Appendix B

Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report

Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for

Lake Drive Storm Drain and Manchester Avenue Culvert Outfall Project, City of Encinitas, California

MAY 2025

Prepared for:

CITY OF ENCINITAS
505 South Vulcan Avenue
Encinitas, California 92024
Contact: Ben Stryker
760.943.2230

Prepared by:

Makayla Murillo, B.A.,
David Faith, M.A., RPA,
Angela Pham, M.A., RPA,
Keshia Montifolca, M.A., RPA, and
Micah Hale, PhD., RPA

DUDEK

605 Third Street
Encinitas, California 92024

Printed on 30% post-consumer recycled material.

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 Native American Historic Cultural Sites (California Public Resources Code Sction 5097 et seq.) 3
  - 1.2.4 California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act 3
  - 1.2.5 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 4
  - 1.2.6 Assembly Bill 52 4
  - 1.2.7 Guidelines for Determining Significance 4
  - 1.2.5 Encinitas General Plan – Resources Management Element 7
- 1.3 Report Format and Key Personnel 8
- 1.4 Native American Coordination 8

2 Project Background 13
- 2.1 Prehistoric Context 13
  - 2.1.1 Paleoindian Period (pre-5500 BC) 13
  - 2.1.2 Archaic Period (8000 BC – AD 500) 14
  - 2.1.3 Late Prehistoric (AD 500 – 1769) 15
  - 2.1.4 Ethnographic Period 15
- 2.2 Historic Period 18

3 Methods 21
- 3.1 Phase I Inventory 21

4 Results 22
- 4.1 Records Search Results 22
  - 4.1.1 Previously Recorded Studies 22
  - 4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources 27
  - 4.1.3 Historic Map Review 30
- 4.2 Field Results 30
  - 4.2.1 Previously Recorded Culutral Resources 32

5 Significance Evaluation Findings 39
6 Summary and Management Considerations 41
6.1 Impacts Analysis 41
6.2 Recommendations 41
7 References 43
8 National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information 49

TABLES

1 Previous Technical Studies within 1-Mile of the Project APE 22
2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of the Project APE 27

FIGURES

1 Project Location 10
2 Lake Drive Project APE 12
3 Manchester Ave Project APE 10
4 Cultural Resources overview Map (provided in Confidential Appendix B .....
4 Overview of the southwest portion of Lake Drive APE, view east 31
5 Overview of Manchester Avenue APE, view southwest 31

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
APE	Area of potential effects
ADI	Area of direct impact
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
m	meter
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Lake Drive Storm Drain and Manchester Avenue Culvert Outfall 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 cultural resources inventory conducted for the Lake Drive Storm Drain and Manchester Avenue Culvert Outfall Project (Project), located in Section 26, Township 13S, Range 4 West of the Encinitas USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map. The City of Encinitas (City) has proposed the removal and replacement of approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing 48-inch corrugated metal pipe (CMP), and associated appurtenances from the curb inlet along Lake Drive west through the canyon to the Interstate-5 (I-5) freeway and long-term maintenance (i.e., removal of accumulated sediment) at the existing culvert outfall south of Manchester Avenue to facilitate subsurface flows into the San Elijo Lagoon and prevent threats to public health and safety.

The City is the Lead Agency for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City contracted Dudek to perform a cultural resources inventory for the Project, in compliance with CEQA. The Project area of potential effects (APE) for the Lake Drive Storm Drain is approximately 25.34 acres and occurs primarily on Assessor's Parcel Number 261-150-69, but also intersects the following Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 261-254-04, 261-254-48, 261-254-20, 261-254-03, 264-254-21, 261-232-40, 261-232-39, 261-255-30, 261-254-46, 261-254-05, and 261-254-22. The Lake Drive area of direct impact (ADI) is approximately 3.74 acres and consists of the area for the removal and replacement of the existing CMP and associated appurtenances from the curb inlet along Lake Drive west through the canyon to the I-5. The Manchester Avenue APE consists of approximately 0.14 acres and occurs on City right-of-way and on Assessor's Parcel Number 261-210-13. The Manchester Avenue ADI is approximately 0.06 acres and consists of the sediment removal work area.

A records search conducted by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) staff has indicated that eight prehistoric cultural resources, CA-SDI-4549 (habitation site), CA-SDI-4550 (habitation site), CA-SDI-4552 (shell midden and hearth), CA-SDI-4553 (shell scatter), CA-SDI-16,636 (artifact scatter), CA-SDI-17,410 (habitation site), P-37-025106 (isolate), and P-37-025107 (isolate) are within the Project APE. Of the eight cultural resources within the APE, one cultural resource, CA-SDI-4553, a prehistoric shell scatter, is located within the Project ADI.

A Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search did not indicate the presence of any Native American cultural resources in or near the Project APE.

