



An Employee-Owned Company

February 26, 2025

Mr. Scott Trivasos
The Swell Fund
1144 North Coast Highway 101
Encinitas, CA 92024

Reference: Results of the Cultural Resources Survey for the Santa Fe Subdivision Project, Encinitas, California
(RECON Number 10294)

Dear Mr. Trivasos:

The following letter report details the results of the archaeological and built-environment survey for the Santa Fe Subdivision Project, Encinitas, California (project).

1.0 Project Location

The project area is located in the city of Encinitas, situated east of Interstate 5, south of Santa Fe Drive, and west of El Camino Real (Figure 1). The project area is located within Township 13 South, Range 04 West, and shown on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic map series, Encinitas quadrangle (Figure 2). The project area is bounded by Santa Fe Drive to the north, Munevar Road to the south, existing residential and a church to the west, and existing residential and tennis courts to the east (Figure 3).

2.0 Project Description

The project would construct 51 residential units consisting of 35 detached single-family units and 8 multi-family duplex lots that would provide 16 multi-family residential units. Amongst the proposed 51 residential units, five would consist of density bonus/inclusionary "Very Low-Income (50 percent average mean income (AMI))" affordable units. The project would include four plan types that provide a range of housing sizes from one to three bedrooms with one- to two-car garages. Vehicular and pedestrian access would be provided via Santa Fe Drive. The project would provide 74 new single-family residential parking spaces, 39 multi-family residential parking spaces, and 16 guest parking spaces for a total of 129 parking spaces. The project is requesting a waiver of 19 single-family residential parking spaces. The project would also provide bicycle parking at the front entry of the project site. The project would also include three common area spaces including a dining and playground area, a dog park, and a community succulent garden.

Area of Potential Effect

The project parcel (Assessor Parcel Numbers 260-132-23) totaling 5.20 gross acres are considered the area of potential effect (APE).

3.0 Cultural Setting

The prehistoric cultural sequence in San Diego County is generally conceived as comprising three basic periods: the Paleoindian, dated between about 11,500 and 8,500 years ago and manifested by the artifacts of the San Dieguito Complex; the Archaic, lasting from about 8,500 to 1,500 years ago (A.D. 500) and manifested by the cobble and core

technology of the La Jollan Complex; and the Late Prehistoric, lasting from about 1,500 years ago to historic contact (i.e., A.D. 500 to 1769) and represented by the Cuyamaca Complex. This latest complex is marked by the appearance of ceramics, small arrow points, and cremation burial practices.

The Paleoindian Period in San Diego County is most closely associated with the San Dieguito Complex, as identified by Rogers (1938, 1939, 1945). The San Dieguito assemblage consists of well-made scraper planes, choppers, scraping tools, crescentics, elongated bifacial knives, and leaf-shaped points. The San Dieguito Complex is thought to represent an early emphasis on hunting (Warren et al. 1993:III-33).

The Archaic Period in coastal San Diego County is represented by the La Jollan Complex, a local manifestation of the widespread Millingstone Horizon. This period brings an apparent shift toward a more generalized economy and an increased emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. Along with an economic focus on gathering plant resources, the settlement system appears to have been more sedentary. The La Jollan assemblage is dominated by rough, cobble-based choppers and scrapers, and slab and basin metates. Elko series projectile points appeared about 3,500 years ago. Large deposits of marine shell at coastal sites argue for the importance of shellfish gathering to the coastal Archaic economy.

Near the coast and in the Peninsular Mountains beginning approximately 1,500 years ago, patterns began to emerge that suggest the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay. The Late Prehistoric Period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversify and intensify during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, but effective technological innovations. The late prehistoric archaeology of the San Diego coast and foothills is characterized by the Cuyamaca Complex. The Cuyamaca Complex is characterized by the presence of steatite arrow shaft straighteners, steatite pendants, steatite comales (heating stones), Tizon Brownware pottery, ceramic figurines reminiscent of Hohokam styles, ceramic "Yuman bow pipes," ceramic rattles, miniature pottery, various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, hammerstones), bone awls, manos and metates, mortars and pestles, and Desert Side-Notched (more common) and Cottonwood Series projectile points (True 1970).

Ethnohistory

The Kumeyaay (also known as Kamia, Ipai, Tipai, and Diegueño) occupied the southern two-thirds of San Diego County. The Kumeyaay lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherias. Settlement system typically consisted of two or more seasonal villages with temporary camps radiating away from these central places (Cline 1984a and 1984b). Their economic system consisted of hunting and gathering, with a focus on small game, acorns, grass seeds, and other plant resources. The most basic social and economic unit was the patrilocal extended family. A wide range of tools was made of locally available and imported materials. A simple shoulder-height bow was utilized for hunting. Numerous other flaked stone tools were made including scrapers, choppers, flake-based cutting tools, and biface knives. Preferred stone types were locally available metavolcanics, cherts, and quartz. Obsidian was imported from the deserts to the north and east. Ground stone objects include mortars, manos, metates, and pestles typically made of locally available fine-grained granite. Both portable and bedrock types are known. The Kumeyaay made fine baskets using either coiled or twined construction. The Kumeyaay also made pottery, utilizing the paddle-and-anvil technique. Most were a plain brown utility ware called Tizon Brownware, but some were decorated (Meighan 1954; May 1976, 1978).

