area (Waugh 1986:179, 262). All, except one, pieces of obsidian were from the Obsidian Butte source. Primary and secondary flakes among the debitage indicates that lithic reduction took place (Waugh 1986:303). A cache of burned Olivella shell beads was found adjoining an ash feature. There were 161 beads, 122 of which were Olivella cupped beads, which date to A.D. 1150 – 1792 in the Santa Barbara Channel area. Faunal specimens consisted mostly of rabbit and deer. There are more deer bones and small rodent bones in the upper levels of the site. A few pieces of marine shell were found (Waugh 1986:179, 222, 266).

The San Luis Rey I Complex indicates decreased residential mobility and increased intensification of land use, compared to the previous Transition Phase. Residential sites were located so as to control critical resources, especially water. All residential sites were in direct proximity to water. The transformation to settlement in stable permanent residential sites occurred within a relatively short span of time and coincided with the beginning of acorn use (Waugh 1986:313). Acorns required a much greater labor effort for processing (Basgall 1987), but were storable, allowing year-round settlement in permanent residential sites. This specialization and intensification of resource procurement is indicated by the bedrock mortars and pestles for acorn processing and the projectile points for deer hunting (Waugh 1986:314). At the beginning of San Luis Rey I, decreased mobility in order to control a water source resulted in multiple season residency, intensified use of restricted or smaller habitats or territories, and a specialized system of resource use (Waugh 1986:318-319).

There was a consolidation of settlement at the beginning of San Luis Rey II (400 – 130 B.P.) in the upper San Luis Rey River drainage area. The number of lowland residential sites decreased from 42 to 13. Each of the 13 residential sites consisted of a large village located at a reliable water source. Each of the 13 villages had a territory that consisted of the watershed of one of the 13 major drainages that descend from Agua Tibia Mountain – Palomar Mountain – Aguanga Mountain (True and Waugh 1982; True 1990). Multiple lineages now lived together in one village, probably resulting in the parties comprised of multiple lineages described ethnographically for the Luiseño. Each territory had one or more permanent camps in the uplands for gathering black oak acorns and deer hunting in the fall. San Luis Rey II villages are recognized by their large size as well as the presence of ceramics and red pictograph panels on boulder outcrops. The pictographs

were painted by girls during their puberty ceremonies and demonstrated clan (party) affiliation and ownership of their territory and its resources. The girls' puberty ceremonies symbolized established party and lineage rights to female labor and reproduction (Waugh 1986:316, 321).

One of the 13 San Luis Rey II villages in the upper San Luis Rey River drainage area, known as Molpa (CA-SDI-308), was investigated by archaeologists during the 1950s (True, Meighan, and Crew 1974). It is located on two low knolls overlooking open grassland. There is a reliable spring below the site. The midden area at Molpa occupies 40,000 square yards (about 33,400 square meters). There are two pictograph panels and one cupule rock. There are 289 bedrock mortars and 109 bedrock milling surfaces on 10 outcrops. Seven subsurface features were found consisting of rock clusters and ash. Flaked stone tools included 327 Cottonwood Triangular projectile points, 10 Desert Side-Notched projectile points, and 6 leaf-shaped projectile points. There were also 49 knives, 12 drills, 5 domed scrapers, 1 keeled scraper, 5 flake scrapers, 59 retouched flakes, 7 hammerstones, 2 hammer-grinders, and 1 chopper. Ground stone tools include 88 manos, 24 metates, 8 pestles, and 9 portable mortars. Other artifacts consisted of 59 bone tools fragments, most probably representing awls and needles, 1 steatite projectile shaft straightener, 1 quartz crystal, 1 tourmaline crystal, 1 conically drilled bone fragment which may have been a pendant, 16 Olivella shell beads, 3 abalone ornaments, and 2 glass beads. Ceramics consisted of 2,728 sherds, 8 fired clay pipes and 4 fired clay figurines. Most of the ceramics came from the upper 18 inches of the site, which represents the San Luis Rey II component.

There is less information about settlement along the lower San Luis Rey River west of Pala. However, a village site occupied during the San Luis Rey II phase, known as Tom-Kav (CA-SDI-682) was excavated during the 1950s and 1960s (True, Pankey, and Warren 1991). It is located near Bonsall on the San Luis Rey River where there is no adjacent upland area for collecting black oak acorns. There are 116 bedrock mortars, 51 bedrock metates, and 31 milling surfaces (slicks) on 7 groups of outcrops at Tom-Kav. There are small and large cupules on some of the outcrops and there is a pictograph panel on the ceiling of a rockshelter at the east end of the site. Flaked stone tools consist of 94 Cottonwood Triangular projectile points, large bifaces used as knives, drills, scrapers, and retouched flakes. Ground stone tools include 159 manos, 31 metates, 5 pestles, 5 portable mortars, and 29 smoothing stones. Bone artifacts consisted of 77 bone awls, 22 needles, and 57 worked bone fragments. Ceramics consisted of 1,720 Tizon Brown Ware sherds, 76 Colorado Buff Ware sherds, and 18 fired clay pipes. Animal bone was only classified as small and large mammal. A small amount of marine shell (Chione sp. and Argopecten sp.) was recovered.

There were no upland acorn collecting camps associated with Tom-Kav, but there are several small processing stations with bedrock milling features and camps nearby. Their function is unknown and they would seem to be superfluous since all the resources collected from Tom-Kav's territory could have been brought back to the village for processing. It is possible these sites date to San Luis Rey I because most have no pottery (True, Pankey, and Warren 1991:47). There is a different proportion of bedrock mortars to bedrock milling surfaces at Tom-Kav compared to Molpa. At Tom-Kav there are 116 mortars and 82 bedrock milling surfaces for a ratio of 1.4 to 1. At Molpa there are 289 mortars and 109 bedrock milling surfaces for a ratio of 2.65 to 1. This indicates that acorn use was less intensive at Tom-Kav and that hard seeds made up a greater proportion of the plant foods (True, Pankey, and Warren 1991:47).

Better documentation of a settlement system similar to that around Tom-Kav comes from an investigation of sites on Rancho Lilac on Keys Creek, a tributary which enters the San Luis Rey River from the south, west of Pala. The sites in the Rancho Lilac valley include a Late Prehistoric village, 5 temporary camps with bedrock milling features and subsurface deposits including tools, debitage and animal bone, 9 sites with bedrock milling features only, and 3 lithic scatters. CA-SDI-4909 has been identified as a Late Prehistoric village (Clevenger, Phillips, and Gallegos

1990). It has four loci with midden, each with associated bedrock milling features. The number and type of milling features at CA SDI-4909 is not provided. Test excavations recovered triangular projectile points, bifaces, utilized and retouched flakes, worked bone, ground stone tools, ceramics, animal bone, marine shell, a shell pendant, and glass beads. The ceramics and glass beads indicate a San Luis Rey II occupation at CA SDI-4909. The five temporary camps have bedrock milling features (59 mortars and 105 basins/slicks), flaked and ground stone tools, and animal bone. CA-SDI-4909 appears to be a San Luis Rey II village, based on the presence of ceramics. The investigators state that all the temporary camps are associated with the village and that all the sites in the valley comprise a settlement system, implying that were all occupied at the same time by one group. However, the temporary camps lack ceramics and, as with sites around Tom-Kav, there is no need for camps so close to the village. As with the Tom-Kav area, it is more likely that the camps date to the San Luis Rey I Phase.

The temporal and functional relationships of the sites cannot be determined because radiocarbon dates are not available. The ratio of mortars to milling surfaces (basins to slicks) is 0.56 mortars to 1 milling surface, indicating that in the Keys Creek area acorns were even less important than in the Tom Kav area. In the Keys Creek area, hard seeds from the chaparral community which surrounds the sites were the most important plant resource. Their use could have been intensified through managed burning of the chaparral to allow grasses to grow and produce new sprouts from the chaparral plants. This pattern of settlements associated with hard seed processing is probably more characteristic of the lower San Luis Rey River area and the area around Carlsbad. In these areas there was abundant coastal sage scrub and chaparral with numerous plants that produced hard seeds, while acorns were available only from coast live oak trees which had a limited distribution, mostly in canyons.

3.4 REGIONAL ETHNOGRAPHY

The City of Carlsbad is located in a culturally rich region, which has long since been home to, or within traditional use areas of, Native American cultures. The cultural history of Carlsbad is complex, and a representative summary of two main cultures, namely, the Luiseño and the Kumeyaay, is provided herein.

3.4.1 Luiseño

The Luiseño were one of the Takic-speaking groups in southern California prior to the arrival of Euro Americans. Luiseño occupied most of the area drained by the San Luis Rey and Santa Margarita Rivers.

The Luiseño lived in sedentary and autonomous village groups, each with specific subsistence territories encompassing hunting, collecting, and fishing areas. Villages were typically located in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges where water was available and village defense was possible. Inland populations had access to fishing and gathering sites on the coast, which they used during the winter months (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Luiseño subsistence was based on the gathering of acorns, seeds, greens, bulbs, roots, berries, and other vegetal foods. This was supplemented by hunting mammals such as deer, antelope, rabbit, woodrat, ground squirrels, and mice, as well as birds including quail, doves, and ducks. Bands along the coast also exploited marine resources, such as sea mammals, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks. Inland, trout and other fish were taken from mountain streams (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Hunting was done both individually and by organized groups. Tool technology for food acquisition, storage, and preparation reflects the size and quantity of items procured. Small game was hunted

with the use of curved throwing sticks, nets, slings, or traps. Bows and projectiles were used for hunting larger game. Dugout canoes, basketry fish traps, and shell hooks were used for near-shore ocean fishing. Coiled and twined baskets were made for food gathering, preparation, storing, and serving. Other items used for food processing included large shallow trays for winnowing chaff from grain, ceramic and basketry storage containers, manos and metates for grinding seeds, and ceramic jars for cooking (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Luiseño social organization was based on patrilineal and patrilocal lineages. Exogamy rules required that a man could not marry a woman related to them within five generations. Women moved to their husband's village but kept their identity as a member of their natal lineage (Cultural Systems Research 2005:15).

The Luiseño corporate group was a "party" composed of one major lineage with a ceremonial leader (chief), a ceremonial bundle, and a ceremonial house or enclosure. Members of other lineages within the party could live in the same village as the major lineage or within other villages within the party territory. The ceremonial chief was also the hereditary chief of the party who organized religious, economic, and military activities (Goldberg I:47). An advisory council of ritual specialists and shamans was consulted for their specialized knowledge. Resources within the party territory were owned by the party. The party territory was marked by boundary markers and was defended against trespassers (Waugh 1986:74).

The most important ceremonies were boy and girl initiation ceremonies and mourning ceremonies for all who had died during the year. The corporate identity of the Luiseño party was reaffirmed through these ceremonies. Ceremonies were usually held during fall and winter when stored foods were available for exchange with other groups. During the girls' initiation ceremony, the girls made geometric red paintings on boulders with their hands. Luiseño girls painted the same geometric rectilinear red designs on rocks and their faces for four successive months. Thus, there are red pictographs associated with every Luiseño village site usually on a boulder or outcrop in or near the village (Cultural Systems Research 2005:55-56). Non-geometric designs were made by shamans in isolated rockshelters and on sheltered outcrops away from the village (Shepard 1996).

Ceremonies were held in and around an unroofed ceremonial enclosure surrounded by a brush fence. The enclosure could be round, elliptical, or rectangular. One example measured 38 by 58 feet. There was a ramada (a structure with a thatched roof supported by willow poles) in the center of the enclosure near fire pits. Spectators watched the dances from outside the fence. The ceremonial enclosure was located near the chief's house (Cultural Systems Research 2005:11-12).

Houses were circular with conical roofs and were made of a framework of logs covered by tules, sedge, or bark and a layer of earth. The floors of the houses were about two feet below the ground surface. Houses had a central fireplace, but most cooking was done outside (Cultural Systems Research 2005:9). Round earth-covered semi-subterranean sweathouses with an interior fire pit were primarily used by men and were located next to a stream or pond. Ramadas, flat-roofed open structures, provided shade for work areas (Cultural Systems Research 2005:12-13). Women's work areas often consisted of a circular windbreak made of projectile weed or tule. They had a hard-packed earth floor that was swept to remove debris. Earth ovens consisted of a pit with a ring of rocks. Granaries for storing acorns, seeds, and nuts were made of woven projectile weed or willow, sealed with mud. They were built on platforms, on top of houses, or on boulders to keep burrowing animals out. Caves and rockshelters in or near villages were used for activity areas, as caches, and for ceremonies. Rockshelters away from the village could be used as temporary camps. Other temporary camps had lean-tos made of willows with an adjacent fire pit (Cultural Systems Research 2005:12-14).

When the Spanish arrived in southern California in 1769, it is estimated that there were 50 Luiseño villages with a population of about 200 each, suggesting a total population of about 10,000 (White 1963:104). The first contact with Euro-Americans by Native Americans in southern California came as a result of the Spanish Portolá Expedition in 1769. Missions were established by Franciscan friars to convert, educate, and control the native population. Mission San Diego was established to convert the Native Americans that lived in the area, known as the Kumeyaay or Diegueño. Mission San Juan Capistrano was established in 1776 on San Juan Creek (in what is now southern Orange County) to convert the Acjachemen or Juaneño. Coastal Luiseño people were also taken to Mission San Juan Capistrano. Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the lower San Luis Rey River (in what is now Oceanside) to convert the Luiseño (Castillo 1978:100). Some missions later established outposts in inland areas. An asistencia (mission outpost) of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory along the upper San Luis Rey River near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961).

Some coastal Luiseño people were converted and baptized by Franciscan friars and taken to the San Juan Capistrano Mission after it opened in 1776. However, the friars at San Luis Rey Mission (established 1798), allowed many native people to remain in their villages, especially along the upper San Luis Rey River, with a continuation of traditional economic organization and leadership (Bean and Shipek 1978:558). The friars travelled to the villages to say mass and teach farming skills and European crafts (Bean and Shipek 1978:558).

Hundreds of Luiseño who lived near San Luis Rey Mission were converted and brought to live at the mission. Other Luiseño converts worked on ranches established by the mission friars. The ranches were within 10 leagues of the mission and included ranches at Santa Margarita, Las Flores, San Mateo, Pala (around the asistencia), and Temecula. The friars appointed Luiseño alcaldes or overseers to manage the labor of the Luiseño on the ranches where the Luiseño grew wheat, barley, and corn and looked after large herds of cattle. Each ranch had houses, storehouses, and a chapel. The priests from the mission came to say Mass in the chapels on the ranches. The Luiseño on the ranches were able to maintain more of their culture and religious traditions than those at the mission. Other Luiseño remained in their villages on the upper San Luis Rey River and the headmen of these villages retained their authority. People who left the mission usually returned to these villages (Phillips 2014).

The Spanish saw the native people as lower class, conquered people who had obligations which included obedience, allegiance to the crown, and fidelity to God. The Luiseño saw these as foreign obligations that were forced on them. However, the friars saw not fulfilling these obligations as a crime punishable by forcible return to the mission, public whipping, or incarceration. The friars thought the Luiseño had a child-like culture and therefore the friars should serve in loco parentis and have rights of judgment and punishment (Carrico 2008).

After Mexico became independent of Spain in 1821, the Mexican government said that the Indians were citizens of Mexico and released some of them from the control of the missions. In 1834, Mexico secularized the missions. This meant that the friars no longer had political or legal jurisdiction over the converts. While some Luiseño returned to the inland villages, others remained at the mission and on the mission ranches. The Mexican governor of Alta California appointed Pío Pico as administrator of Mission San Luis Rey. Pico continued the system the friars had established for running a large agricultural enterprise using the labor of the Luiseño, but without the religious instruction that the friars had provided. Pico was assisted by three Mexicans who served as ranch managers. The Luiseño carried out agricultural labor, including plowing, seeding, and harvesting. Craftsmen included shoemakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, soap makers, and weavers. In 1840 the mission and its ranches had 25,000 sheep and 3,000 cattle. Pico served as mission administrator from 1835 to 1840 (Phillips 2014).

Under the secularization law Indian pueblos were supposed to be created. The only Indian pueblo in Luiseño territory was Las Flores on the coast north of the Santa Margarita River which was established on one of the former mission ranches. In 1836 there were 196 Luiseño at Las Flores and some had individual plots of farmland. Farm animals were given to the people of Las Flores by the Mexican government in 1839 (Phillips 2014).

The mission administrators exploited native labor to enrich themselves. The Luiseño were not paid and were treated like serfs who were given only food. At the mission, some lived in the mission buildings. Under the Mexican system the Luiseño were free to leave the mission and many returned to the inland villages. Others went to Los Angeles where they worked as part time laborers or worked on ranches that had been given as land grants by the Mexican governor to Mexican citizens. One of the land grants in Luiseño territory included Rancho Santa Margarita y Las Flores which included the former mission ranch of Santa Margarita and the pueblo of Las Flores which was also on a former mission ranch. Rancho Santa Margarita was granted to Pío and Andres Pico in 1841 (Aviña 1976), one year after Pío Pico resigned as administrator of Mission San Luis Rey. In 1844 Las Flores was added to the land grant (Aviña 1976). Pio Pico put a large cattle herd on his land grant, possibly taken from the mission herds. He also had a resident labor force from the pueblo of Las Flores, which was now on his land grant (Phillips 2014).

Other Mexican land grants in Luiseño territory included Temecula, Little Temecula, Pauba, Monserate, Guajome, Pauma, and Cuca. Temecula and Little Temecula were located on one of the former mission ranches. The Little Temecula land grant was given to Pablo Apis, a Luiseño who had been an alcalde at Mission San Luis Rey. Apis became the headman or captain of a village community of Luiseño on the little Temecula land grant (Phillips 2014).

During the Mexican-American War in 1846, Manuelito Cota, a mestizo who lived near Pala, led a group of Indians who killed 11 Mexicans on the Rancho Pauma land grant. In retaliation, 38 Luiseños and Cupeños were killed at Aguanga. The Cupeños were another Takic-speaking group who lived in San Jose Valley east of the upper end of San Luis Rey River (Phillips 2014).

After Mexico lost the Mexican-American War, the U.S. government took control of California. California was governed by the U.S. Army from 1847 to 1849 and became a state in 1850. The U.S. government considered the Luiseño to be Mission Indians who were not U.S. citizens, but were residents of San Diego County. As residents of San Diego County, they were required to pay taxes, which caused much resentment. The captains of the village communities of Temecula, Pala, Potrero, La Jolla, and Pauma had to sell some of their cattle in San Diego in order to pay the taxes (Phillips 2014).

George Barbour was appointed by Congress as Indian Commissioner in 1851 and was told to negotiate treaties with the southern California Indians. Many Luiseño communities sent representatives to meet with Barbour at Rancho del Chino east of Los Angeles. Barbour did not attend the meeting and returned to Washington, D.C. without accomplishing anything (Phillips 2014).

