La Salina Wastewater Treatment Plant Flow Diversion and Buccaneer Lift Station and Force Main Project

Cultural Resources Survey & Historic Structures Evaluation

Prepared for:

City of Oceanside
Water Utilities Department
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National Archaeological Database Information

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Type of Study:	Cultural Resources Survey / Historic Structures Evaluation
New Sites:	La Salina Wastewater Treatment Plant/Oceanside Sewage Treatment
Updated Sites:	None
USGS Quad:	San Luis Rey 7.5' Quadrangle
Acreage:	Approximately 44 acres (approximately 3-mile long linear corridor)
Key Words:	San Diego County; Township 11 South, Range 4 West and Township 11 South, Range 5 West; Oceanside; Oceanside Boulevard; Loma Alta Creek; P-37-029336 (CA-SDI-18767), P-37-033928 (CA-SDI-21313), P-37-035464, Oceanside Sewage Treatment Plant; prehistoric habitation site, shell, lithics, ground stone, biface; 1940s garage/tire shop, 1950s-1960s sewage treatment plant

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
AT&SF	Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
GLO	General Land Office
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
LSWWTP	La Salina Wastewater Treatment Plant
MGD	millions of gallons per day
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCTD	North County Transit District
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
OSTP	Oceanside Sewage Treatment Plant
PRC	Public Resources Code
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SLRWRF	San Luis Rey Water Reclamation Facility
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UV	ultraviolet

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) conducted a cultural resources survey for the City of Oceanside's proposed La Salina Wastewater Treatment Plant (LSWWTP) Flow Diversion and Buccaneer Lift Station and Force Main Project (project), located in Oceanside, northwestern San Diego County, California. The cultural resources study included a records search, Sacred Lands File search, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a field survey. The study also included a historic resources assessment of the built environment resources located within the LSWWTP. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources survey and has been prepared to support project compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended.

The records searches conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on March 7, 2018, and December 4, 2023, indicated that 94 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius around the LSWWTP and a half-mile radius around the force main alignments. The records search results also indicated that a total of 24 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the record search limits. Two resources, P-37-033928 (CA-SDI-21313) and P-37-035464, have been recorded within the project study area. CA-SDI-21313 is a small shell scatter, and P-37-035464 is an automobile garage and tire shop dating to 1947. In addition, site P-37-029336 (CA-SDI-18767), consisting of a hearth feature and associated artifacts, was encountered during a construction project immediately adjacent to the study area.

The field investigations included pedestrian surveys of the study area by a HELIX archaeologists and Luiseño Native American monitors on March 9, 2018, and March 5, 2019. The survey did not result in the identification of any cultural material or archaeological resources within the study area. The City of Oceanside requested a Sacred Lands File search results from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), as well as a Local Government Tribal Consultation List on March 1, 2024. The results of the Sacred Lands File search were positive.

A historic built environment survey was performed for the Oceanside Sewage Treatment Plant (OSTP)/ LSWWTP facilities. A PanGIS, Inc. historian conducted archival and background research, conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the property, and carried out an eligibility evaluation and integrity assessment. Two structures dating to the period of significance (1950-1968) for the OSTP remain extant within the LSWWTP property: two digester tanks with a connecting concrete-block equipment room and the concrete vault for the ocean outfall pipe. The remainder of the extant OSTP structures are modern additions. The OSTP does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and the remaining OSTP structures within the LSWWTP facilities do not retain sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Therefore, the OSTP is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP or the CRHR.

Based on the results of the current study, no adverse impacts to significant cultural resources are anticipated and no historical resources, per CEQA, or historic properties, per Section 106 of the NHPA, would be affected by the proposed project. However, due to the cultural sensitivity of the project region and the alluvial setting of the study area, it is recommended that an archaeological monitoring program be implemented for ground-disturbing activities in the areas of moderate or high sensitivity.

The monitoring program would include attendance by an archaeologist and Native American monitor at a preconstruction meeting with the grading contractor and the presence of archaeological and Native American monitors during trenching activities. Both archaeological and Native American monitors would have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect grading and other ground-disturbing activity in the event that cultural resources are encountered. Because the proposed force main is within paved roads and previously disturbed areas, if the Principal Investigator, in conjunction with the archaeological monitor and Native American monitor, determines that monitoring is no longer warranted, the City should be informed as such and will make the final determination on the necessity for additional monitoring.

Although there is no evidence to suggest the presence of human remains in the project study area, in the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, all work shall cease, and the County Coroner will be contacted, per the California Public Resources Code. Should the remains be identified as Native American, the NAHC shall be contacted within 48 hours to provide a Most Likely Descendant to determine appropriate actions.

Should the project limits change to incorporate new areas of proposed disturbance, cultural resources survey of these areas will be required.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) provided cultural resources services for the proposed La Salina Wastewater Treatment Plant (LSWWTP) Flow Diversion and Buccaneer Lift Station and Force Main Project (project) in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. A cultural resources study was conducted, including a records search, Sacred Lands File search, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a pedestrian survey of the proposed project study area. The study also included a historic resources assessment by PanGIS, Inc. (PanGIS) for built environment resources located within the LSWWTP. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1996, as amended.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project involves several improvements to the City of Oceanside's (City) wastewater and stormwater systems, including constructing new (and upgraded) wastewater conveyance facilities (including the Buccaneer Lift Station and Force Main) and upgrading existing stormwater treatment facilities, in addition to other site improvements.

The project is located in the City of Oceanside in northwestern San Diego County (Figures 1 and 2, *Regional Location* and *Project Vicinity [USGS Topography]*, respectively). The LSWWTP site, within which the proposed Buccaneer Lift Station would be located, is located at 1330 Tait Street, one block east of the Pacific Ocean (Figure 3, *Project Vicinity [Aerial Photograph]*). The proposed Buccaneer Force Main is generally located along Oceanside Boulevard, to both the east and west of Interstate (I-)5. In addition, there is a potential staging area east of the Oceanside Boulevard and El Camino Real intersection, as well as within Garrison Street. The project is located within Sections 19 and 20 of Township 11 South, Range 4 West, and Sections 24, 25, 26, and 35 of Township 11 South, Range 5 West, within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute map, San Luis Rey Quadrangle (Figure 2).

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project primarily involves the diversion of wastewater flows from the existing LSWWTP at 1330 Tait Street in Oceanside, which is past its useful life. Flows would be diverted to the San Luis Rey Water Reclamation Facility (SLRWRF) via the new Buccaneer Lift Station and Force Main. Several other improvements to the City's wastewater and stormwater system are necessary at the LSWWTP site and are included as part of the proposed project, including rehabilitation of the existing ultraviolet (UV) stormwater treatment facility, the relocation of the existing ocean outfall meter and bypass vault, and the relocation of a brine line. Other LSWWTP site improvements would also occur, including the provision a public parking lot, a bike/pedestrian path, site access, solid waste storage bins, walls/fencing, and landscaping, as well as the removal of overhead electric lines and power poles from the site.

The cultural resources study area for the project includes the LSWWTP property, a 100-foot corridor along the force main alignments, and the potential staging area along Oceanside Boulevard (Figure 3).

1.3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, and/or scientific importance. Significant resources are those resources that have been found eligible to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as applicable.

1.3.1 National Historic Preservation Act

Federal regulations that would be applicable to the project if there is a federal nexus (e.g., permitting or funding from a federal agency) consist of the NHPA and its implementing regulations (16 United States Code 470 et seq., 36 CFR [Code of Federal Regulations] Part 800). Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on "historic properties", that is, properties (either historic or archaeological) that are eligible for the NRHP. To be eligible for the NRHP, a historic property must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

A. associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

B. associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, 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; and/or

