
Cultural Resources Inventory Report

501 Ocean Bluff Way Project

City of Encinitas, California

AUGUST 2024

Prepared for:

RINCON

5315 Avenida Encinas, Suite 200
Carlsbad, California 92008
Contact: Cameron St. Clair

Prepared by:

*Keshia Montifolca, M.A., RPA, Makayla Murillo, B.A., Brad Comeau M.Sc., RPA, and
Micah Hale, PhD., RPA*

DUDEK

*605 Third Street
Encinitas, California 92024*

Type of Study: Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory

USGS Quadrangle: Encinitas, CA 7.5', T13S, R4W, Section 15; **Area:** 7.2 acres

Key Words: 501 Ocean Bluff Way; Intensive Pedestrian Survey; Phase I Inventory; Positive; City of Encinitas; P-37-036593; Historic-period Foundation; Not eligible for CRHR, Not significant under CEQA

Table of Contents

SECTION	PAGE NO.
Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	iii
Management Summary.....	v
1 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Project Location and Description.....	1
1.2 Regulatory Context.....	1
1.2.1 California Register of Historical Resources.....	1
1.2.2 California Environmental Quality Act.....	2
1.2.3 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.....	4
1.2.4 Guidelines for Determining Significance.....	4
1.2.5 Encinitas General Plan.....	7
1.3 Native American Coordination.....	8
1.4 Report Format and Key Personnel.....	8
2 Project Background.....	14
2.1 Environmental Setting.....	14
2.2 Prehistoric Context.....	14
2.2.1 Paleoindian Period (pre-5500 BC).....	14
2.2.2 Archaic Period (8000 BC – AD 500).....	16
2.2.3 Late Prehistoric (AD 500 – 1769).....	16
2.2.4 Ethnographic Period.....	17
2.3 Historic Period.....	19
3 Methods.....	24
3.1 Phase I Inventory.....	24
4 Results.....	26
4.1 Records Search Results.....	26
4.1.1 Previously Recorded Studies.....	26
4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources.....	27
4.1.3 Historic Map Review.....	28
4.1.4 Geotechnical Study.....	29
4.2 Field Results.....	29
4.2.1 Newly Recorded Site and Evaluation Results.....	29
5 Conclusions and Recommendations.....	34
5.1 Summary and Management Considerations.....	34

6 References 36

7 National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information 40

TABLES

4-1 Previous Cultural Resource Studies Intersecting the Project Area 26

4-2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of the Project Area 27

FIGURES

1 Project Location 10

2 Project Area 12

3 Cultural Resources overview Map (provided in Confidential Appendix B)

4 Overview of Project area, View west 31

5 Overview of utility boxes, View northwest..... 32

6 Overview of P-37-036593, View southwest 32

7 Overview of P-37-036593, View northeast 32

APPENDICES

A (Confidential) SCIC Records Search Results

B (Confidential) Resources Location Map and DPR Form

C NAHC and Tribal Correspondence

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
ADI	Area of Direct Impact
amsl	above mean sea level
APN	Accessor's Parcel Number
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
City	City of Encinitas
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
cm	centimeter
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
ft	feet
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	501 Ocean Bluff Way Project
SDSU	San Diego State University
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
TCR	tribal cultural resource
topo	topographic

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Management Summary

This report presents the results of a Phase I inventory performed by Dudek for the 501 Ocean Bluff Way Project (Project). The Project is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The Project falls in Township 13 South, Range 4 West, Section 15 on the Encinitas, California U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle (Figure 1). The Project consists of the development of 27 single-family homes on a currently vacant property. Dudek conducted a cultural resources investigation that meets the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance for the Project. The City of Encinitas (City) is the lead agency for compliance with CEQA. The Project area is defined as the proposed 7.2-acre property encompassing portions of Accessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 2581412600, 2581412400, 2581412300, and 2581412500, and the total area of direct impact (ADI) consists of 4.48 acres located at 554-598 Ocean Bluff Way (Figure 2).

In accordance with CEQA, Dudek performed a Phase I inventory for the Project. The inventory consisted of a records search of the Project area and a 1-mile radius around the Project area, a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search, tribal information outreach, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area. The South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) records search did identify one cultural resource within the Project area, P-37-036593, a historical-period foundation. An NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was requested, and results were negative.

A Dudek archaeologist conducted an intensive-level cultural pedestrian survey of the entire current Project area on June 16, 2023. The location of P-37-036593 was revisited and the survey confirmed the presence of the previously recorded resource. The historic period foundation appeared to be in the same condition as when it was last recorded by Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. during a 2017 pedestrian survey (Pigniolo and Serr 2017). The resource was previously evaluated and recommended to not be eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Pigniolo and Serr 2017). No additional artifacts or features were identified on the ground surface of the Project area during the current survey. No additional resources have been documented within the current Project area or immediately adjacent to the Project area.

An updated California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series form was prepared for P-37-036593 and will be submitted to the SCIC at San Diego State University (SDSU).

While P-37-036593 was identified within the Project area, it was previously determined to not be significant under CEQA and not eligible for listing on the CRHR (Pigniolo and Serr 2017). The review of aerial photographs also revealed that a majority of the Project area had been disturbed by previous agricultural activities. The potential for subsurface resources is low-to-moderate due to the presence of potting soil/peat and sandstone throughout the Project area, and because the Project area was utilized for agriculture, however, the depth of previous disturbance is unknown. It is recommended that a qualified archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor be present during initial ground disturbing activities. Should resources be identified, or if undisturbed sedimentary deposits which have the potential to contain archaeological resources are identified, monitoring may need to be increased, as determined by the archaeologist, the City, and in consultation with the Tribe that is monitoring. If disturbed sediments (e.g., fill) or other sediment formations are identified that do not have the potential to contain archaeological resources, then monitoring may be reduced or terminated. If human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery in accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Location and Description

The 501 Ocean Bluff Way Project (Project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The Project area falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1). The Project area consists of the proposed 7.2-acre property encompassing portions of Accessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 2581412600, 2581412400, 2581412300, and 2581412500 and the area of direct impact (ADI) consists of 4.48-acres of land located at 554-598 Ocean Bluff Way (Figure 2).

The Project would subdivide the property into 27 single-family lots, which would be developed with 27 one- and two-story single-family homes. The Project proposes 24 residences to be market rate, and three to be reserved for very low-income households (11%), which renders the project eligible for a density bonus under the State Density Bonus Law (Gov. Code 65915).

The 4.48-acre Project area is generally flat. Approximately 2.23 acres of the 7.2-acre property boundary consists of 30- to 50-foot-tall slopes along the northern, eastern portions of the property, resulting in a net area of 4.96 acres for development and a net density of 5.4 dwelling units per acre (du/ac). The Project area would not encroach into the 2.23 acres of sloped bluff area to the north and east.

The residences would range in size from approximately 1,800 square feet to 3,600 square feet with three, four, or five bedrooms and an attached two-car garage. Each residence would include private open space in the form of a front yard and rear yard. No common open space area is proposed as part of the Project.

1.2 Regulatory Context

The following section provides a summary of the applicable regulations, policies, and guidelines relating to the proper management of cultural resources.

1.2.1 California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term "historical resource" includes but is not limited to "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (PRC Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) "to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below. According to California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1(c)(1-4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains "substantial integrity," and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

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

In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than fifty years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see CCR Title 14, Section 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

1.2.2 California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.) are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource;” it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of an historical resource.
- PRC Section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”
- PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e): Set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- PRC Sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4: Provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context, and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is a “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded

from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)):

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any “historical resources,” then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource’s historical significance is materially impaired. If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

1.2.3 Native American Historic Cultural Sites (California Public Resources Code section 5097 et seq.)

State law addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the NAHC to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail to deface or destroy an Indian historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

1.2.4 California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (California Repatriation Act), enacted in 2001, required all state agencies and museums that receive state funding and that have possession or control over collections of human remains or cultural items, as defined, to complete an inventory and summary of these remains

and items on or before January 1, 2003, with certain exceptions. The California Repatriation Act also provides a process for the identification and repatriation of these items to the appropriate tribes.

1.2.5 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, the procedures are detailed in California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the County coroner has examined the remains (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[b]). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[c]). In accordance with California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(a), the NAHC will notify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. Within 48 hours of being granted access to the site, the MLD may recommend means of treatment or disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the human remains and associated grave goods.

1.2.6 Assembly Bill 52

California Assembly Bill 52, which took effect July 1, 2015, establishes a consultation process between California Native American Tribes and lead agencies in order to address tribal concerns regarding project impacts and mitigation to “tribal cultural resources” (TCR). Public Resources Code section 21074(a) defines TCRs and states that a project that has the potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a TCR is a project that may have an adverse effect on the environment. A TCR is defined as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, and object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that is either:

1. listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or a local register of historical resources, or
2. determined by a lead agency to be a TCR.

1.2.7 Guidelines for Determining Significance

According to CEQA (Section 15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change:

Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.

The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the CRHR; or
- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
- If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c–f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report (EIR), if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials

with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

1. The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5); and
2. The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

Under CEQA, an EIR is required to evaluate any impacts on unique archaeological resources (PRC Section 21083.2). A “unique archaeological resource” is defined as (PRC Section 21083.2(g)):

[A]n archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

An impact to a non-unique archaeological resource is not considered a significant environmental impact and such non-unique resources need not be further addressed in the EIR (Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)).

As stated above, CEQA contains rules for mitigation of “unique archeological resources.” For example (PRC Section 21083.2(b)(1)-(4)), “[i]f it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. Examples of that treatment, in no order of preference, may include, but are not limited to, any of the following:”

4. “Planning construction to avoid archeological sites.”
5. “Deeding archeological sites into permanent conservation easements.”
6. “Capping or covering archeological sites with a layer of soil before building on the sites.”
7. “Planning parks, greenspace, or other open space to incorporate archeological sites.”