During the Gold Rush, hundreds of gold seekers used the southern route into California, crossing the Colorado River at Yuma where they came into conflict with the Quechan, a Yuman-speaking group. Two white men, Lincoln and Glanton, established a ferry at Yuma and the Quechan established a competing ferry. During a meeting between the two ferry-operating groups, Glanton clubbed the Quechan chief. In retaliation, the Quechan later killed Glanton and Lincoln. The Morehead Expedition was sent by the California state militia to punish the Quechan but was forced to retreat by the Quechan. However, later in 1850, Camp Yuma, whose name was later changed to Camp Independence, was established. By 1851 there were only 11 men in the camp. The Quechan attacked a group of sheepherders who were crossing the river and stole some of their

sheep. They then surrounded the military camp. Captain Davidson of the militia from San Diego went to Camp Independence and rescued the men there; they abandoned Camp Independence and returned to San Diego. The Quechan destroyed Camp Independence and the ferry in late 1851 (Phillips 2014).

Perhaps emboldened by the success of the Quechan, Antonio Garra, a Cupeño leader, organized a revolt against the Americans. The Mexican land grant known as Valle de San Jose came into the possession of an American named John Warner and the ranch became known as Warner's Ranch. Most of the Cupeño villages were on Warner's Ranch, including the village of Kupa. Garra's son and others killed four Americans in Kupa. Another group attacked Warner's house. Although Warner escaped, when he returned, he found that all his possessions in his house had been stolen and all his cattle were gone (Phillips 2014).

The Luiseño leaders supported the Americans and refused to join the revolt of the Cupeños. However, a volunteer force of the California militia was organized in San Diego to put down the "Indian revolt" and martial law was declared in San Diego County on November 26, 1851. Antonio Garra, Garra's son, and four other Indians thought to have killed the Americans at Kupa were captured by forces from the California militia and the U.S. Army, were tried by military tribunals, and executed in December 1851 and January 1852. Kupa and other Cupeño villages were burned. Captain Heintzelman of the U.S. Army returned to Yuma where the Quechan were robbing travelers and "subdued" the Quechan by the end of 1852 (Phillips 2014).

The revolt by Antonio Garra and some of the Cupeño people was a result of the requirement by the County officials that the Indians must pay taxes and the unfulfilled promise of treaty negotiations on the part of the federal government. Meanwhile, the Americans in San Diego believed that all of the southern California Indians were united against them and that they would be attacked by thousands of warriors (Phillips 2014).

Indian Commissioner Wozencraft, a representative of the federal government, negotiated a treaty with the Luiseño captains at Temecula on January 5, 1852. The purpose of the treaty, from the government's point of view, was to stop all acts of hostility against U.S. citizens and other Indians. The Indians had to accept the jurisdiction, authority, and protection of the U.S. Government and to be governed by the U.S. Indian Bureau. In return, the Luiseño, Cahuilla, and Serrano would be given a large vaguely defined reservation that extended from the San Gorgonio and San Jacinto Mountains on the north to a line running west from the San Jose Valley to Pauma on the south. From Pauma the western boundary would run north through Temecula. The eastern boundary was the desert. The Indians who signed the treaty were to be given flour, clothing, cloth, plows and other farm tools, along with horses and oxen. A similar treaty was negotiated with the Kumeyaay on January 6, 1852. The Kumeyaay were to be given a reservation that extended south from the Luiseño reservation through the eastern mountains to the Mexican border (Phillips 2014).

The California Legislature opposed ratification of the treaties by the U.S. Senate and the Senate rejected them. Instead, Congress appointed Edward S. Beale as Indian Agent for California. Beale gave Benjamin D. Wilson of Los Angeles a contract to prepare a report on Indian policy for southern California. Wilson recommended setting aside smaller reserves (reservations) where the Indians were currently living, at places including San Gorgonio, San Jacinto, Temecula, Agua Caliente (Kupa), and Tejon. He noted that some of these places had existing vineyards and orchards from mission times. There should be one town in each reserve and the government should provide cattle, clothing, and tools to promote farming. There should be no hereditary chiefs. The Indian agent assigned to the reserve would appoint leaders based on good behavior who would enforce compulsory labor and rationing of food from commonly held stores of the produce of the small self-supporting agricultural community. Congress authorized five reserves,

each with a military garrison, in California. One of these was Tejon (north of Los Angeles), established by Beale in 1853. The others were in northern California. Once again, the federal government failed to provide any land for the southern California Indians (Phillips 2014).

Cave Couts was appointed Indian subagent for the Luiseño in 1853 and John Warner was appointed subagent for the Cupeño and Kumeyaay. Couts came from a slave-holding family in Tennessee and came to California as an officer in the U.S. Army during the Mexican-American War. He served on the military tribunal in San Diego that sentenced Antonio Garra to be executed. Couts married the daughter of a wealthy Mexican rancho owner in 1851 and received the Rancho Guajome land grant, near Mission San Luis Rey, as a wedding present (San Diego History Center 2016). Couts' appointment as Indian subagent was based on the 1850 Act for the Government and Protection of Indians. Using his position as Indian subagent to enforce provisions of the Act, he instituted a feudal labor system that bound Luiseño to ranch owners who exploited their labor. One of the provisions of the Act allowed employers to take custody of Indian children until they reached majority age, providing them with free child labor. Couts procured Luiseño labor for the development of his Rancho Guajome and for neighboring ranches. When Indian laborers didn't work hard enough, Couts flogged them, which sometimes resulted in their deaths. Couts was indicted for the flogging death of a Luiseño captain named Urbano in 1855 (Hanks 2012).

Couts appointed Manuelito Cota, the mestizo who had killed the Mexicans at Rancho Pauma during the Mexican-American War, to be a paramount chief over the captains of the Luiseño villages on the upper San Luis Rey River. Cota had a ranch east of Pala. Because Cota was not part of any Luiseño lineage, the Luiseño captains did not want to accept his authority. Cota actually served as an Indian labor recruiter and contractor for his own and neighboring ranches (Hanks 2012).

Couts wrote in 1856 that the Luiseño were industrious agriculturalists, but that the Kumeyaay did not farm. According to Couts, they subsisted on acorns and stolen cattle (Phillips 2014).

When Cota retired in 1860 the Luiseño captains chose Francisco Majal to succeed him. Couts was opposed to Majal because Majal was unwilling to recognize Couts' authority over him. Couts denounced Majal as a drunkard and thief and was successful in getting the Office of Indian Affairs to re-appoint Manuelito Cota in 1865 (Hanks 2012).

In 1867 Indian Agent Stanley met with 20 Luiseño captains at Temecula. He gave them supplies and tools and asked them to establish and maintain farms with fruit trees and grape vines. He noted that the Indians were losing their land to white men who also sold them liquor in exchange for their labor and for access to their women. In 1868 Stanley recommended establishing a reservation at Pala. In 1869 Cota recommended San Pasqual as a reservation. In 1870 President Grant, by executive order, set aside land at Pala and San Pasqual for exclusive Indian use (Phillips 2014).

The Luiseño captains, who were not happy with Cota because he was trying to get them to move onto reservations, elected Manuel Olegario (also known as Olegario Calac) as paramount chief over 12 villages in 1870. Olegario was a member of an important Luiseño lineage, unlike Cota. However, Olegario was not recognized by the federal government because he had not been appointed by an Indian agent. Olegario and the Luiseño captains said they would not go to the reservations. The Luiseño feared that on the reservations they would become dangerously dependent on the federal government and would lose control over their affairs. Because the Luiseño refused to move onto the ill-defined reservations, President Grant in February 1871 rescinded his executive order creating the reservations (Phillips 2014). Rescinding the order reinforced the Luiseño's belief that on the reservations they would be landless indigents with no claims to the land they currently occupied (Hanks 2012).

Violence erupted between the Cota faction and Olegario's followers at Pala and Pauma in the summer of 1871. Cota's sister, Margarita, was taken by Olegario's supporters and hung by her wrists (Hanks 2012).

Olegario and Manuel Largo of the Mountain Cahuilla went to San Bernardino in August 1871 and convinced Justice Wagner to issue an arrest warrant for Cota. News that the leaders of the Luiseño and the Cahuilla had joined forces and were trying to overthrow the government-appointed Indian leaders led to fears of another Indian uprising, such as the one led by Antonio Garra in 1851 (Hanks 2012).

During a meeting with Indian Superintendent Whiting at Temecula in 1871, the Luiseño captains complained about Cota who they said had abandoned them, did not defend and protect them, and neglected their welfare. Whiting recognized the forced resignation of Cota. At this meeting Olegario said that he was the leader elected and chosen by the Luiseño and that the reservations were promoted by the ranch owners who wanted the land the Indians currently occupied. Whiting said that neither Cota nor Olegario could be chief and appointed Jose Antonio Sal, Cota's relative, as general chief who should appoint captains and alcaldes. Like Cota, Sal supported reservations. However, most Luiseño continued to support Olegario (Hanks 2012, Phillips 2014). In 1873 Olegario complained that whites were taking Indian lands and sent a petition to the General Land Office in Los Angeles (Phillips 2014).

In 1875, Indian agent Charles Wetmore proposed establishing trust lands for Indians which they could not sell or buy. He also recommended that the proposed trust lands be surveyed to establish their boundaries. Wetmore said that there should be a town on the trust lands where there would be a Catholic church with a priest to "help" the Indians. Olegario opposed the land surveys, saying that surveying would limit Indian lands to small patches and that whites would take the rest. Surveying, which had begun at Pauma, was stopped (Phillips 2014).

Olegario began to change his mind about reservations after all of the Luiseño people were evicted from Rancho Temecula by the San Diego County Sheriff in 1875 (Phillips 2014). The Luiseño people from Temecula were forced into a waterless canyon which later became the Pechanga Reservation (Hanks 2012). Encroachment on traditional Luiseño lands was also occurring around other Luiseño villages.

Olegario went to Washington D.C. in November of 1875 and met with Secretary of the Interior Chandler and President Grant. As a result of this face-to-face appeal, on December 26, 1875 President Grant created nine small reservations in San Diego County by executive order. The Pala Reservation, Potrero Reservation (later became the La Jolla Reservation), and the Rincon Reservation were in Luiseño territory. The Agua Caliente Reservation was created at Kupa for the Cupeño. The other reservations were in Kumeyaay territory (Hanks 2012, Phillips 2014).

In June 1877 Antonio Varela, who was leasing land at Rancho Cuca near the Potrero reservation, began grazing his cattle on land outside the rancho, threatening traditional Luiseño food sources. Olegario and his warriors blocked the access of Varela to the ranch in an effort to keep his cattle off of traditional Luiseño lands. Several Luiseño were arrested and brought before Justice of the Peace Cave Couts, who uncharacteristically decided he had no jurisdiction and freed the prisoners (Hanks 2012).

Olegario sought the removal of the owner of Rancho Cuca, Margaret Trujillo, and return of the rancho land to the Luiseño. Deputy Sherriff Ed Bushyhead was sent to Cuca to arrest Olegario. Olegario and his followers refused to recognize the authority of the arrest warrant and a standoff ensued. Bushyhead returned to San Diego without his prisoner. Olegario went to court and argued

that Cuca was traditional Luiseño land, owned and worked by his people "since time began." However, the judge made no ruling in the case (Hanks 2012).

Olegario fought for the sovereign rights of the Luiseño people using the white's own legal system. "Olegario Calac redefined the nature of resistance in southern California by his use of the courts as well as confrontation" (Hanks 2012:47). He led the Luiseño in their fight for self-determination and resistance of white domination. "Olegario kept his people together, maintained the tribal integrity of their reservations, and represented the whole of the Luiseño nation with dignity and wisdom" (Hanks 2012:47). Olegario died July 31, 1877. Many Luiseño believed Olegario had been poisoned, but a Medical Examiner's inquest by Justice Cave Couts found no foul play (Hanks 2012).

The reservation created by President Grant at Agua Caliente for the Cupeño was rescinded by President Hayes in 1880 at the request of former Governor Downey who was then the owner of Warner's Ranch and wanted all Indians removed from his property. In 1903, all Cupeño were removed to Pala (Phillips 2014).

In 1882, Indian Commissioner Hiram Price authorized Helen Hunt Jackson to investigate the conditions of the southern California Indians. Accompanied by Abbot Kinney, she visited the Cahuilla, Luiseño, and Kumeyaay settlements. In her report she recommended resurveying the reservation boundaries and issuing federal patents for them, removing white settlers, establishing schools, distributing farm equipment, and hiring a law firm to represent the Indians. As a result of her visit to Soboba, the Soboba reservation was established in 1883 (Phillips 2014). She wrote the novel Ramona (published 1884) based on her investigations.

The Act for the Relief of Mission Indians established trust-patent reservations in 1891 (Bean and Shipek 1978:558-559). The Act created the Pechanga Reservation near Temecula, the Pauma and Yuima Reservation, and the San Pasqual Reservation (not established until 1910) (CIAP 2004).

The Act also established the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to "manage" the Native Americans and help them "assimilate" into American society (Bean and Shipek 1978:558-559). The BIA established native governments on the reservations (subject to the approval of the BIA) and started boarding schools for native children so that they would "adapt" to American culture. The Perris Indian School opened as a manual training boarding school for Indians in 1892, but lack of water resulted in a move to the Sherman Indian Institute in Riverside in 1901. The purpose of the boarding schools was to remove Indian children from their native environment in order to ensure "the transculturation of American Indians" which included "imposed assimilation" to American culture "and the subsequent loss of a distinct Indian culture," according to Albert Smiley, an Indian commissioner for southern California (Hanks 2012:87).

Many Luiseño children were taken to the Perris Indian School and, later to the Sherman Indian Institute. Conditions were poor at the Perris Indian School, resulting in poor health of the children. This caused great distress among the parents at Temecula who also thought their children were not being fed properly. This may have contributed to the murder of Mrs. Platt, the teacher at the day school at the Pechanga Reservation in 1894. The schoolhouse was burned with Mrs. Platt in it, resulting in her death. Some of the Luiseño parents had asked her for money so they could go to investigate conditions at the Perris Indian School and see their children, but Mrs. Platt refused. At Sherman Institute, children were beaten when caught speaking their native language and many had to steal food from the kitchen to get enough to eat. Many escaped and went home, only to be sent back to the school (Hanks 2012).

Constance G. Dubois visited the southern California reservations and villages in 1900. She found that the Indians lived a miserable existence in terrible poverty. They had some legal rights on the reservations, but on private land were vulnerable to the white civil justice system (Phillips 2014).

Native Americans were finally granted U.S. citizenship when Congress passed the Indian Citizenship Act in 1924. It was thought that granting citizenship would help assimilate Native Americans into mainstream society. However, this did little to change the authority of the BIA and its agents on the reservations. Indian agent police brutally enforced Prohibition on the reservations during the 1920s (Hanks 2012).

The Mission Indian Federation was organized in 1920 to counter the control of the BIA and its agents. The Federation was made up of representatives from all the reservations in southern California but was led by Jonathan Tibbet of Riverside who could serve as an intermediary with white society. The Federation put its own police on the reservations in order to solve problems before the BIA agents could intervene. The Federation was also a lobbying organization and assisted in convincing Congress to pass the Indian Citizenship Act and other federal legislation affecting Native Americans (Hanks 2012).

3.4.2 Kumeyaay

The Kumeyaay (also known as Tipai and Ipai) were Yuman speakers (part of the Hokan language family) who occupied San Diego County. The Kumeyaay have been ancestrally located in the southern part of the City of Carlsbad, southeast into Imperial County and south of the United States into Baja California. From west to east, the Kumeyaay occupied the coast, coastal hills, mountains, and desert.

The primary source of Kumeyaay subsistence was vegetal food. Seasonal travel followed the ripening of plants from the lowlands to higher elevations of the mountain slopes. Acorns, grass and sage seeds, cactus fruits, wild plums, pinyon nuts, and agave stalks were the principal plant foods. Deer, rabbits, small rodents, and birds provided meat. Residential bases were selected for seasonal use and were occupied by exogamous, patrilineal clans or bands. Three or four clans might winter together and then disperse during the spring and summer (Luomala 1978).

The Kumeyaay were loosely organized into exogamous patrilineal groups termed sibs, clans, gens, and tribelets by ethnographers. The Kumeyaay term was cimul. The cimul used certain areas for hunting and gathering, but apparently did not control a bounded and defended territory, as did the Luiseño.

In addition, members of several different cimul usually lived in the same residential base, unlike the Luiseño where a single lineage, party, or clan controlled a village and its territory. Kumeyaay lived in residential bases during the winter and subsisted on stored resources. No permanent houses were built. Brush shelters were temporary and were not re-used the next year. Ceremonies, including rites of passage and ceremonies to insure an abundance of food, were held in the winter residential bases. The cimul leader directed the ceremonies and settled disputes (Christenson 1990:58, 62). One of the most important ceremonies was the mourning ceremony. Upon death, the Kumeyaay cremated the body of the deceased. Ashes were placed in a ceramic urn and buried or hidden in a cluster of rocks. The family customarily held a mourning ceremony one year after the death of a family member. (Luomala 1978).

The Kumeyaay were geographically and linguistically divided into western and eastern Kumeyaay. The western and eastern Kumeyaay spoke two different dialects (Christenson 1990:64). The western Kumeyaay lived along the coast and in the valleys along the drainages west of the mountains. The eastern Kumeyaay lived in the canyons and desert east of the

mountains. The western Kumeyaay spent the winter in residential bases in the lowland valleys and then broke into smaller cimul groups that moved gradually eastward toward the mountains, following ripening plants and occupying temporary residential sites along the way. Thus, each group occupied several different residential bases during the course of a year (Christenson 1990:292-293). The eastern Kumeyaay spent the winter in villages on the desert margin where water was available from springs at canyon mouths. They moved up the canyons toward the mountains during spring and summer. The eastern and western Kumeyaay met in the mountains in the fall where they gathered black oak acorns, traded, and held ceremonies (Christenson 1990:63).

It is estimated that the precontact Kumeyaay population was about 9,000 (Luomala 1978). Beginning in 1775, the semi-nomadic life of the Kumeyaay began to change as a result of contact with European Americans, particularly from the influence of the Spanish missions. Through successive Spanish, Mexican, and Anglo-American control, the Kumeyaay were forced to adopt a sedentary lifestyle and accept Christianity (Luomala 1978).

3.5 EURO-AMERICAN HISTORY

Euro-American colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterrey Bay area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, presidios (forts), and towns were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. As previously mentioned, missions were established at San Diego in 1769, at San Juan Capistrano in 1776 and San Luis Rey Mission was established in 1798 on the lower San Luis Rey River (in what is now Oceanside) (Castillo 1978:100). Some missions later established outposts in inland areas.

The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Large cattle ranches were established by Mission San Luis Rey at Temecula and San Jacinto (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed presidios, or forts, at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and a pueblo, or town, was established at Los Angeles. The Spanish period in California began in 1769 with the Portolá expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican independence.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or “ranchos” (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican period there were small towns at San Diego (near the presidio), San Juan Capistrano (around the mission), and Los Angeles. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

Most of what is now Carlsbad was the Mexican land grant known as Rancho Agua Hedionda, granted to Juan María Marrón by the Mexican governor of Alta California in 1842 (Aviña 1976:92). When originally granted, the rancho covered three square leagues. When surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General’s Office, the area of the grant was 13,311 acres. Marron had been a ship captain and arrived in San Diego in the 1820s. He married the daughter of the Alcalde of San Diego and was a regidor (city councilman) in San Diego. Marrón raised cattle and horses on his

rancho. He supported the Americans during the Mexican War which caused trouble with his neighbors when they used his support for the Americans as a pretext to remove all the livestock from his rancho in 1846 (Anderson 2007).