D. has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

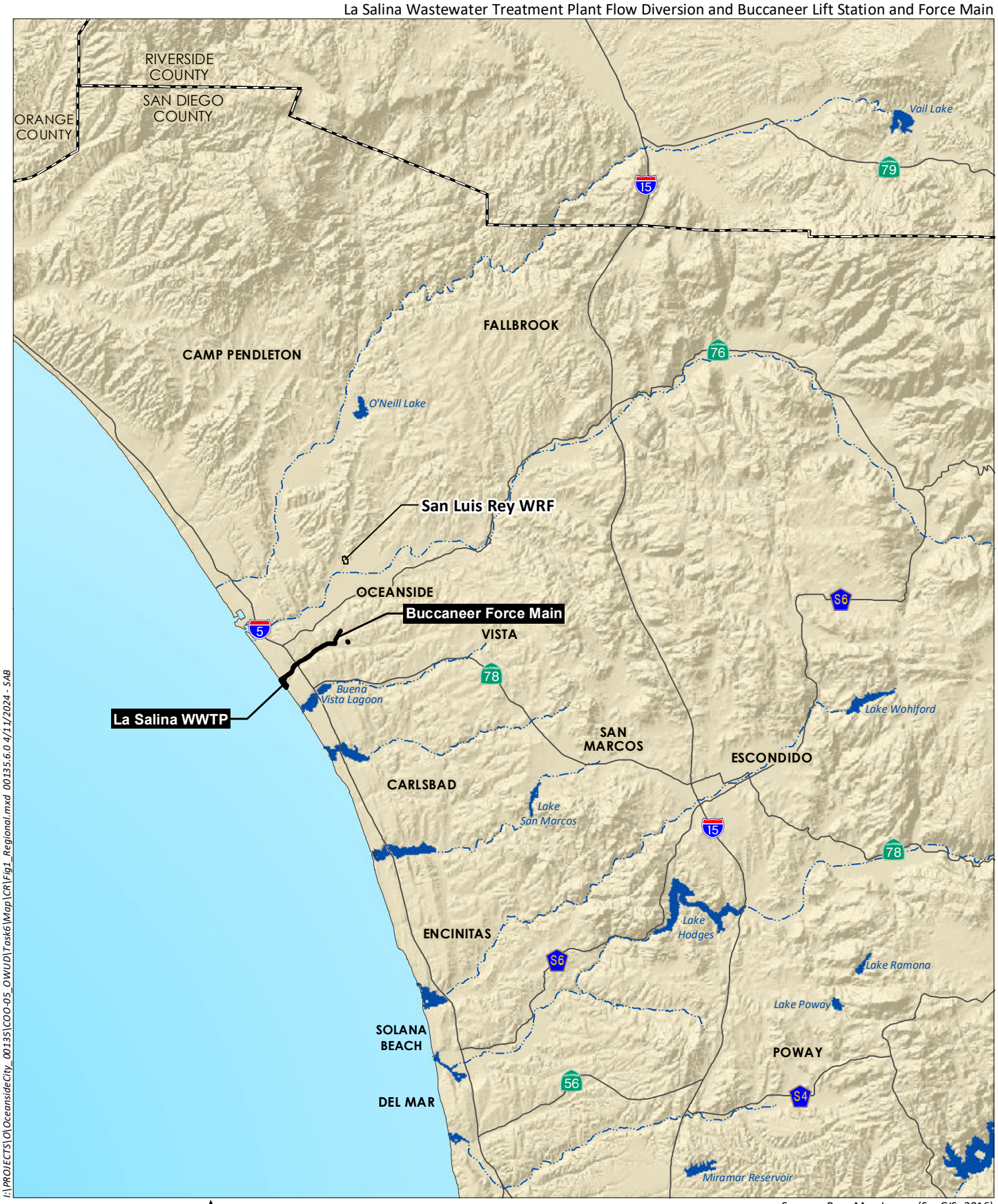
Under Section 106 of the NHPA, actions that alter any of the characteristics that qualify a property for eligibility for listing in the NRHP "in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association" (36 CFR 800.5[a]) constitute an adverse effect to the historic property.

1.3.2 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA Guidelines California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14 Section 15064.5 address determining the significance of impacts to archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources. Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, and/or scientific importance (Office of Historic Preservation [OHP] 1995). Significant resources are designated as "historical resources," and are defined per 14 CCR Section 15064.5 as follows:

- Resource(s) listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][1])

- Resource(s) either listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or in a "local register of historical resources" unless "the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant" (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][2])



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Source: Base Map Layers (SanGIS, 2016)

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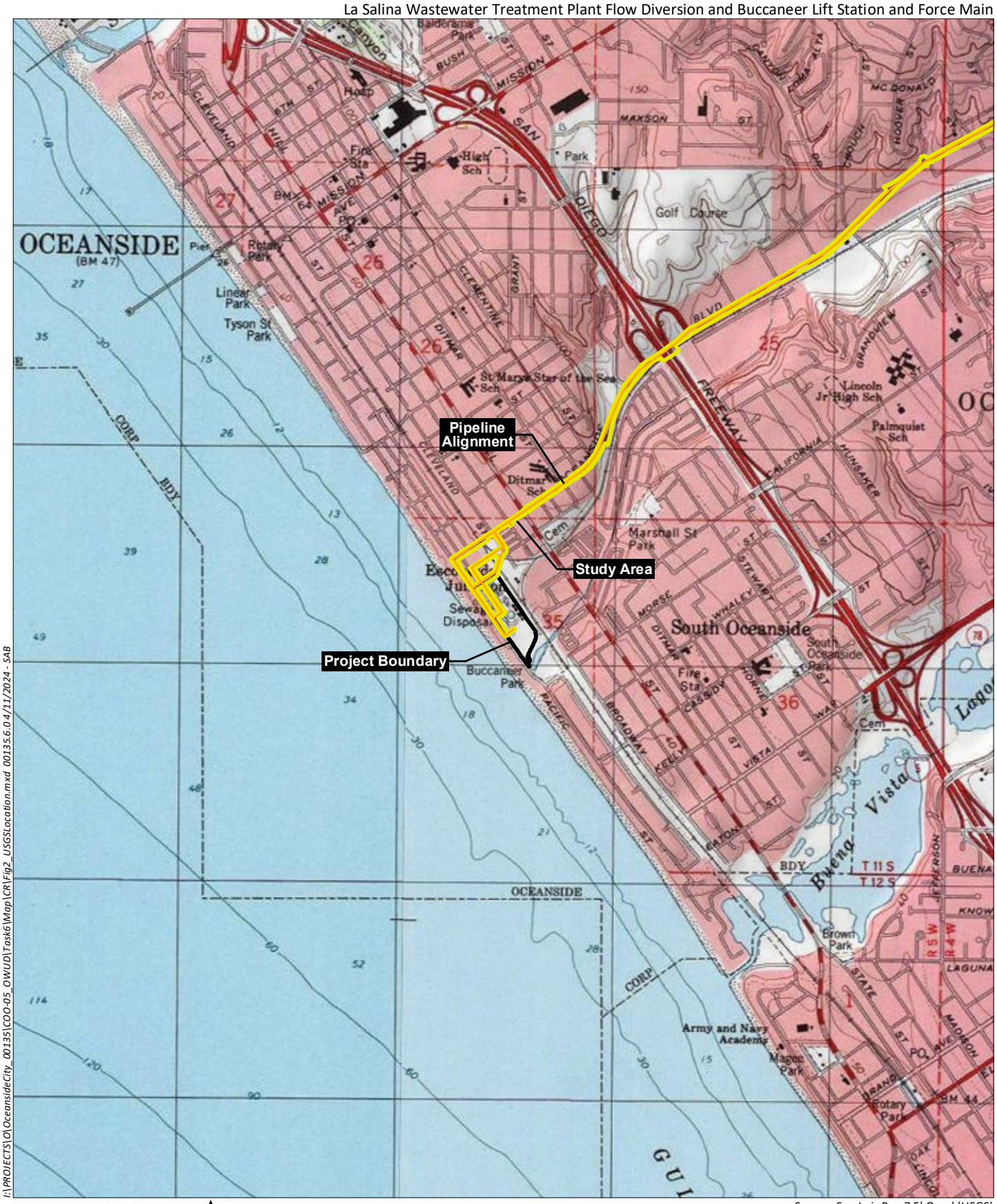
Regional Location

Figure 1



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Source: San Luis Rey 7.5' Quad (USGS)

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Project Vicinity (USGS Topography)

Figure 2



Source: Aerial (SanGIS, 2023)

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Project Vicinity (Aerial Photograph)

Figure 3

- Resources identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code (14 CCR Section 15065.5[a][2])

For listing in the CRHR, a historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

A. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;

B. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;

C. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; and

D. It has yielded or has the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

All resources nominated for listing must have integrity, which is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Resources, therefore, must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A resource must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which it is proposed for nomination.

Under 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(3), the final category of "historical resources" may be determined at the discretion of the lead agency.

CEQA also addresses tribal cultural resources. Section 21074 of the statute reads:

(a) "Tribal cultural resources" are either of the following:

(1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

(A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in CRHR; or

(B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.

(2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

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

(c) A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a "nonunique archaeological resource" as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

1.3.3 City of Oceanside Regulations

The City's General Plan is currently undergoing an update; the existing General Plan has as one of its stated goals to:

> Encourage the conservation and protection of significant cultural resources for future scientific, historic, and educational purposes (City of Oceanside 2002).