The cultural resources pedestrian survey did not relocate the eight previously recorded cultural resources within the APE. Surface visibility was low throughout the Project APE. The Project APE and ADI has been previously disturbed and subjected to past impacts to varying degrees by construction of the I-5, freeway landscaping, the installation of fencing, the existing CMP, culverts, curb inlets, and erosion. While sites CA-SDI-4550 and CA-SDI-4552 were not relocated within the Lake Drive APE, flaked stone artifacts were observed on the surfaces outside of the APE. CA-SDI-4553 was not relocated within the southern portion of the Lake Drive ADI. CA-SDI-4553 has been previously recommended not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (Laylander and Becker 2004). CA-SDI-4553 has been evaluated and recommended not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and not significant under CEQA. No new archaeological resources were identified within the Project APE or ADI.

A review of the existing records and the poor visibility of the ground surface during the pedestrian survey suggests there is moderate potential for the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during initial Project-related ground disturbing activities. Dudek recommends that an archaeological monitor and a Native American monitor be present full-time during initial ground disturbance of the Lake Drive APE and ADI. Cultural resources monitoring is not

recommended for the Manchester APE and ADI as it been previously disturbed from the construction of the culvert outlet and from the emergency work in 2020 which removed 350 cubic yards of material.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Location and Description

The Lake Drive Project area is located in Encinitas at the intersection of Lake Drive and Sea Village Way at a latitude and longitude of 33°1′2.868″N, 117°16′7.209″W. The Lake Drive project site occurs on Section 26, Township 13 South, Range 4 West in the southeast portion of the Encinitas U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle. The Manchester Avenue Project area consists of an existing culvert outfall located on the south side of Manchester Avenue, approximately 180 feet to the east of the intersection of Ocean Cove Drive and Manchester Avenue, at a latitude and longitude of 33°0′33.894″N, 117°16′1.174″W. The Manchester Avenue project site occurs on Section 26, Township 13 South, Range 4 West in the southeast portion of the Encinitas U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Lake Drive Project area of potential effects (APE) consists of 25.34 acres encompassing Assessor's Parcel Number 261-150-69, but also intersects the following Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 261-254-04, 261-254-48, 261-254-20, 261-254-03, 261-254-21, 261-232-40, 261-232-39, 261-255-30, 261-254-46, 261-254-05, and 261-254-22 (Figure 2). The Project area of direct impact (ADI) is approximately 3.6 acres and consists of the area for the removal and replacement of the existing CMP and associated appurtenances from the curb inlet along Lake Drive west through the canyon to the I-5 (Figure 2). The Manchester Avenue APE consists of 0.14 acres within City right-of-way and on Assessor's Parcel Number 261-210-13. The Manchester Avenue ADI is approximately 0.06 acres and consists of the sediment removal work area (Figure 3).

The City has proposed the removal and replacement of approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing 48-inch-diameter corrugated metal pipe and associated appurtenances from the curb inlet along Lake Drive west through the canyon to Interstate 5. The existing alignment would be replaced with new pipes and appurtenances of similar size. The new storm drain would generally follow the same alignment to preserve existing hydraulic conditions and minimize site disturbances as much as possible. In January 2023, a large sinkhole, roughly 600 feet across and 30 feet deep, developed during the winter storms below Lake Drive, collapsing a portion of the roadway and causing a severe landslide below Lake Drive within the open space canyon. Emergency work was conducted by the City from February 27 to September 27, 2023, and included repair of the Lake Drive roadway (including curb, gutter, and sidewalk), removal and replacement 140 feet of corrugated metal pipe with reinforced concrete pipe, backfill of the slope with native soils/material and then hydroseeding of the slope, and installation of a new energy dissipator at the bottom of the slope, which will reduce storm flow velocities and flooding and prevent further threats to public health and safety. Additional emergency work was conducted within the Lake Drive Project site between January and February 2024 in response to 2023/2024 winter rain events, which caused the existing corrugated metal pipe to convey sediment from the canyon and flood several homes downstream of the Lake Drive Project site. In response to the flooding, the City implemented a minimally invasive temporary solution that included a hi-line bypass with approximately 1,200 linear feet of 48-inch high-density polyethylene pipe through the canyon, associated storm drain riser inlets, desilting basins, and erosion/sediment control best management practices to prevent further erosion within the canyon as well as sedimentation downstream in the drainage system. The proposed Project will remove the temporary 48-inch high-density polyethylene pipe and associated structures and replace it with a new 40-inch reinforced concrete pipe. The remaining portion of the existing corrugated metal pipe is also proposed for replacement under the current Project.