Spanish/Mexican/American Periods

The Spanish Period (1769–1821) represents a time of European exploration and settlement. Military and naval forces along with a religious contingent founded the San Diego Presidio, the pueblo of San Diego, and the San Diego

Mission in 1769 (Rolle 1998). The mission system used forced Native American labor and introduced horses, cattle, other agricultural goods, and implements. Native American culture in the coastal strip of California rapidly deteriorated despite Native Americans' repeated attempts to revolt against the Spanish invaders (Cook 1976). One of the hallmarks of the Spanish colonial scheme was the rancho system. In an attempt to encourage settlement and development of the colonies, large land grants were made to meritorious or well-connected individuals.

In 1821, Mexico declared its independence from Spain. During the Mexican Period (1822–1848), the mission system was secularized by the Mexican government, and these lands allowed for the dramatic expansion of the rancho system. The southern California economy became increasingly based on cattle ranching.

The Mexican Period ended when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, concluding the Mexican–American War (1846–1848; Rolle 1998). Just prior to the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, gold was discovered in the northern California Sierra–Nevada foothills, the news was published on March 15, 1848, and the California Gold Rush began. The great influx of Americans and Europeans eliminated many remaining vestiges of Native American culture. California became a state in 1850.

The American homestead system encouraged settlement beyond the coastal plain into areas where Indians had retreated to avoid the worst of Spanish and Mexican influences (Carrico 1987; Cook 1976). A rural community cultural pattern existed in San Diego County from approximately 1870 to 1930. These communities were composed of an aggregate of people who lived within well-defined geographic boundaries, on farmsteads tied together through a common school district, church, post office, and country store (Hector and Van Wormer 1986). A small community developed in the San Dieguito river valley to the east of the project in the late 1800s, but it was destroyed when Lake Hodges was filled in 1917 (Pourade 1969). In the post-World War II period, the economy shifted from ranching and agriculture to light manufacturing, military, and tourism.

4.0 Study Methods

In order to determine if this project will adversely impact significant cultural resources, RECON Environmental, Inc. (RECON) performed background research, a review of historic aerial photographs, and an on-foot survey of the project APE. The pedestrian survey was conducted by RECON archaeologist Nathaniel Yerka joined by Lawrance Douglas, a Kumeyaay representative from Red Tail Environmental, on December 29, 2023. Prior to the survey, a records search was requested from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) to identify any previously recorded cultural resources located within a one-mile radius of the project area. In addition, a letter was sent on November 20, 2023, to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a search of their Sacred Lands File to identify spiritually significant and/or sacred sites or traditional use areas in the project vicinity (Attachment 1). The NAHC was also asked to provide a list of local Native American Tribes, Bands, or individuals that may have concerns or interests regarding cultural resources potentially occurring within the APE.

The primary goal of this survey was to determine (1) if there are previously unrecorded cultural resources present, and if so, document the resources' locations and what they consist of and (2) to update conditions of previously recorded cultural resources. The project area was inspected for evidence of archaeological materials such as flaked and ground stone tools or fragments, ceramics, milling features, and human remains. Survey transects were performed in 15-meter intervals, crossing the project APE from the southern portion of the APE to the north.

Heritage Architecture & Planning (Heritage) completed the built-environment survey and analysis. Their methods and results can be found in a report titled Historical Evaluation Report: 845 Santa Fe Drive-Density Bonus Project dated February 19, 2025 (Heritage 2025).

5.0 Results of Records Search

The results of the records search at the SCIC (Confidential Attachment 1) indicate that there have been 66 cultural investigations performed within the requested one-mile search area. Portions of the APE were included in three previous investigations. The records search results indicate 17 cultural resources have been recorded within one mile of the APE. Previously recorded resources comprised eight prehistoric sites and nine historic-era resources (Table 1). The prehistoric sites consist of lithic scatters, lithic scatters with ground stone, shell scatters, shell scatters with midden, and hearths. The historic sites consist of single-family properties, a hospital, a concrete foundation, and highways. The records search results also indicate six historic addresses recorded within the search area but outside the APE. Based on the information from the SCIC, no archaeological resources are recorded within or adjacent to the APE.