The Land Use Element of the General Plan includes the following polices related to cultural resources (City of Oceanside 2002:125-126):

A. The City shall encourage open space land use designations and open space zoning or open space easements for the preservation of cultural resources.

B. The City shall encourage the acquisition, restoration and/or maintenance of significant cultural resources by private organizations.

C. Cultural resources that must remain in-situ to preserve their significance shall be preserved intact and interpretive signage and protection shall be provided by project developers.

D. An archaeological survey report shall be prepared by a SOPA (Society of Professional Archaeologists) certified archaeologist for a project proposed for grading or development if any of the following conditions are met:

   1) The site is completely or largely in a natural state;

   2) There are recorded sites on nearby properties;

   3) The project site is near or overlooks a water body (creek, stream, lake, freshwater lagoon);

   4) The project site includes large boulders and/or oak trees; or

   5) The project site is located within a half-mile of Mission San Luis Rey.

E. The presence of agriculture on a potential project site shall not preclude the requirement for an archaeological survey report if any of the above listed conditions are established.

Chapter 14A of the City's Municipal Code addresses historic preservation. Section 14A.2, Policy and Purpose, of the code states:

> It is hereby declared as a matter of public policy that the recognition, preservation, enhancement, perpetuation and use of structures, landscape features, sites and areas within the City of Oceanside having historical, architectural, archeological, cultural or aesthetic

significance is required in the interest of the economic prosperity, cultural enrichment and general welfare of the people [City of Oceanside Code of Ordinances, Sec. 14A.2].

1.3.4 Native American Heritage Values

California State Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) revised PRC Section 21074 to include Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) as an area of CEQA environmental impact analysis. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally defined termed Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP); however, it incorporates consideration of local and state significance and required mitigation under CEQA. According to Parker and King (1998), "Traditional" in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices.

A TCR may be considered significant if it is (i) included in a local or state register of historical resources; (ii) determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC Section 5024.1; (iii) a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; (iv) a historical resource described in PRC Section 21084.1 or a unique archaeological resource described in PRC Section 21083.2; or (v) a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

1.4 PROJECT PERSONNEL

HELIX Environmental Planning staff involved in the project included Stacie Wilson, M.A., RPA, principal investigator, project manager, and primary report author; Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A., RPA, senior project oversight; Catherine A. Wright, report co-author; Julie Roy and Kristina Davison, archaeological surveyors. Luiseño Native American monitors Rich Hernandez and Ali'i Suiaunoa of Saving Sacred Sites participated in the surveys. Douglas Mengers, M.A., RPA, of PanGIS, Inc. (PanGIS) conducted historic research, evaluated the LSWWTP, and prepared the historical documentation for this report.

2.0 PROJECT SETTING

2.1 NATURAL SETTING

The project area is situated in the coastal plains of northwestern San Diego County, where the climate is characterized as semi-arid, cool (Griner and Pryde 1976: Figure 3.4). Average annual temperatures range from a January low of about 44 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to a July high of about 75°F, and annual rainfall averages around 10 inches (Griner and Pryde 1976). The project alignment is located within the valley of Loma Alta Creek (Figures 2 and 3). Elevations within the project area vary from 5 to 108 feet above mean sea level; the lower elevations occur in the western portion, within and near the LSWWTP.

Geologically, the force main alignments are primarily underlain by alluvial flood-plain deposits from the late Holocene along Loma Alta Creek, with landslide deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene) and the middle Eocene Santiago formation mapped on the mesa slopes to the north of the valley (Kennedy and Tan 2007). The western portion of the proposed force main alignment and the LSWWTP are underlain by old paralic deposits dating to the late to middle Pleistocene and marine beach deposits from the late Holocene (Kennedy and Tan 2007).

The project is situated in an urban area, entirely within the right-of-way along public streets. Prior to modern development, vegetation communities within the project vicinity most likely included coastal sage scrub vegetation on nearby mesas and ridges, valley and foothill grassland, freshwater emergent wetland, freshwater forested/shrub wetland, and riverine. Plants found in these vegetation communities are known to have been used by the Luiseño people for food, medicine, tools, shelter, ceremonial, and other uses (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908). Many of the animal species found in these communities would have been used by native populations as well. The proximity to the coast and to the environment of Loma Alta Creek would have provided access to fish, shellfish, birds, and other resources as well.

2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

2.2.1 Prehistory

Several summaries discuss the prehistory of San Diego County and provide a background for understanding the archaeology of the general area surrounding the project. Moratto's (1984) review of the archaeology of California contains important discussions of Southern California, including the San Diego region, as does a relatively recent book by Neusius and Gross (2007). Bull (1983, 1987), Carrico (1987), Gallegos (1987), and Warren (1985, 1987) provide summaries of archaeological work and interpretations; another paper (Arnold et al. 2004) discusses advances since the 1980s. The following is a brief discussion of the culture history of the San Diego region.

Carter (1957, 1978, 1980), Minshall (1976) and others (e.g., Childers 1974; Davis 1968, 1973) have long argued for the presence of Pleistocene humans in California, including the San Diego area. The sites identified as “early man” are all controversial. Carter and Minshall are best known for their discoveries at Texas Street and Buchanan Canyon. The material from these sites is generally considered nonartifactual, and the investigative methodology is often questioned (Moratto 1984).

The earliest accepted archaeological manifestation of Native Americans in the San Diego area is the San Dieguito complex, dating to approximately 10,000 years ago (Warren 1967). The material culture of the San Dieguito complex consists primarily of scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, large blades, and large projectile points. The San Dieguito complex is chronologically equivalent to other Paleoindian complexes across North America, and sites are sometimes called “Paleoindian” rather than “San Dieguito”. San Dieguito material underlies La Jolla complex strata at the C.W. Harris site in San Dieguito Valley (Warren, ed. 1966).

The traditional view of San Diego prehistory has the San Dieguito complex followed by the La Jolla complex at least 7000 years ago, possibly as long as 9000 years ago (Rogers 1966). The La Jolla complex is part of the Encinitas tradition and equates with Wallace's (1955) Millingstone Horizon, also known as Early Archaic or Milling Archaic. The Encinitas tradition is generally “recognized by millingstone assemblages in shell middens, often near sloughs and lagoons” (Moratto 1984:147). “Crude” cobble tools, especially choppers and scrapers, characterize the La Jolla complex (Moriarty 1966). Basin metates, manos, discoidals, a small number of Pinto series and Elko series points, and flexed burials are also characteristic.

Warren et al. (1961) proposed that the La Jolla complex developed with the arrival of a desert people on the coast who quickly adapted to their new environment. Moriarty (1966) and Kaldenberg (1976) suggested an in-situ development of the La Jolla people from the San Dieguito. Moriarty later proposed

a Pleistocene migration of an ancestral stage of the La Jolla people to the San Diego coast. He suggested this Pre-La Jolla complex is represented at Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, and the Brown site (Moriarty 1987).

Various authors (see Bull 1987; Gallegos 1987) have proposed that the San Dieguito, La Jolla, and Pauma complexes are manifestations of the same culture, with differing site types "explained by site location, resources exploited, influence, innovation and adaptation to a rich coastal region over a long period of time" (Gallegos 1987:30). The classic "La Jolla" assemblage is one adapted to life on the coast and appears to continue through time (Robbins-Wade 1986, 1988; Winterrowd and Cárdenas 1987). Inland sites adapted to hunting contain a different tool kit, regardless of temporal period (Cárdenas and Van Wormer 1984).

Other archaeologists argue that an apparent overlap among assemblages identified as "La Jolla," "Pauma," or "San Dieguito" does not preclude the existence of an Early Milling period culture in the San Diego region, separate from an earlier culture (see Cook 1985; Gross and Hildebrand 1998; Warren 1998). One perceived problem is that many site reports in the San Diego region present conclusions based on interpretations of stratigraphic profiles from sites at which stratigraphy cannot validly be used to address chronology or changes through time. The subsurface deposits at numerous sites are the result of such agencies as rodent burrowing, insect activity, and other bioturbative factors (see Bocek 1986; Erlandson 1984; Gross 1992; Johnson 1989).

The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the San Luis Rey complex in the northern portion of San Diego County and the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion of the county. The San Luis Rey complex represents the Shoshonean predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño people, while the Cuyamaca complex is the archaeological manifestation of the Yuman forebears of the Kumeyaay. The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the Indian people associated with that mission, while the Kumeyaay people are also known as Ipai, Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcalá). Agua Hedionda Creek is often described as the division between the territories of the Luiseño and the Kumeyaay people (Bean and Shipek 1978; Luomala 1978; White 1963).