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican War, was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Land that was not part of a land grant was owned by the U.S. Government until it was acquired by individuals through purchase or homesteading. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult to pay the new American land taxes on the thousands of acres that comprised many of the ranchos. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo Americans. The resulting foreclosures and land sales transferred most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941:137-138).

Don Juan María Marrón died in 1853 at the age of 45, leaving most of Rancho Agua Hedionda to his widow and four children. His brother, Silvestre Marrón, received 360 acres. In 1860 the heirs took a loan of $6,000 from Francis Hinton with the rancho as collateral. Drought, which greatly reduced the Marron's cattle herd, left the Marrón family unable to repay the debt and Hinton foreclosed in 1865.

Hinton was born in New York and came to California as part of the Boundary Commission Guard during the Mexican War. He previously was a merchant in Yuma (Allen and Harmon n.d.). Hinton never married and lived at the rancho until his death in 1870. Robert Kelly, who had come to San Diego from Yuma with Hinton as a member of the Boundary Commission Guard, became a partner in the Jamacha Rancho near San Diego where he raised cattle. In 1860 Kelly became ranch foreman on Hinton's Rancho Jamul and later became a partner with Hinton in Rancho Agua Hedionda. Hinton had no children and, upon Hinton's death in 1870, Hinton's half interest in Rancho Agua Hedionda was bequeathed to Robert Kelly who now fully owned the Rancho (Allen and Harmon n.d.). When Robert Kelly died without heirs in 1890 the rancho passed to the nine children of his brother, Matthew Kelly, who had died in 1885. Matthew Kelly had come to California as part of the Gold Rush and then moved to the San Diego area to join his brother, Robert. The Kelly children divided the rancho equally among them and the new parcels were surveyed in 1895 (Allen and Harmon n.d.).

Matthew Kelly lived outside the rancho (just east of the southeastern rancho boundary) on land (in Section 19 of T3 W, R 12 S) that he purchased from the federal government in 1881 and 1884 (BLM 2016). Kelly's land was known as Rancho de los Kiotes. His heirs sold Rancho de los Kiotes to a San Francisco syndicate in 1922. They sold the land (840 acres) to actor Leo Carrillo in 1938. Carrillo remodeled the adobe house Kelly had built and lived there until his death in 1961 when the ranch passed to his adopted daughter, Mrs. Marie Antoinette Carrillo Delpy (Anderson 2007a). Leo Carrillo Ranch, located in Carlsbad, is now California Historical Landmark No. 1020 and is listed on the NRHP.

The original town of Carlsbad was located outside of Rancho Agua Hedionda on federal land along the coast south of Buena Vista Lagoon. The town began as a station (Frazier's Station) on the new California Southern Railroad which completed its line from National City (south of San Diego) to Colton in 1882. The railroad was later completed through San Bernardino to Barstow, where it connected with the transcontinental AT&SF (Santa Fe) Railroad in 1885. The railroad became part of the AT&SF Railway in 1906 (Robertson 1998).

John A. Frazier, a former ship captain, arrived in the area in 1883 and dug a well near the railroad to provide water for the steam locomotives when they stopped at what became known as Frazier's Station beginning in 1884. Frazier dug another well that produced mineral water. Frazier had the mineral water analyzed and the mineral content was found to be similar to the water of one of Europe's most popular health spas, Karlsbad, in Bohemia (now known as Karlovy Vary, Czech Republic) (Anderson 2007b, Gudde 1969:54). Frazier bought land from the federal government around Frazier's Station and along the coast (in Section 1 of T5 W, R 12 S) in 1886 and purchased additional land in 1892 (BLM 2016). Frazier and several businessmen from the eastern U.S. formed the Carlsbad Land and Mineral Water Company Frazier provided the land and the other partners in the company provided the capital. Frazier's Station was renamed Carlsbad when the company divided some of the land into town lots and filed a town plat with the County. The company began bottling the mineral water and sold it nationwide as (The American) Carlsbad Mineral Water. The Company built a large hotel and spa (the Carlsbad Hotel) near the mineral water well for those who wanted to take the waters in person (by drinking and bathing) (Carlsbad Spa 2016). Frazier sold lots around the hotel and those who bought the lots built businesses and residences that formed the beginning of the town of Carlsbad. In 1890 there were a telegraph office, Wells Fargo Express, a school, a Methodist and a Congregational church, a hotel, and another hotel under construction. The Carlsbad Hotel was destroyed by fire in 1896 (Allen and Harmon n.d.).

Several of the partners in the Carlsbad Land and Mineral Water Company, including Samuel C. Smith and Gerhard Schutte, moved to Carlsbad. Gerhard Schutte's home, built in the Queen Anne style, became one of the two Twin Inns. The Twin Inns was greatly expanded and redecorated with exotic foreign themes and later became a fried chicken restaurant. The Shipley family purchased the Smith home, as well as large tracts of land around Carlsbad (Allen and Harmon n.d.).

There was little further development in Carlsbad until 1914 when the South Coast Land Company bought up all the remaining lands of the Carlsbad Land and Mineral Water Company, as well as other adjoining properties. The new company drilled wells to provide water for farming. New settlers arrived and bought farm land, growing winter vegetables, grains, and poultry. During the 1920s Carlsbad became a major avocado production area. The Carlsbad Avocado Growers Club was formed in early 1923 with John Newberry as president. The peak years for avocado production were 1947 and 1948. Commercial flower and bulb production also began in the 1920s. In 1949, it was estimated that 90 per cent of the nation's freesia bulbs came from Carlsbad's annual production of nearly three million bulbs (Allen and Harmon n.d.). After a vote about whether to join Oceanside or incorporate, Carlsbad incorporated as a city in 1951 (Allen and Harmon n.d.).

In 1930, the Eastman Hotel Company acquired the mineral water well and built the California-Carlsbad Mineral Springs Hotel. The hotel had 130 rooms with a spa and clinic for taking mineral water baths. The hotel was purchased by the Lutheran Services of San Diego in 1956 and became a retirement home (Allen and Harmon n.d.). By the early 1950s, the mineral water well had been buried and forgotten. B. M. Christiansen rediscovered and reopened the well and made a Bohemian-themed well house to protect and commemorate the well (Allen and Harmon n.d.). In 1995, the mineral well was reopened as the Carlsbad Mineral Water Artesian Well by Ludvik and Veronica Grigoras from Karlovy Vary, Czech Republic. A new spa opened as the Carlsbad Mineral Water Spa and the water was sold as Carlsbad Alkaline Water (Carlsbad Spa 2016).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES

4.1.1 Cultural Resource Records Search and Literature Review

Psomas requested a literature and records search from the SCIC on April 16, 2019. The SCIC is a designated branch of the California Historical Resources Information Center (CHRIS) and houses records regarding archaeological and historic resources recorded in San Diego and Imperial Counties. The records search included a 1.6-kilometer (1-mile) search radius around the proposed Project alignment and consisted of a detailed examination of the USGS' 7.5-minute San Luis Rey Quadrangle. The purpose of the literature search was to identify prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or historic buildings and structures previously recorded within and around the Project alignment. The SCIC also reviewed the NRHP, the CRHR, local registers, and Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility. The records were reviewed to accomplish the following:

- Identify cultural resources (e.g. archaeological sites) in the Project site and surrounding areas;
- Identify and determine the adequacy of previous cultural resources studies in the Project site;
- Develop management recommendations for cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project site; and
- Assess what additional cultural resources studies would need to be undertaken for the proposed Project.

The SCIC completed its search on April 22, 2019. The results of the records searches are presented below in Subsection 5.1.

4.1.2 Native American Sacred Lands File Review and Assembly Bill 52

An inquiry was made of the NAHC on April 16, 2019, to request a review of the Sacred Lands File database regarding the possibility of Native American cultural resources and/or sacred places in the Project vicinity that are not documented on other databases. The NAHC completed its search on May 2, 2019. The results of the Sacred Land File Review are presented below in Subsection 5.2.

4.1.3 Archaeological Field Survey

Psomas surveyed the Project site on April 26, 2019 (Figure 4). The field survey for the Project focused on approximately 50.25 acres of the Project site that are considered developable and outside of the City's Habitat Management Plan (HMP) hardline preserve.

The Project site was surveyed by walking evenly spaced transects spaced no more than 10 meters (32 feet) apart. Ground visibility was low to moderate due to vegetation (Figure 5). The archaeologist examined all areas considered highly sensitive for cultural resources and the ground surface for the presence of the following:

- Prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools);
- Historic artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics);

- Sediment discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden; and
- Depressions and other features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., post holes, foundations).

Psomas maintained transect accuracy in the Project area using a Garmin global positioning system (GPS) receiver and Project field maps. A field notebook and a digital camera were used to record the survey conditions and findings.

FIGURE 2: PROPOSED PROJECT SITE

FIGURE 3: VEGETATION ONSITE

5.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS

5.1 CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RECORDS INFORMATION SYSTEM

5.1.1 South Coastal Information Center (EIC)

Past Studies

The literature search review conducted for the Project site revealed that 125 cultural resource studies have been conducted within 1 mile of the Project site. The studies were completed between 1973 and 2018. As indicated in Table 1, below, five of the 125 studies have been conducted within the Project site or along the border of the Project site. These five studies consist of archaeological record searches and field studies, data recovery, and an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), prepared for the City of Carlsbad. The remaining 120 studies include archaeological surveys, data recovery projects, mitigation monitoring, and general overview studies for the region. The prior studies are listed in Table 2, and the records search results summary letter from SCIC is presented as Attachment A.

TABLE 1
PRIOR CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES CONDUCTED
WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Affiliation	Type of Study	Title of Study
SD-04111	1982	Seeman, L.	Larry Seeman	Environmental Impact Report	Draft Environmental Impact Report Revised Parks and Recreation Element, Carlsbad California
SD-04353	1999	Harris, N. and D. Gallegos	Gallegos and Associates	Data Recovery	Historical/Archaeological Test of a Portion of CA-SDI-8303 for the Faraday Road Extension, Carlsbad, California
SD-06181	2000	Gallegos, D. and R. Cerreto	Gallegos and Associates	Archaeological Field Study	Historical/Archaeological Survey for the Kirgis Carlsbad Project, Carlsbad, California
SD-09361	2002	Byrd, B. and C. O'Neil	ASM, Inc.	Archaeological Field Study	Archaeological Survey Report for the Phase I Archaeological Survey along Interstate 5, San Diego County, California
SD-17232	2017	Brunzell, D.	BRC Consulting, Inc.	Archaeological Field Study	San Diego 55 Fiber Project, San Diego County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. SYN 1628)
Source: SCIC 2019					

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites and Cultural Resources

The 2019 SCIC archaeological records search identified 69 cultural resources within the 1-mile search radius of the Project site. Sixty-four of the 69 resources recorded within the 1-mile search radius are of prehistoric context, consisting of shell middens, habitation debris (e.g., pottery and dark midden soils), lithic scatters, and a milling feature. Three resources consist of historic-era resources, including an industrial building, single-family residence, and a commercial structure. The remaining two resources are unknown prehistoric resources with no associated site records (CA-SDI-8695 and P-37-014379).

Two of the sixty-four cultural resources are located within the Project site, as shown in Table 2, below. These include CA-SDI-8303, identified as the remnants of prehistoric habitation debris and P-37-016262, an isolated prehistoric lithic tool.

CA-SDI-830 is an archaeological site located in the lower southeast portion of the Project site. Since its initial recordation in 1979 by M.J. Hatley, there have been several updates to CA-SDI-8303, with the most recent update in 2007 by Gallegos and Associated. Multiple updates to the site have confirmed that archaeological site CA-SDI-8303 is a habitation site dating back to the Late Prehistoric Period. The types of cultural resources present onsite include archaeological features (hearths and middens), several types of lithics consisting of flaked stone tools (projectile points, knives, bifaces, cores), groundstone (mano and metates), beads (shell, stone, bone, and glass), pottery, bone tools, and quartz crystals.

P-37-016262 was recorded in 1998 by Gallegos and Associated as a flaked stone tool. The isolated find consisted of a flaked stone tool manufactured from metavolcanic stone and measuring approximately 7 by 5 ½ by 2.2 centimeters (cm). The isolated stone tool was collected by Gallegos and Associates in 1998.

TABLE 2
PREVIOULSY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES
WITHIN 1-MILE OF THE PROJECT SITE

Primary	Trinomial	Resource Description	Proximity to Project site
P-37-000209	CA-SDI-209	Prehistoric: shell/habitation midden	Outside
P-37-005353	CA-SDI-5353	Prehistoric: shell/habitation midden	Outside
P-37-006133	CA-SDI-6133	Prehistoric: shell/habitation midden	Outside
P-37-006135	CA-SDI-6135	Prehistoric: habitation debris	Outside
P-37-006140	CA-SDI-6140	Prehistoric: shell/habitation midden	Outside
P-37-006830	CA-SDI-6830	Prehistoric: shell and lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-006832	CA-SDI-6832	Prehistoric: shell/lithic midden	Outside
P-37-006833	CA-SDI-6833	Prehistoric: shell/lithic midden	Outside
P-37-006834	CA-SDI-6834	Prehistoric: shell scatter	Outside
P-37-006835	CA-SDI-6835	Prehistoric: shell midden and lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-007229	CA-SDI-7229	Prehistoric: shell scatter	Outside
P-37-007230	CA-SDI-7230	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-008303	CA-SDI-8303	Prehistoric: habitation debris	Within
P-37-008687	CA-SDI-8687	Prehistoric: shell scatter	Outside
P-37-008688	CA-SDI-8688	Prehistoric: shell scatter	Outside
P-37-008689	CA-SDI-8689	Prehistoric: shell/habitation midden	Outside
P-37-008690	CA-SDI-8690	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-008691	CA-SDI-8691	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-008692	CA-SDI-8692	Prehistoric: shell scatter	Outside
P-37-008693	CA-SDI-8693	Prehistoric: shell and lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-008694	CA-SDI-8694	Prehistoric: habitation debris	Outside
P-37-008695	CA-SDI-8695	Prehistoric: unknown	Unknown
P-37-008793	CA-SDI-8793	Prehistoric: shell scatter and habitation debris	Outside
P-37-008794	CA-SDI-8794	Prehistoric: shell midden and lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-008796	CA-SDI-8796	Prehistoric: shell midden and lithic scatter	Outside

TABLE 2
PREVIOULSY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES
WITHIN 1-MILE OF THE PROJECT SITE

Primary	Trinomial	Resource Description	Proximity to Project site
P-37-008797	CA-SDI-8797	Prehistoric: habitation debris and burials	Outside
P-37-009095	CA-SDI-9095	Prehistoric: shell and lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-009097	CA-SDI-9097	Prehistoric: shell and lithic/pottery scatter	Outside
P-37-009114	CA-SDI-9114	Prehistoric: shell and lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-009115	CA-SDI-9115	Prehistoric: shell scatter	Outside
P-37-009116	CA-SDI-9116	Prehistoric: shell scatter	Outside
P-37-009649	CA-SDI-9649	Prehistoric: shell midden and lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-009650	CA-SDI-9650	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-009651	CA-SDI-9651	Prehistoric: shell and lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-009652	CA-SDI-9652	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-009653	CA-SDI-9653	Prehistoric: shell and lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-009654	CA-SDI-9654	Prehistoric: shell midden and lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-009655	CA-SDI-9655	Prehistoric: shell and lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-010024	CA-SDI-10024	Prehistoric: shell midden and habitation debris	Outside
P-37-010444	CA-SDI-10444	Prehistoric: shell and lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-010609	CA-SDI-10609	Prehistoric: shell and lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-010670	CA-SDI-10670	Prehistoric: shell and lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-010671	CA-SDI-10671	Prehistoric: shell and lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-010876	CA-SDI-10876	Prehistoric: shell midden and lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-011022	CA-SDI-11022	Prehistoric: shell scatter	Outside
P-37-012814	CA-SDI-12814	Prehistoric: shell and lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-013008	CA-SDI-13008	Prehistoric: habitation debris	Outside
P-37-014232	CA-SDI-14064	Prehistoric: shell and lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-014364	CA-SDI-14140	Prehistoric: shell and lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-014379	-	Site Record Missing	Unknown
P-37-015183	CA-SDI-I-485	Prehistoric: isolate (lithic)	Outside
P-37-015714	CA-SDI-15714	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-015990	CA-SDI-14563	Prehistoric: habitation debris	Outside
P-37-015991	CA-SDI-14564	Prehistoric: milling feature	Outside
P-37-015992	CA-SDI-14565	Prehistoric: habitation debris	Outside
P-37-015993	CA-SDI-14566	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-016262	-	Prehistoric: isolate (lithic)	Within
P-37-016317	CA-SDI-14809	Multicomponent: prehistoric shell scatter and historic refuse scatter	Outside
P-37-024320	CA-SDI-16130	Prehistoric: shell scatter	Outside
P-37-024321	CA-SDI-16131	Prehistoric: shell scatter	Outside
P-37-024322	CA-SDI-16132	Prehistoric: shell scatter	Outside
P-37-024323	CA-SDI-16133	Prehistoric: shell and lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-024327	CA-SDI-16137	Prehistoric: shell scatter	Outside
P-37-024428	CA-SDI-16205	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	Outside
P-37-029576	CA-SDI-18917	Prehistoric: shell midden and habitation debris	Outside

TABLE 2
PREVIOULSY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES
WITHIN 1-MILE OF THE PROJECT SITE

Primary	Trinomial	Resource Description	Proximity to Project site
P-37-035933	CA-SDI-21888	Prehistoric: shell scatter	Outside
P-37-036606	-	Historic: industrial building	Outside
P-37-036859	-	Historic: single-family residence	Outside
P-37-036860	-	Historic: commercial structure	Outside
Source: SCIC 2019			

5.2 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION AND ASSEMBLY BILL 52

Psomas submitted a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on April 16, 2019 to review the Sacred Lands File database regarding the possibility of Native American cultural resources and/or sacred places in the project vicinity that are not documented on other databases. The NAHC completed its Sacred Lands File search on May 2, 2019. The results (Attachment C of this Memorandum) were positive for Tribal Cultural Resources and/or sacred sites. The NAHC recommends consulting with the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians for additional details regarding any resources considered sacred by the Tribe. The NAHC also provided a contact list of Native American groups and individuals, as identified in Table 3, who may have knowledge of Native American resources not formally listed on any database. The NAHC Sacred Lands Files results are included as Attachment B.

TABLE 3
TRIBAL REPRESENTATIVES

Tribal Organization	Ethnographic Affiliation(s)	Tribal Representative
La Jolla Band of Mission Indians	Luiseno	Fred Nelson, Jr.
Pala Band of Mission Indians	Luiseno; Cupeno	Shasta Gaughen
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians	Luiseno	Temet Aguilar
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians	Luiseno	Mark Macarro
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	Luiseno	Bo Mazzetti
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians	Luiseno	C.J. Mojado
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Luiseno; Cahuilla	Joseph Ontiveros

Additionally, as required by Assembly Bill 52 (AB52), the City requested consultation with the tribes that notified the City of a desire to be consulted regarding projects in the City.