PRC Section 21083.2(d) states that “[e]xcavation as mitigation shall be restricted to those parts of the unique archeological resource that would be damaged or destroyed by the project. Excavation as mitigation shall not be required for a unique archeological resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the resource, if this determination is documented in the environmental impact report.”

The rules for mitigating impacts to archeological resources to qualify as “historic resources” are slightly different. According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b), “[p]ublic agencies should, whenever feasible, seek to avoid damaging effects on any historic resource of an archeological nature. The following factors shall be considered and discussed in an EIR for a project involving such an archeological site:

- A. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archeological sites. Preservation in place maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archeological context. Preservation may also avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the site.
- B. Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, the following:
 - 1. Planning construction to avoid archeological sites;
 - 2. Incorporation of sites within parks, greenspace, or other open space;
 - 3. Covering the archeological sites with a layer of chemically stable soil before building tennis courts, parking lots, or similar facilities on the site [; and]
 - 4. Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.

Thus, although Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, in addressing “unique archeological sites,” provides for specific mitigation options “in no order of preference,” CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b), in addressing “historical resources of an archeological nature,” provides that “[p]reservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archeological sites.”

Under CEQA, “[w]hen data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation,” the lead agency may cause to be prepared and adopt a “data recovery plan,” prior to any excavation being undertaken. The data recovery plan must make “provision for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historic resource” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C)). The data recovery plan also “must be deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C)). Further, “[i]f an artifact must be removed during project excavation or testing, curation may be an appropriate mitigation” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C)).

However, “[d]ata recovery shall not be required for an historical resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the archeological or historic resource, provided that determination is documented in the EIR and that the studies are deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(D)).

1.2.8 City of Encinitas General Plan – Resource Management Element

The Resource Management Element of the City’s General Plan (adopted in 1989 and amended in 1991, 1993, 1994, 1995, and 2011) addresses archaeological and historical resources. Goal 7 in the Goals and Policies section states that “The City will make every effort to ensure significant scientific and cultural resources in the Planning Area are preserved for future generations” (City of Encinitas 2015). The Resource Management Element calls for an inventory of all historically significant sites and/or structures that require protection.

The Resource Management Element categorizes the cultural resource sensitivity of the City as Low, Moderate, and High.

Low Sensitivity: Areas of low cultural resource sensitivity includes those lands which have been surveyed with the express purpose of identifying cultural resource sites but which provided negative results. Low

sensitivity areas also include land where development or grading has resulted in the movement or relocation of massive amounts of earth.

Moderate Sensitivity: Area of moderate sensitivity include those lands which have been developed or altered by means which may not have resulted in the removal or relocation of earth on a large scale. Depending on the methods by which urbanization was accomplished, variable degrees of destruction to cultural resources can result. For example, agricultural fields represent areas where the surface has been disturbed through any buried artifacts have been preserved.

High Sensitivity: High sensitivity areas within the Encinitas planning area include those areas which have not been previously survey or have been subject to historic human disturbance other than agriculture. Based on the demonstrated prehistoric settlement pattern for coastal southern California and on the density of recorded archaeological sites within the planning area, those portions of the planning area which retain their natural character and which have not been subject to surveys specifically related to the identification of cultural resources are considered to have a high potential for the presence of cultural resource sites.

A majority of the Project area had been previously disturbed by agricultural clearing and grading from the adjacent improvements along Encinitas Boulevard. The Project area would be categorized as Low Sensitivity by City of Encinitas standards.

1.3 Native American Coordination

Dudek requested the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) search its Sacred Lands File on June 1, 2023, for the Project area. The SLF consists of a database of known Native American resources. These resources may not be included in the SCIC database. The NAHC responded on June 27, 2023, with negative results (Appendix C).

Outreach letters were mailed on June 30, 2023 to all Native American group representatives included on the NAHC contact list (Appendix C). These letters attempted to solicit information relating to Native American resources that may be impacted by the Project. Native American representatives were requested to define a general area where known resources intersect the Project area. Two responses have been received to date. The San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians responded on July 19, 2023 stating that they are aware of cultural resources sites within close proximity to the Project, and to incorporate the presence of a Luiseño Native American monitor during all ground disturbing activities and surveys. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians responded on July 21, 2023, stating that the Project is located within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people and within their Area of Historic Interest. They had no further comments and do not request consultation but recommend to contact local tribes as they are close to the Project. As responses are received, they will be forwarded to the City. The NAHC correspondence is included in the Appendix C.

In compliance with Assembly Bill 52, the City, as lead agency, is responsible for conducting government to government consultation with pertinent tribal entities.

1.4 Report Format and Key Personnel

Following this introduction, Chapter 2 presents the environmental and historical background of the area, and the research design for site evaluations. Chapter 3 outlines the methods used to conduct this study. Chapter 4 presents

the results of the records search, field survey and evaluations. Chapter 5 summarizes the results of the study, discusses interpretation of the evaluation of cultural resources, and provides recommendations for treatment of archaeological resources. Three appendices are included that contain additional information: Confidential Appendix A includes SCIC records search information, Confidential Appendix B contains a resource location map and California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Series 523 form, and Appendix C includes Native American correspondence documents.

Keshia Montifolca, MA, RPA, served as principal investigator and primary author. Makayla Murillo co-authored the report and led the archaeological field survey. Brad Comeau, MSc, RPA and Micah Hale, PhD, RPA, contributed to the cultural context section. Keadon Graham participated as a Native American monitor from Red Tail Environmental during the survey.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



SOURCE: San Diego Public Imagery 2019

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

2 Project Background

2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project area consists of a large flat mesa topographic setting with perimeter slopes ending to the north, west, and east, in Encinitas. The Project area is surrounded by several large trees near the property line to the west, a slope to the east, and a small fence along Ocean Bluff way to the south. Elevations of the Project area range from approximately 290 feet above mean sea level (amsl) in the northwest and 312 feet amsl in the southeast. The Project is located in the coastal plains of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province (Abbot 1999). Geologically, the Project area consists of Quaternary Very Old Paralic Deposits over Torrey Sandstone.

Vegetation in the area is comprised of chaparral, Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub, buckwheat, and non-native vegetation. Prior to urban development common animals within this area would have included coyote (*Canis latrans*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginica*), cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*), deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*) sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), as well as a number of other species of birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians.

2.2 Prehistoric Context

Evidence for continuous human occupation in the San Diego region spans the last 10,000 years. Various attempts to parse out variability in archaeological assemblages over this broad time frame have led to the development of several cultural chronologies; some of these are based on geologic time, most are based on temporal trends in archaeological assemblages, and others are interpretive reconstructions. Each of these reconstructions describes essentially similar trends in assemblage composition in more or less detail. This research employs a common set of generalized terms used to describe chronological trends in assemblage composition: Paleoindian (pre-5500 BC), Archaic (8000 BC–AD 500), Late Prehistoric (AD 500–1769), and Ethnohistoric (post-AD 1769).

2.2.1 Paleoindian Period (pre-5500 BC)

Evidence for Paleoindian occupation in coastal Southern California is tenuous, especially considering the fact that the oldest dated archaeological assemblages look nothing like the Paleoindian artifacts from the Great Basin. One of the earliest dated archaeological assemblages in coastal Southern California (excluding the Channel Islands) derives from CA-SDI-4669/W-12, in La Jolla. A human burial from CA-SDI-4669 was radiocarbon dated to 9,590–9,920 years before present (95.4% probability) (Hector 2007). The burial is part of a larger site complex that contained more than 29 human burials associated with an assemblage that fits the Archaic profile (i.e., large amounts of groundstone, battered cobbles, and expedient flake tools). In contrast, typical Paleoindian assemblages include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of groundstone tools. Prime examples of this pattern are sites that were studied by Emma Lou Davis (1978) on China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station near Ridgecrest, California. These sites contained fluted and unfluted stemmed points and large numbers of formal flake tools (e.g., shaped scrapers, blades). Other typical Paleoindian sites include the Komodo site (CA-MNO-679)—a multicomponent fluted point site,

and CA-MNO-680—a single component Great Basined Stemmed point site (Basgall et al. 2002). At CA-MNO-679 and CA-MNO-680, groundstone tools were rare while finely made projectile points were common.

Turning back to coastal Southern California, the fact that some of the earliest dated assemblages are dominated by processing tools runs counter to traditional notions of mobile hunter–gatherers traversing the landscape for highly valued prey. Evidence for the latter—that is, typical Paleoindian assemblages—may have been located along the coastal margin at one time, prior to glacial desiccation and a rapid rise in sea level during the early Holocene (pre-7500 BP) that submerged as much as 1.8 kilometer of the San Diego coastline. If this were true, however, it would also be expected that such sites would be located on older landforms near the current coastline. Some sites, such as CA-SDI-210 along Agua Hedionda Lagoon, contained stemmed points similar in form to Silver Lake and Lake Mojave projectile points (pre-8000 BP) that are commonly found at sites in California’s high desert (Basgall and Hall 1990). CA-SDI-210 yielded one corrected radiocarbon date of 8520–9520 BP (Warren et al. 2004). However, sites of this nature are extremely rare and cannot be separated from large numbers of milling tools that intermingle with old projectile point forms.

Warren et al. (2004) claimed that a biface manufacturing tradition present at the Harris site complex (CA-SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the San Diego region that possibly dates between 10,365 and 8200 BC (Warren et al. 2004, p. 26). Termed San Dieguito (Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are qualitatively distinct from most others in the San Diego region because the site has large numbers of finely made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (Warren 1964, 1968). Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply an inland manifestation of a broader economic pattern. Gallegos’ interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years, in part because of the difficulty in distinguishing San Dieguito components from other assemblage constituents. In other words, it is easier to ignore San Dieguito as a distinct socioeconomic pattern than it is to draw it out of mixed assemblages.