2.2.2 Ethnography

The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the people associated with the mission. The Luiseño language belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily, which is part of the widespread Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). Neighboring groups that speak Cupan languages are Cupeño, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino. The people associated with Mission San Juan Capistrano were called Juaneño by the Spanish; they call themselves Acjachemen. The language, culture, and territory of the Luiseño and Juaneño people are so closely related that the two are sometimes considered by ethnographers to be a single ethnic nationality (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963); however, the Luiseño and Juaneño people consider themselves to be separate tribes. Cameron (1987:319-321) noted archaeological differences between the two groups.

The territory of the Luiseño people is generally described as extending along the coast from Agua Hedionda Creek on the southwest to Aliso Creek on the northwest. On the north, this boundary extended east beyond Santiago Peak to the eastern side of the Elsinore Fault Valley, continuing southeast to Palomar Mountain, then around the southern slope above the valley of San Jose. The

southern boundary follows westerly to Agua Hedionda Creek (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963). It must be noted that various researchers use slightly different ethnographic territory boundaries. Traditional stories and songs of the Native people also describe the extent of traditional use areas.

Ethnographic and ethnohistoric studies of the Luiseño include Bean and Shipek (1978), Boscana (1947), Kroeber (1976), Robinson (1947), Shipek (1977), Sparkman (1908), Talley (1982), and White (1963). Archaeological studies addressing the Late Prehistoric San Luis Rey complex include Meighan (1954), McCown (1955), True et al. (1974), and Wallace (1960). Most of the ethnographic studies, as well as the "classic" archaeological studies of the Luiseño, have concentrated on the Pauma Valley and the Palomar Mountain area, although Wallace's (1960) study was an archaeological survey of the Buena Vista Creek watershed.

2.2.3 Native American Perspective

It must be noted that interpretations by archaeologists and linguistic anthropologists may differ from the beliefs and traditional knowledge of the Luiseño people. The Luiseño creation story indicates that the Luiseño people have always been here, not migrating from elsewhere. The creation story of the Pechanga Band of the Luiseño tells that the world was created at Temecula. "The Káamalam [first people] moved to a place called Nachíivo Pomíisavo, but it was too small, so they moved to a place called 'exva Teméeku,' this place you now know as Temeku. Here they settled while everything was still in darkness (DuBois 1908)" (Masiel-Zamora 2013:2). A traditional Luiseño story tells of a great flood, and the people went to higher ground, where they were saved. The San Luis Rey Band say that this higher ground where the people were saved is Morro Hill. Some Luiseño informants indicated the place in this story is a hill just east of Highway 395 in the San Luis Rey River Valley (Cupples and Hedges 1977).

2.2.4 Historic Background

While Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo visited San Diego briefly in 1542, the beginning of the historic period in the San Diego area is generally given as 1769. It was that year that the Royal Presidio of San Diego was founded on a hill overlooking Mission Valley. The Mission San Diego de Alcalá was constructed in its current location five years later. The Spanish Colonial period lasted until 1821 and was characterized by religious and military institutions bringing Spanish culture to the area and attempting to convert the Native American population to Christianity. Mission San Diego was the first mission founded in Southern California. Mission San Luis Rey, in Oceanside, was founded in 1798. Asistencias (chapels) were established at Pala (1816) and Santa Ysabel (1818).

The Mexican period lasted from 1821, when California became part of Mexico, to 1848, when Mexico ceded California to the United States under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo at the end of the Mexican-American War. Following secularization of the missions in 1834, mission lands were given as large land grants to Mexican citizens as rewards for service to the Mexican government. The society made a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. The Pueblo of San Diego was established during the period, and transportation routes were expanded. Cattle ranching prevailed over agricultural activities.

The American period began in 1848, when California was ceded to the United States. The territory became a state in 1850. Terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo brought about the creation of the Lands Commission in response to the Homestead Act of 1851, which was adopted as a means of validating and settling land ownership claims throughout the state. Few of the large Mexican ranchos

remained intact, due to legal costs and the difficulty of producing sufficient evidence to prove title claims. Much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became available for settlement by immigrants to California. The influx of people to California and to the San Diego region resulted from several factors, including the discovery of gold in the state, the end of the Civil War, the availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act, and later, the importance of San Diego County as an agricultural area supported by roads, irrigation systems, and connecting railways. During the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, rural areas of San Diego County developed small agricultural communities centered on one-room schoolhouses. Such rural farming communities consisted of individuals and families tied together through geographical boundaries, a common schoolhouse, and a church. Farmers living in small rural communities were instrumental in the development of San Diego County. They fed the growing urban population and provided business for local markets. Rural farm school districts represented the most common type of community in the county from 1870 to 1930. The growth and decline of towns occurred in response to boom and bust cycles in the 1880s.

2.2.4.1 Railways

Railroad tracks run north and south on the east site of the LSWWTP, as well as east and west on the south side of Oceanside Boulevard along the force main alignments. Construction of the rail line paralleling the coastline initially began in 1881 and connected National City to San Bernardino. The California Southern Railroad, as it was known, become a subsidiary of Santa Fe railroad in 1884 (Lowell 1985). Following the completion of the California Southern Railroad in 1885 through the Cajon Pass to Barstow to a junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, San Diego County entered a period of marked growth, as mentioned above. During this time, Santa Fe officials consolidated their family of railroads in southern California, forming the California Central Railway in 1887.

The rail line between Escondido Junction, located immediately north of the LSWWTP, and Escondido was built as a branch of the California Central Railway. The idea for the railroad began with the San Diego Central Railroad, incorporated on November 8, 1886. The originally proposed route was from the San Diego Bay north to Poway, up through Escondido, and then west to Oceanside. However, only the Oceanside to Escondido portion, via San Marcos and Vista, was ever built; the 21.23-mile rail line was expanded and completed by the California Central Railway in December of 1887 (Vivian 1891).

The bust that quickly followed the 1880s boom resulted in the California Southern Railroad, the California Central Railway, and the Redondo Beach Railway consolidating in 1889. The resulting corporation was the Southern California Railway Company, wholly owned by Santa Fe (Price 1988). This is the name that appears on the historic topographic maps for the San Diego Central Railroad from the 1800s through 1940s. It was not until 1906 that all lines of Southern California Railway Company were deeded to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company. Topographic maps from the 1940s on depict the railway as the “Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.” The railway is now owned by the North County Transit District (NCTD) and is in modern use by commuter trains, Amtrak passenger trains, and freight trains.

2.2.4.2 San Diego County Sewage Treatment Plants, 1930s-1960s

Prior to World War II (WWII), most San Diego communities relied on septic tank systems and direct discharge into San Diego Bay or the Pacific Ocean. Increased population and military-related industrial activity during WWII led to the construction of the first large sewage treatment facility in San Diego, the 32nd Street Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), which went online in July 1943. Collection systems were

constructed by the Works Progress Administration and allowed other communities to connect to the 32nd Street STP, including National City, La Mesa, and Lemon Grove. With reduced military industry and increased suburban growth at the end of WWII, many sewage treatment plants on former military bases were either decommissioned or converted to civilian use (Jamieson 2002).

The establishment of Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) in 1948 under the Dickey Act began to regulate discharge, especially into San Diego Bay. The 32nd Street STP had been operating at capacity since shortly after construction. It was upgraded in 1950 and renamed the Bayside Treatment Plant but continued to be overwhelmed by suburban growth (Jamieson 2002).

RWQCB concerns over San Diego Bay pollution from Bayside Treatment Plant discharge led to the commissioning of a county-wide sewerage system survey, known as the Rawn Report (Rawn 1952). Based on the Rawn Report's recommendations for addressing current and future needs, a central sewage treatment facility was proposed for the Ocean Beach-Point Loma area, but the required bond measures failed at the polls in 1954. During this period, new sewage treatment plants were constructed in outlying areas following suburban growth, including: Chula Vista (1949), Del Mar (1951), Imperial Beach (1952), El Cajon (1953), Spring Valley (1957), Pomerado (1958), Lakeside (1959), and Sorrento Valley (1960) (Jamieson 2002; Rawn 1952).

Throughout the 1950s, San Diego Bay pollution from sewage discharge increased, reaching critical levels by the end of the decade. An overburdened Bayside Treatment Plant resulted in frequent sewage overflows in the metropolitan area. A second attempt at a large-scale central sewage processing facility was successful, resulting in the construction of the Point Loma Treatment Plant. The Point Loma plant was put online in August 1963 and provided treatment for the entire San Diego metropolitan area, alleviating sewage discharge into San Diego Bay (Jamieson 2002).