The City received responses from the Rincon Tribe and the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians. Consultation between the Rincon Tribe and the City occurred on July 15, 2019 with Ms. Destiny Colocho (Cultural Resource Manager and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer) and Cheryl Madreigal (Rincon Tribal Representative). The following comments and requests were presented to the City.

- Rincon Tribe has identified cultural resources within ½ -mile of Veterans Memorial Park;
- City to provide technical report including the results of the intensive pedestrian survey;
- Rincon Tribe requests mitigation measures to include a Native American monitor, protocol for discovery, and a copy of the final monitoring report;
- City to provide tribal mitigation measures to Rincon Tribe;
- Rincon Tribe would like the opportunity to monitor either in addition to San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians or as an alternative to the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians; and
- Notify the Rincon Tribe when the Mitigated Negative Declaration CEQA document of available for public review

Consultation between the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians and the City occurred on August 6, 2019 with Ms. Cami Mojado (Cultural Resources Officer). The following comments and requests were presented to the City.

- City was informed that numerous archaeological discoveries have been made within the vicinity of the Project site, nearby lagoon, the Westin Hotel site, and at the neighboring golf course. Examples of archaeological discoveries include the village site studied by Gallegos and Associates, a ritualized burial of a horse discovered 5 feet below the surface, and a pre-contact archaeological site extending across Faraday into the Project site;
- Tribe requests avoiding development adjacent to known areas of archaeological discoveries;
- City to include mitigation measures for monitoring by both a Native American and Archaeological Monitor; and
- Tribe requests that if remains are found, that the remains be repatriated on site within open space preserve areas.

5.3 PALEONTOLGICAL RESOURCES RECORD SEARCHES

5.3.1 San Diego Natural History Museum Paleontological Resources Record Search

The San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM) identified 41 fossil localities within a 1-mile radius surrounding the Project site. These localities are within the Members B and C of the Santiago Formation that underlies the Project site and much of the surrounding area. Fossil localities within 0.25 mile are listed in Table 4, below. A complete list of fossil localities within the 1-mile radius is included with the records search results as Attachment C.

TABLE 4
PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES
WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF THE PROJECT SITE

Locality Number	Resource Type	Taxa	Formation	Proximity to Project site	Depth
SDNHM 6971	Vertebrate and Invertebrate Fossils	*Turritella sp.* (gastropod) *Scaphander sp.* (gastropod) *Barbatia morsei* (bivalve) *Tellina sp.* (bivalve) Osteichthyes (bony fish) Chordata (chordate)	Santiago Formation	Outside (~ 0.01 mile from APE)	Unknown
SDNHM 4345	Vertebrate, Invertebrate, and Plant Fossils	*Turritella uvasana* (gastropod) *Architectonica sp.* (gastropod) *Trichoptropis lajollaensis* (gastropod) *Calyptraea diegoana* (gastropod) *Ectinochilus macilentus* (gastropod) *Sinum* sp. (gastropod) Naticidae (gastropod) *Ficopsis cooperiana* (gastropod) *Ancilla* sp. (gastropod) Muricidae (gastropod) *Conus* sp. (gastropod) Neogastropoda (gastropod) Opisthobranchia (gastropod) Gastropoda (gastropod) *Acila* sp. (bivalve) *Nuculana* sp. (bivalve) *Glycymeris* sp. (bivalve) *Brachidontes* sp. (bivalve) *Venericardia* sp. (bivalve) *Acanthocardia brewerii* (bivalve) *Pelecyora* sp. (bivalve) *Callista* sp. (bivalve) *Veneridae* (bivalve) *Tellina soledadensis* (bivalve) *Tellina* sp. (bivalve) *Solena novacularis* (bivalve) *Gari* sp. (bivalve) *Corbula* sp. (bivalve) Pelecypoda (bivalve) *Dentalium stentor* (scaphopod) Manoliopsida (flowering plant) *Terminalia* sp. (flowering plant) *Myliobatis* sp. (eagle ray) *Diopatrichnus roederensis* (polychaete burrow)	Santiago Formation, Member C	Outside (~0.02 mile from APE)	unknown
SDNHM 4346	Invertebrate Fossils	*Crassatella uvasana* (bivalve) *Acanthocardia brewerii* (bivalve) *Marcia bunkeri* (bivalve)	Santiago Formation, Member C	Outside (~0.07mile from APE)	Unknown
SDNHM 4347	Invertebrate and Plant Fossils	*Turritella uvasana* (gastropod) *Calyptraea diegoana* (gastropod) *Ectinochilus macilentus* (gastropod) *Tejonia moragia* (gastropod) Naticidae (gastropod) *Ficopsis cooperiana* (gastropod) *Conus* sp. (gastropod) *Ficus mamillata* (gastropod)	Santiago Formation, Member C	Outside (~0.02 mile from APE)	Unknown

TABLE 4
PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES
WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF THE PROJECT SITE

Locality Number	Resource Type	Taxa	Formation	Proximity to Project site	Depth
		Fasciolariidae (gastropod) *Ancilla* sp. (gastropod) Gastropoda (gastropod) *Nuculana* sp. (bivalve) *Cardium sorrentoensis* (bivalve) *Venericardia* sp. (bivalve) *Crassatella uvasana* (bivalve) *Pelecyora* sp. (bivalve) *Veneridae* (bivalve) *Corbula* sp. (bivalve) *Teredo* sp. (bivalve) Pelecypoda (bivalve) *Dentalium stentor* (scaphopod) *Ophiomorpha* sp. (burrow) Magnoliopsida (flowering plant) *Diopatrichnus roederensis* (polychaete burrow)			
SDNHM 5772	Invertebrate Fossils	*Turritella uvasana* (gastropod)	Santiago Formation, Member C	Outside (~0.05 mile from APE)	Unknown
SDNHM 4659	Vertebrate, Invertebrate, and Plant Fossils	*Sabalites* sp. (palm tree) *Rhizophora* sp. (mangrove tree) *Calyptraea diegoana* (gastropod) Muricidae (gastropod) Unionidae (bivalve) *Venericardia brewerii* (bivalve) *Callista* sp. (bilvalve) *Tellina* sp. (bivalve) Tracheophyta (flowering plant) *Odontaspis* sp. (sand shark) Myliobatiformes (eagle ray) *Leptoreodon leptolophus* (artiodactyl)	Santiago Formation, Member C	Outside (~0.13 mile from APE)	Unknown
SDNHM 4925	Vertebrate, Invertebrate, and Plant Fossils	Pulmonata (gastropod) Trionychidae (softshell turtle) Testudinae (tortoise) *Pristichampsus* sp. (crocodile) *Glyptosaurus* sp. (lizard) Aves (bird) *Dyseolemur pacificus* (primate) *Pareumys* sp. (rodent) *Protoerodon annectens* (artiodactyl) *Protylopus* sp. (artiodactyl) *Protylopus stocki.* (artiodactyl) *Leptoreodon leptolophus* (artiodactyl) *Leptoreodon* sp. (artiodactyl) Artiodactyla (artiodactyl) Tapiridae (tapir) Perissodactyla (perissodactyl) Mammalia indet. (mammal) Coprolite (fossil feces) *Peradectes californicus* (opossum) *Peratherium* sp. (opossum)	Santiago Formation, Member C	Outside (~0.21 mile from APE)	Unknown

TABLE 4
PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES
WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF THE PROJECT SITE

Locality Number	Resource Type	Taxa	Formation	Proximity to Project site	Depth
		Apatemys sp. (early mammal) *Sespedectes* sp. (hedgehog) *Proterixoides davisi* (hedgehog) *Centetodon* sp. (hedgehog) *Oligoryctes* sp. (shrew) *Nyctitherium* sp. (shrew) Microchiroptera (bat) *Uintasorex* sp. (primate) *Dyseolemur* sp. (primate – new species) *Phenacolemur* sp. (primate) *Ourayia* sp. (primate) *Microparamys woodi* (rodent) *Leptotomus caryophilus* (rodent) *Rapamys* sp. (rodent) Ischyromyidae (rodent) *Eohaplomys serus* (rodent) *Pareumys* sp. (rodent) *Metanoiamys* sp. (rodent) *Griphomys* sp. (rodent) *Simimys* sp. (rodent) Mesonychidae (carnivorous cetartiodactyl) *Hyaenodon* sp. (carnivorous mammal) *Procynodictis* sp. (carnivore) *Miacis* sp. (carnivore) Tapiroidea (tapir) Insectivora indet. (mammal) Rodentia indet, (rodent) Artiodactyla indet. (artiodactyl) Carnivora indet. (carnivore)			
SDNHM 4934	Invertebrate Fossils	Teredinidae (bivalve)	Santiago Formation, Member C	Outside (~0.1 mile from APE)	Unknown
SDNHM 5765	Invertebrate Fossils	*Miltha packi* (bivalve)	Santiago Formation, Member C	Outside (~0.17 mile from APE)	Unknown
SDNHM 5766	Invertebrate Fossils	*Isognomon clarki* (bivalve) *Diodora sillwaterensis* (bivalve) *Pycnodonte stewartia* (bivalve) *Spondylus carlosensis* (bilvalve) *Anomia mcgoniglensis* (bivalve) *Ophiomorpha* sp. (burrow)	Santiago Formation, Member C	Outside (~0.18 mile from APE)	Unknown

TABLE 4
PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES
WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF THE PROJECT SITE

Locality Number	Resource Type	Taxa	Formation	Proximity to Project site	Depth
SDNHM 5767	Invertebrate Fossils	*Bittium* sp. (gastropod) *Ectinochilus macilentus* (gastropod) *Tejonia* sp. (gastropod) Naticidae (gastropod) *Voluta martini* (gastropod) *Nuculana* sp. (bivalve) *Pitar* sp. (bivalve) *Macrocallista andersoni* (bivalve) *Dentalium stentor* (scaphopod)	Santiago Formation, Member C	Outside (~0.22 mile from APE)	Unknown

5.3.2 PaleoBiology and University of California Museum of Paleontology Database Searches

A search of the PaleoBiology database and University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) online databases, which include institutional records and published references, indicates that no additional previously recorded fossil localities have been identified within 1-mile radius of the Project site.

5.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

The 2019 field survey (archaeological and paleontological) updated the archaeological resource CA-SDI-8303 located within the Project site. The updated portion of the archaeological site is in the lower southeast region of the Project site and is due north of Faraday Avenue. As of 2019, the surface of the site exhibits the characteristics of a large lithic scatter; however, the site was originally recorded in 1979 as a long-term habitation site (e.g. village). As discussed above in Section 5.1.1, since its initial recordation, there have been several updates to CA-SDI-8303, with the most recent update in 2007. Multiple updates to the site have confirmed that archaeological site CA-SDI-8303 is a habitation site dating back to the Late Prehistoric Period. Archaeological resources identified from the 2019 study include debitage (stone tool debris), two mano fragments (groundstone), a core, and a possible hammerstone. However, it should also be noted that during consultation between the City and the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, tribal representatives shared information that identified an archaeological site near Faraday Avenue and extending into the Project site. Therefore, there is a possibility that this updated portion of CA-SDI-8303 is a new archaeological resource currently not on file with the SCIC.

Moreover, also noted above, the previously recorded prehistoric isolate, P-37-016262, was collected in 1998 by Gallegos and Associates.

No additional archaeological resources were observed as part of the 2019 field study. As well, no paleontological resources were identified during the 2019 field survey.

FIGURE 4: EXTENSION OF CA-SDI-8303

6.0 DISCUSSION AND IMPACT ANALYSIS

Psomas conducted archaeological and paleontological resources field investigations within the Project site on April 26, 2019. The main goal of the investigations was to gather and analyze information needed to determine if the Project would have a significant impact on properties eligible for the CRHR and to provide mitigation measures for those resources. The results of the 2019 SCIC archaeological records search identified 69 cultural resources within the 1-mile search radius of the Project site. Sixty-four of the 69 resources recorded within the 1-mile search radius are of prehistoric context, consisting of shell middens, habitation debris (e.g., pottery and dark midden soils), lithic scatters, and a milling feature. Three resources consist of historic-era resources, including an industrial building, single-family residence, and a commercial structure. The remaining two resources are unknown prehistoric resources with no associated site records (CA-SDI-8695 and P-37-014379).

Two of the sixty-nine cultural resources are located within the Project site. These include CA-SDI-8303, identified as the remnants of prehistoric habitation debris and P-37-016262, an isolated prehistoric lithic tool. Furthermore, the NAHC Sacred Lands File search was positive for sacred sites. Consultation between the City and tribal representatives from the Rincon Tribe and the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians also identified the area as extremely sensitive for cultural resources important to California tribes.

The SDNHM identified 41 fossil localities within a 1-mile radius surrounding the Project site. These localities are within the Members B and C of the Santiago Formation that underlies the Project site and much of the surrounding area. None of the 41 fossil localities identified from the SDNHM are located within the Project site.

The 2019 field survey (archaeological and paleontological) updated the archaeological resource CA-SDI-8303 located within the Project site. The updated portion of the archaeological site is in the lower southeast region of the Project site and is due north of Faraday Avenue. As of 2019, the surface of the site exhibits the characteristics of a large lithic scatter; however, the site was originally recorded in 1979 as a long-term habitation site. As discussed above in Section 5.1.1, since its initial recordation, there have been several updates to CA-SDI-8303, with the most recent update in 2007. Multiple updates to the site have confirmed that archaeological site CA-SDI-8303 is a habitation site dating back to the Late Prehistoric Period. Archaeological resources identified from the 2019 study include debitage (stone tool debris), two mano fragments (groundstone), a core, and a possible hammerstone. However, it should also be noted that during consultation between the City and the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, tribal representatives shared information that identified an archaeological site near Faraday Avenue and extending into the Project site. Therefore, there is a possibility that this updated portion of CA-SDI-8303 is a new archaeological resource currently not on file with the SCIC.

Moreover, also noted above, the previously recorded prehistoric isolate, P-37-016262, was collected in 1998 by Gallegos and Associates.

No additional archaeological resources were observed as part of the 2019 field study. As well, no paleontological resources were identified during the 2019 field survey.

All data considered, the results from the SCIC record searches, NAHC Sacred Lands File, AB 52 tribal consultation, and the archaeological field survey, indicate past human activities dating to both the Prehistoric periods of Southern California took place within the Project site, from the extraction, processing, and subsequent use of raw materials, to long-term occupation and sense of established community. Therefore, the Project could significantly impact archaeological

resources pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. With implementation of **MMs CUL-1** through **CUL-14** (see Section 7.0 below) requiring archaeological and tribal monitoring, and specifying communication protocols and the steps to follow in case an archaeological or tribal cultural resource is discovered during grading and adherence to **RR CUL-1**, as well as compliance with the *Carlsbad Tribal, Cultural, and Paleontological Resources Guidelines* (Carlsbad 2017), the Project would result in less than significant impacts related to archaeological resources.

Additionally, although no paleontological resources were identified during the 2019 field survey conducted for the Project, the Project site is considered sensitive for previously unrecorded paleontological resources and the potential to directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature represents a significant impact. Implementation of **MM GEO-2** requiring paleontological monitoring of ground disturbance activities during Project construction as well as recovery and curation of fossils inadvertently encountered would be reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

7.0 REGULATORY REQUIREMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Based on the archaeological and paleontological research to date, Psomas recommends the following mitigation measures as well as compliance with the *Carlsbad Tribal, Cultural, and Paleontological Resources Guidelines* (Carlsbad 2017), and State Regulatory Requirements for the treatment of human remains to satisfy the requirements of the City and CEQA.

7.1 REGULATORY REQUIREMENT

Regulatory Requirement – RR-CUL-1 Human Remains

If human remains are found on this site, the developer/permit holder or any successor in interest shall comply with State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the *California Health and Safety Code*, if human remains are found during ground-disturbing activities, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined, within two working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. The County Coroner shall be notified within 24 hours of the discovery. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are or are believed to be Native American, s/he shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with Section 5097.98 of the *California Public Resources Code*, the NAHC must immediately notify those person(s) it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The property owner would then determine, in consultation with a designated Native American representative, the final disposition of the human remains (*California Code of Regulations,* Title 14, Section 15064.5[e]).

7.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation Measure – MM-CUL-1 Cultural Resource Sensitivity Training

All construction personnel and monitors who are not trained archaeologists and paleontologists shall be trained regarding the recognition of possible buried cultural remains and protection of all cultural resources, including prehistoric and historic resources, and paleontological resources during construction, prior to the initiation of construction or ground-disturbing activities. Applicant/Developer shall retain a qualified cultural resources consultant to complete training for all construction personnel. Training shall inform all construction personnel of the procedures to be followed upon the discovery of archaeological materials, including Native American burials, and paleontological resources.

All personnel shall be instructed that unauthorized collection or disturbance of artifacts or other cultural materials is not allowed. Violators will be subject to prosecution under the appropriate state and federal laws, and violations will be grounds for removal from the Project. Unauthorized resource collection or disturbance may constitute grounds for the issuance of a stop work order. Supervisors shall also be briefed on the consequences of intentional damage to cultural resources.

Upon discovery of the potential for buried cultural materials by archaeologists, monitors, or construction personnel, work in the immediate area of the find shall be diverted and the Project Archaeologist notified. Once the find has been inspected and a preliminary assessment made, the Project Archaeologist will make the necessary plans for evaluation and treatment of the find(s) or mitigation of adverse impacts to the resource.

Applicant/Developer shall maintain a list of construction personnel who have completed the cultural resources identification training prior to start of construction, and this list shall be updated by Applicant/Developer as required when new personnel start work.

Mitigation Measure – MM-CUL-2 Archaeological Resources Monitoring

An archaeological monitor shall be present for initial ground-disturbing activities associated with the proposed project in the event unanticipated discoveries are made. If human remains are discovered, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, states that further disturbances and activities shall stop in any area or nearby area suspected to overlie remains, and the County coroner shall be contacted. At this time, the person who discovered the remains will contact the City of Carlsbad so that they may work with the most likely descendent on the respectful treatment and disposition of the remains.

Mitigation Measure – MM-CUL-3 Tribal Cultural Resources Monitoring Agreement

Prior to the commencement of any ground disturbing activities, the project developer shall enter into a Pre-Excavation Agreement, otherwise known as a Tribal Cultural Resources Treatment and Tribal Monitoring Agreement, with the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians or other Luiseño tribe. This agreement will contain provisions to address the proper treatment of any tribal cultural resources and/or Luiseño Native American human remains inadvertently discovered during the course of the project. The agreement will outline the roles and powers of the Luiseño Native American monitors and the archaeologist. A copy of said archaeological contract and Pre-Excavation Agreement shall be provided to the City of Carlsbad prior to the issuance of a grading permit.

Mitigation Measure – MM-CUL-4 Native American Monitor

A Luiseño Native American monitor shall be present during all ground disturbing activities. Ground disturbing activities may include, but are not limited to, archaeological studies, geotechnical investigations, clearing, grubbing, trenching, excavation, preparation for utilities and other infrastructure, and grading activities.

Mitigation Measure – MM-CUL-5 Uncovered Artifacts of Luiseno Native Americans

A Luiseño Native American monitor shall be present during all ground disturbing activities. Ground disturbing activities may include, but are not limited to, archaeological studies, geotechnical investigations, clearing, grubbing, trenching, excavation, preparation for utilities and other infrastructure, and grading activities.