The large number of finished bifaces (i.e., projectile points and non-projectile blades), along with large numbers of formal flake tools at the Harris site complex, is very different than nearly all other assemblages throughout the San Diego region, regardless of age. Warren et al. (2004) made this point, tabulating basic assemblage constituents for key early-Holocene sites. Producing finely made bifaces and formal flake tools implies that relatively large amounts of time were spent for tool manufacture. Such a strategy contrasts with the expedient flake-based tools and cobble-core reduction strategy that typifies non-San Dieguito Archaic sites. It can be inferred from the uniquely high degree of San Dieguito assemblage formality that the Harris site complex represents a distinct economic strategy from non-San Dieguito assemblages.

If San Dieguito truly represents a distinct socioeconomic strategy from the non-San Dieguito Archaic processing regime, its rarity implies that it was not only short-lived, but that it was not as economically successful as the Archaic strategy. Such a conclusion would fit with other trends in southern California deserts, wherein hunting-related tools are replaced by processing tools during the early Holocene (Basgall and Hall 1993).

2.2.2 Archaic Period (8000 BC – AD 500)

The more than 1500-year overlap between the presumed age of Paleoindian occupations and the Archaic period highlights the difficulty in defining a cultural chronology in the San Diego region. If San Dieguito is the only recognized Paleoindian component in the San Diego region, then the dominance of hunting tools implies that it

derives from Great Basin adaptive strategies and is not necessarily a local adaptation. Warren et al. (2004) admitted as much, citing strong desert connections with San Dieguito. Thus, the Archaic pattern is the earliest local socioeconomic adaptation in the San Diego region (Hale 2001, 2009).

The Archaic pattern is relatively easy to define with assemblages that consist primarily of processing tools: millings, handstones, battered cobbles, heavy crude scrapers, incipient flake-based tools, and cobble-core reduction. These assemblages occur in all environments across the San Diego region, with little variability in tool composition. Low assemblage variability over time and space among Archaic sites has been equated with cultural conservatism (Byrd and Reddy 2002; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2004). Despite enormous amounts of archaeological work at Archaic sites, little change in assemblage composition occurs until the bow and arrow is adopted at around AD 500, as well as ceramics at approximately the same time (Griset 1996; Hale 2009). Even then, assemblage formality remains low. After the bow is adopted, small arrow points appear in large quantities and already low amounts of formal flake tools are replaced by increasing amounts of expedient flake tools. Similarly, shaped millings and handstones decrease in proportion relative to expedient, unshaped groundstone tools (Hale 2009). Thus, the terminus of the Archaic period is equally as hard to define as its beginning because basic assemblage constituents and patterns of manufacturing investment remain stable, complimented only by the addition of the bow and ceramics.

2.2.3 Late Prehistoric (AD 500 – 1769)

The period of time following the Archaic and prior to Ethnohistoric times (AD 1750) is commonly referred to as the Late Prehistoric (Rogers 1945; Wallace 1955; Warren et al. 2004). However, several other subdivisions continue to be used to describe various shifts in assemblage composition, including the addition of ceramics and cremation practices. In northern San Diego County, the post-AD 1450 period is called the San Luis Rey Complex (True 1980), while the same period in southern San Diego County is called the Cuyamaca Complex and is thought to extend from AD 500 until Ethnohistoric times (Meighan 1959). Rogers (1929) also subdivided the last 1,000 years into the Yuman II and III cultures, based on the distribution of ceramics. Despite these regional complexes, each is defined by the addition of arrow points and ceramics, and the widespread use of bedrock mortars. Vagaries in the appearance of the bow and arrow and ceramics make the temporal resolution of the San Luis Rey and Cuyamaca complexes difficult. For this reason, the term Late Prehistoric is well-suited to describe the last 1,500 years of prehistory in the San Diego region.

Temporal trends in socioeconomic adaptations during the Late Prehistoric period are poorly understood. This is partly due to the fact that the fundamental Late Prehistoric assemblage is very similar to the Archaic pattern, but includes arrow points and large quantities of fine debitage from producing arrow points, ceramics, and cremations. The appearance of mortars and pestles is difficult to place in time because most mortars are on bedrock surfaces; bowl mortars are actually rare in the San Diego region. Some argue that the Ethnohistoric intensive acorn economy extends as far back as AD 500 (Bean and Shipek 1978). However, there is no substantial evidence that reliance on acorns, and the accompanying use of mortars and pestles, occurred prior to AD 1400. True (1980) argued that acorn processing and ceramic use in the northern San Diego region did not occur until the San Luis Rey pattern emerged after approximately AD 1450. For southern San Diego County, the picture is less clear. The Cuyamaca Complex is the southern counterpart to the San Luis Rey pattern, however, and is most recognizable after AD 1450 (Hector 1984). Similar to True (1980), Hale (2009) argued that an acorn economy did not appear in the southern San Diego region until just prior to Ethnohistoric times, and that when it did occur, a major shift in social organization followed.

2.2.4 Ethnographic Period

The history of the Native American communities prior to the mid-1700s has largely been reconstructed through later mission-period and early ethnographic accounts. The first records of the Native American inhabitants of the San Diego region come predominantly from European merchants, missionaries, military personnel, and explorers. These brief, and generally peripheral, accounts were prepared with the intent of furthering respective colonial and economic aims and were combined with observations of the landscape. They were not intended to be unbiased accounts regarding the cultural structures and community practices of the newly encountered cultural groups. The establishment of the missions in the San Diego region brought more extensive documentation of Native American communities, though these groups did not become the focus of formal and in-depth ethnographic study until the early twentieth century (Boscana 1846; Fages 1937; Geiger and Meighan 1976; Harrington 1934; Laylander 2000). The principal intent of these researchers was to record the precontact, culturally specific practices, ideologies, and languages that had survived the destabilizing effects of missionization and colonialism. This research, often understood as “salvage ethnography,” was driven by the understanding that traditional knowledge was being lost due to the impacts of modernization and cultural assimilation. Alfred Kroeber applied his “memory culture” approach (Lightfoot 2005, p. 32) by recording languages and oral histories within the San Diego region. Kroeber’s 1925 assessment of the impacts of Spanish missionization on local Native American populations supported Kumeyaay traditional cultural continuity (Kroeber 1925, p. 711):

San Diego was the first mission founded in upper California; but the geographical limits of its influence were the narrowest of any, and its effects on the natives comparatively light. There seem to be two reasons for this: first, the stubbornly resisting temper of the natives; and second, a failure of the rigorous concentration policy enforced elsewhere.

In some ways this interpretation led to the belief that many California Native American groups simply escaped the harmful effects of contact and colonization all together. This, of course, is untrue. Ethnographic research by Dubois, Kroeber, Harrington, Spier, and others during the early twentieth century seemed to indicate that traditional cultural practices and beliefs survived among local Native American communities. These accounts supported, and were supported by, previous governmental decisions which made San Diego County the location of more federally recognized tribes than anywhere else in the United States: 18 tribes on 18 reservations that cover more than 116,000 acres (CSP 2009).

The traditional cultural boundaries between the Luiseño and Kumeyaay Native American tribal groups have been well defined by anthropologist Florence C. Shippek:

In 1769, the Kumeyaay national territory started at the coast about 100 miles south of the Mexican border (below Santo Tomas), thence north to the coast at the drainage divide south of the San Luis Rey River including its tributaries. Using the U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, the boundary with the Luiseño then follows that divide inland. The boundary continues on the divide separating Valley Center from Escondido and then up along Bear Ridge to the 2240 contour line and then north across the divide between Valley Center and Woods Valley up to the 1880-foot peak, then curving around east along the divide above Woods Valley. [1993 summarized by the San Diego County Board of Supervisors 2007:6]

Based on ethnographic information, it is believed that at least 88 different languages were spoken from Baja California Sur to the southern Oregon state border at the time of Spanish contact (Johnson and Lorenz 2006, p.

34). The distribution of recorded Native American languages has been dispersed as a geographic mosaic across California through six primary language families (Golla 2007, p. 71). Based on the Project location, the Native American inhabitants of the region would have likely spoken both the Ipai and Tipai language subgroup of the Yuman language family. Ipai and Tipai, spoken respectively by the northern and southern Kumeyaay communities, are mutually intelligible. For this reason, these two are often treated as dialects of a larger Kumeyaay tribal group rather than as distinctive languages, though this has been debated (Luomala 1978; Laylander 2010).

Victor Golla has contended that one can interpret the amount of variability within specific language groups as being associated with the relative “time depth” of the speaking populations (Golla 2007, p. 80). A large amount of variation within the language of a group represents a greater time depth than a group’s language with less internal diversity. One method that he has employed is by drawing comparisons with historically documented changes in Germanic and Romantic language groups. Golla has observed that the “absolute chronology of the internal diversification within a language family” can be correlated with archaeological dates (2007, p. 71). This type of interpretation is modeled on concepts of genetic drift and gene flows that are associated with migration and population isolation in the biological sciences.

Golla suggested that there are two language families associated with Native American groups who traditionally lived throughout the San Diego County region. The northern San Diego tribes have traditionally spoken Takic languages that may be assigned to the larger Uto–Aztecan family (Golla 2007, p. 74). These groups include the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. Golla has interpreted the amount of internal diversity within these language-speaking communities to reflect a time depth of approximately 2,000 years. Other researchers have contended that Takic may have diverged from Uto–Aztecan ca. 2600 BC–AD 1, which was later followed by the diversification within the Takic speaking San Diego tribes, occurring approximately 1500 BC–AD 1000 (Laylander 2010). The majority of Native American tribal groups in southern San Diego region have traditionally spoken Yuman languages, a subgroup of the Hokan Phylum. Golla has suggested that the time depth of Hokan is approximately 8,000 years (Golla 2007, p. 74). The Kumeyaay tribal communities share a common language group with the Cocopa, Quechan, Maricopa, Mojave, and others to east, and the Kiliwa to the south. The time depth for both the Ipai (north of the San Diego River, from Escondido to Lake Henshaw) and the Tipai (south of the San Diego River, the Laguna Mountains through Ensenada) is approximated to be 2,000 years at the most. Laylander has contended that previous research indicates a divergence between Ipai and Tipai to have occurred approximately AD 600–1200 (Laylander 1985). Despite the distinct linguistic differences between the Takic-speaking tribes to the north, the Ipai-speaking communities in central San Diego, and the Tipai southern Kumeyaay, attempts to illustrate the distinctions between these groups based solely on cultural material alone have had only limited success (Pignoli 2004; True 1966).