Facility design, structures, and equipment

Earlier sewage treatment plants in San Diego, especially those constructed by the military, used Imhoff Tanks, combining sedimentation and sludge digestion in a single two-compartment tank. These systems were sufficient for handling loads of 0.2-1.6 million gallons per day (mgd). In the 1940s, Imhoff Tanks were superseded by separate sedimentation and sludge digester tanks for faster and more complete processing, as required by industrial and suburban residential growth (Jamieson 2002).

Civilian sewage treatment plants constructed in San Diego from the 1940s to 1960s commonly included the following equipment: bar-screen or trickling filters, primary and secondary sedimentation tanks, chlorine treatment equipment, sludge digester tanks and drying beds, and discharge pipes to San Diego Bay or the Pacific Ocean. Larger facilities (1.5-2.8 mgd capacity) typically had multiple sedimentation and sludge digester tanks as well as comminutors, griductors, pre-aeration of sedimentation tanks, and vacuum filters (Jamieson 2002; Rawn 1952, 1960).

2.2.4.3 La Salina Wastewater Treatment Plant

The LSWWTP receives wastewater for treatment from customers in western and southern Oceanside and serves as the connection point for multiple regional discharge pipelines (including treated effluent from Fallbrook, Camp Pendleton, and the SLRWRF), treated brine from the Mission Basin Desalting Facility (the brine line), and other industrial discharges to an ocean outfall vault at the project site. The LSWWTP was constructed between 1948 and 1950 and consisted of an oxidator building (which housed

two pre-aeration and sedimentation tanks, an office, and laboratory rooms), two digester tanks connected by a concrete-block equipment room, and sludge heating and gas control equipment in the central portion of the project site. The design capacity was originally 1.9 mgd, to serve a population of about 12,500 people. Oxidation ponds and an ocean outfall vault were also constructed in the southern portion of the site near Loma Alta Creek. In 1958, the ocean outfall vault was decommissioned when a water reclamation system was installed to divert treated water to Whelan Lake. An expansion to the LSWWTP occurred in the mid-1970s and included the installation of two larger digester tanks in the northeastern portion of the project site, the repurposing of the original two digester tanks into sludge holding tanks, the removal of the oxidator building and construction of two primary clarifier tanks, and the infilling of the oxidation ponds near Loma Alta Creek to support the construction of several other wastewater-related structures that currently exist at the site.

To respond to water quality issues at Buccaneer Beach just west of the LSWWTP, a 12-inch-diameter ocean outfall pipe from 1926 was replaced in the early 1980s with a 42-inch-diameter and 8,400-foot-long (or 1.6-mile) ocean outfall pipeline to improve the conveyance of treated wastewater to the Pacific Ocean. In the 1990s, the City began to divert flows from Loma Alta Creek to be treated at the LSWWTP during dry weather conditions. Starting in 1992, stormwater within Loma Alta Creek was pumped into the offshore ocean outfall; however, the City installed a UV stormwater treatment facility at the LSWWTP in 2008, which increased the capability for dry weather flows to be treated and released at Buccaneer Beach, instead of through the ocean outfall pipe. Due to the age of the facility and the cost to modernize the facility the City has recommended that wastewater flows be diverted from the LSWWTP to the existing SLRWRF.

3.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND CONTACT PROGRAM

3.1 RECORDS SEARCH

HELIX staff conducted a record search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on March 7, 2018, and conducted an updated records search on December 4, 2023. The records searches covered a one-mile radius around the LSWWTP property and a half-mile radius around the force main alignments. The searches included the identification of previously recorded cultural resources and locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies. A review of the California Historical Resources and the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directories was also conducted. The records search summary and map are included as Confidential Appendix A (bound separately).

3.1.1 Previous Surveys

SCIC has a record of 94 previous cultural resource studies within the record search limits, several of which of which overlap with portions of the project area. Although not all of the studies included field surveys, approximately three-quarters of the project study area has been included in a previous cultural resources study. The complete table of the report within the record search limits is included in Confidential Appendix A.

3.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

Twenty-four cultural resources have been recorded within the records search radius (Table 1, *Previously Recorded Resources within the Record Search Limits*). In addition, numerous historic addresses are on file at the SCIC within the record search limits; however, many of these have not been assigned Primary numbers (see Confidential Appendix A). Fifteen of the resources are prehistoric and primarily include small shell scatters and lithic scatter sites identified on the knolls and ridges overlooking the Loma Alta Creek drainage. One resource, P-37-012262(CA-SDI-12262), is described as a habitation site with midden present, and one resource, P-37-012600 (CA-SDI-12600) contains bedrock milling features. Of the eight historic-period resources documented in the record search limits, five are structures (primarily residential), two are trash scatters, and one is the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe (AT&SF) Railroad maintenance yard (P-37-027207[CA-SDI-17796]). In addition, one multicomponent site is present, which consists of the Buena Vista Cemetery (ca. 1880s) and a prehistoric shell midden (P-37-027452 [CA-SDI-17907]).

Table 1
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN THE RECORD SEARCH LIMITS

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	Recorder, Date
P-37-006882	CA-SDI-6882	Prehistoric shell scatter and light lithic scatter (manos, cobble tools, flakes and flake tools)	Laylander 2003; Pettus 1979
P-37-012262	CA-SDI-12262	Temporary prehistoric habitation with shell midden, lithics, ceramics, hearths, fire-affected rock (FAR), ground stone, and historic refuse.	Clevenger and Campbell 1991
P-37-012600	CA-SDI-12600	Three prehistoric bedrock milling features, a concentrated surface scatter of marine shell (mostly *Donax)* and lithics.	Smith 1992
P-37-013211	CA-SDI-13211	Prehistoric low-density shell scatter	Pigniolo and Mealey 1993
P-37-014227	CA-SDI-14059	Prehistoric shell scatter with associated FAR and a possible mano made from FAR	Pigniolo and Beck 1994
P-37-016260	---	Historic two-story, wood frame single-family residence constructed in 1947; evaluated as locally important but not NRHP eligible	Alter 1997
P-37-016261	---	Historic single-family residence (ca. 1926); evaluated as locally important but not NRHP eligible	Alter 1997
P-37-016291	CA-SDI-14785	Small prehistoric artifact scatter consisting of a metate fragment and approximately six pieces of debitage.	Tift and Caldwell 1998
P-37-016292	CA-SDI-14786H	Historic trash scatter with associated possible foundation fragments	Tift et al. 1998
P-37-016293	--	Isolate: unifacial flake tool	Tift and Caldwell 1998
P-37-016294	--	Isolate: quartzite flake	Tift and Caldwell 1998
P-37-019190	CA-SDI-15877	Light-density prehistoric shell scatter	Robbins-Wade and Bignell 2000

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	Recorder, Date
P-37-027207	CA-SDI-17796	Historic Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe (AT&SF) Railroad maintenance yard with associated trash pits, foundations, water conveyance systems, railroad bed, and artifacts	McGinnis and Treinen 2005
P-37-027452	CA-SDI-17907	Historic Buena Vista Cemetery (ca. 1880s) and prehistoric shell midden	Laylander 2006
P-37-028351	CA-SDI-18348	Prehistoric shell scatter with one flake	Sivba et al. 2007
P-37-029336*	CA-SDI-18767	Prehistoric hearth feature (disturbed) with lithics, ground stone, and FAR	Giletti et al. 2008
P-37-030570	CA-SDI-19433	Three historic trash scatters and a few scattered historic artifacts associated with a former structure, possibly a barn, built in the 1930s and removed by the 1960s	de Barros 2009
P-37-003331	---	Prehistoric isolate: granitic mano fragment (collected)	Davison and Mojado 2013
P-37-033869	--	Prehistoric shell scatter with one Piedra de Lumbre chert flake and one bifacial metavolcanic mano in a secondary context	Davison and Castañeda 2014
P-37-033928*	CA-SDI-21313	Small prehistoric shell scatter	Pigniolo 2014
P-37-035464*	--	Historic one-story, vernacular car garage and tire shop (ca. 1947)	Bechtel and Tibbet 2014
P-37-036018	--	Historic California ranch-style housing complex of two residences connected by a walled courtyard (ca. 1938-1946)	Van Wormer and Falvey 2016
P-37-036019	--	Historic single-family residence with associated brick patio (ca. 1947-1953)	Van Wormer and Falvey 2016
P-37-040535	---	Isolate: unifacial volcanic handstone	Quach 2022

* Within or immediately adjacent to study area

Two resources, P-37-033928 (CA-SDI-21313) and P-37-035464, have been recorded immediately adjacent to the project study area. CA-SDI-21313 is a small shell scatter, and P-37-035464 is an automobile garage and tire shop dating to 1947. In addition, site P-37-029336 (CA-SDI-18767), consisting of a hearth feature and associated artifacts, was encountered during a construction project within a parcel located adjacent to the project alignment. These resources are discussed in further detail in the Results section below.