During installation of the new storm drain pipeline at Lake Drive, a temporary work area would be required along the length of the pipeline. The pipe would be installed in an excavated trench in accordance with the San Diego Regional Standard Drawings, Pipe Bedding and Trench Backfill for Storm Drains (i.e., drawing number D-60) (San Diego County Regional Standard Drawings 2022). Shoring would be used to construct the needed trench to install the new storm drainpipe. Crushed rock (3/4 inch) would be placed below the new pipe, and backfill would be placed in the trench per the D-60 drawing (San Diego County Regional Standard Drawings 2022). Permanent impacts would occur from the detention basin at the northern end of the Project site, which will reduce storm flow velocities and flooding, and from the maintenance access road along the pipeline alignment. Any areas impacted outside the limits of the maintenance access road will be stabilized with a native vegetation hydroseed mix. The Project also includes an access road from Lake Drive down along the length of the pipeline for entry to the detention basin and future maintenance of the pipeline. As of November 2024, construction is expected to start January 2026 and end November 2026. Ongoing operation would include basin maintenance and checking pipes. The existing 20-foot-wide road easement off Lake Drive would provide access to the basin during future maintenance operations, and pipeline access would be provided by the 25-foot-wide access road drainage easement along the length of the pipeline.

The proposed Project would also include long-term maintenance (i.e., removal of accumulated sediment) at the existing culvert outfall south of Manchester Avenue to facilitate subsurface flows into the San Elijo Lagoon and prevent threats to public health and safety. The frequency and duration of each maintenance event would be limited to the minimum necessary to reduce flood risk to life and property and would occur no more frequently than every 3 years. The Project would consist of a City-owned staging area located within disturbed habitat immediately adjacent to Manchester Avenue but outside the San Elijo Lagoon Ecological Reserve and an approximate 130-foot excavation work area downstream of the existing culvert outfall. The staging area would be used to access the excavation work area and to stockpile the removed sediment. All sediment shall be exported to an approved dump site. The December 2020 emergency work was conducted over 3 days and removed an estimated 350 cubic yards of material, consisting of approximately 210 cubic yards of compatible beach sand and 140 cubic yards of mixed sediment. Future maintenance efforts are anticipated to remove a similar amount of material.

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, and 1995) 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.

Due to the undeveloped site with vegetation, the Project area would be categorized as Moderate Sensitivity by City of Encinitas standards.

1.3 Report Format and Key Personnel

Following this introduction, Chapter 2 presents the environmental and historical background of the area. Chapter 3 outlines the methods used to conduct this study. Chapter 4 presents the results of the records search and field survey. Chapter 5 summarizes the results of the study, discusses interpretation of the evaluation of cultural resources, and provides recommendations for treatment of cultural resources. Chapter 6 provides the references and Chapter 7 provides the National Archaeological Database Information. Three appendices are included that contain additional information: Confidential Appendix A includes SCIC records search information, Confidential Appendix B contains a resources location map and California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Series 523 forms, and Appendix C includes Native American correspondence documents.

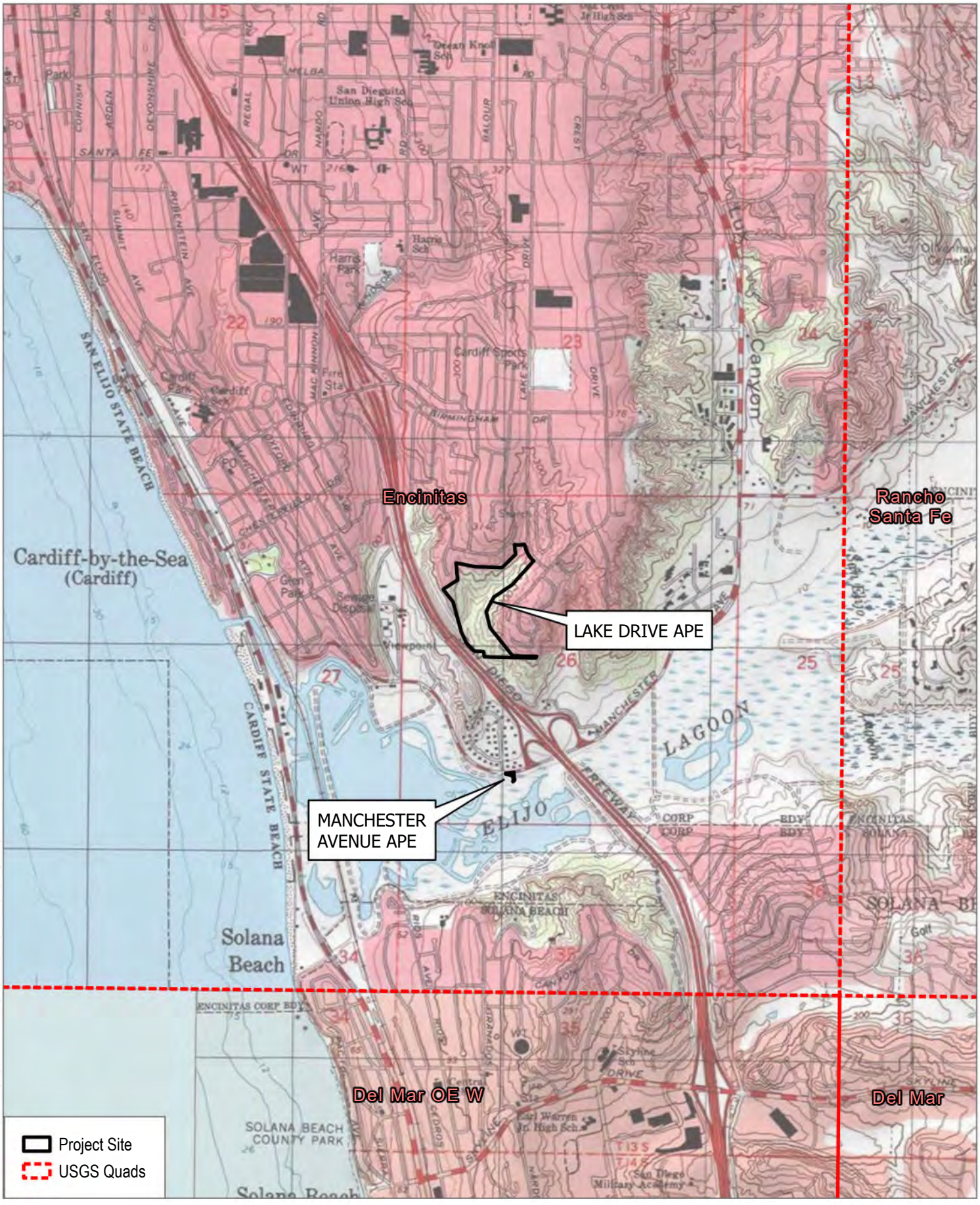
Angela Pham, MA, RPA, served as principal investigator. Makayla Murillo, BA, David Faith, MA, RPA, and Keshia Montifolca, MA, RPA co-authored the report. Micah Hale, PhD, RPA, contributed to the cultural context section. Jessica Colson led the archaeological field survey for the Lake Drive APE. Keadon Graham participated as a Native American monitor from Red Tail Environmental during the survey for the Lake Drive APE. David Faith led the archaeological survey for the Manchester Avenue APE. Clint Linton participated as a Native American monitor from Red Tail Environmental during the survey for the Manchester Avenue APE.