The Kumeyaay generally lived in smaller family subgroups that would inhabit two or more locations over the course of the year. While less common, there is sufficient evidence that there were also permanently occupied villages, and that some members may have remained at these locations throughout the year (Owen 1965; Shipek 1982; Shipek 1985; Spier 1923). Each autonomous triblet was internally socially stratified, commonly including higher status individuals such as a tribal head (Kwaaypay), shaman (Kuseyaay), and general members with various responsibilities and skills (Shipek 1982). Higher-status individuals tended to have greater rights to land resources, and owned more goods, such as shell money and beads, decorative items, and clothing. To some degree, titles were passed along family lines; however, tangible goods were generally ceremonially burned or destroyed following the deaths of their owners (Luomala 1978). Remains were cremated over a pyre and then relocated to a cremation ceramic vessel that was placed in a removed or hidden location. A broken metate was commonly placed at the location of the cremated remains, with the intent of providing aid and further use after death. At maturity, tribal

members often left to other bands in order to find a partner. The families formed networks of communication and exchange around such partnerships.

Areas or regions, identified by known physical landmarks, could be recognized as band-specific territories that might be violently defended against use by other members of the Kumeyaay. Other areas or resources, such as water sources and other locations that were rich in natural resources, were generally understood as communal land to be shared amongst all the Kumeyaay (Loumala 1978). The coastal Kumeyaay exchanged a number of local goods, such as seafood, coastal plants, and various types of shell for items including acorns, agave, mesquite beans, gourds, and other more interior plants of use (Luomala 1978). Shellfish would have been procured from three primary environments, including the sandy open coast, bay and lagoon, and rocky open coast. The availability of these marine resources changed with the rising sea levels, siltation of lagoon and bay environments, changing climatic conditions, and intensity of use by humans and animals (Gallegos and Kyle 1988; Pigniolo 2005; Warren and Pavesic 1963). Shellfish from sandy environments included *Donax*, *Saxidomas*, *Tivela*, and others. Rocky coast shellfish dietary contributions consisted of *Pseudochama*, *Megastrea*, *Saxidomus*, *Protothaca*, *Megathura*, and others. Lastly, the bay environment in the immediate vicinity of the project area would have provided *Argopecten*, *Chione*, *Ostrea*, *Neverita*, *Macoma*, *Tagelus*, and others. While marine resources were obviously consumed, terrestrial animals and other resources likely provided a large portion of sustenance. Game animals consisted of rabbits, hares (*Leporidae*), birds, ground squirrels, woodrats (*Neotoma*), deer, bears, mountain lions (*Puma concolor*), bobcats (*Lynx rufus*), coyotes (*Canus latrans*), and others. In lesser numbers, reptiles and amphibians may have been consumed.

A number of local plants were used for food and medicine. These were exploited seasonally and were both traded between regional groups and gathered as a single triblet moved between habitation areas. Some of the more common of these that might have been procured locally or as higher elevation varieties would have included buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), Agave, Yucca, lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), sugar brush (*Rhus ovata*), sage scrub (*Artemisia californica*), yerba santa (*Eriodictyon*), sage (*Salvia*), Ephedra, prickly pear (*Opuntia*), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), oak (*Quercus*), willow (*Salix*), and Juncus grass among many others (Wilken 2012).

2.3 Historic Period (post-AD 1542)

History of the greater San Diego area can be divided into the Spanish Period (1769–1821), Mexican Period (1821–1846) and American Period (1846–Present). European activity in the region began as early as AD 1542, when Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo landed in San Diego Bay. Sebastián Vizcaíno returned in 1602, and it is possible that there were subsequent contacts that went unrecorded. These brief encounters made the local native people aware of the existence of other cultures that were technologically more complex than their own. Epidemic diseases may also have been introduced into the region at an early date, either by direct contacts with the infrequent European visitors or through waves of diffusion emanating from native peoples farther to the east or south (Preston 2002). It is possible, but as yet unproven, that the precipitous demographic decline of native peoples had already begun prior to the arrival of Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra in 1769.

The Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769 with the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá by Father Junípero Serra. Concerns over Russian and English interests in California motivated the Spanish government to send an expedition of soldiers, settlers and missionaries to occupy and secure the northwestern borderlands of New Spain through the establishment of a Presidio, Mission, and Pueblo. The Spanish explorers first camped on the shore of the bay in the area that is now downtown San Diego. Lack of water at this location, however, led to

moving the camp on May 14, 1769, to a small hill closer to the San Diego River and near the Kumeyaay village of Cosoy. Father Junípero Serra arrived in July of the same year to find the Presidio serving mostly as a hospital. The Spanish built a primitive mission and presidio structure on the hill near the river.

Bad feelings soon developed between the native Kumeyaay and the soldiers, resulting in construction of a stockade which, by 1772, included barracks for the soldiers, a storehouse for supplies, a house for the missionaries and the chapel, which had been improved. The log and brush huts were gradually replaced with buildings made of adobe bricks. Flat earthen roofs were eventually replaced by pitched roofs with rounded roof tiles. Clay floors were eventually lined with fired brick.

In August, 1774 the Spanish missionaries moved the Mission San Diego de Alcalá to its present location 6 miles up the San Diego River valley (modern Mission Valley) near the Kumeyaay village of Nipaguay. Begun as a thatched chapel and compound built of willow poles, logs and tules, the new Mission was sacked and burned in the Kumeyaay uprising of November 5, 1775. The first adobe chapel was completed in October 1776 and the present church was begun the following year. A succession of building programs through 1813 resulted in the final rectilinear plan that included the church, bell tower, sacristy, courtyard, residential complex, workshops, corrals, gardens and cemetery. Orchards, reservoirs and other agricultural installations were built to the south on the lower San Diego River alluvial terrace and were irrigated by a dam and aqueduct system. The initial Spanish occupation and mission system brought about profound changes in the lives of the Kumeyaay people. Substantial numbers of the coastal Kumeyaay were forcibly brought into the mission or died from introduced diseases.

As early as 1791, presidio commandants in California were given the authority to grant small house lots and garden plots to soldiers and their families and sometime after 1800, soldiers and their families began to move down the hill near the San Diego River. Historian William Smythe noted that Don Blas Aguilar, who was born in 1811, remembered at least 15 such grants below Presidio Hill by 1821, of which only five of these grant lands within the boundaries of what would become Old Town had houses in 1821. These included the retired commandant Francisco Ruiz Adobe (now known as the Carrillo Adobe), another building later owned by Henry Fitch on Calhoun Street, the Ybanes and Serrano houses on Juan Street near Washington Street, and a small adobe house on the main plaza owned by Juan Jose Maria Marron.

In 1822, the political situation changed as Mexico won its independence from Spain and San Diego became part of the Mexican Republic. The Mexican Government opened California to foreign trade; began issuing private land grants in the early 1820s, creating the rancho system of large agricultural estates; secularized the Spanish missions in 1833; and oversaw the rise of the civilian pueblo. By 1827, as many as 30 homes existed around the central plaza and in 1835, Mexico granted San Diego official pueblo (town) status. At this time the town had a population of nearly 500 residents, later reaching a peak of roughly 600. By 1835, the presidio, once the center of life in Spanish San Diego, had been abandoned and lay in ruins. Mission San Diego de Alcalá fared little better. The town and the ship landing area at La Playa were now the centers of activity in Mexican San Diego. However, the new Pueblo of San Diego did not prosper as did some other California towns during the Mexican Period.

The secularization in San Diego County triggered increased Native American hostilities against the Californios during the late 1830s. The attacks on outlying ranchos, along with unstable political and economic factors helped San Diego's population decline to around 150 permanent residents by 1840. San Diego's official Pueblo status was removed by 1838 and it was made a subprefecture of the Los Angeles Pueblo. When the Americans took over after 1846, the situation had stabilized somewhat, and the population had increased to roughly 350 non-Native

American residents. The Native American population continued to decline, as Mexican occupation brought about continued displacement and acculturation of Native American populations.

The American Period began in 1846 when United States military forces occupied San Diego and this period continues today. When United States military forces occupied San Diego in July 1846, the town's residents split on their course of action. Many of the town's leaders sided with the Americans, while other prominent families opposed the United States invasion. In December 1846, a group of Californios under Andres Pico engaged United States Army forces under General Stephen Kearney at the Battle of San Pasqual and inflicted many casualties. However, the Californio resistance was defeated in two small battles near Los Angeles and effectively ended by January 1847. The Americans assumed formal control with the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in 1848 and introduced Anglo culture and society, American political institutions and especially American entrepreneurial commerce. In 1850, the Americanization of San Diego began to develop rapidly.

In 1842, land was granted to Andres Ybaraa by Governor Alvarado to build Las Encinitas Rancho. In 1880, the Kimball Brothers bought land outside the limits of the National Ranch, and Encinitas was included in this purchase (MacMullen 1961). A boom in real estate occurred in the 1880s that helped developed Encinitas. The first commercial structures were located around the railroad depot, and in 1883, the town was platted in a gridiron street pattern. Encinitas grew during the 1920's to 1930's when Encinitas was included in the San Dieguito Irrigation District in 1923 which expanded the agricultural production and urbanization of Encinitas.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

3 Methods

This section describes the techniques employed to identify and evaluate cultural resources within the Project area. All methods meet the Secretary of Interior's guidelines, as do all proposed Project personnel for their respective roles.