Table 1
Previously Recorded Resources within One Mile of the Area of Potential Effect

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Site Type	Recording Events
P-37-004554	CA-SDI-004554	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths	1975 (R. May; R. May and D. Hanna Jr.)
P-37-004555	CA-SDI-004555	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, ground stone; Shell scatter	1974 (R. Carrico)
P-37-004880	CA-SDI-004880	Prehistoric	Shell midden	1977 (B. Weber)
P-37-013925	CA-SDI-013902	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, ground stone; Shell scatter	1995 (Brian F. Smith & Associates)
P-37-025113	CA-SDI-016635	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Shell scatter	2002, 2003 (EDAW Inc); 2005 (D. Palette)
P-37-026505	CA-SDI-017401	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, ground stone; Hearths; Shell scatter	--
P-37-026513	CA-SDI-017409	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths; Shell scatter	--
P-37-027115	CA-SDI-017734	Prehistoric	Shell scatter	2005 (Affinis)
P-37-029968	--	Historic	Single family property	2005 (Caltrans)
P-37-029971	--	Historic	Single family property	2005 (Caltrans)
P-37-036593	--	Historic	Foundation	2017 (A. Pignoli, Laguna Mountain Environmental)
P-37-037130	--	Historic	Highway	2017 (K. Lindgren, A. Myers, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)
P-37-037131	--	Historic	Highway	2017 (K. Lindgren, A. Myers, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)
P-37-038594	--	Historic	Hospital	2016 Crawford Historic Services
P-37-039456	--	Historic	Highway	2020 (J. O'Conner, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)
P-37-039457	--	Historic	Highway	2020 (J. O'Conner, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)
P-37-040271	--	Historic	Single family property	2022 (E. Goralogia, Brian F. Smith & Associates)

6.0 Review of Historic Topographic Maps and Aerial Photographs

A review of historic topographic maps and aerial photographs indicate the entire project APE was subject to surface disturbance between 1953 and 1964. The first available topographic map dates to 1893 and represents an unnamed road alignment crossing the northwest APE corner. No change in the topographic map series happens within or adjacent to the project APE until the 1949 map where the east-west Santa Fe Drive is first represented. The 1947 aerial photograph—the first available aerial photograph—exhibits the project APE as undisturbed with the current

east-west alignment of Santa Fe Drive as a dirt road adjacent to the north, as well as an east-west vegetation-disturbed delineation where the current alignment of Munevar Road is located adjacent to the south. Between 1953 and 1964, the entire project APE receives surface disturbance in the form of, at minimum, vegetation clearing. Also, during this period the current church—with adjoining paved parking area—in the northeast project APE corner is constructed. Between 1964 and 1966, the entire project APE receives surface grading, and between 1967 and 1978, the current single-family dwelling located in the southeast project APE corner is constructed. The 1969 topographic map represents the current church in the northeast project APE corner and the 1978 topographic map adds the single-family dwelling in the southeast project APE corner. The 1989 aerial photograph exhibits the construction of the preschool on the south side of the church as well as the grading for an outdoor play area. By 1990, the church's paved parking lot is expanded to the west. Between 1995 and 1996, the play area south of the preschool is reconstructed to its current configuration. No changes to the project APE are noted in subsequent aerial photographs (Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC 2023).

7.0 Native American Heritage Commission Response

A response was received from the NAHC on December 12, 2023, indicating that their search of the Sacred Lands File was negative (see Attachment 1).

Tribal Scoping Letters

Tribal scoping letters were sent on December 22, 2023, to the Tribal list provided by the NAHC (see Attachment 1). RECON received one response as of the writing of this report. On December 22, 2023, Art Bunce, Tribal Attorney from the Barona Band of Mission Indians, stated in part that due to the project APE's level of disturbance, it will be sufficient if a qualified Native American monitor with the authority to halt operations if a cultural discovery is made, is present during earth-disturbing activities. The Tribal Scoping Letter, along with this response, is found in Attachment 2. Any later responses received shall be forwarded to the client.

8.0 Results of Survey

RECON archaeologist Nathaniel Yerka joined by Red Tail Environmental Native American monitor Lawrance Douglas, conducted a pedestrian survey of the project APE on December 29, 2023, and did not identify any prehistoric cultural resources. The project APE consists of developed land with large hardscaped areas and disturbed land where ground surface visibility across the APE averaged less than 10 percent due to areas of dense vegetation ground cover consisting of non-native trees, plants, forbs, and grasses (Photograph 1). The pedestrian survey commenced within the current play area near the southeast project APE corner, just north of the current single-family dwelling. The eastern APE boundary is a manufactured bank where portions exhibit a retaining wall. The play area exhibits perimeter chain-link fencing, flowing concrete walkways that demarcate several play structures and covered eating areas, with mixed ground cover of import ground material and turf (Photograph 2). Moving downslope and to the west, the APE appears to have received some moderate terracing during grading evidenced by the pad for the current single-family dwelling in the southeast project APE corner that is situated approximately 18 feet above Munevar Road adjacent to the south, which then steps down a manufactured slope to the large vacant area that occupies most of the western half of the APE and is situated approximately five feet above Munevar Road (Photograph 3). The large vacant area exhibits chain-link fencing along the west-facing slope top that separates the area from the single-family dwelling. An east-west chain-link fence alignment also runs along the southern end, and a north-south chain-link fence alignment makes up the western project APE boundary. The southern APE boundary exhibits the single-family dwelling in the southeast corner and a landscaped slope fronting Munevar Road. A small north-south drainage swale is graded along the western APE boundary (Photograph 4). Moving north, the northwest project APE corner exhibits a graded auxiliary parking area with 3-inch minus import surface gravel. This auxiliary

parking area is adjacent to the west of the expanded concrete and asphalt parking area that features a north-south ornamental vegetation planter separating it from the original concrete and asphalt parking area adjacent to the east. The northern project APE boundary comprises perimeter fencing, two motorized parking access gates, and ornamental planters (see Photograph 1; Photograph 5). The current church complex generally occupies the northeast project APE corner and comprises a sanctuary building, an auxiliary office and classroom building, a covered walkway, and an associated preschool/office building located to the south. The church complex exhibits hardscaped and landscaped areas and perimeter fencing. The off-site improvement area includes the developed Santa Fe Drive roadway and adjoining sidewalk area (Photograph 6).