1.4 Native American Coordination

Dudek requested a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search April 6, 2021, for the Project and a 1-mile buffer. The SLF consists of a database of known Native American resources. These resources may not be included in the SCIC database. The NAHC provided results on August 21, 2021. This search did not indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural place(s) within this area. The NAHC and tribal correspondence is included in Appendix C.

Following the NAHC response, letters were sent on February 11, 2022, to the listed tribal representatives with the intent of requesting information, opinions or concerns relating to the proposed Project impacts (Appendix C). These letters contained a brief description of the planned Project, reference maps, and a summary of the NAHC SLF and SCIC search results. To date, Dudek has received two positive responses. The email was received on February 22, 2022, from Ms. Lisa K. Cumper, the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Jamul Indian Village. Ms. Culper stated the Project APE is sensitive for Kumeyaay cultural resources. Dudek received a response from Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians on March 1, 2022, stating that the project site has cultural significance or ties to the Kumeyaay nation and recommends a Tribal monitor to accompany any archaeologist during the survey. A response from the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians was received on March 15, 2022, stating they would like to have a voice in developing measures to protect cultural resources and access to cultural resource reports. All tribal correspondences are included in Appendix C and will be forwarded to the City. Any additional responses received by Dudek will be forwarded to the City.

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



SOURCE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES, ENCINITAS QUADRANGLE