3.1 Phase I Inventory

The Phase I inventory of this cultural resource investigation consisted of a records search of the Project area and a 1-mile radius around the area at the SCIC, located at SDSU; initiation of correspondence with the NAHC; tribal information outreach, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area. In addition to the SCIC records, the record search also examined the NRHP, Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility and Historic Property Directory lists, and historic maps. Historic aerial photographs and topographic maps were also reviewed online (NETR 2023). All previously recorded cultural resources and previous cultural resources investigations were plotted on records search maps and reviewed to assess the potential for discovery of cultural resources within the Project area. Records search results are included in Confidential Appendix A.

The intensive pedestrian survey for this Project was performed by Dudek Archaeologist Makayla Murillo on June 16, 2023. Ms. Murillo was accompanied by Native American monitor Keadon Graham from Red Tail Environmental. The survey was conducted using standard archaeological procedures and techniques that meet the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines. Survey transects were spaced 15-meters (m) wide and oriented south-north across accessible areas of the Project area.

Within each transect, the ground surface was examined for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, features indicative of the current or former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, post holes, foundations), and historic artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics, building materials). Ground disturbances such as burrows, cut banks, and drainages were also visually inspected for exposed subsurface materials. All fieldwork was documented using field notes, digital photography, a GPS receiver with sub-meter accuracy, iPad technology with close-scale field maps, and aerial photographs. Location-specific photographs were taken using an Apple 11th Generation iPad equipped with 8 MP resolution and ArcGIS Field Maps. Accuracy of this device ranged between 3 m and 10 m.

For the purposes of site definition, a minimum density of three or more artifacts in a 25 square m area was used to constitute an archaeological site, as was the presence of any feature (e.g., concrete foundation). Any separation of 50 m or more between artifacts was considered justification for delineation of a site boundary. Isolated finds consisting of fewer than three artifacts within a 25 square-meter area were recorded separately from sites, including the use of a different numbering scheme. One previously recorded historic period resource, P-37-036593, a concrete foundation, was revisited during the pedestrian survey within the Project area and updated on a DPR 523 (Series 1/95) form, using the Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (Office of Historic Preservation 1995). The DPR form is included in Confidential Appendix B.

4 Results

4.1 Records Search Results

This section presents the results of the records searches, field survey, and evaluation for the current study.

4.1.1 Previously Recorded Studies

Dudek conducted a records search at the SCIC for the Project area with a surrounding 1-mile radius on June 5, 2023. The SCIC records search results identified that 71 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within 1-mile of the Project area. Of the 71 previous studies, five studies intersect the Project area and are listed in Table 4-1 below. These studies consist of a cultural resources overview, an archaeological investigations and mitigations report, and two cultural assessments. Approximately 100% of the Project area has been previously studied. Based on the studies, one resource has been identified within the Project area. The studies that do not intersect the area are included in Confidential Appendix A.

Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies Intersecting the Project Area

Report Number	Year	Title	Author
SD-00671	1986	A CULTURAL RESOURCE OVERVIEW FOR THE ENCINITAS PLANNING AREA, ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA	WESTEC SERVICES, INC.
SD-00700	1978	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AND MITIGATIONS AT MORNING SUN AND MORNING SUN WEST, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	WESTEC SERVICES, INC.
SD-07327	2000	PBMS TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY SD 335-01, 501-A OCEAN BLUFF WAY, ENCINITAS, CA	LSA ASSOC., INC.
SD-07444	2000	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR PACIFIC BELL WIRELESS FACILITY SD 335-01, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	LSA ASSOC., INC.
SD-17585	2017	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FOR THE OCEAN BLUFF SENIOR FACILITY, CITY OF ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA	LAGUNA MOUNTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

SD-17585

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. prepared a Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Ocean Bluff Senior Facility in 2017. The study focused on an approximately 10.6-acre area which intersects and covers the entire current Project area. A pedestrian survey was conducted and one resource, P-37-036593, a historic age foundation from 1947, was identified. The resource was evaluated under CEQA and for eligibility on the CRHR. The resource was not recommended eligible for the CRHR. Due to the absence of potentially significant resources within the project area, and the limited potential for buried cultural resources due to the lack of domestic use which suggests the potential for historic-age artifacts is limited, it was determined that no significant impacts to cultural resources would result from implementation of the project, and no further work was recommended (Pignuolo and Serr 2017).

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The SCIC records search identified a total of 15 cultural resources within 1-mile of the Project area, and one resource, P-37-036593, was identified within the Project area (Table 4-2). P-37-036593 consists of a historic-period foundation (shown on Figure 3 in Confidential Appendix B). Of the 14 remaining resources identified within 1-mile of the Project area, nine are prehistoric resources (one lithic scatter, one shell scatter, three lithic and shell scatters, one midden with shell, one camp site, and two hearth sites), and five are historic period resources (one single-family residence, one ancillary building, one hospital, and two roads). No historic addresses are located within the Project area, however, four historic addresses are located within 1-mile of the Project area. A summary of the resource revisited during the pedestrian survey is provided in Section 4.2. Field Results. The results of the records search and all DPR forms are attached as part of Confidential Appendix A.

Table 4-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-Mile of the Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Resource Type	Significance Criteria	Citation
Located within the Project Area					
P-37-036593	-	Historic	Concrete building foundation	Not eligible	A. Pigniolo, 2017
Located within 1-mile of the Project Area					
P-37-002737	CA-SDI-2737	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Not evaluated	R. Carrico, 1976
P-37-004554	CA-SDI-4554	Prehistoric	Hearth	Not evaluated	R. May, 1975
P-37-004555	CA-SDI-4555	Prehistoric	Lithic and shell scatter	Not evaluated	R. Carrico, 1974
P-37-004658	CA-SDI-4658	Prehistoric	Camp	Not evaluated	M. J. Hatley and B. Graham, 1976
P-37-004810	CA-SDI-4810	Prehistoric	Hearth	Not evaluated	M. J. Hatley, 1979
P-37-004880	CA-SDI-4880	Prehistoric	Midden with shell	Not evaluated	B. J. Weber, 1977
P-37-013925	CA-SDI-13902	Prehistoric	Lithic and shell scatter	Not eligible	Brian F. Smith & Associates, 1995
P-37-027115	CA-SDI-17734	Prehistoric	Shell scatter	Not evaluated	A. Giletti, M. Sivba, S. Stroud, 2005
P-37-029971	-	Historic	Single-Family Residence: 389 Requeza Street	Not eligible	A Hope and J. Calpo, 2005
P-37-035835	-	Historic	Ancillary building: Office Building, Ecke Ranch	6Z, Not eligible	S. Davis and J. Krintz, 2013

P-37-038594	-	Historic	Hospital: Scripps Memorial Hospital Encinitas	Not eligible	K. A. Crawford, 2016
P-37-39456	-	Historic	Highway/Trail: SG-001 Encinitas Boulevard	Not eligible	J. O'Connor, 2020
P-37-039457	-	Historic	Highway/Trail: SG-002 Quail Gardens Drive	Not eligible	J. O'Connor, 2020
P-37-040592	CA-SDI-23458	Prehistoric	Lithic and shell scatter	Not eligible	M. Murillo, 2022

4.1.3 Historic Map Review

In addition to the SCIC records search, Dudek conducted an on-line review of historic aerial photographs of the Project area and general vicinity, to help determine the possible development and land use of the Project area in the past. Historic aerial photographs of the Project area were available between 1947 and 2020 (NETR 2023). The historic aerial imagery from 1947 reveals the Project area as partially undeveloped. Encinitas Boulevard is observed adjacent and to the north of the Project area, one structure is observed in the southeastern section of the Project area, and grading is observed within the center and southern half of the Project area. Agricultural activities are observed within the surrounding vicinity of the Project area. Agricultural activities and residential development are observed to the south of the Project area, however, no substantial changes are observed on the 1964 aerial.

By 1978, agricultural activities area observed within the center and southern half of the Project area, two more residential structures are developed adjacent to the southwestern portion of the Project area, and residential tract development is observed north of the Project area. The aerial imagery in 1980 reveals construction activity to the west of the Project area, the agricultural vegetation has been cleared within the Project area, and agricultural greenhouse structures are observed within the eastern section of the Project area. By 1985, the aerial imagery shows two parallel drainages in the northeastern portion of the Project area. No substantial changes are revealed in the Project area or general vicinity between 1986 and 1996. The imagery from 1997 shows Ocean Bluff Way as a paved roadway and additional greenhouse structures are observed within the western section of the Project area.

Camino de Orchidia and Camino del Dorado are paved on the 1998 aerial. The aerial photograph in 1999 shows no substantial changes within the Project area, while grading activity is observed in the general vicinity of the Project area immediately south of Ocean Bluff Way. By 2000, no substantial changes are observed within the Project area, however, just south of Ocean Bluff Way, construction activity for residential development is observed. The 2005 aerial reveals the removal of the structures within the Project area, and a concrete driveway is observed in the southeastern section of the Project area. Between 2005 and 2009, the aerial photographs reveal development for the extension of Ocean Bluff Way and grading activity for housing pads adjacent to the southwestern corner of the Project area. By 2009, the agricultural field is cleared within the Project area, and a utility structure is observed within the center of the Project area. The current condition of the Project area and general vicinity are the same as seen in the 2009 aerial imagery. A review of the historic aerals reveals that the Project area has undergone substantial earth movement from the construction of the greenhouse structures and agricultural activities, and that no extant historic-age buildings exist in the Project area, besides the historic-age foundation.