Heritage completed a Historical Evaluation Report for the project to determine if built environment resources on-site would qualify as historical resources in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the City's Register of Historic Property. The Historical Evaluation Report was prepared in compliance with the criteria set forth in the CRHR and the City's Register of Historic Property. Heritage conducted a site visit in order to understand the existing condition of the resource and assess its integrity. Heritage also reviewed primary and secondary sources of the site's development history during research conducted at the following depositories: the City, Encinitas Historical Society, County of San Diego Assessor's Office, San Diego History Center, the San Diego Public Library California Room, and online archives. Online research included, but was not limited to, websites from the newspaper archives, historic photographs, maps, and genealogy. Based on their analysis, Heritage determined that the original church property with the added preschool building and single-family residence does not qualify for listing in the CRHR or the City's Register of Historic Property.

9.0 Regulatory Context

California Environmental Quality Act

The regulatory framework and methods for determining impacts on cultural resources include compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archaeological and Historical Resources. These guidelines require the identification of cultural resources that could be affected by the project, the evaluation of the significance of such resources, an assessment of the project impacts on significant resources, and a development of a research design and data recovery program to avoid or address adverse effects to significant resources. Significant resources, also called historical resources, are those cultural resources (whether prehistoric or historic) that have been evaluated and determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

According to CEQA Section 15064.5(a), a historical resource includes the following:

1. A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing on, the CRHR.
2. A resource included in the local register.
3. A resource which an agency determines to be historically significant. Generally, a resource shall be considered to be "historically significant," if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Places (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 Title 14 California Code of Regulations, Section 4852) including the following:
 - A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history or cultural heritage;
 - B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

- C. 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; or
 - D. Has yielded, or maybe likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.
4. The fact that a resource is not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR or a local register does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

A resource must meet one of the above criteria and must have integrity; that is, it must evoke the resource's period of significance or, in the case of criterion D, it may be disturbed, but it must retain enough intact and undisturbed deposits to make a meaningful data contribution to regional research issues.

10.0 Management Recommendations

No significant prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were observed during the survey. The SCIC records search did not indicate any previously recorded cultural resources within or adjacent to the project APE; therefore, the project would not result in an adverse impact to known archaeological cultural resources. The NAHC indicated that their search of the Sacred Lands File was negative for the project APE vicinity. Because the entire project area has been disturbed by past grading and development, the possibility of buried significant cultural resources being present within the project area is considered low; however, RECON anticipates that the local consulting Tribe(s) will request construction monitoring during the Assembly Bill 52 consultation with the City of Encinitas (City). A monitoring program would include the following:

- The program would require both archaeological and Native American monitors to attend a pre-construction meeting and to be present during ground-disturbing activities within the project area. The frequency of inspections will be determined by the project archaeologist in consultation with the Native American monitor and will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features.
- If previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, construction activities should be diverted away from the discovery and the resources should be evaluated for significance. Isolates and non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field. Significant archaeological discoveries include intact features, stratified deposits, previously unknown archaeological sites, and human remains. The Principal Investigator shall inform the City's Director of Development Services of the discovery. The significance of the resource would be determined by the Principal Investigator in consultation with the City and Native American monitor. To mitigate potential impacts to significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program should be prepared by the Principal Investigator in consultation with the Native American monitor, approved by the City, and implemented using professional archaeological methods. Construction activities would be allowed to resume after the completion of the recovery of an adequate sample and the recordation of features.
- All cultural material collected during the monitoring and data recovery program shall be processed and conveyed to a Native American group of appropriate Tribal affinity. Alternatively, the cultural material may be curated at a local curation facility.
- If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area and the procedures set forth in the California Public Resources Code (Section 5097.98) and State Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5) will be followed. The principal investigator shall contact the County Coroner.

Mr. Scott Travasos
Page 8
February 26, 2025

- After the completion of the monitoring, a report shall be prepared. If no significant cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter shall be prepared. If significant cultural resources are discovered, a report with the results of the monitoring and data recovery (including the interpretation of the data within the research context) shall be prepared.

Please call me at (619) 308-9333 extension 192 or Carmen Zepeda-Herman at extension 133 if you have any questions or concerns about this project.