DUDEK

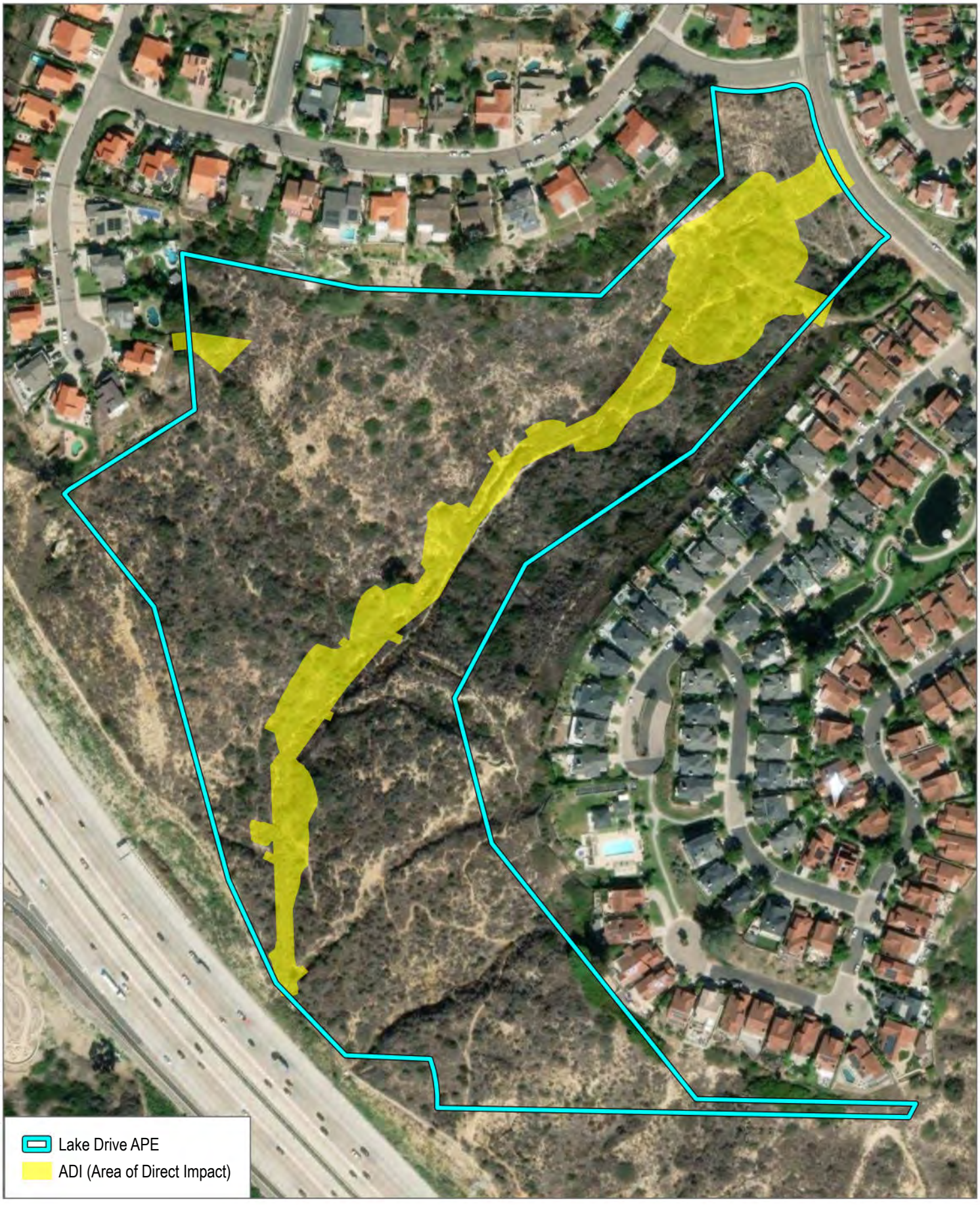
0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Project Location

Lake Drive Storm Drain and Manchester Avenue Culvert Outfall Project

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



SOURCE: ESRI MAPPING SERVICE 2023

DUDEK

0 110 220 Feet

FIGURE 2

Lake Drive APE

Lake Drive Storm Drain and Manchester Avenue Culvert Outfall Project

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SOURCE: ESRI MAPPING SERVICE 2023

DUDEK

0 20 40 Feet

FIGURE 3

Manchester Avenue APE

Lake Drive Storm Drain and Manchester Avenue Culvert Outfall Project

2 Project Background

2.1 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).

2.1.1 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).

2.1.2 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: millingstones, 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 millingstones 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.

2.1.3 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.

2.1.4 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. Shipek:

> 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 then 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 (Pigniolo 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*, *Megastraea*, *Saxidomus*, *Prototheca*, *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).

2.2 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.

3 Methods

This section describes the techniques employed to identify and evaluate cultural resources within the Project APE. 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 portion of this cultural resource investigation consisted of a records search of the Project APE and a 1-mile radius around the area at the SCIC, located at SDSU; initiation of correspondence with the NAHC; and an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project APE. 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 2024). 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 APE. Records search results are included in Confidential Appendix A.

The intensive pedestrian survey for the Lake Drive APE was performed by Dudek Archaeologist Jessica Colston on May 20, 2021. Ms. Colston was accompanied by Native American monitor Shuuluk Linton from Red Tail Environmental. The current cultural survey methods can be classified as an intensive pedestrian survey, applying short interval transect spacing and full documentation of cultural resources. Archaeological survey staff exceeded the applicable Secretary of Interior Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeological survey and evaluation. The Lake Drive APE and ADI was subject to a 100% survey with transects spaced no more than 15 meters apart and oriented in cardinal directions. All cultural resources identified through the records search and during the survey were recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver with sub-meter accuracy, recording, at a minimum, the horizontal extents of the resource (i.e., site boundary), a sample of surface artifacts, cultural features, and any notable landform features within or adjacent to the site limits. Evidence for buried cultural deposits was opportunistically sought through inspection of natural or artificial erosion exposures and the spoils from rodent burrows. No artifacts were collected during the survey. Field recording and photo documentation of artifacts, as appropriate, was completed.