Mitigation Measure – MM-CUL-6 Preconstruction Meeting

The Luiseño Native American monitor shall be present at the project's on-site preconstruction meeting to consult with grading and excavation contractors concerning excavation schedules and safety issues, as well as consult with the principal archaeologist concerning the proposed archaeologist techniques and/or strategies for the project.

Mitigation Measure – MM-CUL-7 Authority to Divert and/or Halt Construction Activities

Luiseño Native American monitors and archaeological monitors shall have joint authority to temporarily divert and/or halt construction activities. If tribal cultural resources are discovered during construction, all earth moving activity within and around the immediate discovery area must

be diverted until the Luiseño Native American monitor and the archaeologist can assess the nature and significance of the find.

Mitigation Measure – MM-CUL-8 Inadvertent Discovery of Significant Cultural Resources

If a significant tribal cultural resource(s) and/or unique archaeological resource(s) are discovered during ground disturbing activities for this project, the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians shall be notified and consulted regarding the respectful and dignified treatment of those resources. Pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(b) avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for archaeological and tribal cultural resources. If however, the Applicant is able to demonstrate that avoidance of a significant and/or unique cultural resource is infeasible and a data recovery plan, is authorized by the City of Carlsbad as the lead agency, the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians shall be consulted regarding the drafting and finalization of any such recovery plan.

Mitigation Measure – MM-CUL-9 Communication Protocols

When tribal cultural resources are discovered during the project, if the archaeologist collects such resources, a Luiseño Native American monitor must be present during any testing or cataloging of those resources. If the archaeologist does not collect the tribal cultural resources that are unearthed during the ground disturbing activities, the Luiseño Native American monitor shall follow the procedures in MM CUL-4.

Mitigation Measure – MM-CUL-10 Inadvertent Discovery of Native American Cemeteries

If suspected Native American human remains are encountered, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the San Diego County Medical Examiner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(b) remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made. Suspected Native American remains shall be examined in the field and kept in a secure location at the site. A Luiseño Native American monitor shall be present during the examination of the remains. If the San Diego County Medical Examiner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) must be contacted by the Medical Examiner within 24 hours. The NAHC must then immediately notify the “Most Likely Descendant” about the discovery. The Most Likely Descendant shall then make recommendations within 48 hours and engage in consultation concerning treatment of remains as provided in Public Resources Code 5097.98.

Mitigation Measure – MM-CUL-11 Monitoring of Fill Material for Tribal Cultural Resources

In the event that fill material is imported into the project area, the fill shall be clean of tribal cultural resources and documented as such. If fill material is to be utilized and/or exported from areas within the project site, then that fill material shall be analyzed and confirmed by an archeologist and Luiseño Native American monitor that such fill material does not contain tribal cultural resources.

Mitigation Measure – MM-CUL-12 Invasive and/or Non-Invasive Testing

No testing, invasive or non-invasive, shall be permitted on any recovered tribal cultural resources without the written permission of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians.

Mitigation Measure – MM-CUL-13 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report

Prior to the release of the grading bond, a monitoring report and/or evaluation report, if appropriate, which describes the results, analysis and conclusions of the monitoring program shall be submitted by the archaeologist, along with the Luiseño Native American monitor's notes and comments, to the City of Carlsbad for approval, and shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center. Said report shall be subject to confidentiality as an exception to the Public Records Act and will not be available for public distribution.

Mitigation Measure – MM-CUL-14 Curation of Non-Tribal Archaeological Resources

In the event that non-tribal, archaeological resources are discovered at the project site, they would be inventoried, assessed, and analyzed for cultural affiliation, personal affiliation (prior ownership), function, and temporal placement. Subsequent to analysis and reporting, these artifacts would be subjected to curation or returned to the property owner, as deemed appropriate in consultation with the City.

7.3 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation Measure – MM-GEO-2 Paleontological Monitor

The Applicant/Developer shall retain a professional Paleontologist prior to the issuance of grading permits. The task of the Paleontologist shall be to monitor ground disturbance within the project site for the unearthing of previously unknown paleontological resources. Selection of the paleontologist shall be subject to the approval of the City, and no grading activities shall occur within the project site until the Paleontologist has been approved by the City. The Paleontological Monitor shall be responsible for maintaining daily field notes and a photographic record and for reporting all finds to the City in a timely manner. The Paleontologist shall be equipped to record and salvage paleontological resources that may be unearthed during grading activities. The Paleontologist shall be empowered to temporarily halt or divert grading equipment to allow recording and removal of the unearthed resources.

In the event that potential paleontological resources are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work will stop in that area and within 30 feet of the find until a qualified Paleontologist can assess the significance of the find and, if necessary, develop appropriate treatment measures. Recovered specimens will be prepared to a point of identification and permanent preservation, including washing of sediments to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates. Specimens will be curated into a professional, accredited museum repository with permanent retrievable storage. A report of findings, with an appended itemized inventory of specimens, will be prepared and will signify completion of the mitigation.

The Paleontologist will retain the option to reduce monitoring if it is determined that the sediments were previously disturbed. Monitoring may also be reduced if potentially fossiliferous units are not present or, if present, are determined to have a low potential to contain fossil resources.

8.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above in this draft report and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this draft Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Inventory, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATE: August 26, 2021 SIGNED: _____

Charles Cisneros, M.S., RPA
Senior Archaeologist

9.0 REFERENCES CITED

Allen, Mary and John Harmon, Jr.
n.d. A History of Carlsbad. Friends of the Library. Carlsbad Historical Society. http://www.carlsbadhistoricalsociety.com/Carlsbad%20Historical%20Society_files/AHistoryofCarlsbad.htm

Anderson, Dan
2007a Carlsbad: Rancho Agua Hedionda. Carlsbad, California. http://www.carlsbad.ca.us/hedionda.html
2007b Carlsbad History Tour. Carlsbad, California. http://www.carlsbad.ca.us/hedionda.html

Basgall, Mark E.
1987 Resource Intensification Among Hunter-Gatherers: Acorn Economies in Prehistoric California. Research in Economic Anthropology 9:21-52.

Bean, Lowell J., and Florence C. Shipek
1978 Luiseño. In Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8: California, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 550-563. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell J., and Charles R. Smith
1978 Serrano. In Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8: California, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 570-574. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

BLM
2016 General Land Office Records. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/default.aspx

Brown, Jeffrey D.
n.d. Geologic Formations of Western San Diego County. http://www.geiconsultants.com/stuff/contentmgr/files/0/3aaf5188d802ff649166ba80c318e43 3/download/geologic_formations_of_western_san_diego.pdf

California Department of Transportation
2016 Standard Environmental Reference, EH Vol 1, Chapter 8. http://www.dot.ca.gov/ser/vol1/sec3/physical/Ch08Paleo/chap08paleo.htm

California Natural Resources Agency
2016 CEQA: The California Environmental Quality Act. http://resources.ca.gov/ceqa/

Carlsbad Spa
2016 Home and History. Carlsbad Mineral Water Spa. http://www.carlsbadmineralspa.com/ralspa.com/

Carrico, Richard
2008 Strangers in a Stolen Land. Sunbelt Publications, San Diego.

Castillo, Edward D.
1978 The Impact of Euro-American Exploration and Settlement. In Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California, edited by R. F. Heizer, pp. 99-127. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

Christenson, Lynn E.
1990 The Late Prehistoric Yuman People of San Diego County, California: Their Settlement and Subsistence System. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe. UMI Dissertation Services, ProQuest, Ann Arbor.

Cleland, Robert G.
1941 The Cattle on a Thousand Hills: Southern California, 1850-1870. Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

Clevenger, Joyce M., Roxana Phillips, and Dennis Gallegos
1990 Cultural Resource Evaluation at Prehistoric and Historic Sites at Rancho Lilac, San Diego County, California. ERC Environmental and Energy Services, Co., San Diego. Report #1122412 on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

CIAP
2004 Field Directory of the California Indian Community. California Indian Assistance Program (CIAP), Department of Housing and Community Development, State of California. Sacramento.

City of San Diego
2007 Draft General Plan; 3.11 Paleontological Resources. https://www.sandiego.gov/sites/default/files/legacy/planning/genplan/pdf/peir/paleontological.pdf

City of San Diego Development Services
2011 California Environmental Quality Act, Significance Determination Thresholds. https://www.sandiego.gov/sites/default/files/legacy/developmentservices/pdf/news/sdtceqa.pdf

Demeré, T.A. and Walsh, S.L.
1993 Paleontological Resources, County of San Diego. Prepared for the San Diego Planning Commission.

Department of Planning and Lane Use Department Work
2009 County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements; Paleontological Resources. http://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/pds/ProjectPlanning/docs/Biological_Guidelines.pdf

Evans, Michael J., Alexa Roberts, and Peggy Nelson
2001 Ethnographic Landscapes. CRM 24(5): 53-56.

Gallegos, Dennis
1991 Antiquity and Adaptation at Agua Hedionda, Carlsbad, California. In Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California, edited by J. M. Erlandson and R. H. Colten, pp. 19-41. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Volume 1. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Gudde, Erwin G.
1969 California Place Names: The Origin and Etymology of Current Geographical Names. Third edition. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

Gunther, Jane D.
1984 Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories. Rubidoux Printing Company, Riverside, California.

Haenszel, Arda M., and Jennifer Reynolds
1975 The Historic San Bernardino Mission District. San Bernardino County Museum Association, Redlands, California.

Hanks, Richard A.
2012 This War Is for a Whole Life: The Culture of Resistance Among Southern California Indians, 1850-1966. Ushkana Press, Dorothy Ramon, Learning Center, Inc., Banning, California.

Keller, Timothy J. and Genevieve P. Keller
n.d. How to Evaluate and Nominate Designated Historic Landscapes. National Register Bulletin 18. National Park Service.

Kennedy, Michael P., and Tan, Siang S.
2007 Geologic Map of the Oceanside 30' x 60' Quadrangle, California. California Department of Conservation California Geological Survey. http://ca.water.usgs.gov/sandiego/data/gis/geology/kennedy2005/RGM2_Oceanside_2007_Pamphlet.pdf

Koerper, Henry C., Paul Langenwalter II, and Adella Schroth
1991 Early Holocene Adaptations and the Transition Problem: Evidence from the Allan O. Kelly Site, Agua Hedionda Lagoon. In Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California, edited by J. M. Erlandson and R. H. Colten, pp. 81-88. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Volume 1. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Kyle, Douglas
2002 Historic Spots in California. Stanford University Press. Stanford, California.

Luomala, Katharine
1978 Tipai-Ipai. In Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California, edited by R.F.Heizer, pp. 592-609. Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Masters, Patricia M. and Dennis R. Gallegos
1997 Environmental Change and Coastal Adaptations in San Diego County during the Middle Holocene. In Archaeology of the California Coast During the Middle Holocene, edited by J. M. Erlandson and M. A. Glassow, pp. 11-21. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Volume 4. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Melnick, Robert.
1984 Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System, NPS, Park Historic Architecture Division

McClelland, Linda F., J. Timothy Keller, Genevieve P. Keller, and Robert Z. Melnick
1999 Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes. National Register Bulletin 30. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. http://www.nps.gov/ history/nr/publications/

National Park Services.
1994 Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (As Amended and Annotated). Washington, D.C.: NPS.

Neumann, Thomas and Robert Sanford.
2001 *Cultural Resources Archaeology*. Alta Mira Press, New York.

Parker, Patricia L. and Thomas F. King
1998 Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties. National Register Bulletin 38. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Phillips, George H.
2014 Chiefs and Challengers: Indian Resistance and Cooperation in Southern California, 1769-1906. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Pourade, Richard
1961 The History of San Diego: Time of the Bells. San Diego Historical Society. http://www.sandiegohistory.org/books/pourade/time/timechapter9.htm

Robertson, Donald B.
1998 Encyclopedia of Western Railroad History, Volume IV, California. The Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho.

Robinson, W. W.
1948 Land in California: The Story of Mission Lands, Ranchos, Squatters, Mining Claims, Railroad Grants, Land Scrip, Homesteads. University of California Press, Berkeley.

San Diego History Center
2016 Cave Johnson Couts (1821-1874). Biography. San Diego History Center.http://www.sandiegohistory.org/archives/biographysubject/cjcouts/

Scott, E., and Springer, K.
2003 CEQA and fossil preservation in southern California. The Environmental Monitor, Winter: 4-10, 17.

Scott, E., Springer, K., and Sagebiel, J.C.,
2004 Vertebrate paleontology in the Mojave Desert: The continuing importance of "FollowThrough" in preserving paleontological resources. In M. W. Allen and Reed, J. editors, The Human Journey and ancient life in California's deserts: proceedings from the 2001 Millennium Conference, 65-70.

Sutton, Mark Q.
2011 The Palomar Tradition and Its Place in the Prehistory of Southern California. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly 44(4):1-74.

Sutton, Mark Q. and Jill K. Gardner
2010 Reconceptualizing the Encinitas Tradition of Southern California. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly 42(4):1-64.

True, D. L.
1958 An Early Complex in San Diego County, California. American Antiquity 23:255-263.
1980 The Pauma Complex in Northern San Diego County. Journal of New World Archaeology III (4).

1990 Site Locations and Water Supply: A Perspective from Northern San Diego County. Journal of New World Archaeology VII (4):37-60.

True, D. L., Clement W. Meighan, and Harvey Crew
1974 Archaeological Investigations at Molpa, San Diego County. University of California Publications in Anthropology 11.

True, D. L., R. Pankey, and Claude N. Warren
1991 Tom-Kav: A Late Village Site in Northern San Diego County, California, and Its Place in the San Luis Rey Complex. University of California Publications, Anthropological Records, vol. 30. University of California Press, Berkeley.

True, D. L. and Georgie Waugh
1982 Proposed Settlement Shifts During San Luis Rey Times, Northern San Diego County. Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology 4:34-54.

Wallace, William J.
1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. Southwestern Journal of Anthropology 11:214-230.

Warren, Claude N.
1967 The San Dieguito Complex: a Review and Hypothesis. American Antiquity 32:168-185.
1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States, edited by Cynthia Irwin-Williams. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1(3):1-14. Portales, New Mexico.

Waugh, Georgie
1986 Intensification and Land-Use: Archaeological Indications of Transition and Transformation in a Late Prehistoric Complex in Southern California. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis. UMI Dissertation Services, ProQuest, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

ATTACHMENT A

SOUTH COASTAL INFORMATION CENTER 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
nick@scic.org

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Psomas

Company Representative: Kassie Sugimoto

Date Processed: 4/22/2019

Project Identification: Carlsbad Veteran Hospital - 3RJM010100

Search Radius: 1 mile

Historical Resources: YES

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

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: YES

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

Historic Addresses: YES

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

Historic Maps: YES

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

Summary of SHRC Approved CHRIS IC Records Search Elements	
RSID:	2604
RUSH:	yes
Hours:	1
Spatial Features:	194
Address-Mapped Shapes:	no
Digital Database Records:	0
Quads:	1
Aerial Photos:	0
PDFs:	Yes
PDF Pages:	3851

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

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-00102	NADB-R - 1120102; Voided - APC 02	1979	Archaeological Planning Collaborative	Archaeological Records Search and Reconnaissance Survey Carlsbad Pacific Property Carlsbad, California	Archaeological Planning Collaborative	37-006832, 37-006833, 37-007229, 37-007230
SD-00103	NADB-R - 1120103; Voided - APC 06	1980	Archaeological Planning Collaborative	Archaeological Records Search and Field Survey, Palomar Airport Excess Effluent Pipeline, San Diego County, California.	Archaeological Planning Collaborative	37-006832, 37-008303
SD-00339	NADB-R - 1120339; Voided - BISSELL 01	1985	Bissell, Ron and Rod Raschke	Cultural and Scientific Resources Assessment: Evans Point Project, Carlsbad, California.	RMW Paleo Associates	37-010444
SD-00424	NADB-R - 1120424; Voided - CARRICO131	1981	Carrico, Richard and Roxana Phillips	Archaeological Salvage at W-132A Carlsbad, California.	WESTEC Services, Inc.	37-000209
SD-00681	NADB-R - 1120681; Voided - HECTOR 19	1986	Hector, Susan and Sue Wade	Archaeological Excavations at SDM-W-132/SDi-10,024 Carlsbad California.	RECON	37-009700, 37-010024
SD-00716	NADB-R - 1120716; Voided - KALDENBE17	1976	Kaldenberg, Russell L.	A Predevelopment Archaeological Resource Survey for the Agua Hedionda Lagoon North Shores Project	RECON	
SD-00786	NADB-R - 1120786; Voided - CHEEVER18	1987	Cheever, Dayle and Dennis Gallegos	Archaeological Survey for a Road Detour and Storm Drain on a Portion of Palomar Airport Road	WESTEC Services, Inc.	37-008692
SD-00889	NADB-R - 1120889; Voided - KOERPER 01	1986	Koerper, Henry C., Paul F. Langenwalter II, and Adella Schroth	The Agua Hedionda Project Archaeological Investigations at CA-SDi-5353 and CA-SDi-9649	Henry C. Koerper	37-005353, 37-009649
SD-00951	NADB-R - 1120951; Voided - GALLEGO 64	1989	Gallegos, Dennis and Andrew Pigniolo	Cultural Resource Survey of the Kelly Property, Carlsbad, California	ERC Environmental and Energy Services Company	
SD-00980	NADB-R - 1120980; Voided - GROSS 13	1973	Gross, Tim and Charles Bull	An Archaeological Survey of Tract #72-28	San Diego State University	
SD-01016	NADB-R - 1121016; Voided - GALLEGOS32	1987	Gallegos, Dennis and Andrew Pigniolo	Cultural Resource Survey of the Mar Vista OV1 Trunk Sewer Line, Vista, California	WESTEC Services, Inc.	
SD-01048	NADB-R - 1121048; Voided - GALLEGOS43	1988	Gallegos, Dennis R. and Carolyn Kyle	Cultural Resource Survey of Portions of the Floral Trade Center	WESTEC Services, Inc.	37-011022
SD-01129	NADB-R - 1121129; Voided - HECTOR 27	1985	Hector, Susan	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of Robertson Ranch, Carlsbad.	RECON	37-005416, 37-005434, 37-005435
SD-01329	NADB-R - 1121329; Voided - PIGNIOLO11	1989	Pigniolo, Andrew	Cultural Resource Investigation: Site SDi-6835 (W-1895) Within the Palomar Airport Center Project Area.	WESTEC Services, Inc.	37-006835