3.2 OTHER ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Various additional archival sources were consulted, including historic topographic maps and aerial imagery. These include historic aerials from between 1938 and 1971 (NETR Online 2019) and several historic USGS topographic maps, including the 1893 and 1898 Oceanside (1:62,500), the 1901 San Luis Rey (1:125,000), and the 1948, 1949, and 1968 San Luis Rey (1:24,000) topographic maps. The purpose of this research was to identify historic structures and land use in the area.

On the 1893 Oceanside map, the developments of Oceanside and South Oceanside are shown to the north and south of the LSWWTP, respectively. The developments are shown as a series of roads laid out in grids, along with several structures. The Southern California Railroad routes traveling parallel to the coast and east from Escondido Junction are both illustrated on the map. Similar conditions are shown on

the 1898 Oceanside and 1901 San Luis Rey maps, but with development in Oceanside increasing and several additional streets and structures shown.

On the 1948 and 1949 maps, Oceanside is shown as a generalized urban area, with no individual structures illustrated, and the railroads are depicted as the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. The maps also illustrate U.S. Route 101 in both the route located closer to the coast and in the route that became I-5. The 1968 map illustrates Oceanside Boulevard in its present location as a heavy-duty road within the western portion of the study area, and a medium-duty road in the eastern portion.

The historic aerials from 1938, 1946, and 1953 show a similar pattern of growth, with the coastal areas containing street grids and urban development and the eastern, inland areas of the study area being characterized by larger, more rural parcels and agricultural developments. However, by 1964 urban growth is seen spreading eastwards from the coast, and Oceanside Boulevard is shown as being under construction on either side of the I-5.

3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

Per AB 52, a CEQA lead agency must consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project to identify resources of cultural or spiritual value to the tribe, even if such resources are already eligible as historical resources as a result of cultural resources studies.

On behalf of the City, HELIX requested a Local Government Tribal Consultation List and a search of the Sacred Lands File from the NAHC on March 1, 2024. The NAHC responded on March 11, 2014, noting that the results of the search were positive, and recommended that the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians and the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians be contacted for further information. Correspondence with the NAHC is included as Confidential Appendix B (bound separately).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

A pedestrian survey of the study area was conducted on March 9, 2018, by Kristina Davison and Luiseño Native American monitor Rich Hernandez from Saving Sacred Sites. The survey area included the LSWWTP property and 50 feet on either side of the proposed force main alignment, as shown in Figure 3. The project is situated in an urban area, and the proposed force main alignment is entirely within the right-of-way along public streets. Most of the development immediately surrounding the study area is associated with commercial uses, but there are also pockets of residential development. Surrounding land uses in the project vicinity include a mix of commercial, civil, industrial, and residential development.

To the extent feasible, the LSWWTP property and undeveloped portions of the study area were walked in parallel transects; however, a majority of the proposed force main alignment was not traversed, due to the developed condition of the study area. Almost the entire LSWWTP property is developed with asphalt, concrete, or structures. Scattered throughout the developed portions of the property are small, grass-covered landscaped areas, and a mound of dirt (presumably a stockpile based on appearance) covered with vegetation (grasses, mustard, clover) is located in the far southwestern extent of the plant property, adjacent to the Loma Alta Marsh. Marine shell was observed within a small pile of dumped

sand in the southern portion of the property but was determined to be import, based on the surrounding materials and its location atop the gravel located there.

One area of the proposed force main alignment adjacent to the railroad and Cleveland Street was surveyed; this area contained good ground visibility of approximately 70 to 100 percent. In addition, the locations of the previously recorded prehistoric resources documented within or immediately adjacent to the study area, P-37-033928 and P-37-035464, were also visited.

Subsequent to the initial March 2018 survey, the Garrison Street force main alternative at the northern portion of the study was added to the project. This segment of proposed force main alignment was previously included in a survey conducted by HELIX in September 2017 for the City of Oceanside's Condition Assessment and Access Improvements Project (Robbins-Wade 2017). As the alignment along this alternative is within a developed and asphalted road, it was not revisited for the current project, and the results of the 2017 study have been incorporated into this report. No cultural resources have been identified within the study area of the Garrison Alternative.

On March 5, 2019, HELIX archaeologist Julie Roy and Luiseño Native American Monitor Ali'i Suiaunoa from Saving Sacred Sites surveyed the potential staging area located along the west side of Towne Center Drive, just north of Oceanside Boulevard. The staging area encompasses less than one acre and was surveyed with transects spaced 5 meters apart. The potential staging area is covered in three inches of gravel, with wash cuts present through the center of the area. Soils within the wash were dark brown but mixed with the gravel. The western boundary of the staging area is fenced; the land adjacent to the western edge of the project (west of the fence and outside of the staging area) is a steep cut down to a drainage that runs to the Loma Alta Creek. A small amount of modern trash was observed along the survey perimeter west of the fence line. No cultural resources were observed within the potential staging area.

4.2 HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

PanGIS historian Douglas Mengers, M.A. performed archival and background research, conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the property, and carried out an NRHP and CRHR eligibility evaluation and integrity assessment of the existing LSWWTP. Mr. Mengers conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the LSWWTP property on March 9, 2018, and recorded the historic-era structures of the Oceanside Sewage Treatment Plant (OSTP) on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR 523) series site forms (Confidential Appendix C, bound separately).

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

No archaeological resources or cultural material were observed within the study area; however, as noted above, two prehistoric archaeological resources, CA-SDI-21313 (a shell scatter) and CA-SDI-18767 (a hearth feature and associated artifacts) have been previously documented immediately adjacent to the study area.

5.1.1 P-37-029336 (CA-SDI-18767)

CA-SDI-18767 is a prehistoric habitation site composed of a hearth feature (disturbed), FAR, and associated artifacts, including 8 hammerstones, 17 manos, 3 metates, 7 cores, 11 flakes, 7 pieces of angular debris, and a large biface/preform (Giletti et al. 2008). The site was encountered during construction monitoring in 2008; a total of 54 artifacts were collected from the site during archaeological monitoring following the demolition of a house and outbuilding on the property. All of the artifacts were collected from excavation spoils. Although it is mapped outside the study area (approximately 125 feet from the proposed force main alignment), the proximity of the resource highlights the potential for subsurface cultural resources in this vicinity. No evidence of the resource was found during the 2018 survey.

5.1.2 P-37-033928 (CA-SDI-21313)

P-37-033928 was recorded in 2014 as small shell scatter of "Donax (bean clam) with Chione (Venus clam) as a second species" (Pigniolo 2014). No associated artifacts were observed, but it was noted that there is natural quartz in the area. The presence of shell in rodent back dirt suggested that subsurface material may be present. The area was covered by dense grass during the 2014 survey, limiting ground visibility; approximately 20 shell fragments were noted.

This shell scatter site is mapped atop the cut slope north of Oceanside Boulevard adjacent to the proposed force main alignment. No ground was visible within the recorded location of the resource due to grasses, mustard, and other vegetation. No cultural material was observed during the 2018 survey; however, it is assumed the site still exists as originally documented in 2014.

5.2 BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES

One historic-era structure, P-37-035464 (an automobile garage and tire shop dating to 1947), has been previously recorded within the project study area. In addition, the historic-era structures of the OSTP within the LSWWTP property have been documented and evaluated as part of the current study.

5.2.1 P-37-035464

P-37-035464 is a one-story vernacular automobile garage and tire shop dating to 1947. Located at 1151 Coast Highway, the structure was constructed as a part of the post-WWII residential and commercial building boom in the region. The building was evaluated for significance and determined to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR (Bechtel and Tibbett 2014). The building is nondescript in style and does not appear to be associated with any persons or events important in local, state, or national history nor is it a good representation of any particular building style. The structure is located on the north side of Oceanside Boulevard, at the western corner of the intersection with the South Coast Highway. During the 2018 survey the building was observed as still intact and in the same condition as when it was first recorded.