Sincerely,



Nathaniel Yerka
Project Archaeologist

NDY:CZH:jg

Attachments

11.0 References Cited

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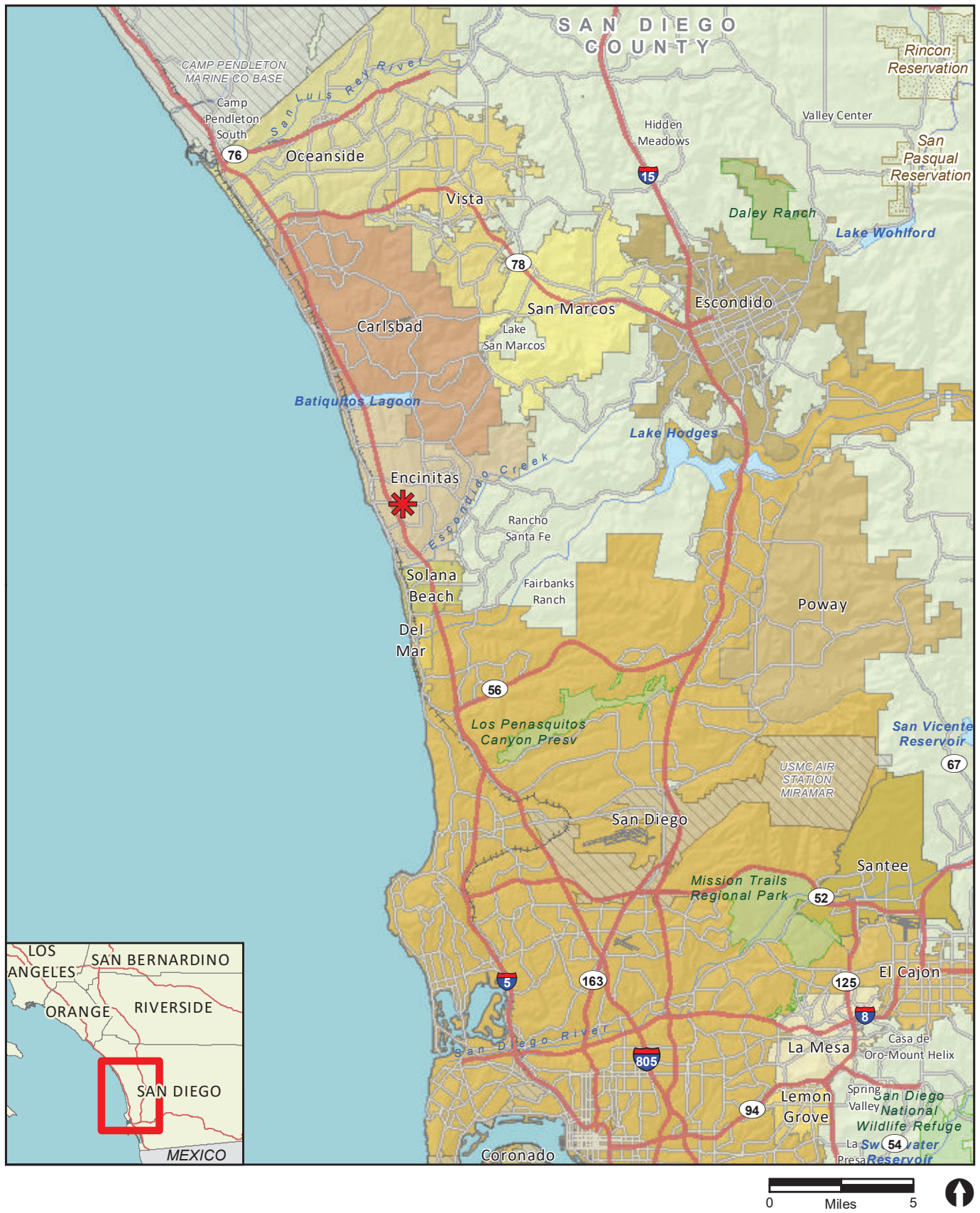
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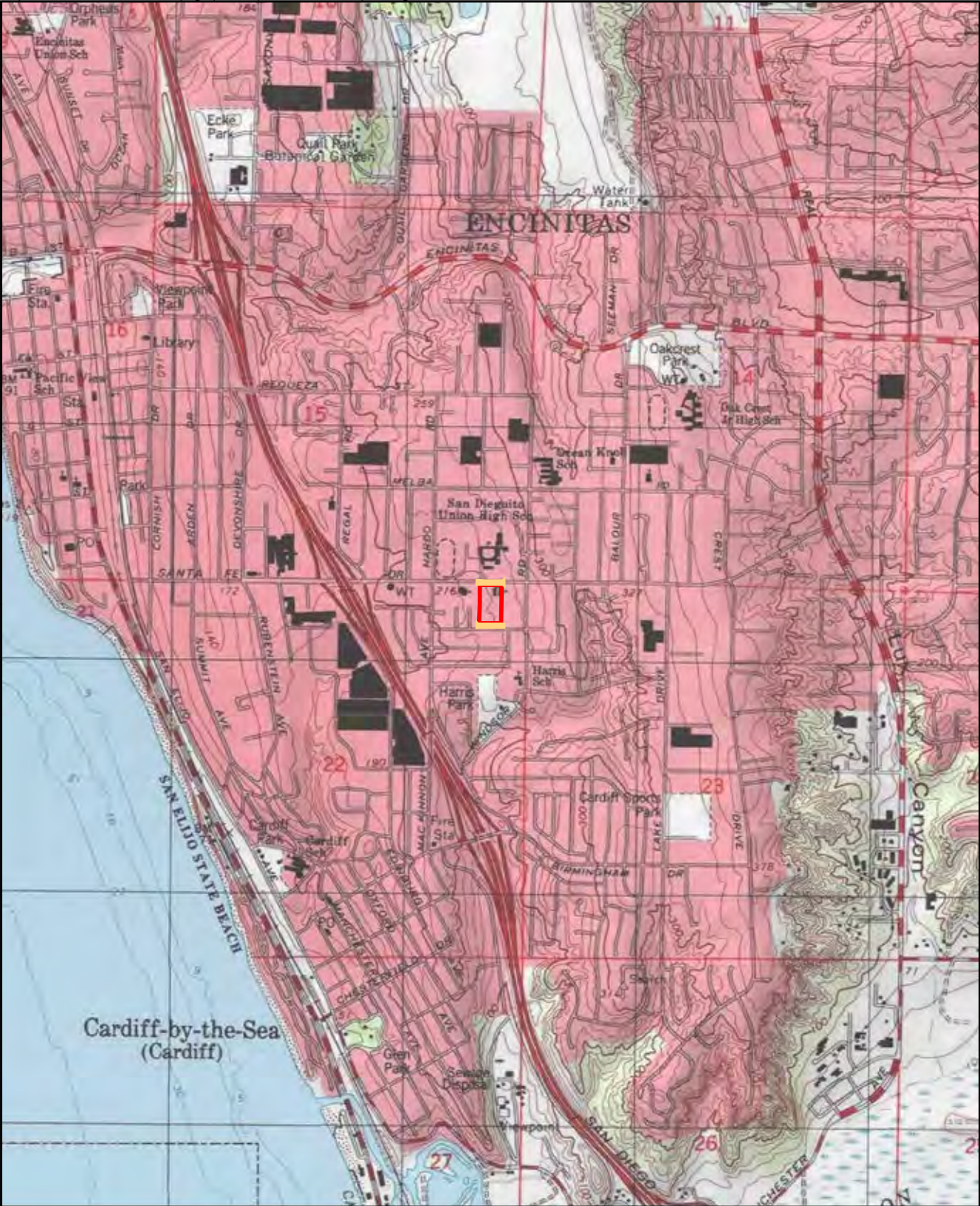
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✱ Project Location