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-01377	NADB-R - 1121377; Voided - FINK 31	1974	Fink, Gary R.	Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Palomar Airport Master Plan Project No. UJ0089	County of San Diego Public Works Agency	
SD-01468	NADB-R - 1121468; Voided - SRS 25	1982	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	Cultural Resources Report on Site II, Located in an Unincorporated Area of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	37-006752, 37-006829
SD-01498	NADB-R - 1121498; Voided - RECON 04	1983	Hector, Susan M.	Archaeological Survey of Del Mar Financial Carlsbad, California	RECON	37-009092
SD-01554	NADB-R - 1121554; Voided - SOULE 1	1984	Soule, William E.	On Stream Earthfill Dam Project	State Water Resources Control Board	
SD-01579	NADB-R - 1121579; Voided - WADE 09	1986	Wade, Sue A. and Susan M. Hector Ph.D.	Archaeological Monitoring of the Encina Gas Pipline Project Profiles of Subsistence Patterns Along the South Shore of Agua Hedionda Lagoon	RECON	37-006132, 37-006133, 37-006134, 37-006830, 37-008303
SD-01595	NADB-R - 1121595; Voided - WHITEHOU06	1990	Whitehouse, John L.R. and Sue A. Wade	A Cultural Resource Survey of the McGregor Property Carlsbad, California	RECON	37-009655
SD-01605	NADB-R - 1121605; Voided - WADE 32	1989	Wade, Sue A.	Archaeological and Paleontological Constraints for the Fox Property	RECON	
SD-01618	NADB-R - 1121618; Voided - WESTEC 11	1987	WESTEC Services, Inc.	Archaeological Survey of a Portion of Palomar Airport Road	WESTEC Services, Inc.	37-008692
SD-01665	NADB-R - 1121665; Voided - WADE 13	1987	Wade, Sue A.	Archaeolgical Study for 260 Acres South of Agua Hedionda Lagoon	RECON	37-006132, 37-006133, 37-006134, 37-006830, 37-006831
SD-01849	NADB-R - 1121849; Voided - HECTOR 64	1988	Hector, Susan	An Archaeologiacl Survey of the Garrett Property, Carlsbad, California	RECON	37-009607
SD-01984	NADB-R - 1121984; Voided - WESTEC 07	1980	WESTEC Services, Inc.	Regional Historic Preservation Study	WESTEC Services,Inc.	37-000209, 37-000210, 37-000211, 37-000212, 37-000600, 37-000601, 37-000602, 37-000603, 37-000608, 37-000610, 37-000626, 37-000627, 37-000628, 37-000629, 37-000630, 37-000690, 37-000691, 37-000692, 37-000693, 37-000694, 37-000695, 37-000696, 37-000760, 37-001014, 37-004358, 37-005077, 37-005213, 37-005214, 37-005353
SD-02016	NADB-R - 1122016; Voided - ELFEND AS2	1984	Elfend Associates	Environmental Information Kelly Ranch Master Plan/Specific Plan	Elfend Associates	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-02045	NADB-R - 1122045; Voided - BRANDMAN 1	1983	Micheal Brandman Associates, INC.	Draft Environmental Impact Report 83-4 General Plan Amendment and Zone Change Kelly Ranch SCH #83042707	Micheal Brandman Associates, INC.	37-009646
SD-02088	NADB-R - 1122088; Voided - EIP 1	1974	Environmental Impact Profile	Draft Environmental Impact Report For Lagoon Shores Carlsbad California	Environmental Impact Profiles	
SD-02296	NADB-R - 1122296; Voided - EIP 02	1973	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT PROFILES	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE PLANNED COMMUNITY - CARLSBAD PALISADES	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT PROFILES	
SD-02474	NADB-R - 1122474; Voided - GALLEGO117	1992	GALLEGOS, DENNIS and CAROLYN KYLE	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND TEST REPORT FOR CALSBAD RANCH	GALLEGOS AND ASSOCIATES	37-006132, 37-008797, 37-010670, 37-010672, 37-010673, 37-012814
SD-02623	NADB-R - 1122623; Other - 90-1013; Voided - BISSELL 12	1990	BISSELL, RONALD M.	TEST EXCAVATION OF TWO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION OF A HISTORIC BARN, EVAN'S POINT CARLSBAD, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RMW PALEO ASSOCIATES INC	37-010444
SD-03170	NADB-R - 1123170; Voided - DOLAN 06	1996	DOLAN, CHRISTY, SCOTT MOOMJIAN, DR MICHAEL RAEN-JENNING, and BRIAN SMITH	RESULT OF A DATA RECOVERY PROGRAM AT SITE SDI 6132, SDI 10,671, AND SDI 12,814, CARLSBAD RANCH PROJECT CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	CARLTAS DEVELOPEMENT CO	37-006132, 37-008797, 37-010670, 37-010673, 37-012814
SD-03497	NADB-R - 1123497; Voided - GALLEGO154	1998	GALLEGOS, DENNIS R., LARRY TIFT, and TRACY STROPES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST REPORT FOR A PORTION OF CA-SDI-9115/SDM-W-122 CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS INTERNATIONAL	
SD-03528	NADB-R - 1123528; Other - AFFINIS JOB NO. 1261; Voided - GROSS 41	1998	GROSS, G. TIMOTHY and RUTH C. ALTER	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING OF A PORTION OF SDI-14,809, AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE ON A SEGMENT OF THE SOUTH AGUA HEDIONDA TRUNK SEWER CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	CARLSBAD MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT	37-016317
SD-03560	NADB-R - 1123560; Other - RECON NUMBER 3169A; Voided - BERRYJ 42	1999	BERRYMAN, JUDY A. and DAYLE M. CHEEVER	DATA RECOVERY RESULTS FOR THE NORTHERN PORTION OF CA-SDI-8303, FARADAY AVENUE EXTENSION PROJECT, CITY OF CARLSBAD	CITY OF CARLSBAD,PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERING DIVISION	37-008303
SD-03586	NADB-R - 1123586; Voided - SMITHB 330	1998	SMITH, BRIAN F.	THE RESULTS OF A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND EVALUATION PROGRAM FOR "AREA A" AT THE KELLY RANCH AND THE IMPROVEMENT CORRIDOR FOR PARK DRIVE	A.D. HINSHAW ASSOCIATES	37-000209

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-03943	NADB-R - 1123943; Voided - GALLEGO165	1995	GALLEGOS, DENNIS, ADELLA B. SCHROTH, and JENNIFER PERRY	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND TEST FOR CARLSBAD RANCH SPECIFIC PLAN AMEDMENT CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS AND ASSOCIATES	37-001014, 37-008797
SD-03955	NADB-R - 1123955; Voided - GALLEGO177	1997	GALLEGOS, DENNIS and TRACY STOPES	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FOR THE STERLING PROPERTY	GALLEGOS AND ASSOCIATES	37-009116
SD-03959	NADB-R - 1123959; Voided - GALLEGO181	1998	GALLEGOS, DENNIS and LARRY TIFT	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE FARADAY ROAD PROJECT	GALLEGOS AND ASSOCIATES	
SD-04088	NADB-R - 1124088; Voided - GALLEGO186	1997	GALLEGOS, DENNIS R. and CAROLYN E. KYLE	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE CARLSBAD MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE PROJECT CITY OF CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS AND ASSOCIATES	
SD-04093	NADB-R - 1124093; Voided - GALLEGO191	1998	GALLEGOS, DENNIS R., PATRICIA MITCHELL, ADELLA SCHROTH, PhD, and NINA M. HARRIS	DATA RECOVERY AT CA-SDI-6133, LOCUS C, CANNON ROAD, CARLSBAD, CA	GALLEGOS AND ASSOCIATES	37-006133
SD-04111	NADB-R - 1124111; Voided - SEEMAN01	1982	Larry Seeman	Draft Environmental Impact Report Revised Parks and Recreation Element, Carlsbad, California	Larry Seeman	
SD-04117	NADB-R - 1124117; Voided - GALLEGO82	1990	Dennis Gallegos	The Copley Project, San Marcos, California Cultural Resources Survey and Testing Program at SDI-5633	ERCE	37-005633
SD-04209	NADB-R - 1124209; Voided - KOERPER02	1986	KOERPER, HENRY C.	THE AQUA HEDIONDA PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT CA-SDI-5353 & CA-SDI-9649.	HENRY C. KOERPER	
SD-04263	NADB-R - 1124263; Voided - MLA35	1991	BRIAN F. MOONEY ASSOCIATES	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CARLSBAD ZONE 20 SPECIFIC PLAN AREA cARLSBAD, CA	BRIAN F. MOONEY ASSOCIATES	
SD-04353	NADB-R - 1124353; Voided - HARRISN12	1999	HARRIS, NINA M. AND DENNIS R. GALLEGOS	HISTORICAL/ARCAHEOLOGICAL TEST OF A PORTION OF CA-SDI-8303 FOR THE FARADAY ROAD EXTENSION CARLSBAD	GALLEGOS & ASSOCIATES	37-008303
SD-04635	NADB-R - 1124635; Voided - ULTRA02	1983	ULTRA SYSTEMS, INC.	SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES - KELLY RANCH	ULTRA SYSTEMS, INC.	37-000209, 37-005353, 37-006136, 37-006140, 37-009649, 37-009650, 37-009651, 37-009652, 37-009653, 37-009654, 37-009655

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-04641	NADB-R - 1124641; Voided - WESTEC30	1982	WESTEC	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT AIRPORT BUSINESS CENTER	WESTEC SERVICES, INC.	37-004357, 37-004358, 37-004359, 37-004852, 37-004853, 37-004854, 37-004855, 37-004856, 37-004857, 37-004858, 37-004860, 37-005117, 37-005118, 37-005353, 37-006132, 37-006133, 37-006135, 37-006149, 37-006753, 37-006754, 37-006819, 37-006820, 37-006821, 37-006829, 37-006832, 37-006835, 37-007229, 37-007230, 37-008195
SD-04796	NADB-R - 1124796; Voided - BRANDES21	1987	BRANDES, RAY	AN HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF BLOCK SD-31, NEW SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	DR. RAY BRANDES	
SD-04960	NADB-R - 1124960; Voided - RECON61	1984	RECON	DRAFT EIR CARLSBAD LAND INVESTORS CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	RECON	
SD-04972	NADB-R - 1124972; Voided - RECON57	1983	RECON	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR DELMAR FINANCIAL CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	RECON	
SD-05045	NADB-R - 1125045; Voided - AFFINIS07	1999	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	RECORD SEARCHES FOR TELECOMMUNICATION SITES SD-341-01 & SD 382-02	AFFINIS	37-004515, 37-006132, 37-010673, 37-012814, 37-013008
SD-05251	NADB-R - 1125251; Voided - WESTEC23	1979	WESTEC SERVICES	ENVIRONMENTAL DATA STATEMENT SAN ONOFRE TO ENCINA 230 KV TRANSMISSION LINE ADDENDUM NO. 3	WESTEC SERVICES	37-004538, 37-005131, 37-005133, 37-005445
SD-05343	NADB-R - 1125343; Other - 01-1886; Voided - BROWNJ20	2001	BROWN, JOAN C.	Archaeological Monitoring During Excavation for the Hamptons Project, Located in Carlsbad, California	RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.	
SD-06173	NADB-R - 1126173; Other - PROJECT NO. 5-99; Voided - GALLEGO229	1999	GALLEGOS, DENNIS R., NINA M. HARRIS, and TRACY STROPES	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST OF A PORTION OF CA-SDI-8303 FOR THE FARADAY ROAD EXTENSION CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS & ASSOC.	
SD-06179	NADB-R - 1126179; Voided - NIGHA 04	2000	NIGHABHLAIN, SINEAD	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PACIFIC CARLSBAD PROPERTY CARLSBAD	GALLEGOS & ASSOC.	
SD-06181	NADB-R - 1126181; Voided - GALLEGO232	2000	GALLEGOS, DENNIS and RICHARD CERRETO	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE KIRGIS CARLSBAD PROJECT CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS & ASSOC.	37-008793, 37-009097

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-06589	NADB-R - 1126589; Voided - ROBBINS 85	1997	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY & TESTING FOR THE TERRACES AT SUNNY CREEK, CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	AFFINIS	
SD-06606	NADB-R - 1126606; Voided - SOULE 08	1984	SOULE, WILLIAM E.	NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR MICHAEL J. DUNIGAN OF CARLSBAD RESEARCH CENTER	MICHAEL J. DUNIGAN	
SD-07554	NADB-R - 1127554; Voided - DUKE 128	2002	DUKE, CURT	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT CINGULAR WIRELESS FACILITY NO. SD 398-05 SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LSA ASSOC.	
SD-08049	NADB-R - 1128049; Voided - GALLEGO287	1999	DENNIS R. GALLEGOS, ADELLA SCHROTH, and NINA HARRIS	THE 4,000 YEAR OLD LEGOLAND CRESCENTIC-HEARTH SITE (CA-SDI-12814) CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS AND ASSOCIATES	37-012814
SD-08050	NADB-R - 1128050; Voided - GALLEGO258	1999	DENNIS GALLEGOS and NINA M. HARRIS	5000 YEARS OF OCCUPATION: CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT PROGRAM FOR THE CARLSBAD MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE PROJECT, CITY OF CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS AND ASSOCIATES	37-006833, 37-006834, 37-008303, 37-008687, 37-008688, 37-008690, 37-008691, 37-008692, 37-008694, 37-008797, 37-009095, 37-015990
SD-08065	NADB-R - 1128065; Voided - GALLEGO273	1998	GALLEGOS, DENNIS R. and LARRY TIFT	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE CARLSBAD PARK PROJECT, CITY OF CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS AND ASSOCIATES	37-009115
SD-08066	NADB-R - 1128066; Voided - GALLEGO274	1998	GALLEGOS, DENNIS R., LARRY TIFT, and TRACY STROPES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST REPORT FOR A PORTION OF CA-SDI-9115/SDM-W-122 CARLSBAD, CA	GALLEGOS AND ASSOCIATES	37-009115
SD-08073	NADB-R - 1128073; Voided - GALLEGO281	2001	GALLEGOS, DENNIS R., TRACY A. STROPES, and MONICA GUERRO	CULTURAL RESOURCE TEST PROGRAM FOR THE WILSON PROPERTY, CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS AND ASSOCIATES	37-008793, 37-009097
SD-08089	NADB-R - 1128089; Voided - KYLE155	1999	KYLE, CAROLYN	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE GREEN FAMILY TRUST PROJECT, CITY OF CARLSBAD, CA	KYLE CONSULTING	
SD-08094	NADB-R - 1128094; Other - JOB N. KC4-98; Voided - KYLE160	1998	KYLE, CAROLYN	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE EMERALD POINT ESTATES PROJECT, CARLSBAD, CA	KYLE CONSULTING	
SD-08314	NADB-R - 1128314; Voided - TUMA 16	2003	TUMA, MICHAEL	RESULTS OF A DATA RECOVERY PROGRAM FOR THE ALLAN O. KELLY SITE (CA-SDI-9649), KELLY RANCH PROJECT- A LA JOLLA COMPLEX SHELL MIDDEN SITE AT AGUA HEDIONDA LAGOON CARLSBAD, CALLIFORNIA	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES	37-009649

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-08577	NADB-R - 1128577; Voided - CUPPLES60	1978	CUPPLES, SUE ANN	A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR A PROPOSED SAN MARCOS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT SEWAGE INTERCEPTOR PIPELINE	SUE ANN CUPPLES	
SD-08738	NADB-R - 1128738; Voided - HECTOR118	1985	HECTOR, SUSAN	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PANONIA PROPERTY, CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	RECON	37-010024
SD-08742	NADB-R - 1128742; Other - PROJECT SS6401; Voided - FINK 125	1973	FINK, GARY R.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED LETTERBOX CANYON LANDFILL SITE, PROJECT SS6401	SAN DIEGO COUNTY ENGINEER DEPARTMENT	
SD-08750	NADB-R - 1128750; Voided - ULTRA03	1983	ULTRA SYSTEMS, INC. and ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	RESULTS OF SUPPLEMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES AT SDI-9649 (KR-1) ON THE KELLY RANCH	ULTRASYSTEMS, INC.	37-009649
SD-08754	NADB-R - 1128754; Voided - HANNA25	1981	HANNA, DAVID C.	ADDENDUM TO THE CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FOR CARLSBAD HIGHLANDS CITY OF CARLSBAD, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RECON	37-005434, 37-005438
SD-09146	NADB-R - 1129146; Voided - TANGB 02	2004	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, JOSH SMALLWOOD, TERRY JACQUEMAIN, and LAURA HENSLEY SHAKER	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES SAN DIEGO COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY SEAWATER DESALINATION PROJECT. IN THE CITIES OF CARLSBAD, VISTA, AND SAN MARCOS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
SD-09249	NADB-R - 1129249; Voided - SMITH462	2004	SMITH, BRIAN F. and SHANNON GILBERT	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE RANCHO CARLSBAD ADDITIONS	BRIAN F. SMITH & ASSOCIATES	37-017304, 37-024328
SD-09361	NADB-R - 1129361; Other - 11A0398; Voided - BYRD15	2002	Byrd, Brian F. and Collin O'Neill	Archaeological Survey Report for the Phase I Archaeological Survey along Interstate 5 San Diego County, CA.	ASM, Inc	37-000606, 37-004552, 37-004553, 37-006851, 37-007296, 37-012120, 37-013484
SD-09571	NADB-R - 1129571; Other - 12-03; Voided - GUERREM 20	2003	GUERRERO, MONICA C and DENNIS R. GALLEGOS	CITY OF CARLSBAD WATER AND SEWER MASTER PLANS CULTURAL RESOURCE BACKGROUND STUDY CITY OF CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS & ASSOCIATES	37-000628, 37-000694, 37-005353, 37-006826
SD-09930	NADB-R - 1129930; Voided - AISLIM33	2004	Marnie Aislin-Kay and Christeen Taniguchi	Cultural Resource Survey for Sprint telecommunications Facility Candidate SD55XC009B (Cannon/Faraday SDG&E), Carlsbad, sna Diego County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-10563	NADB-R - 1130563; Voided - SMITHD13		SMITH, DAVID	PALOMAR INDUSTRIAL PARK	DAVID D. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES	
SD-10655	NADB-R - 1130655; Voided - SMITHB535	2006	GREENE, RICHARD and BRIAN F. SMITH	RESULTS OF A DATA RECOVERY PROGRAM AT CA-SDI-8797, GRAND PACIFIC RESORTS PROJECT CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES	37-008797
SD-10692	NADB-R - 1130692; Voided - SMITHB564	2007	SMITH, BRIAN F. and NORA E. COLLINS	RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE TABATA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CITY OF CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES	
SD-11144	NADB-R - 1131144; Voided - HECTOR180	2007	HECTOR, SUSAN	ENCINA-PENASQUITOS TRANSMISSION LINE RECORDS SEARCH	ASM AFFILIATES, INC.	
SD-11212	NADB-R - 1131212; Voided - WADES139	1989	WADE, SUE A.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS FOR THE FOX PROPERTY (RECON NUMBER 2078A)	RECON	
SD-11224	NADB-R - 1131224; Voided - ROBBINS212	2007	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	ENCINA EAST STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CULTURAL RESOURCES (AFFINIS JOB NO. 2244)	AFFINIS	
SD-11783	NADB-R - 1131783; Voided - LAYLAD57	2008	LAYLANDER, DON and LINDA AKYUZ	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE CALTRANS I-5 NORTH COAST CORRIDOR PROJECT BIOLOGICAL MITIGATION PARCELS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ASM AFFILIATES, INC	37-000209, 37-007296, 37-029576, 37-029577
SD-12019	NADB-R - 1132019; Voided - GALLEGO321	2004	GUERRERO, MONICA and DENNIS R. GALLEGOS	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE CARLSBAD SEAWATER DESALINATION PLANT PROJECT CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS & ASSOCIATES	
SD-12022	NADB-R - 1132022; Voided - GALLEGO324	2005	GUERRERO, MONICA and DENNIS R. GALLEGOS	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE AURA CIRCLE PROJECT CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS & ASSOCIATES	
SD-12024	NADB-R - 1132024; Voided - GALLEGO326	2005	STROPES, TRACY and DENNIS R. GALLEGOS	CARLSBAD MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE DATA RECOVERY PROGRAM FOR CA-SDI-8694, AND INDEXING AND PRESERVATION STUDY FOR CA-SDI-8303 AND CA-SDI-8797 LOCUS C, CITY OF CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS & ASSOCIATES	37-008303, 37-008694, 37-008797