5.2.2 Oceanside Sewage Treatment Plant/LSWWTP

Two structures dating to the period of significance (1950-1968) for the OSTP remain extant within the LSWWTP property: two digester tanks with a connecting concrete-block equipment room and the concrete vault for the ocean outfall pipe. The remainder of the extant OSTP structures are modern

additions. The digester system, ocean outfall vault, and the original locations of the Oxidator Building and oxidation ponds can be seen in Plates 1 and 2. Descriptions of the digester system and ocean outfall vault and current condition are given below.

5.2.2.1 Digester System

The tanks for the digester system were originally constructed as primary and secondary sludge digesters but were reconfigured as sludge holding tanks when new, larger digesters were constructed, likely in the mid-1970s. Each of the tanks is 40 feet in diameter and 25 feet high, with a volume of 28,900 cubic feet (211,000 gallons). The tanks received crude sludge from the sedimentation tanks housed in the Oxidator Building and heated it to speed the digestion process. Digested sludge was then passed through a vacuum filter and onto tanker trucks for offsite agricultural use.

The equipment room is constructed of concrete-block walls situated between the two tanks. A flat roof measuring approximately 12 feet in height and constructed of wood joists and six-inch planks is present. A wood-framed metal roll-up door provides entry to the building from the west. Two six-light wood-framed windows are situated high on the eastern wall of the facility, several of which have broken glass panes. Some original pumps and piping are likely still present; however, the original boiler is no longer present, and the original control panels and meters have been replaced with modern versions.



Photograph by Arthur H. Hawley

Figure 98. AERIAL VIEW OF CITY OF OCEANSIDE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

The Oceanside sewage treatment plant appears in the center foreground of the photograph above. The elliptical building at the right, called the oxidator building, houses two circular preaeration and sedimentation tanks together with a vacuum filter, chlorination equipment, air blowers, flow meters, griductor and office and laboratory rooms. To the left are the two digesters, between which is housed sludge heating and gas control equipment.

Plate 1. 1952 Aerial view of the OSTP



Photograph by J. W. Davis, San Diego County Road Department

Figure 6-5 AERIAL VIEW OF CITY OF OCEANSIDE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

In lower center, two covered "oxidator" units adjoin two sludge digesters. Farther to the right is the emergency overflow and oxidation pond located between the railroad tracks and the oceanfront street. North is toward the left side of the figure.

Plate 2. 1960 Aerial view of the OSTP

5.2.2.2 Ocean Outfall Vault

The original ocean outfall vault constructed in 1950 provided access to the 12-inch diameter by 2,500-foot long ocean outfall pipe. The pipe was taken offline in 1958 when a water reclamation system was installed to divert treated water to Whelan Lake. The current ocean outfall vault, likely reconstructed in the 1970s when the plant was expanded, provides access to a 33-foot steel ocean outfall pipe. The vault is cast-in-place poured concrete, one inch thick, approximately 8 feet by 8 feet square (interior) and 16 feet deep. Approximately one foot extends above ground surface and is topped with a three-foot-high tubular steel railing. Modern electrical machinery and vent pipes are adjacent, and a modern aluminum ladder is attached to the interior western wall. The concrete is in very good condition and the entire structure is likely modern. Plates 3 and 4 show modern images of the ocean outfall vault.



Plate 3. Ocean outfall vault from outside of facility.



Plate 4. View across OSTP property towards the ocean outfall vault.

5.2.2.3 Modern Additions

Modern-era modifications include the removal of the Oxidator Building, its sedimentation tanks, and associated equipment and their replacement with two larger in-ground primary clarifier tanks; construction of an aeration tank, two secondary clarifier tanks, and a load equalization tank; installation of two new primary sludge digester tanks; conversion of the original sludge digester tanks to sludge holding tanks; construction of several control, administration, and equipment buildings; and infilling of the oxidation ponds and construction of several structures atop the fill, including a lift station, effluent pump station, and UV facility. The existing Ocean Outfall Vault is likely a modern replacement of the original vault, which was decommissioned in 1958.

5.2.2.4 Assessment

There are several requirements a cultural resource must meet to be evaluated as eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR. Resources must generally be 45 years of age or older, meet at least one of the four criteria of significance, and retain sufficient historic integrity to convey that significance. However, prior to significance evaluation and integrity assessment, a property must be categorized, and a historic context determined.

Category

The sludge digester system of the OSTP, including two sludge digestion tanks and a connecting concrete-block equipment room, is best classified as a *structure*. According to National Register Bulletin 15, a *structure* refers to a functional construction made for purposes other than human shelter, including canals, irrigation systems, and tunnels (National Park Service [NPS] 2002).

The Oxidator Building and oxidation ponds, of which no surface trace remains, are best classified as *sites.* The 1950 Oxidator Building, its sedimentation tanks, and associated equipment were removed and replaced with two larger in-ground primary clarifier tanks in the 1970s, destroying any remains of the earlier structure. The oxidation ponds on the south end of the property were infilled by the 1970s, destroying all evidence of their construction. Several modern structures now reside atop the fill, including a lift station, effluent pump station, and UV facility. According to National Register Bulletin 15, "if a building has lost any of its basic structural elements, it is usually considered a 'ruin' and is categorized as a site" (NPS 2002). Likewise, "if a structure has lost its historic configuration or pattern of organization through deterioration or demolition, it is usually considered a 'ruin' and is categorized as a site" (NPS 2002). Therefore, the Oxidator Building and oxidation ponds property is best categorized as a site. 36 CFR 60.4 defines a site as the location of a significant event or prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure" (NPS 2002).

Context

The property can be considered within a context of San Diego County Sewage Treatment Plants, 1940-1963. No national, state, or regional context exists for mid-twentieth-century sewage treatment plants. However, several regional and government publications were used to develop the San Diego County Sewage Treatment Plants, 1930s-1960s context above. The San Diego County Board of Engineers commissioned a county-wide survey of existing sewerage systems in 1952 and a supplemental report in 1960 covering the north San Diego County coastal area (Rawn 1952, 1960). Both reports included a

detailed description of the sewer collection and treatment facilities in San Diego County, construction dates, and information on types of installed equipment. Jon Jamieson's Raw Sewage to Reclaimed Water: A History of Sewerage Systems in the Metropolitan San Diego-Tijuana Region does not cover the Oceanside area but is a detailed historical context of sewerage systems just south of the project area (Jamieson 2002).

Significance Evaluation

While the OSTP digester system structure, ocean outfall vault structure, Oxidator Building site, and oxidation pond site represent the broad pattern of sewage treatment plant construction from the 1930s to 1960s, the complex itself does not appear to be associated with any specific events that have made a significant contribution to American history, and therefore appears ineligible under NRHP and CRHR criterion (a).

The OSTP does not appear to be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past at a national level, and therefore does not appear to be eligible under NRHP and CRHR criterion (b).

Most sewage treatment plants that are eligible for listing on the NRHP likely qualify under criterion (c), representing an excellent example of the type, exhibiting quality of design through distinctive features. However, the OSTP does not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, or embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The OSTP has similar structures, equipment, and design to other sewage treatment plants in San Diego County of the same approximate age, including Camp Elliot STP (1.8 mgd capacity, built early 1940s), Chula Vista J Street STP (1.5 mgd, 1949), and El Cajon (2.8 mgd, 1953). Upgrades related to the Whelan Lake reclamation system (ca. 1958) are similar to the Santee Lakes water reclamation system constructed in 1959. The OSTP is of a typical design and is a modest example of sewage treatment plant construction dating from the 1930s through the 1960s and therefore does not appear to be eligible under NRHP and CRHR criterion (c).

The OSTP digester system and ocean outfall vault structures themselves are unlikely to provide any industrial or engineering data related to construction or operation of the plant that could not be obtained through documents or interviews. The Oxidator Building and oxidation pond were both destroyed in the 1970s and subsurface remains are unlikely to remain. The OSTP structures and sites have not yielded, and are unlikely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The documentation contained in this report and the attached DPR 523 form is sufficient to fulfill the research potential of the site. Therefore, the complex does not appear eligible under NRHP and CRHR criterion (d).

Evaluation of Integrity

National Register Bulletin 15 defines the concept of integrity as the ability of a property to convey its significance, based on a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance (NPS 2002). The National Register criteria recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. To retain integrity, a property will possess several, and usually most, of the aspects of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

- Location: The OSTP structures and sites retain integrity of location. The digester system and ocean outfall vault structures remain in their constructed locations. The Oxidator Building and oxidation pond sites represent their original physical locations.