The intensive pedestrian survey for the Manchester Avenue APE was performed by Dudek Archaeologist David Faith on December 13, 2024. Mr. Faith was accompanied by Native American monitor Clint Linton from Red Tail Environmental. The staging area was subject to a 100% survey with transects spaced no more than 15 meters apart. The culvert outfall area was opportunistically surveyed because standard 15-meter transects were not feasible due to the standing water and dense vegetation. Visibility within the vegetated section was poor due to the cattail present and other tall vegetation growth.

Where the ground surface was visible, 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 rodent/reptile 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.

Documentation of cultural resources complied with the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716-44740), and the California Office of Historic Preservation Planning Bulletin Number 4(a), December 1989, Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format (ARMR Guidelines) for the Preparation and Review of Archaeological Reports. All prehistoric and historic sites identified during this inventory were recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation Form DPR 523 (Series 1/95), using the Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (Office of Historic Preservation 1995).

During the survey, ground visibility for the Project APE and ADI was poor (0-25%) in areas that have been exposed due to erosion, usually in the valley basin. In areas where the vegetation is present visibility was poor (0–20%). The survey did not relocate the eight previously recorded cultural resources, CA-SDI-4549, CA-SDI-4550, CA-SDI-4552, CA-SDI-4553, CA-SDI-16,636, CA-SDI-17,410, P-37-025106, and P-37-025107. No new archaeological or built environment resources were identified within the Project APE or ADI during the field survey.

4 Results

4.1 Records Search Results

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

4.1.1 Previously Recorded Studies

South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) staff conducted a records search for the proposed Project APE and a surrounding one-mile search radius on April 9, 2021. The records search results indicate that 88 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within 1-mile of the Project APE. Of the 88 studies, 13 studies intersect the Project APE and are listed in Table 1 below. These studies include five archaeological evaluation reports, four archaeological survey reports, two supplemental reports, one cultural resource treatment plan report, and one environmental impact report. The studies not listed in Table 3.1 are included in Confidential Appendix B.

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies within 1-Mile of the Project APE

Report Number	Authors	Date	Title
SD-00671	Gallegos, Cheever, and Van Wormer	1986	A Cultural Resource Overview for the Encinitas Planning Area, Encinitas, California
SD-01567	David Smith and Associates	1974	Archaeological Resources of the Cardiff Sea Village Property, Appendix A Archaeological Salvage Report
SD-03028	Brian Smith	1995	Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System (Project No. C-06-4155-110)
SD-07117	City of San Diego	1974	Draft EIR San Elijo Lagoon-Acquisition
SD-08969	Christy Dolan	2004	Historic Properties Survey Report for the Manchester Avenue/Interstate 5 Interchange Project San Diego County, California
SD-09361	Byrd and O'Neill	2002	Archaeological Survey Report for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Along Interstate 5 San Diego County, CA
SD-09362	Laylander and Becker	2004	Archaeological Testing at Twelve Prehistoric Sites (SDI-603, -628, -4553, -6831, -6882, -10965, -12670, 13484, 15678, 15679, 15680) on the Central San Diego Coast, San Diego County, CA
SD-10093	Ronald May	1974	Archaeological Resources of the Cardiff Sea Village Property
SD-11658	Guerrero and Gallegos	2004	Cultural Resource Survey for the Solano Beach Forcemain Project City of Solano Beach, California
SD-11761	Deb Dominici	2007	Historic Property Survey Report, I-5 North Coast Widening Project
SD-14615	Caltrans	2013	I-5 North Corridor Project Supplements
SD-16127	Dominici and Laylander	2008	2007 Cultural Resources Treatment Plan North Coast Interstate 5 Corridor

SD-16131	Michelle Blake	2013	Sixth Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR): Revised Area of Potential Effects (APE) I-5 North Coast Corridor

SD-03028

Brian F. Smith and Associates conducted an archaeological evaluation for the proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System Project in 1995 (Smith 1995). The Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System Project covers the entire APE for the proposed Project. The study identified and evaluated two sites (CA-SDI-13,902 and CA-SDI-13,903). The archaeological evaluation for this project was conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and from Section 106 of NHPA.

Excavations were conducted at both sites. Testing at CA-SDI-13,902 consisted of 14 shovel test pits (STP) and two test units. Cultural resources recovered during excavation included sparse prehistoric midden deposit with few artifacts and a small concentration of shell. Testing at CA-SDI-13,903 included 24 STPs and three test units. Cultural resources recovered during excavation included prehistoric midden deposit of artifacts and a large quantity of marine shell. Both sites did not meet eligibility criteria for nomination to the NRHP, therefore, impacts to the sites are not significant.