- Project Site
- Off-site Improvement Area

FIGURE 2
Project Location on USGS Map



FIGURE 3
Project Location on Aerial Photograph



PHOTOGRAPH 1
Overview of Project APE from Northwest Project APE Corner,
Looking Southeast



PHOTOGRAPH 2
Overview of Play Area Near Southeastern Project APE Corner,
Looking Northwest



PHOTOGRAPH 3
Overview of Large Vacant Area, Looking Northwest



PHOTOGRAPH 4
Overview of North-South Drainage Swale Along Western Project APE
Boundary, Looking North



PHOTOGRAPH 5
Overview of Parking Area, Looking Northeast



PHOTOGRAPH 6
Overview of Off-Site Improvement Area, Looking Southeast

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1

Native American Heritage Commission Correspondence



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

December 12, 2023

Carmen Zepeda-Herman
RECON Environmental, Inc.

Via Email to: czepeda@reconenvironmental.com

Re: Santa Fe Drive/10294 Project, San Diego Project

Dear Ms. Zepeda-Herman:

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

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

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

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
12/12/2023**

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
San Diego	Barona Group of the Capitan Grande	F	Art Bunce, Attorney		(760) 489-0329		buncelaw@aol.com	Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	7/25/2023
	Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Ralph Goff, Chairperson	36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA, 91906	(619) 478-9046	(619) 478-5818	rgoff@campo-nsn.gov	Diegueno	Imperial, Orange, Riverside, San Diego	
	Ewiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	F	Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson	4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA, 91901	(619) 933-2200	(619) 445-9126	michaelg@leaningrock.net	Diegueno	Imperial, Orange, Riverside, San Diego	
	Ewiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	F	Robert Pinto, Chairperson	4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA, 91901	(619) 368-4382	(619) 445-9126	ceo@ebki-nsn.gov	Diegueno	Imperial, Orange, Riverside, San Diego	
	Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	F	Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources	P.O. Box 507 Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070	(760) 803-5694		clinton@redtailenvironmental.com	Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	11/30/2023
	Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians	F	Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson	2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Escondido, CA, 92025	(760) 737-7628	(760) 747-8568		Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	
	Jamul Indian Village	F	Erica Pinto, Chairperson	P.O. Box 612 Jamul, CA, 91935	(619) 669-4785	(619) 669-4817	epinto@jiv-nsn.gov	Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	
	Jamul Indian Village	F	Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 612 Jamul, CA, 91935	(619) 669-4855		lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov	Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	9/5/2018
	Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians	N	Carmen Lucas,	P.O. Box 775 Pine Valley, CA, 91962	(619) 709-4207			Kwaaymii Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	6/20/2023
	La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Norma Contreras, Chairperson	22000 Highway 76 Pauma Valley, CA, 92061	(760) 742-3771			Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Diego	
	La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson	8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA, 91905	(619) 478-2113	(619) 478-2125	LP13boots@aol.com	Diegueno	Imperial, Orange, Riverside, San Diego	
	Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation	F	Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA, 91905	(619) 766-4930	(619) 766-4957		Diegueno	Imperial, Orange, Riverside, San Diego	
	Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Michael Linton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 270 Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070	(760) 782-3818	(760) 782-9092	mesagrandeband@msn.com	Diegueno	Imperial, Orange, Riverside, San Diego	
	Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515		sgaughen@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	11/27/2023