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-12027	NADB-R - 1132027; Voided - GALLEGO329	2005	STROPES, TRACY and DENNIS R. GALLEGOS	CULTURAL RESOURCE DATA RECOVERY AND INDEXING AND PRESERVATION PROGRAM FOR THE GRAND PACIFIC RESORTS SITE CA-SDI-8797 AREA A, CITY OF CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS & ASSOCIATES	
SD-12037	NADB-R - 1132037; Voided - GALLEGO339	2007	GALLEGOS, DENNIS R.	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE CARLSBAD MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE, CITY OF CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS & ASSOCIATES	37-008303, 37-008694, 37-008797
SD-12084	NADB-R - 1132084; Voided - COLLETT26	2001	COLLETT, RUSSELL and DAYLE CHEEVER	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT OF THREE CULTURAL RESOURCE SITES WITHIN THE COLLEGE BOULEVARD REACH B ALTERNATIVE 1 AND REACH C ALIGNMENTS CITY OF CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	RECON	37-005416, 37-005434, 37-005436
SD-12204	NADB-R - 1132204; Voided - GARDNJ02	2009	GARDNER, JILL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING FOR THE SDG&E ENCINA-PENASQUITOS 230 KV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT FROM CARLSBAD TO CARMEL VALLEY, AND GUARD STRUCTURE POLE FIELD CHECKS FOR THE SDG&E ENCINA-PENASQUITOS RECONDUCTOR PROJECT	ASM AFFILIATES	
SD-12380	NADB-R - 1132380; Voided - SMITHB613	2008	SMITH, BRIAN F. and SETH A. ROSENBERG	RESULTS OF A CULTURAL RESOURCES MITIGATION AND MONITORING PROGRAM FOR ROBERTSON RANCH: ARCHAIC AND LATE PREHISTORIC CAMPS NEAR THE AGUA HEDIONDA LAGOON	BRIAN F. SMITH & ASSOCIATES	37-010609, 37-010610, 37-010611, 37-024325, 37-024328
SD-12422	NADB-R - 1132422; Voided - NIGHAS68	2001	NI GHABHLAIN, SINEAD and DREW PALLETTE	A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE ROUTE REALIGNMENT OF THE PROPOSED PF. NET / AT&T FIBER OPTICS CONDUIT OCEANSIDE TO SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ASM AFFILIATES, INC.	
SD-12444	NADB-R - 1132444; Voided - MCGINNIS96	2009	MCGINNIS, PATRICK	CULTURAL RESOURCES EXTENDED PHASE I REPORT FOR THE INTERSTATE 5 NORTH COAST CORRIDOR PROJECT BIOMITIGATION PARCELS SITES CA-SDI-209 AND CA-SDI-18917 CARLSBAD, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	TIERRA ENVIRONMENTAL	37-000209, 37-029576
SD-12647	NADB-R - 1132647; Voided - ROBBINS294	2010	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	BUENA OUTFALL FORCE MAIN PHASE III (CIP 8131) - ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY	AFFINIS	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-12762	NADB-R - 1132762; Voided - DOMINICI70	2010	DOMINICI, DEBORAH	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR THE INTERSTATE 5 NORTH COAST CORRIDOR PROJECT	DOMINICI, DEBORAH	
SD-13181	NADB-R - 1133181; Voided - SMITHB642	2011	SMITH, BRIAN F. and CLARENCE HOFF	A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY UPDATE AND EVALUATION FOR THE ROBERTSON RANCH WEST PROJECT AND AN EVALUATION OF NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES FOR SECTION 106 REVIEW (NHPA)	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES, INC.	37-010609, 37-010612, 37-024320, 37-024321, 37-024322, 37-032209
SD-13401	NADB-R - 1133401; Voided - WHITJ13	2011	WHITAKER, JAMES E.	ETS #21929, CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE EROSION CONTROL, Z226553, CARLSBAD PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (HDR #172681)	HDR, INC.	37-006140
SD-13626	NADB-R - 1133626; Voided - MORGAN05	2011	MORGAN, NICHOLE B.	TCM ACCESS ROAD GRADING PROJECT, CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT	HDR	37-000744, 37-001097, 37-004575, 37-004607, 37-004905, 37-004927, 37-005826, 37-006134, 37-006135, 37-006139, 37-006140, 37-006830, 37-006858, 37-008280, 37-008914, 37-009089, 37-009655, 37-009708, 37-009980, 37-010671, 37-010672, 37-010823, 37-010875, 37-011728, 37-011729, 37-012209, 37-012461, 37-012818, 37-012820, 37-012821, 37-012940, 37-013084, 37-013085, 37-014563, 37-015863, 37-015867, 37-018386, 37-024458, 37-026492, 37-028681, 37-028737, 37-030107
SD-13707	NADB-R - 1133707; Voided - TENNK22	2011	TENNESEN, KRISTIN	ETS #21729, CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING FOR THE TOWER BRUSHING, 4 TOWERS, ENCINA PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	HDR	37-006132, 37-010673, 37-013008
SD-13828	NADB-R - 1133828; Voided - DREIBL01	2006	DREIBELBIS, LAURA, TANYA WAHOFF, and REBECCA APPLE	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE AGUA HEDIONDA AND CALAVERA CREEKS DREDGING AND IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	EDAW, INC.	
SD-14615	NADB-R - 1134615; Voided - CALTRANS90	2013	CALTRANS	I-5 NORTH CORRIDOR PROJECT SUPPLEMENTALS	CALTRANS	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-14675	NADB-R - 1134675; Voided - RISSON01	2012	RISSO, NANCY	TURBOJET SERVICE TO MCCLELLAN-PALOMAR AIRPORT, CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION	
SD-14967	NADB-R - 1134967	2014	TRACY A. STROPES and BRIAN F. SMITH	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE DOS COLINAS/ COLLEGE BOULEVARD MITIGATION PROJECT	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES, INC.	37-016317
SD-15158	NADB-R - 1135158	2012	KRISTIN TENNESEN	ETS #22252, CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING FOR THE FOOTPATH, P135358, AGUA HEDIONDA PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	HDR	
SD-15527	NADB-R - 1135527	2015	Brian F. Smith and Tracy A. Stropes	A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the College Boulevard Mitigation Project, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California (APNs 209-060-71 and 209-060-72)	Brian F. Smith and Associates	
SD-15541	NADB-R - 1135541	2013	Ian Scharlotta and Brian Williams	ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY PLAN FOR CA-SDI-13008 (STRAWBERRY FIELDS), CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	ASM Affiliates, Inc.	
SD-15739	NADB-R - 1135739	2014	David Brunzell	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE GRAND PACIFIC PROJECT, CARLSBAD, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (BCR CONSULTING PROJECT NO. TRF1411)	BCR Consulting	
SD-15905	NADB-R - 1135905	2014	Mary Robbins-Wade	BUENA OUTFALL FORCE MAIN PROJECT CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY (AFFINIS JOB NO. 2535)		
SD-16013	NADB-R - 1136013	2012	Brian F. Smith	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY FOR THE EL CAMINO REAL WIDENING PROJECT AT ROBERTSON RANCH CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	Brian F. Smith and Associates	
SD-16042	NADB-R - 1136042	2013	Shannon L. Loftus	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE SURVEY AT&T SITE NS0023 LEGOLAND 5780 FLEET STREET CARLSBAD, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 92008 CASPR# 3601278048	ACE Environmental	
SD-16131	NADB-R - 1136131	2013	Michelle Blake	SIXTH SUPPLEMENTAL HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT (HPSR): REVISED AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE) I-5 NORTH COAST CORRIDOR	Caltrans	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-16634	NADB-R - 1136634	2016	SMITH, BRIAN F.	A SECTION 106 (NHPA) HISTORIC RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE COLLEGE BOULEVARD REACH A AND DETENTION BASIN BJ BIOLOGICAL MITIGATION PROJECT SPL-2014-00339-RJV CITY OF CARLSBAD, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA APNS 209-060-71 AND 209-060-72	Brian F. Smith and Associates	37-017303
SD-16774	NADB-R - 1136774	2016	KRAFT, JENNIFER R. and SMITH, BRIAN F.	CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE MARJA ACRES PROJECT CARLSBAD, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA APNS 207-101-35 AND -37	Brian F. Smith and Associates	37-035933, 37-036859, 37-036860
SD-16927	NADB-R - 1136927	2017	SMITH, BRIAN F.	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE LEGOLAND PARKING STRUCTURE PROJECT, CARLSBAD, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc	
SD-16928	NADB-R - 1136928	2017	KENNEDY, GEORGE L. and Wirths, Todd A.	PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT, LEGOLAND CALIFORNIA PARKING STRUCTURE PROJECT, CARLSBAD, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
SD-17039	NADB-R - 1137039	2017	SMITH, BRIAN F.	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE LEGOLAND HOTEL PROJECT, CARLSBAD, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
SD-17085	NADB-R - 1137085	2017	SMITH, BRIAN F.	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE ROBERTSON RANCH WEST PROJECT AND IMPROVEMENTS TO EL CAMINO REAL, CITY OF CARLSBAD, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	37-010609, 37-010612, 37-024320, 37-024321, 37-024322, 37-032209
SD-17135	NADB-R - 1137135	2015	CORDOVA, ISABEL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR POLE BRUSHING PROJECT, VARIOUS LOCATIONS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (SDG&E ETS# 29109, PANGIS PROJECT# 1401.07)	PanGIS	37-004496, 37-004847, 37-006823, 37-008195, 37-009701, 37-013502, 37-024551, 37-026442, 37-031057, 37-034564, 37-034565, 37-034566, 37-034567, 37-034568, 37-034569, 37-034570, 37-034571, 37-034572, 37-034573, 37-034574
SD-17230	NADB-R - 1137230; Submitter - BCR Project No. SYN1606	2017	BRUNZELL, DAVID	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE TAYLORMADE PUC PROJECT, CARLSBAD, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (BCR CONSULTING PROJECT NO. SYN1606)	BCR Consulting LLC	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-17232	NADB-R - 1137232; Submitter - BCR Project No. SYN1628	2017	BRUNZELL, DAVID	SAN DIEGO 55 FIBER PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (BCR CONSULTING PROJECT NO. SYN1628)	BCR Consulting LLC	
SD-17319	NADB-R - 1137319	2018	WILLIAMS, BRIAN and KENT MANCHEN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING FOR THE SDG&E 2017 REPLACE POLE P124793 PROJECT, CARLSBAD, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (SDG&E ETS #36503 ASM #23004.86)	ASM AFFILIATES, INC.	
SD-17343	NADB-R - 1137343	2017	WILSON, STACIE and KRISTINA DAVISON	LAUREL TREE AVIARA PROJECT (APN 212-040-56-00) - CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT	HELIX ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING	37-036606
SD-17625	NADB-R - 1137625	2018	SMITH, BRIAN F., GEORGE L. KENNEDY, and TODD A. WIRTHS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT FOR THE CANNON ROAD SENIOR HOUSING PROJECT, CARLSBAD, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (PROJECT NOS. MP 02-03(H); SDP 15-13; SDP 15-19; CUP 15-05; MS 15-12)	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES, INC.	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-37-000209	CA-SDI-000209						SD-00424, SD-01054, SD-01984, SD-03586, SD-04635, SD-11783, SD-12444, SD-17095
P-37-005353	CA-SDI-005353						SD-00889, SD-01984, SD-04635, SD-04641, SD-09571
P-37-006133	CA-SDI-006133						SD-01579, SD-01665, SD-04093, SD-04641
P-37-006135	CA-SDI-006135						SD-04641, SD-13626
P-37-006140	CA-SDI-006140						SD-01316, SD-04635, SD-13401, SD-13626
P-37-006830	CA-SDI-006830						SD-01579, SD-01665, SD-13626
P-37-006832	CA-SDI-006832						SD-00102, SD-00103, SD-04641
P-37-006833	CA-SDI-006833						SD-00102, SD-06114, SD-08050
P-37-006834	CA-SDI-006834						SD-08050
P-37-006835	CA-SDI-006835						SD-01329, SD-04641, SD-06114
P-37-007229	CA-SDI-007229						SD-00102, SD-04641
P-37-007230	CA-SDI-007230						SD-00102, SD-04641, SD-06114
P-37-008303	CA-SDI-008303						SD-00103, SD-01579, SD-01887, SD-03560, SD-04353, SD-08050, SD-12024, SD-12037
P-37-008687	CA-SDI-008687						SD-08050

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-37-008688	CA-SDI-008688						SD-08050
P-37-008689	CA-SDI-008689						SD-06114
P-37-008690	CA-SDI-008690						SD-06114, SD-08050
P-37-008691	CA-SDI-008691						SD-06114, SD-08050
P-37-008692	CA-SDI-008692						SD-00786, SD-01618, SD-06114, SD-08050
P-37-008693	CA-SDI-008693						SD-06114
P-37-008694	CA-SDI-008694						SD-06114, SD-08050, SD-12024, SD-12037
P-37-008695	CA-SDI-008695						
P-37-008793	CA-SDI-008793						SD-06181, SD-08073
P-37-008794	CA-SDI-008794						
P-37-008796	CA-SDI-008796						
P-37-008797	CA-SDI-008797						SD-02474, SD-03170, SD-03943, SD-08050, SD-10655, SD-12024, SD-12037
P-37-009095	CA-SDI-009095						SD-08050
P-37-009097	CA-SDI-009097						SD-06181, SD-08073
P-37-009114	CA-SDI-009114						
P-37-009115	CA-SDI-009115						SD-08065, SD-08066
P-37-009116	CA-SDI-009116						SD-03955, SD-06708
P-37-009649	CA-SDI-009649						SD-00889, SD-04350, SD-04635, SD-08314, SD-08750

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-37-009650	CA-SDI-009650						SD-04635
P-37-009651	CA-SDI-009651						SD-04635
P-37-009652	CA-SDI-009652						SD-04635
P-37-009653	CA-SDI-009653						SD-04635
P-37-009654	CA-SDI-009654						SD-04635
P-37-009655	CA-SDI-009655						SD-01595, SD-04635, SD-13626
P-37-010024	CA-SDI-010024						SD-00681, SD-08738
P-37-010444	CA-SDI-010444						SD-00339, SD-02623
P-37-010609	CA-SDI-010609						SD-12380, SD-13181, SD-17085
P-37-010670	CA-SDI-010670						SD-02474, SD-03170
P-37-010671	CA-SDI-010671						SD-13626
P-37-010876	CA-SDI-010876						SD-01047, SD-06000
P-37-011022	CA-SDI-011022						SD-01048
P-37-012814	CA-SDI-012814						SD-02474, SD-03170, SD-05045, SD-08049
P-37-013008	CA-SDI-013008						SD-05045, SD-13707
P-37-014232	CA-SDI-014064	Other - CRL-1				(Gallegos & Associates)	
P-37-014364	CA-SDI-014140	Other - EP-1				(RMW Paleo Associates)	
P-37-014379	CA-SDI-014151						
P-37-015183							
P-37-015714						1997 (Affinis)	
P-37-015990	CA-SDI-014563					1997 (Gallegos)	SD-08050
P-37-015991	CA-SDI-014564					1997 (Gallegos)	
P-37-015992	CA-SDI-014565					1997 (Gallegos)	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-37-015993	CA-SDI-014566					1997 (Gallegos)	
P-37-016262		Other - FR-I-1				1998 (Gallegos & Associates)	
P-37-016317	CA-SDI-014809	Other - Rancho Carlsbad Site #1				1998 (Affinis)	SD-03528, SD-03567, SD-08855, SD-14967
P-37-024320	CA-SDI-016130	Other - Robertson Temp2				2001 (Brian F. Smith and Associates)	SD-13181, SD-17085
P-37-024321	CA-SDI-016131	Other - Robertson Temp3				2001 (Brian F. Smith and Associates)	SD-13181, SD-17085
P-37-024322	CA-SDI-016132	Other - Robertson Temp 4				2001 (Brian F. Smith and Associates)	SD-13181, SD-17085
P-37-024323	CA-SDI-016133	Other - Robertson Temp 5				2001 (Brian F. Smith and Associates)	
P-37-024327	CA-SDI-016137	Other - Robertson Temp 15				2001 (Brian F. Smith and Associates)	
P-37-024428	CA-SDI-016205	Other - T1				2002 (RECON)	
P-37-029576	CA-SDI-018917	Other - Agua Hedionda 1				2008 (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)	SD-11783, SD-12444
P-37-035933	CA-SDI-021888	Other - Marja Acres Site MA-Temp-1; IC Informal - RNID-3079	Site	Prehistoric	AP16 (Other) - Prehistoric Shell Scatter	2016 (Jillian L. Hahnlen, Brian F. Smith & Associates, Inc.)	SD-16774
P-37-036606		IC Informal - RNID-3392; Other - SHC-01_Warehouse	Building	Historic	HP08 (Industrial building)	2017 (Krisitna Davison, Stacie Wilson, HELIX Environmental Planning)	SD-17343
P-37-036859		IC Informal - RNID-3592; Other - Marja Acres Building #1; Other - Hoffman Residence	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	2018 (Courtney Accardy, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.)	SD-16774
P-37-036860		IC Informal - RNID-3592; Other - Marja Acres Building 2; Other - Hoffman Egg Ranch	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	2018 (Courtney Accardy, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.)	SD-16774

ATTACHMENT B

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SEARCH RESULTS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA **Gavin Newsom, Governor**

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691 Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: http://www.nahc.ca.gov
Twitter: @CA_NAHC

May 2, 2019

Kassie Sugimoto
Psomas

VIA Email to: Kassie.Sugimoto@Psomas.com

RE: 1RJM010100 Carlsbad Veterans Hospital, San Diego County.

Dear Ms. Sugimoto:

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: katy.sanchez@nahc.ca.gov .

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez

KATY SANCHEZ
Associate Environmental Planner

Attachment

ATTACHMENT C

SAN DIEGO NATURAL HISTORY MUESUM OF NATURAL HISTORY PALEONTOLOGY RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

16 April 2019

Ms. Melissa Macias
Psomas
3 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 200
Santa Ana, CA 92707

RE: Paleontological Records Search – Carlsbad Veterans Memorial Project

Dear Ms. Macias:

This letter presents the results of a paleontological records search conducted for the Carlsbad Veterans Memorial Project (Project), located in the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA. The Project site is bordered to the west and south by Faraday Avenue, to the east by Faraday Avenue and undeveloped land, and to the north by Whitman Way and residential and undeveloped land.

A review of published geological maps covering the Project site and surrounding area was conducted to determine the specific geologic units underlying the Project. Each geologic unit was subsequently assigned a paleontological resource sensitivity (Deméré and Walsh, 1993). Published geological reports covering the Project area (e.g., Kennedy and Tan, 2007) indicate that the proposed Project has the potential to impact late Holocene-age alluvial floodplain deposits and the middle Eocene-age Santiago Formation. These geologic units and their paleontological sensitivity are summarized in detail in the following section.