SD-09361

ASM Affiliates, Inc. conducted a cultural survey report for the proposed Phase I Archaeological Survey Along Interstate 5, San Diego County, California Project in 2002 (Byrd and O'Neill 2002). The project covers the Project APE. The study identified 12 previously recorded sites (CA-SDI-603, CA-SDI-628, CA-SDI-4553, CA-SDI-6831, CA-SDI-6851, CA-SDI-6882, CA-SDI-7295, CA-SDI-10,965, CA-SDI-12,120, CA-SDI-12,130, CA-SDI-12,670, AND CA-SDI-13,484), three newly discovered sites (P-37-18,804, P-37-18,805, P-37-18,806), and seven isolates (P-37-018807, P-37-18808, P-37-018809, P-37-18810, P-37-018811, P-37-18812, and P-37-018813). All of the cultural resources recorded are prehistoric. Eight previously recorded sites were not relocated during Phase I Archaeological Survey Along Interstate 5 Project. The previously recorded and newly recorded sites' eligibility is undetermined.

SD-09362

ASM Affiliates, Inc. conducted an archaeological evaluation for the proposed Archaeological Testing at Twelve Prehistoric Sites Project in 2004 (Laylander and Becker 2004). The project is located immediately west of the current Project. The study identified and evaluated 12 sites (CA-SDI-603, CA-SDI-628, CA-SDI-4553, CA-SDI-6831, CA-SDI-6882, CA-SDI-10,965, CA-SDI-12,120, CA-SDI-12,670, AND CA-SDI-13,484, CA-SDI-15,678, CA-SDI-15,679, and CA-SDI-15,680). The archaeological evaluation for this project was conducted in compliance with the NRHP.

Excavations were conducted at all sites and consisted of 102 STPs, 64 units, and 12 surface collections. Cultural resources recovered during excavation included sparse prehistoric midden deposit with few artifacts and a small concentration of shell. Testing at CA-SDI-13,903 included 24 STPs and three test units. Three of the sites (CA-SDI-603, CA-SDI-628, CA-SDI-12,760) appear to be eligible for the NRHP. Six sites (CA-SDI-4553, CA-SD-6831, CA-SDI-12,120, CA-SD-10,695, CA-SDI-13,484, CA-SDI-15,678) appear either to be ineligible for the NRHP or to contain within the right-of-way only deposits that would not contribute to such eligibility for the site as a whole. The remaining

three sites (CA-SDI-6885, CA-SDI-15,679, CA-SDI-15,680) do appear to contain any substantial in situ cultural deposits within the right-of-way, and therefore do not appear to be eligible for the NRHP.

SD-14615

Caltrans prepared a Historic Property Survey Report for the proposed Interstate 5 North Coast Corridor (I-5 NCC) Project in 2007 (Dominici 2007). Efforts to avoid impacts to eligible archaeological sites would include archaeological and Native American monitoring, implementation of Archaeological Monitoring Area Action Plan, an establish of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) around the sites.

All other NRHP-eligible resources within the APE are protected by ESA designations, besides the property at 767 Orpheus Avenue, which meets the NRHP Criterion C, as an example of its style and period and one of the most architecturally distinguished residence in the City of Encinitas. Seventeen cultural resources will not be adversely affected, and three eligible properties will no longer be impacted by undertaking due to project design.

SD-16127

ASM Affiliates, Inc. conducted a Treatment Plan with two Data Recovery Plans within the ADI for a sound wall at two prehistoric sites (CA-SDI-12,670 and CA-SDI-17,928) in 2007 (Dominici 2008). The Plan will ensure that the Interstate 5 North Coast Corridor Project will wither avoid of minimize the adverse effects to cultural resources that are included in or eligible for NRHP. The Plan covers approximately half of the Project APE.

The data recovery plan for this project is designed to address impacts at the prehistoric archaeological site (CA-SDI-12,670) that would result from construction of a sound wall along the southeastern portion of the site. The site CA-SDI-12,670 is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, for its potential to contribute information important in historic. The Data Recovery Plan proposed measures include archaeological excavation and monitoring for construction disturbance.

The data recovery plan for this project is designed to address impacts at the prehistoric archaeological site (CA-SDI-17,928) that would result from construction of a sound wall along the eastern portion of the site. The site CA-SDI-17,928 is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, for the ability of the site's substantial cultural deposits to provide data with which to address questions relating to changing human adaptations to lagoon resources on the San Diego coast during the Early and Middle Holocene periods. The Data Recovery Plan proposed measures include archaeological excavation and monitoring for construction disturbance.

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The SCIC records revealed that 77 cultural resources have been recorded within the 1-mile search radius of the Project APE. Of the 77 resources, eight previously recorded cultural resources were located within the Lake Drive APE. The eight cultural resources include: CA-SDI-4549; CA-SDI-4550; CA-SDI-4552; CA-SDI-4553; CA-SDI-16,636; CA-SDI-17,410; P-37-025106; and P-37-025107 and are listed in the Table 2 below. Of these eight cultural resources, one is located within the Lake Drive ADI: CA-SDI-4553 (Confidential Figure 4). No cultural resources were identified within the Manchester APE or ADI. Resources that are not shown in Table 2 are included in Confidential Attachment B. No historic addresses are located within the Project APE.