Historic topographic (topo) maps of the Project area were reviewed (earliest map available is 1893). The 1893 topo map reveals the alignment of Encinitas Boulevard to the north of the Project area. The 1949 topo map reveals one structure located in the eastern portion of the Project area, and a blue line creek feature is observed north of Ocean Bluff Way. The blue line creek feature is no longer observed on the 1969 topo map. The structure is present on the topo maps from 1949 to 1978 and is no longer seen in subsequent topo maps. A review of the historic topo map reveals that one historic-age structure was located within the Project area.

4.1.4 Geotechnical Study

GeoTek Inc., completed a geotechnical study for the Project area (GeoTek, Inc. 2023). The report details the Project background regarding previous geotechnical investigations. CTE CAL, Inc. (CTE) conducted a subsurface investigation of four exploratory borings and 12 percolation test borings using a 6-inch diameter hollow stem auger to depths of approximately 19.8 feet below existing ground surface elevations (bgs) in 2017. GeoTek Inc. visually inspected the approximate test boring locations during a site visit on February 27, 2023. Outcroppings of weathered Torrey Sandstone were observed in the northern and western sections of the Project area. Very Old Paralic Deposits were observed in the southeast section of the Project area. Based on the geologic maps, site visit, and CTE's exploration logs, the Project area is underlain by Quaternary Very Old Paralic Deposits over Torrey Sandstone. Very Old Paralic Deposits were encountered within the upper foot, and consisted of weathered light brown silty sands, and surficial topsoil was observed on the surface along the northwestern section of the Project area. Torrey Sandstone was encountered on the surface and in exposed shallow pits, and at depths ranging from 1 to 19.8 feet bgs in the borings. The weathered sandstone consisted of light brown to orange-brown medium to coarse sand. Potting soil/peat was encountered within three feet of boring B-3, located in a small area in the northwestern section of the Project area, about a volume of 3-4 yards.

4.2 Field Results

The Project area is situated on hill bound by residential single-family properties to the west and south, and a bluff to the north. The topography of the Project area is relatively flat with a slope (approximately 45-65 degree) facing northwest. Ground visibility was fair (25-50%) in approximately 50% of the Project area consisting of open areas that were not obscured by dense vegetation and imported gravel (central and southern sections of the Project area). Visibility was poor (0-20%) in areas of dense vegetation and imported gravel (central and northern sections of the Project area). The vegetation consisted of low-lying non-native grasses, shrubs, ice plants, and palm trees (Figure 4). The soil consisted of a loosely to moderately compacted coarse-grained sandstone. Modern debris was observed throughout the area (e.g., lighters, cans, glass bottles, etc.). Modern disturbances were also noted within the Project area, consisting of a chain link fence along the bluff, three utility boxes (Figure 5), and a concrete driveway located near the entrance gate in the southeastern section of the Project area. One previously recorded resource, P-37-36593, a historic concrete foundation, was revisited during the pedestrian survey and is discussed in Section 4.2.1. below. The resource is in the same condition as described in the previous DPR form and was updated on a DPR 523 (Series 1/95) form, using the Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (Office of Historic Preservation 1995). The DPR form is included in Confidential Appendix B.

No new cultural or built environment resources were identified within the Project area during the pedestrian survey. Photographs documenting the field conditions are included in Figures 4 – 5.

Figure 4. Overview of Project area, View west



Figure 5. Overview of utility boxes, View northwest



4.2.1 Previously Recorded Site and Evaluation Results

P-37-036593

This is a historic-period concrete foundation of a structure present on a 1947 aerial photograph and 1949 historic map originally recorded by A. Pignuolo in 2017. The resource has concrete slab walkways and a floor, and metal bolts are embedded in the concrete. During the 2017 recording, the foundation height varied up to approximately 1.5-ft high and the foundation measured approximately 70-ft long (N/S) and 25-ft wide (E/W). The building likely served as a barn or storage structure, based on the association of plowed agricultural fields in historic aerials (Pignuolo and Serr 2017). The resource was evaluated and determined not eligible for the CRHR as it was used through modern times, agricultural in nature, and lacked potential historic associations and information potential (Pignuolo and Serr 2017).

Dudek revisited the resource in 2023 for the Project. The site appears to be in the same condition as previously recorded by the 2017 survey (Figure 6). Dudek concurs with Pignuolo and Serr's 2017 recommendation that P-37-036593 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR. Therefore, P-37-036593 is not significant under CEQA (Figure 7).

Figure 6. Overview of P-37-036593 View southwest



Figure 7. Overview of P-37-036593, View northeast



INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Summary and Management Considerations

The Project consists of the development of 27 single-family homes on a currently vacant property totaling approximately 7.2-acres. The ADI consists of 4.48 acres as the Project would not encroach into the 2.23 acres of sloped bluff area to the north and east. The SCIC records search did identify one cultural resource within the Project area, P-37-036593, a historical-period foundation. The location of P-37-036593 was revisited during the intensive-level pedestrian survey. The survey confirmed that the historic period concrete foundation appears to be in the same condition as when it was recorded by Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. in 2017 (Pignuolo and Serr 2017). The resource was previously evaluated and recommended to not be eligible for listing on the CRHR (Pignuolo and Serr 2017). No additional artifacts or features were identified on the ground surface of the Project area during the current survey. No additional resources have been documented within the current Project area or immediately adjacent to the Project area.

While P-37-036593 was identified within the Project area, it was previously determined to not be significant under CEQA and not eligible for listing on the CRHR (Pignuolo and Serr 2017). The review of aerial photographs also revealed that a majority of the Project area had been disturbed by previous agricultural activities. The potential for subsurface resources is low-to-moderate due to the presence of potting soil/peat and sandstone throughout the Project area, and because the Project area was utilized for agriculture, however, the depth of previous disturbance is unknown. It is recommended that a qualified archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor be present during initial ground disturbing activities. Should resources be identified, or if undisturbed sedimentary deposits which have the potential to contain archaeological resources are identified, monitoring may need to be increased, as determined by the archaeologist, the City, and in consultation with the Tribe that is monitoring. If disturbed sediments (e.g., fill) or other sediment formations are identified that do not have the potential to contain archaeological resources, then monitoring may be reduced or terminated.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be notified within 24 hours of the discovery. 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. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the most likely descended (MLD) from the deceased Native American. The MLD 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.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

6 References

- Basgall, M.E., and M.C. Hall. 1993. *Archaeology of the Awl Site, CA-SBR-4562, Fort Irwin, San Bernardino County, California*. Los Angeles, California: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Basgall, M.E., L. Johnson, and M. Hale. 2002. *An Evaluation of Four Archeological Sites in the Lead Mountain Training Area, Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California*. Twentynine Palms, California: Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center.
- Basgall, M.E. and K.R. McGuire. 1988. *The Archaeology of CA-INY-30: Prehistoric Culture Change in the Southern Owens Valley, California*. Sacramento, California: California Department of Transportation.
- Bean, L.J., and F.C. Shipek. 1978. "Luiseño." In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, 550–563. *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, edited by W.C. Sturtevant. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.
- Boscana, G. 1846. "Chinigchinich; A Historical Account of the Origin, Customs, and Traditions of the Indians at the Missionary Establishment of St. Juan Capistrano, Alta California." In *Life in California*, by Alfred Robinson, 227-341. New York: Wiley & Putnam.
- Byrd, B.F. and S.N. Reddy. 2002. "Late Holocene Adaptations along the Northern San Diego Coastline: New Perspectives on Old Paradigms." In *Cultural Complexity on the California Coast: Late Holocene Archaeological and Environmental Records*, edited by J.M. Erlandson and T.L. Jones, 41–62. Los Angeles, California: University of California Los Angeles Press.
- City of Encinitas. 2015. City of Encinitas General Plan. Accessed April 10, 2023.
<https://archive.encinitasca.gov/WebLink/DOcView.aspx?id=835470&dbid=0&repo=CityofEncnitas>
- Davis, E.L., ed. 1979. *The Ancient Californians: Rancholabrean Hunters of the Mojave Lakes Country*. Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History Science Series 29.
- Fages, P. 1937. *A Historical, Political, and Natural Description of California (1775)*. Translated by H.I. Priestly. Berkeley, California: University of California Press.
- Gallegos, D.R. 1987. *San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*. San Diego Archaeological Society Research Paper No. 1.
- Gallegos, D.R. 1991. "Patterns and Implications of Coastal Settlement in San Diego County: 9000 to 1300 Years Ago." In *Essays on the Prehistory of Maritime California*, edited by T.L. Jones, 205–216. Davis, California: Center for Archaeological Research at Davis Publications No. 10.
- Giambastiani, M.A. and M.E. Basgall. 2000. *Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation for Sites CA-KER-4773/H and CA-KER-2016 in the Bissel Basin, Edwards Air Force Base, California*. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento.