- Design: The OSTP components do not retain integrity of design. While the digester system and ocean outfall vault maintain their spatial relationship and the property's historic function is apparent, the removal of the Oxidator Building and the infilling and modern construction atop the oxidation pond have resulted in the loss of design integrity of the original components of the plant.

- Setting: The OSTP components retain integrity of setting. The basic physical conditions under which the property was built remain, including the adjacent railroad tracks, suburban residential development, and Loma Alta Creek.

- Materials: The OSTP components do not retain integrity of materials. While the digester tanks, equipment room, and ocean outfall vault retain at least some original materials, the oxidation pond has been infilled and the Oxidator Building has been destroyed and all original structural material removed from the site.

- Workmanship: The OSTP components do not retain integrity of workmanship. While the digester tanks, equipment room, and ocean outfall vault may exhibit mid-twentieth-century technology, the Oxidator Building and oxidation pond have been demolished.

- Feeling: The OSTP components do not retain integrity of feeling. The replacement of the Oxidator Building with modern clarifier tanks and the construction of modern-era wastewater treatment tanks and buildings throughout the complex have resulted in the loss of feeling of a mid-twentieth-century sewage treatment plant.

- Association: The OSTP components do not retain integrity of association. The replacement of the Oxidator Building with modern clarifier tanks and the construction of modern-era wastewater treatment tanks and buildings throughout the complex have resulted in the loss of association with any historic events or people related to the LSWWTP.

In summary, the OSTP does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR, and the remaining OSTP structures within the LSWWTP facilities do not retain sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Therefore, the OSTP is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP or the CRHR.

6.0 SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

A study was undertaken to identify cultural resources that are present in the La Salina Wastewater Treatment Plant Flow Diversion and Buccaneer Lift Station and Force Main Project study area and to determine the effects of the project on historical resources, per CEQA, and historic properties, per Section 106 of the NHPA. The cultural resources survey identified four cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to the project area: two prehistoric archaeological sites (CA-SDI-18767 and CA-SDI-21313), a commercial structure (P-37-035464), and the historic-era structures of the OSTP within the LSWWTP property, which have been documented and evaluated as part of the current study.

P-37-035464, an automobile garage and tire shop dating to 1947, has been recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR (Bechtel and Tibbet 2014). However, the structure is located outside

of the road right-of-way and will not be impacted by the project activities. The historic-era structures of the OSTP within the LSWWTP property were assessed as part of the current project and are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP or the CRHR. The known limits of CA-SDI-18767, a prehistoric habitation site, were identified outside of the road right-of-way, and were destroyed by construction. P-37-033928, a shell scatter, was also originally documented as outside of the road right-of-way and area of direct impacts. Therefore, no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated.

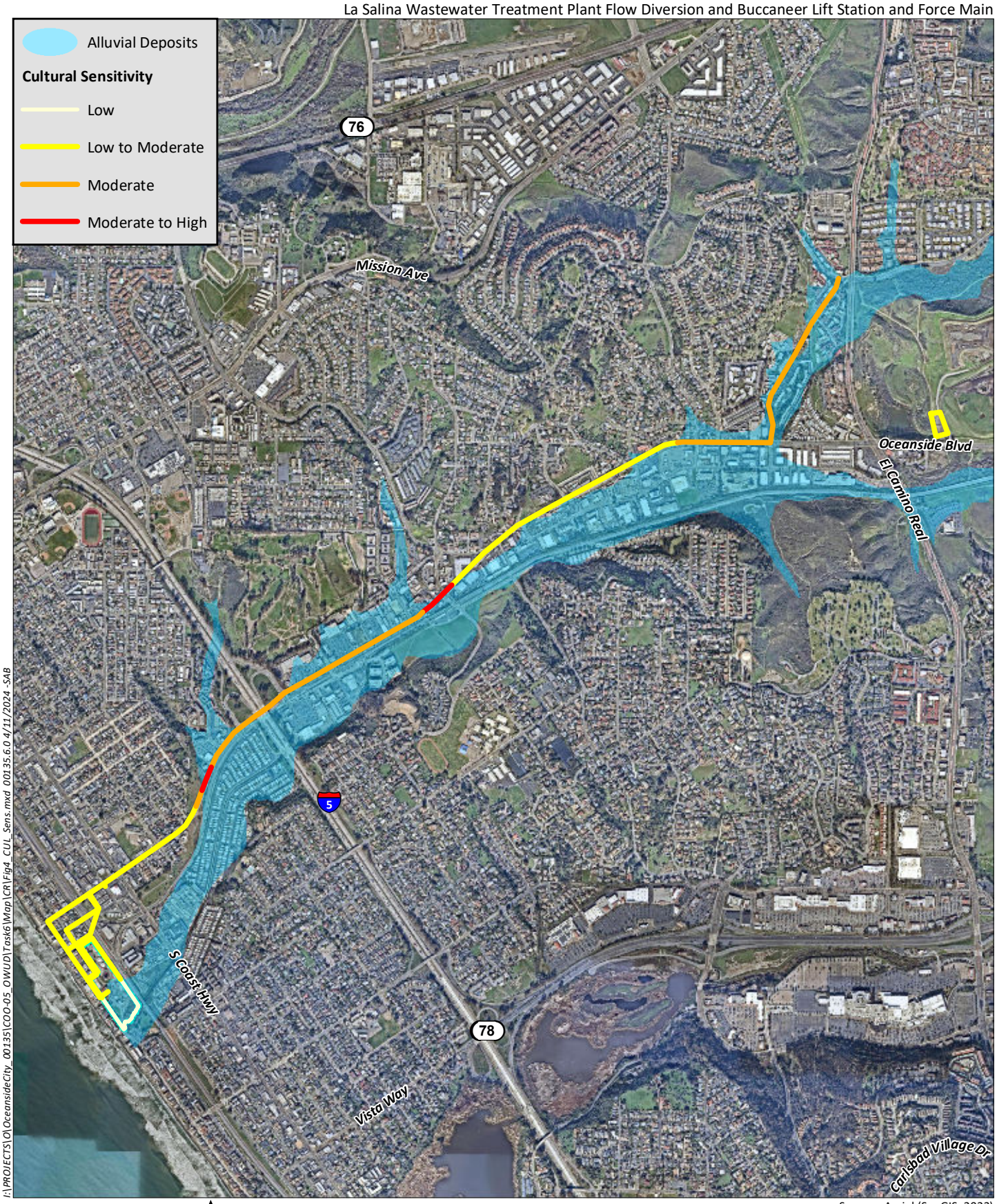
As illustrated in Figure 4, *Cultural Sensitivity*, much of the project area is moderately sensitive in terms of cultural resources. As noted by the NAHC, the area is sensitive for cultural resources, and the majority of the project area is covered by asphalt, with the original ground surface unable to be observed. Additionally, much of the force main alignment is underlain by alluvial flood-plain deposits from the late Holocene along Loma Alta Creek, where there would a potential for buried cultural resources. The locations of CA-SDI-18767 and CA-SDI-21313 adjacent to the project alignment highlight the potential for subsurface cultural resources in these vicinities and the potential for additional intact portions of these sites to be identified when construction commences.

Due to the potential for subsurface cultural resources, it is recommended that an archaeological monitoring program be implemented for ground-disturbing activities in the areas of moderate or high sensitivity. The monitoring program would include attendance by the archaeologist and Native American monitor at a preconstruction meeting with the grading contractor and the presence of archaeological and Native American monitors during trenching activities. Both archaeological and Native American monitors would have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect grading and other ground-disturbing activity in the event that cultural resources are encountered. If significant cultural material is encountered, or intact cultural deposits related to CA-SDI-18767 or CA-SDI-21313 are identified during monitoring, evaluation of site significance will be required to determine if the site is eligible for listing in the CRHR or NRHP. If the site is determined to be eligible, mitigation of impacts through a data recovery program will be required.

Because the proposed force main is within paved roads and previously disturbed areas, it is recommended that if the Principal Investigator, in conjunction with the archaeological monitor and Native American monitor, determines that monitoring is no longer warranted, the City should be informed as such and will make the final determination on the necessity for additional monitoring.

Although there is no evidence to suggest the presence of human remains in the project study area, in the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, all work shall cease, and the County Coroner will be contacted, per the California Public Resources Code. Should the remains be identified as Native American, the NAHC shall be contacted within 48 hours to provide a Most Likely Descendant to determine appropriate actions.

Should the project limits change to incorporate new areas of proposed disturbance, cultural resources survey of these areas will be required.



Source: Aerial (SanGIS, 2023)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Cultural Sensitivity

Figure 4

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