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
12/12/2023**

Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537		awallick@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	11/27/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3564		cnejo@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	11/27/2023
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Temet Aguilar, Chairperson	P.O. Box 369 Pauma Valley, CA, 92061	(760) 742-1289	(760) 742-3422	bennaecalac@aol.com	Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Diego	
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst	P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6313	(951) 695-1778	eozeil@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	8/2/2023
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6171	(951) 695-1778	sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	8/2/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 484-4835		lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 803-3548		jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-5727		dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	7/7/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 648-3000		cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/31/2023
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians	N	Carmen Mojado, Secretary of Government Affairs		(760) 724-8505	(760) 724-2172	cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org	Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Diego	10/24/2023
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Allen Lawson, Chairperson	P.O. Box 365 Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 749-3200	(760) 749-3876	allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org	Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	John Flores, Environmental Coordinator	P.O. Box 365 Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 749-3200	(760) 749-3876	johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org	Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	8/16/2016
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	7/14/2023
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	F	Cody Martinez, Chairman	Sycuan Tribal Office: 1 Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon, CA, 92019	(619) 445-2613		cmartinez@sycuan-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	Imperial, San Diego	8/7/2023

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
12/12/2023

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	F	Bernice Paipa, Cultural Resource Specialist	Sycuan Cultural Center: 910 Willow Glen Drive El Cajon, CA, 92019	(619) 445-6917		bpaipa2@sycuan-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	Imperial, San Diego	8/7/2023
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	F	Ray Teran, Resource Management Director	1 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA, 91901	(619) 659-2312		rteran@viejas-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	Imperial, San Diego	6/29/2023
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	F	Ernest Pingleton, THPO	1 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA, 91901	(619) 445-3810		epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	Imperial, San Diego	6/29/2023

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 Santa Fe Drive/10294 Project, San Diego County.

Record: PROJ-2023-006070
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: San Diego
NAHC Group: All

ATTACHMENT 2

Tribal Scoping Letter and Response



An Employee-Owned Company

December 22, 2023

Reference: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Santa Fe Multi-Family Project, Encinitas, California
(RECON Number 10294)

Dear Native American Tribal Representative:

RECON Environmental, Inc. (RECON) has been retained by the City of Encinitas to conduct an archaeological survey for the Santa Fe Multi-Family Project (project) located in the city of Encinitas, situated east of Interstate 5, south of Santa Fe Drive, and west of El Camino Real, in San Diego County, California. The project area is comprised of two parcels (Assessor Parcel Numbers 260-132-23 and 260-132-33) and contains the subdivision of two parcels into 43 legal lots. The project is the redevelopment of a 5.20-acre lot into a residential subdivision. The project would include the demolition of a church with an administrative office, a preschool, and a single-family dwelling to construct a 51-unit density bonus subdivision that includes 38 detached single-family units and 13 multi-family units within two detached buildings. The project area is located within Township 13 South, Range 04 West, and shown on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic map series, Encinitas quadrangle (see attached figure).

A letter requesting identification of spiritually significant and sacred sites or traditional use areas in the project vicinity was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The search results were negative. A record search was conducted of the archaeological databases maintained at the California Historical Resources Information System, South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University. The files at SCIC failed to identify any prehistoric archaeological sites recorded within the project area. A RECON archaeologist is scheduled to complete a survey of the project property with the assistance of a Kumeyaay representative from Red Tail Environmental.