- Geiger, M., and C. W. Meighan. 1976. *As the Padres Saw Them: California Indian Life and Customs as Reported by the Franciscan Missionaries, 1813-1815*. Santa Barbara, California: Santa Barbara Mission Archive Library.
- GeoTek, Inc. 2023. *Updated Geotechnical Evaluation Ocean Bluff Development North of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, Encinitas, California*. Prepared for Rincon Homes.
- Griset, S. 1996. *Southern California Brown Ware*. PhD dissertation; Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis.
- Gross, T.G., and M. Robbins-Wade. 2008. "Settlement Pattern and Predictive Modeling of Site Locations." In: *Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology of Metropolitan San Diego: A Historic Properties Background Study*, pp. 299-331. Carlsbad, California: ASM Affiliates.
- Hale, M. 2001. *Technological Organization of the Millingstone Pattern in Southern California*. Master's thesis; CSU Sacramento, California.
- Hale, M. 2009. *San Diego and Santa Barbara: Socioeconomic Divergence in Southern California*. PhD dissertation; University of California, Davis.
- Hale, M. and M. Becker. 2006. *From the Coast to the Inland: Prehistoric Settlement Systems Along the Las Pulgas Corridor, Camp Pendleton, California*. Prepared for the U.S. Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.
- Hale, M. and B. Comeau. 2010. *Archaeological Evaluation in Support of Geotechnical Boring at the University House*. Report submitted to the University of California, San Diego.
- Harrington, J.P. 1934. "A New Original Version of Boscana's Historical Account of the San Juan Capistrano Indians of Southern California." *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* 92(4). Washington, D.C.
- Hector, S. 2007. *Archaeological Investigations at University House Meeting Center and Chancellor Residence, CA-SDI-4669 (SDM-W-12), University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, California*. Prepared by ASM Affiliates.
- Kennedy, M.P., and Tan, S.S., 2008, *Geologic Map of the Oceanside Quadrangle, California*, California Geologic Survey, 1:100,000 scale.
- Kroeber, A.L. 1925. *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78.
- Laylander, D. 2000. *Early Ethnography of the Californias, 1533-1825*. Salinas, California: Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory No. 47.
- Leighton and Associates, Inc. 2019. *Geotechnical Investigation Zona Gale Road Property, Encinitas, California 92024 Assessor's Parcel Number 257-401-11-00*. Prepared for Aspen Growth Properties, Inc.
- MacMullen, J. 1961. "Las Encinitas Rancho and "Olivenheim." *The Journal of San Diego History San Diego Historical Society Quarterly*. 7(3). San Diego, CA.
- NETR (National Environmental Title Research). 2023. Address search for Ocean Bluff Way, Encinitas, California. Accessed May 29, 2023. <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.

- Office of Historic Preservation. 1995. *Instructions for Recording Resources*. California Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
- Pigniolo, A.R. 2004. "Points, Patterns, and People: Distribution of the Desert Side-Notched Point in San Diego." *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 14:27–39.
- Pigniolo, A. 2017. Site Form P-37-036593. On file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, California.
- Pigniolo, A. and C. Serr. 2017. *Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Ocean Bluff Senior Facility, City of Encinitas, California*. Prepared for Rod and Kim Ballard. On file at the SCIC.
- Rogers, M.J. 1929. "The Stone Art of the San Dieguito Plateau." *American Anthropologist* 31:454–467.
- Rogers, M.J. 1945. "An Outline of Yuman Prehistory." *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 1(1):167–198.
- Schaefer. 2000. *Archaeological Investigations at a Protohistoric Fish Camp on the Receding Shoreline of Ancient Lake Cahuilla, Imperial County, California*. ASM Affiliates. Prepared for Imperial Irrigation District, Imperial County, California.
- Schaefer, Jerry, Stephen Van Wormer, and Susan Walter. 1994. Historic Study Report of Sites CA-SDI-374H, -11383H, -12272H, -12273H for State Route 125 on Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. ASM Affiliates, Encinitas, California, On file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.
- Schiffer, M.B. 1987. *Formation Processes of the Archaeological Record*. Albuquerque, New Mexico: University of New Mexico Press.
- Smythe, William E. 1907. *History of San Diego, 1542-1908: An Account of the Rise and Progress of the Pioneer Settlement on the Pacific Coast of the United States. Volume I*. The History Company: San Diego.
- True, D.L. 1966. "Archaeological Differentiation of Shoshonean and Yuman Speaking Groups in Southern California." Unpublished PhD dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.
- True, D.L. 1980. "The Pauma Complex in Northern San Diego County: 1978." *Journal of New World Archaeology* 3(4):1–39.
- Wallace, W.J. 1955. "A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology." *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11:214–230.
- Warren, C.N. 1964. *Cultural Change and Continuity on the San Diego Coast*. Unpublished PhD dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.
- Warren, C.N. 1968. "Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast." In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by C. Irwin-Williams, 1–14. Portales, New Mexico: Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology No. 1.
- Warren, C.N., G. Siegler, and F. Dittmer. 2004. "Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods." Chapter 2 in *Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology of Metropolitan San Diego: A Historic Properties Background*

Study. Prepared for the Metropolitan Wastewater Department, City of San Diego. Prepared by ASM Affiliates. Encinitas, California: ASM Affiliates.

Waters, M.R. 1992. Principles of Geoarchaeology: A North American Perspective. Tucson, Arizona: University of Arizona Press.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

7 National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information

Authors:	Keshia Montifolca, MA, RPA, Makayla Murillo, BA, Brad Comeau, MSc, RPA, and Micah Hale, PhD, RPA
Firm:	Dudek
Project Proponent:	Rincon
Report Date:	August 2024
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the 501 Ocean Bluff Way Project, City of Encinitas, California
Type of Study:	Cultural Resources Phase I Survey
Updated Site:	P-37-36593
USGS Quads:	Encinitas, CA 7.5', T13S, R4W, Section 15
Acreage:	7.2 acres; Area of Direct Impact: 4.48 acres
Keywords:	501 Ocean Bluff Way; Intensive Pedestrian Survey; Phase I Inventory; Positive; City of Encinitas; P-37-36593; Historic period resource; Concrete foundation, Not eligible for CRHR, Not significant under CEQA

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix A

(Confidential) SCIC Records Search Results

Appendix B

(Confidential) Resources Location Map and DPR Form

Appendix C

NAHC and Tribal Correspondence

From: Keshia Montifolca
Sent: Thursday, June 1, 2023 10:31 AM
To: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Subject: Sacred Lands Search - 501 Ocean Bluff (15198)
Attachments: Sacred Lands File Contact Form - 510 Ocean Bluff.pdf

Hi,

Please see attached for a Sacred Lands File Search request for the 501 Ocean Bluff Project (15198). Let me know if you have any questions or need additional information.

Thank you!

Keshia Montifolca, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist

605 Third Street, Encinitas, CA 92024
O: 619.949.3082 C: 619.372.6255
www.dudek.com

DUDEK | Natural Resource Management | Infrastructure Development | Regulatory Compliance

Please consider the environment before printing this email. ?

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95501
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: 501 Ocean Bluff Project (PN 15198)
County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle

Name: Encinitas
Township: 13S Range: 4W Section(s): 15

Company/Firm/Agency:

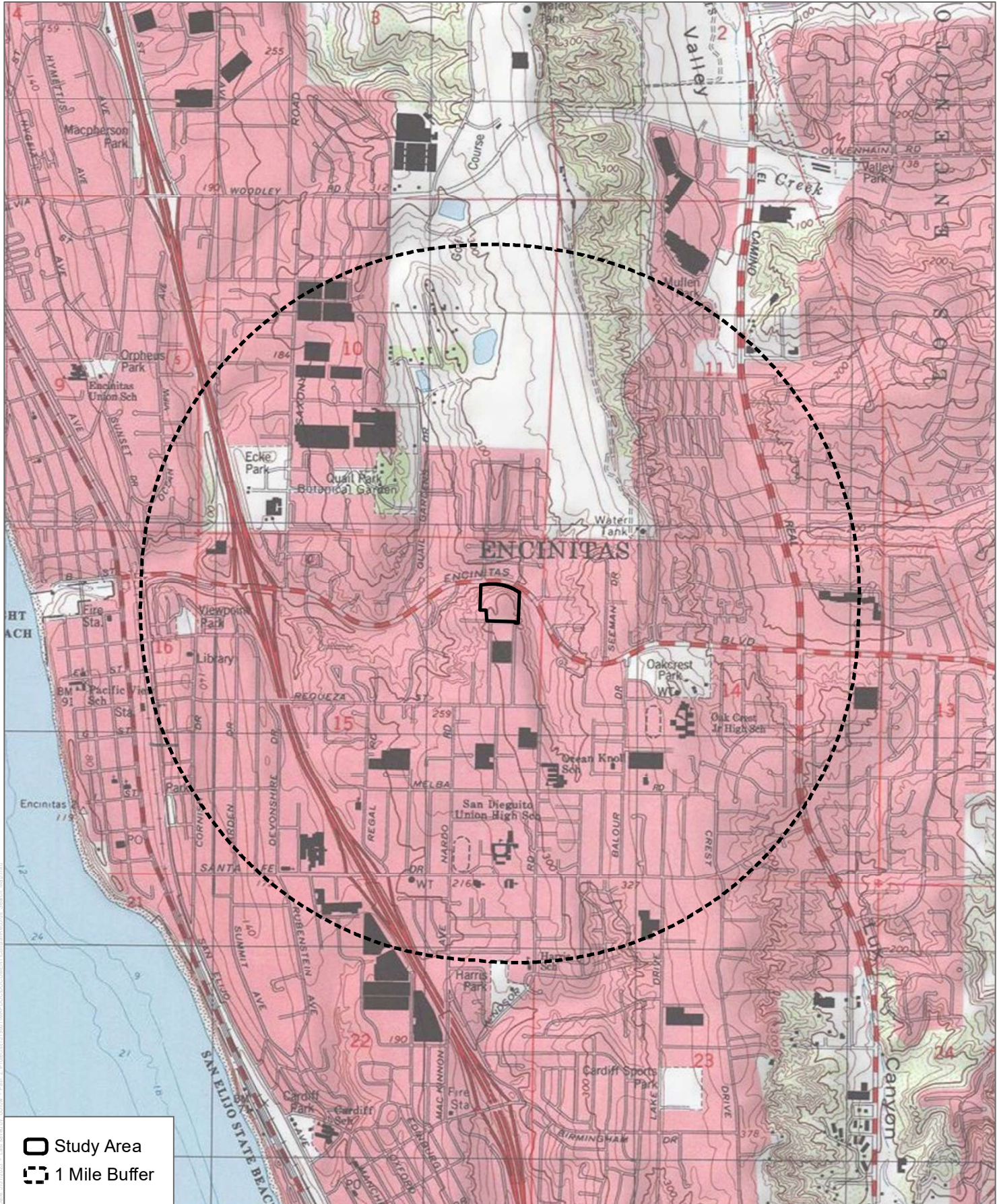
Dudek

Contact Person: Keshia Montifolca
Street Address: 605 Third Street
City: Encinitas, CA Zip: 92024
Phone: (619) 949-3082 Extension: _____
Fax: _____
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Project Description:

The proposed project consists of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes totaling approximately 10.6 acres of currently vacant property.