In addition, a search of the paleontological collection records housed at the San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM) was conducted in order to determine if any documented fossil collection localities occur along the Project site or within the immediately surrounding area (Figure 1). The SDNHM has 88 recorded fossil localities within 1 mile of the Project site. Forty-seven of these localities are from geologic units that are not expected to be impacted by construction of the Project: the Pleistocene-age Bay Point Formation, the early to middle Pleistocene-age Lindavista Formation, and the Late Cretaceous-age Point Loma Formation. The remaining 41 localities are from the Santiago Formation, and are discussed in greater detail below.

Geologic Rock Units Underlying the Project Site

alluvial floodplain deposits – Late Holocene-age alluvial floodplain deposits underlie the northwestern portion of the Project site. These deposits are considered to be less than 10,000 years old, and consist of unconsolidated sandy, silty, and clayey alluvium (Kennedy and Tan, 2007). The SDNHM does not have any fossil localities from these deposits within a 1-mile radius of the Project. Holocene-age alluvial floodplain deposits are assigned a low paleontological sensitivity based on their relatively young geologic age and lack of recorded fossil collection localities. However, these deposits appear to be underlain at shallow depths by the Santiago Formation (see below), which could be impacted by construction where the contact is relatively shallow.

Santiago Formation – The Santiago Formation underlies the majority of the Project site at the surface, and appears to underlie surficial deposits in the northwestern portion of the Project site.

The middle Eocene-age (approximately 49 to 40 million years old) Santiago Formation has been divided into three informal members in the Encinitas-Carlsbad-Vista area of San Diego County (Wilson, 1972). The SDNHM has 41 recorded fossil localities from the Santiago Formation within a 1-mile radius of the Project site. Ten of these localities are from marine deposits of the middle member "B" and yielded trace fossils (e.g., burrows in matrix and shells with sponge borings) and fossil remains of marine invertebrates (e.g., foraminiferans, corals, snails, clams, mussels, oysters, tusk shells, barnacles, and sea urchins) and marine vertebrates (e.g., rays, skates, sharks, and bony fish). Thirty-one localities are from marine and fluvial deposits of the upper member "C" and yielded trace fossils (e.g., coprolites and burrows of polychaete worms and crustaceans) and fossil remains of plants (e.g., palms, laurel, magnolia, tropical mangrove, and tropical almond), terrestrial invertebrates (e.g., pulmonate snails), marine invertebrates (e.g., foraminiferans, brachiopods, snails, clams, mussels, oysters, tusk shells, barnacles, crabs, ostracods, starfish, sea urchins, and heart urchins), marine vertebrates (e.g., sharks, skates, rays, bony fish, and sea birds), and terrestrial vertebrates (e.g., turtles, crocodiles, marsupials, apatotheres, pantolestids, insectivorans, bats, primates, creodonts, carnivorans, rodents, artiodactyls, mesonychids, and perissodactyls). The Santiago Formation has produced significant terrestrial fossil vertebrate localities in northern San Diego County, and is considered to have a high paleontological sensitivity.

Summary and Recommendations

The high paleontological sensitivity of the Santiago Formation in San Diego County (Deméré and Walsh, 1993) suggests the potential for construction of the Project to result in impacts to paleontological resources. Any proposed excavation activities that extend deep enough to encounter previously undisturbed deposits of this geologic unit have the potential to impact the paleontological resources preserved therein. For these reasons, implementation of a complete paleontological resource mitigation program during ground-disturbing activities is recommended.

The fossil collection locality information contained within this paleontological records search should be considered private and is the sole property of the San Diego Natural History Museum. Any use or reprocessing of the locality information contained within this document beyond the scope of the Carlsbad Veterans Memorial Project is prohibited.

If you have any questions concerning these findings please feel free to contact me at 619-255-0321 or kmccomas@sdnhm.org.

Sincerely,

Katie McComas, M.S.
Paleontological Report Writer & GIS Specialist
San Diego Natural History Museum

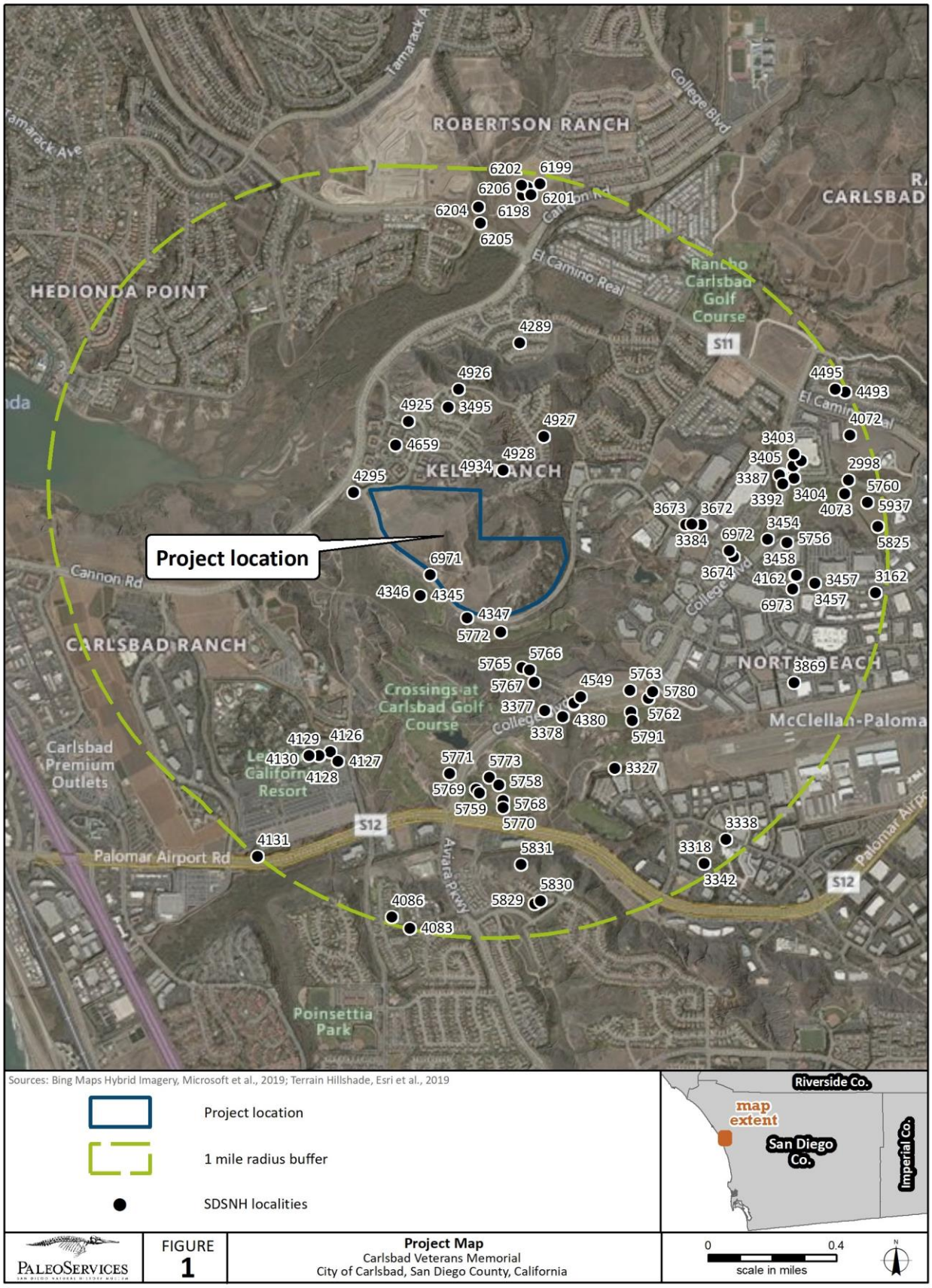
Enc: Figure 1: Project map
Appendix: List of SDNHM fossil localities in the vicinity of the Project

Literature Cited

Deméré, T.A., and Walsh, S.L. 1993. Paleontological Resources, County of San Diego. Prepared for the San Diego Planning Commission: 1–68.

Kennedy, M.P., and Tan, S.S. 2007. Geologic Map of the Oceanside 30' x 60' Quadrangle, California. California Geological Survey, Regional Geologic Map Series 1:100,000 scale, map no. 2.

Wilson, K.L. 1972. Eocene and related geology of a portion of the San Luis Rey and Encinitas quadrangles, San Diego County, California. Unpublished Master's. Thesis, University of California, Riverside.


ROBERTSON RANCH
HEDIONDA POINT
CARLSBAD RANCH
Project location
Cannon Rd
Palomar Airport Rd
El Camino Real
College Blvd
Tamarack Ave
Rancho Carlsbad Golf Course
Crossings at Carlsbad Golf Course
Carlsbad Premium Outlets
Poinsettia Park
McClellan-Paloma
S11
S12
6202
6199
6206
6201
6204
6198
6205
4289
4926
4925
3495
4927
4659
4928
4934
4295
6971
4346
4345
4347
5772
5766
5765
5767
4549
5763
5780
3377
4380
5762
3378
5791
4129
4126
4130
4127
4128
5771
5773
5758
5769
5759
5768
5770
3327
4131
5831
5830
5829
4086
4083
4495
4493
4072
3403
3405
2998
3387
5760
3392
3404
4073
5937
3673
3672
3454
3384
6972
5756
5825
3458
3674
4162
3457
3162
6973
3457
3869
3338
3318
3342
Sources: Bing Maps Hybrid Imagery, Microsoft et al., 2019; Terrain Hillshade, Esri et al., 2019
Project location
1 mile radius buffer
SDSNH localities
Riverside Co.
map extent
San Diego Co.
Imperial Co.
PaleoServices
FIGURE 1
Project Map
Carlsbad Veterans Memorial
City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California
0
0.4
scale in miles
N

Appendix: Locality List

San Diego Natural History Museum
Department of Paleontology

Locality Number	Locality Name	Location	Elevation (feet)	Geologic Unit	Era	Period	Epoch
4127	Legoland #2	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	155	Bay Point Formation	Cenozoic	Quaternary	Pleistocene
4128	Legoland #3	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	157	Bay Point Formation	Cenozoic	Quaternary	Pleistocene
4129	Legoland #4	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	155	Bay Point Formation	Cenozoic	Quaternary	Pleistocene
4130	Legoland #5	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	145	Bay Point Formation	Cenozoic	Quaternary	Pleistocene
4295	Macario Bridge	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	48	Bay Point Formation	Cenozoic	Quaternary	late Pleistocene
4126	Legoland #1	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	158	Bay Point Formation, unnamed marine deposit	Cenozoic	Quaternary	late Pleistocene
6200	Robertson Ranch PA 12 & 13, Wildlife Corridor	City of San Diego, San Diego County, CA	60	Bay Point Formation, unnamed marine deposit	Cenozoic	Quaternary	late Pleistocene
6201	Robertson Ranch PA 12 & 13, Wildlife Corridor	City of San Diego, San Diego County, CA	58	Bay Point Formation, unnamed marine deposit	Cenozoic	Quaternary	late Pleistocene
6202	Robertson Ranch PA 12 & 13, Wildlife Corridor	City of San Diego, San Diego County, CA	56	Bay Point Formation, unnamed marine deposit	Cenozoic	Quaternary	late Pleistocene
6204	Robertson Ranch PA 12 & 13, Wildlife Corridor	City of San Diego, San Diego County, CA	58	Bay Point Formation, unnamed marine deposit	Cenozoic	Quaternary	late Pleistocene
6205	Robertson Ranch PA 12 & 13, Wildlife Corridor	City of San Diego, San Diego County, CA	50	Bay Point Formation, unnamed marine deposit	Cenozoic	Quaternary	late Pleistocene
6206	Robertson Ranch PA 12 & 13, Wildlife Corridor	City of San Diego, San Diego County, CA	52	Bay Point Formation, unnamed marine deposit	Cenozoic	Quaternary	late Pleistocene
4493	Sunny Creek #5	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	120	Bay Point Formation, unnamed nonmarine deposit	Cenozoic	Quaternary	Pleistocene
4495	Sunny Creek #5	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	112	Bay Point Formation, unnamed nonmarine deposit	Cenozoic	Quaternary	Pleistocene
6195	Robertson Ranch PA 12 & 13, Wildlife Corridor	City of San Diego, San Diego County, CA	80	Bay Point Formation, unnamed nonmarine deposit	Cenozoic	Quaternary	late Pleistocene
6197	Robertson Ranch PA 12 & 13, Wildlife Corridor	City of San Diego, San Diego County, CA	77	Bay Point Formation, unnamed nonmarine deposit	Cenozoic	Quaternary	late Pleistocene
6198	Robertson Ranch PA 12 & 13, Wildlife Corridor	City of San Diego, San Diego County, CA	72	Bay Point Formation, unnamed nonmarine deposit	Cenozoic	Quaternary	late Pleistocene
6199	Robertson Ranch PA 12 & 13, Wildlife Corridor	City of San Diego, San Diego County, CA	62	Bay Point Formation, unnamed nonmarine deposit	Cenozoic	Quaternary	late Pleistocene
5780	Carlsbad City Golf Course	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	316	Lindavista Formation	Cenozoic	Quaternary	Pleistocene
4928	Kelly Ranch Core - Pholad Site	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	300	Lindavista Formation, unnamed marine terrace	Cenozoic	Quaternary	Pleistocene
6971	Carlsbad Desalination Pipeline	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	95	Santiago Formation	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
3318	Airport Business Center I	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	190	Santiago Formation, member B	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
3327	Airport Business Center	San Diego County, CA	235	Santiago Formation, member B	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
3338	Airport Business Center	San Diego County, CA	238	Santiago Formation, member B	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
3342	Airport Business Center	San Diego County, CA	198	Santiago Formation, member B	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
4289	Kelly Ranch, Village E	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	102	Santiago Formation, member B	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
5762	Carlsbad City Golf Course	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	280	Santiago Formation, member B	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
5763	Carlsbad City Golf Course	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	285	Santiago Formation, member B	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
5764	Carlsbad City Golf Course	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	287	Santiago Formation, member B	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
5791	Carlsbad City Golf Course	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	279	Santiago Formation, member B	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
3377	College Boulevard, Site 4	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	185	Santiago Formation, member C	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
3378	College Boulevard - Site 14	City of San Diego, San Diego County, CA	236	Santiago Formation, member C	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
3495	Kelly's Ranch	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	260	Santiago Formation, member C	Cenozoic	Paleogene	late Eocene
4083	Emerald Ridge Site 3	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	170	Santiago Formation, member C	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
4086	Emerald Ridge East Sites	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	0	Santiago Formation, member C	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene

Appendix: Locality List

San Diego Natural History Museum
Department of Paleontology

Locality Number	Locality Name	Location	Elevation (feet)	Geologic Unit	Era	Period	Epoch
4131	Legoland #6	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	75	Santiago Formation, member C	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
4345	Faraday Avenue Extension	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	57	Santiago Formation, member C	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
4346	Faraday Avenue Extension	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	56	Santiago Formation, member C	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
4347	Faraday Avenue Extension	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	101	Santiago Formation, member C	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
4380	College Boulevard site 9	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	270	Santiago Formation, member C	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
4429	College Boulevard site 8	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	270	Santiago Formation, member C	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
4659	Kelly Ranch Core - plant site	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	100	Santiago Formation, member C	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
4925	Kelly Ranch Core - Mammal & Coprolite Site	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	54	Santiago Formation, member C	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
4926	Kelly Ranch Core - Bird Bone Site	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	255	Santiago Formation, member C	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
4927	Kelly Ranch Core - Gritstone Site	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	300	Santiago Formation, member C	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
4934	Kelly Ranch Core - Worm Burrow Site	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	297	Santiago Formation, member C	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
5829	Emerald Pointe Estates	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	255	Santiago Formation, member C	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
5830	Emerald Pointe Estates	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	257	Santiago Formation, member C	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
5831	Emerald Pointe Estates	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	245	Santiago Formation, member C	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
4549	College Boulevard - Site 3	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	290	Santiago Formation, member C, subunit 1	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
5765	Carlsbad City Golf Course	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	104	Santiago Formation, member C, unit 1	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
5766	Carlsbad City Golf Course	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	120	Santiago Formation, member C, unit 2	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
5768	Carlsbad City Golf Course	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	148	Santiago Formation, member C, unit 2	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
5769	Carlsbad City Golf Course	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	112	Santiago Formation, member C, unit 2	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
5770	Carlsbad City Golf Course	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	138	Santiago Formation, member C, unit 2	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
5758	Carlsbad City Golf Course	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	163	Santiago Formation, member C, Unit 3	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
5759	Carlsbad City Golf Course	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	122	Santiago Formation, member C, Unit 3	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
5767	Carlsbad City Golf Course	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	155	Santiago Formation, member C, unit 3	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
5772	Carlsbad City Golf Course	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	85	Santiago Formation, member C, unit 3	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
5773	Carlsbad City Golf Course	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	134	Santiago Formation, member C, unit 3	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
5771	Carlsbad City Golf Course	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	135	Santiago Formation, member C, unit 4	Cenozoic	Paleogene	middle Eocene
2998	Letterbox Canyon	San Diego County, CA	120	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
3162	Carlsbad Research Center	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	280	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
3384	College Boulevard, Site 16	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	246	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
3387	College Boulevard - Site 21A Roadcut	San Diego County, CA	175	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
3392	College Boulevard - Dinosaur Quarry-Site 31	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	163	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
3402	Carlsbad Research Center - Site 28	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	160	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
3403	Carlsbad Research Center - Site 29	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	148	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
3404	Carlsbad Research Center, Pad 76 - Site 30	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	168	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
3405	College Boulevard	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	150	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous

Appendix: Locality List

San Diego Natural History Museum
Department of Paleontology

Locality Number	Locality Name	Location	Elevation (feet)	Geologic Unit	Era	Period	Epoch
3454	College Boulevard - Site 24	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	248	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
3458	Carlsbad Research Center - Pad 49 - Site 26	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	255	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
3672	Carlsbad Research Center - 5	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	245	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
3673	Carlsbad Research Center - 5	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	220	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
3674	Carlsbad Research Center - 5	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	245	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
3869	Carlsbad Research Center II	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	290	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
4071	Taylor Made Golf Facility "main site"	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	150	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
4072	Taylor-Made Golf Facility - "Crab Hill"	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	140	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
4073	Taylor-Made Golf Facility - "Driving Range"	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	170	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
4162	Marriott Residence Inn-Faraday/College	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	255	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
5756	Clay Pit, Carlsbad - Holden Ostracod Types	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA		Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
5760	Fox-Miller - Fat Ammonite Bed	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	194	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
5825	Fox-Miller	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	235	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
5937	Fox-Miller - Ammonite Canyon	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	198	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
6972	Carlsbad Desalination Pipeline	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	215	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
6973	Carlsbad Desalination Pipeline	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	245	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
3457 A	Carlsbad Research Center	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	265	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous
3457 B	Carlsbad Research Center	City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA	265	Point Loma Formation	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous

ATTACHMENT D

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT PARKS AND RECREATION FORM 523 SERIES (CONFIDENTIAL)

Records Removed for Purposes of Confidentiality