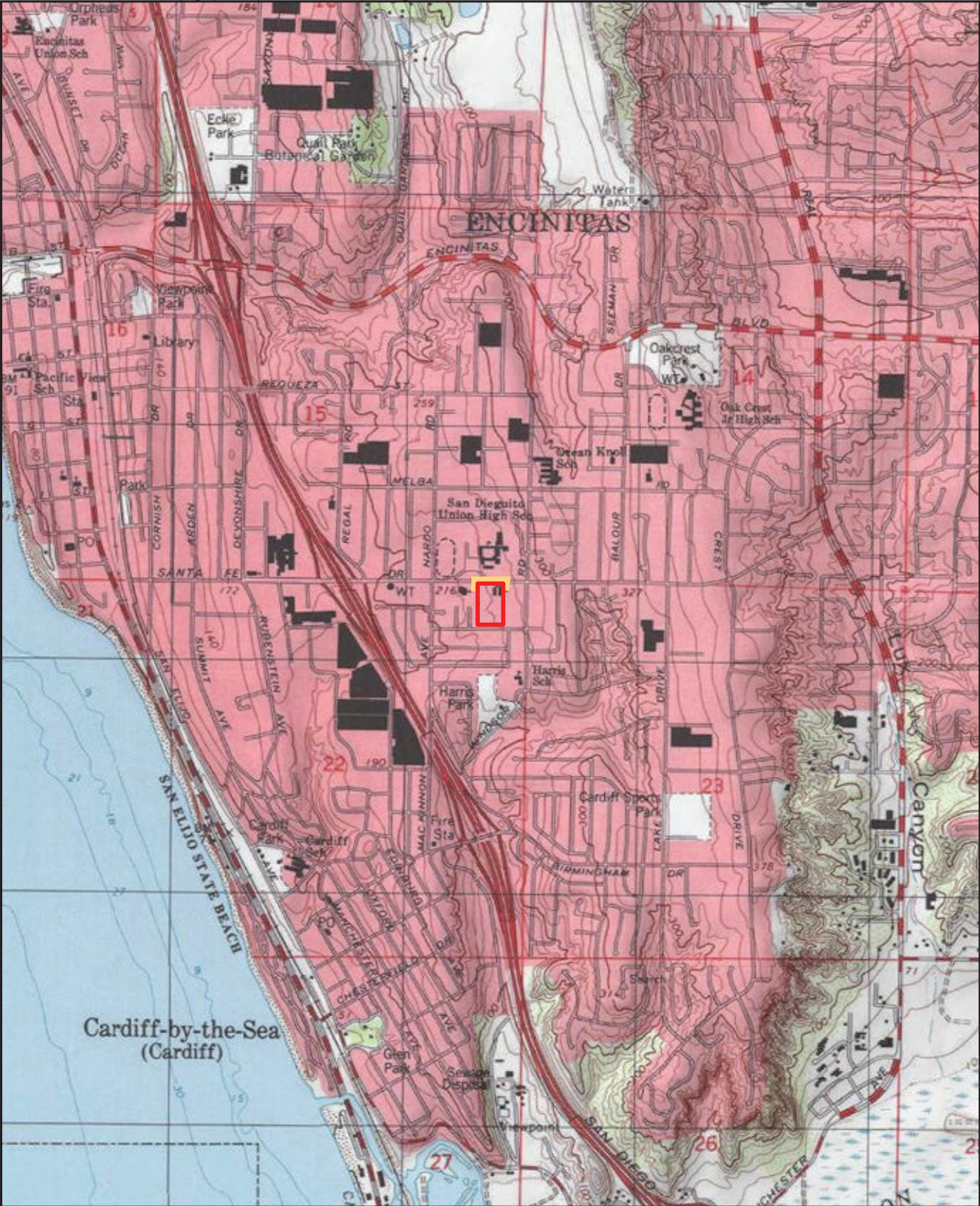
Pursuant to the letter received in response from the NAHC, we are contacting you as a potentially interested party. We would like to know if you have any concerns regarding the project as it relates to Native American issues or interests. Would you have any information on sacred sites in the vicinity of the project that may help us advise the client to avoid impacts to these sites? We would like to obtain Native American input early enough in the environmental process to ensure adequate time to address any concerns you may have.

We would also appreciate any referrals to another Tribe or person knowledgeable about the cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area that may be of help in the planning process with regard to Native American concerns. Please feel free to contact me if you have questions, comments, or concerns. If we have not heard from you by January 21, 2024, we will assume that you have no comments. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Carmen Zepeda-Herman
Principal Investigator

CZH:NDY:jg





-  Project Boundary
-  Off-site Improvement Area



FIGURE
Project Location on USGS Map

Nathanial Yerka

From: Jennifer Gutierrez
Sent: Friday, December 22, 2023 11:32 AM
To: Carmen Zepeda-Herman; Nathanial Yerka
Subject: FW: [External] Re: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Santa Fe Multi-Family Project, Encinitas, California (RECON Number 10294)

From: buncelaw@aol.com <buncelaw@aol.com>
Sent: Friday, December 22, 2023 11:30 AM
To: Jennifer Gutierrez <jgutierrez@reconenvironmental.com>
Subject: [External] Re: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Santa Fe Multi-Family Project, Encinitas, California (RECON Number 10294)

Hello there,

Because this project site is already developed and disturbed, it will be sufficient if a qualified Native monitor is present during earth-disturbing activities, with the authority to halt operations if any cultural resources are discovered, with normal appropriate follow-up.

Sincerely,

Art Bunce
Tribal Attorney
Barona Band of Mission Indians

On Friday, December 22, 2023 at 11:22:29 AM PST, Jennifer Gutierrez <jgutierrez@reconenvironmental.com> wrote:

Attached is a PDF regarding the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Santa Fe Multi-Family Project, Encinitas, California. Please contact Carmen Zepeda-Herman (czepeda@reconenvironmental.com) with any questions or comments.

Thank You

Jennifer Gutierrez

Production Specialist

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CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT

Not for Public Review