☒ Project Location Map is attached





NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 27, 2023

Keshia Montifolca
Dudek

Via Email to: kmontifolca@dudek.com

CHAIRPERSON
[VAVANT]

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[VAVANT]

COMMISSIONER
[VACANT]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok/Nisenan

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

Re: 501 Ocean Bluff Project, San Diego County

Dear Ms. Montifolca:

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

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
6/27/2023**

*Federally Recognized Tribe

****Barona Group of the Capitan Grande***

Raymond Welch, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside, CA, 92040
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612
Fax: (619) 443-0681
counciloffice@barona-nsn.gov

****Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians***

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

****Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians***

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 368 - 4382
Fax: (619) 445-9126
ceo@ebki-nsn.gov

****Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians***

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 933 - 2200
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

****Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel***

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

****Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel***

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

****Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians***

Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Diegueno
Escondido, CA, 92025
Phone: (760) 737 - 7628
Fax: (760) 747-8568

****Jamul Indian Village***

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

****Jamul Indian Village***

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

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians

Carmen Lucas,
P.O. Box 775 Kwaaymii
Pine Valley, CA, 91962 Diegueno
Phone: (619) 709 - 4207

****La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians***

Norma Contreras, Chairperson
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

****La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians***

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 501 Ocean Bluff Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
6/27/2023**

*Federally Recognized Tribe

****La Posta Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians***

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

****Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay
Nation***

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

****Mesa Grande Band of
Diegueno Mission Indians***

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

****Pala Band of Mission Indians***

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

****Pala Band of Mission Indians***

Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula
Road
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3537
awallick@palatribe.com
Cupeno
Luiseno

****Pauma Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 1289
Fax: (760) 742-3422
bennaecalac@aol.com
Luiseno

****Pechanga Band of Indians***

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

****Pechanga Band of Indians***

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

****Rincon Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural
Resources Manager/Tribal
Historic Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 648 - 3000
cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov
Luiseno

****Rincon Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Joseph Linton, Tribal
Council/Culture Committee
Member
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 803 - 3548
jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov
Luiseno

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 501 Ocean Bluff Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
6/27/2023**

*Federally Recognized Tribe

***Rincon Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal
Council/Culture Committee
Member
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 484 - 4835
lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov

**San Luis Rey Band of Mission
Indians**

1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista, CA, 92081
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505
Fax: (760) 724-2172
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

**San Luis Rey Band of Mission
Indians**

San Luis Rey, Tribal Council
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista, CA, 92081
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505
Fax: (760) 724-2172
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

***San Pasqual Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

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

***San Pasqual Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

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

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

Kristie Orosco, Kumeyaay
Resource Specialist
1 Kwaaypaay Court Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 6917

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 501 Ocean Bluff Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
6/27/2023**

**Federally Recognized Tribe*

****Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians***

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

Diegueno

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 501 Ocean Bluff Project, San Diego County.

June 30, 2023

15198

Mr. Raymond Welch, Chairperson
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Mr. Welch,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Mr. Ralph Goff, Chairperson
Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA 91906

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Mr. Goff,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Mr. Robert Pinto, Chairperson
Ewiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
4054 Willow Rd.
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Mr. Pinto,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Mr. Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Mr. Garcia,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Mr. Virgil Perez, Chairperson
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
P.O. Box 130
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Mr. Perez,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Ms. Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians
2005 S. Escondido Blvd.
Escondido, CA 92025

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Ms. Osuna,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Mr. Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Mr. Linton,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Ms. Lisa Cumper, THPO
Jamul Indian Village
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA 91935

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Ms. Cumper,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Ms. Erica Pinto, Chairperson
Jamul Indian Village
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA 91935

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Ms. Pinto,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Ms. Carmen Lucas,
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley, CA 91962

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Ms. Lucas,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Ms. Norma Contreras, Chairperson
La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Ms. Contreras,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Ms. Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Rd.
Boulevard, CA 91905

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Ms. Miller,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Ms. Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Rd.
Boulevard, CA 91905

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Ms. Parada,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Ms. Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA 91905

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Ms. Santos,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Mr. Michael Linton, Chairperson
Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians
P.O. Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Mr. Linton,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Ms. Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO
Pala Band of Mission Indians
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road
Pala, CA 92059

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Ms. Wallick,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Ms. Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd.
Pala, CA 92059

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Ms. Gaughen,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Mr. Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
Pauma & Yuima Reservation
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Mr. Aguilar,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Mr. Mark Macarro, Chairperson
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA 92593

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Mr. Macarro,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Mr. Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA 92593

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Mr. Macarro,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Mr. Joseph Linton, Tribal Council
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA 92082

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Mr. Linton,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Ms. Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council
Rincon Band of Mission Indians
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA 92082

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Ms. Gonzalez,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Ms. Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Rincon Band of Mission Indians
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA 92082

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Ms. Madrigal,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Cultural Department,
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
1889 Sunset Dr.
Vista, CA 92081

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Cultural Department,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Tribal Council,
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
1889 Sunset Dr.
Vista, CA 92081

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Tribal Council,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Mr. John Flores, Environmental Coordinator
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Mr. Flores,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Mr. Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Mr. Lawson,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Mr. Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Mr. Vivanco,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Mr. Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Mr. Ontiveros,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Ms. Kristie Orosco, Resource Specialist
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA 92019

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Ms. Orosco,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Mr. Cody Martinez, Chairperson
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA 92019

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Mr. Martinez,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Mr. Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic Officer
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Rd.
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Mr. Pingleton,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

June 30, 2023

15198

Mr. John Christman, Chairperson
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Rd.
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Information Request for the 501 Bluff Way Project in City of Encinitas, California

Dear Mr. Christman,

The 501 Bluff Way Project (project) is located south of Encinitas Boulevard and north of Ocean Bluff Way and Camino El Dorado, in the City of Encinitas, California. The proposed project would consist of the development of 22 to 27 single-family homes. The project falls within Section 15 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West on the Encinitas, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Encinitas, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

SAN LUIS REY BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

1889 Sunset Drive • Vista, California 92081

760-724-8505 • FAX 760-724-2172

www.slrmissionindians.org

July 19, 2023

Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
Dudek

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL
kmontifolcay@dudek.com

**RE: SLR RESPONSE REGARDING THE PROPOSED 501
BLUFF WAY PROJECT IN THE CITY OF ENCINITAS, CA AND ITS
POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBAL CULTURAL
RESOURCES**

Dear Ms.Montifolca :

We, the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians (“Tribe”) have received and reviewed your letter dated June 30, 2023 (and inclusive maps) regarding the proposed 501 Bluff Way Project in Encinitas, CA (“Project” and “Project Area”). We further understand from your letter that you are inquiring whether the Tribe possesses any information and/or concerns regarding tribal cultural resources and/or Sacred Lands in the Project Area.

We are a northern San Diego County Tribe traditionally and culturally affiliated with Camp Pendleton, the current cities of Oceanside, Carlsbad, Encinitas, Vista, San Marcos and Escondido, as well as many unincorporated areas within northern San Diego County, such as the communities of Fallbrook, Bonsall and Valley Center. We are resolute in the preservation and protection of tribal cultural resources within all these jurisdictions.

Our Tribe has intimate knowledge about the many discoveries made throughout the Project Area and is aware of cultural resource sites within close proximity to the proposed Project. We strongly urge caution in assessing the land encompassing the Project for any ground disturbing purposes, as well as incorporating the presence of a Luiseño Native American monitor during all ground disturbing activities (including but not limited to any and all boring activities) and cultural resource assessment surveys.

In regards to information our Tribe can provide Dudek regarding these tribal cultural resources and sacred sites within the Project Area, we respectfully request that any further discussion be done in person. Please contact our Cultural Resource Manager Cami Mojado at (760) 917-1736 or via email at cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org to arrange a mutually acceptable meeting date and time.

Furthermore, the Tribe requests that any and all cultural resource surveys completed in the Project Area and/or for the benefit of this Project be provided to the Tribe’s Cultural

Department at 1889 Sunset Drive, Vista, CA 92081 as your earliest convenience. If digital copies are available, please send them directly to cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org. If a cultural resource survey has not been completed as of today's date, then the Tribe respectfully requests that a Luiseño Native American monitor be present during any proposed survey of the Project property.

We appreciate this opportunity to provide information and/or share our concerns regarding this Project. We thank you for your assistance in protecting our invaluable Luiseño tribal cultural resources.

Sincerely,

Cami Mojado
Cultural Resource Specialist
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1092 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov



July 21, 2023

Sent via email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Re: 501 Bluff Way Project, City of Encinitas, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Montifolca,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (“Rincon Band” or “Tribe”), a federally recognized Indian tribe and sovereign government. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project, and we thank you for the opportunity to consult on the project. The identified location is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people and within the Tribe’s specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI). As such, the Rincon Band is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area.

After reviewing the provided documents and our internal information, no cultural resource information is available to share at this time. The Tribe therefore has no comments and we do not request consultation. We recommend that you contact local tribes as they are closer to the project and may have pertinent information. Please forward a final copy of the cultural resources study upon completion to the Rincon Band.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749 1092 ext. 320 or via electronic mail at slinton@rincon-nsn.gov. Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,



Shuuluk Linton
Tribal Historic Preservation Office Coordinator
Cultural Resources Department