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

Primary Number	Trinomial (CA-)	Age	Site Type	Eligibility for CRHR
SDI-4549	P-37-004549	Prehistoric	Habitation	Unknown
SDI-4550	P-37-004550	Prehistoric	Habitation	Unknown
SDI-4552	P-37-004552	Prehistoric	Shell Midden and Hearth	Unknown
SDI-4553*	P-37-004553	Prehistoric	Shell scatter	Ineligible
SDI-16,636	P-37-025114	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown
SDI-17,410	P-37-026514	Prehistoric	Habitation	Unknown
-	P-37-025106	Prehistoric	Isolate Lithic Artifact	Ineligible
-	P-37-025107	Prehistoric	Isolate Shell Scatter	Ineligible

*Located within the Project ADI

CA-SDI-4549/P-37-004549

CA-SDI-4549 is a prehistoric site covering an approximate 135 x 128-ft area. The site was originally recorded in 1974 by David D. Smith and Associates as a La Jollan campsite with three hearth features and lithic flakes. The site was resurveyed in 2002 by ASM Affiliates, Inc., and suggested that the site was most likely destroyed during housing construction. ASM Affiliates revisited the site in November 2005 for the Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report for the Interstate 5 Widening Project and no evidence of the site was found in the mapped area.

CA-SDI-4550/P-37-004550

CA-SDI-4550 is a prehistoric site covering a 25 x 40-m area. The site was originally recorded by David D. Smith and Associates in 1974 as prehistoric habitation site consisting of seven hearths and approximately 10 flakes. Disturbances at the site included moderate erosion along the western edge of the site. ASM Affiliates revisited the site in 2005 and found no evidence for the site's existence; the original site could have been incorrectly mapped, or the site could have been destroyed by interstate/residential construction.

CA-SDI-4552/P-37-004552

CA-SDI-4552 is a prehistoric site covering 51 x 70-ft area. The site was originally recorded in 1974 by David D. Smith and Associates as shell midden and hearth feature. The site was resurveyed in 2002 by ASM Affiliates, Inc., and suggested that the site was most likely destroyed during housing construction. ASM Affiliates, Inc. revisited the site in 2005 and was unable to relocate the site most likely from incorrect mapping or possibly destroyed by highway and residential construction activity.

CA-SDI-4553/P-37-004553

The prehistoric site CA-SDI-4553 was originally recorded by David D. Smith and Associates in 1974. during the Cardiff Storm Drain Project as an "indeterminate" site. Disturbances at the site included erosion ASM Affiliates, Inc. revisited the site in May 2000 as a shell scatter consisting almost exclusively of approximately 125 fragments of *Chione spp*. (~15 specimens) covering the edge of a Pleistocene Marine Terrace, *Donax gouldii* specimens, as well as one large unidentified gastropod.

EDAW Incorporated updated the site in October 2002 and recorded three loci (Locus A, Locus B, and Locus C). Locus A is the previously recorded site recovered by ASM and Associates. Locus B is comprised of four distinct groupings oof shell material consisting of *Chione sp*. and *Norissia norissii.* No other material types or artifacts were noted within this locus. Locus C is a sparse collection of lithic material including a chopper, handstone fragment, and possible hearth.

ASM Affiliates, Inc., conducted testing at the site in 2002 (Laylander and Becker 2004). Seven STPs and five units were excavated. Of the seven STPs, five of them were positive. Cultural deposits consisted of small amounts of marine shell, predominately *Chione* and six other unidentified specimens and were recovered from 30-70 cm below the ground surface. Cultural materials were collected and curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center. The archaeological testing determined that there is no potential for significant research contributions from further excavations at this location and is not eligible for the NRHP.

CA-SDI-16,636/P-37-025114

The prehistoric site CA-SDI-16,636 consists of a sparse artifact scatter and was originally recorded by C. Shaver, C. Tuthill, and S. Theroux David D. Smith in 2002. The site consists of a lithic, groundstone, and shell scatter consisting of a hammerstone, tested cobbles, a handstone, two pieces of fire-affected rock, and more than 25 pieces of fragmented *Chione sp*. *Ostrea lurida, Argopectin sp.* and *Norissia norissii.*

CA-SDI-17,410/P-37-026514

The prehistoric site CA-SDI-17,410 was originally recorded during the Cardiff Storm Drain Project as a habitation site. The site consists of one foot of exposed midden on the north side of the canyon wall and debitage. No features were located at the site. It was noted that the site is disturbed by erosion and the site will probably be destroyed following heavy rains.

P-37-025106

The prehistoric isolate P-37-025106 was originally recorded by C. Shaver, C. Tuthill, and S. Theroux David D. Smith in 2002. The isolate consists of a grey quartzite hammerstone measuring 7.4 x 6.5 x 4.6-cm. It is possible the isolate is a remainder of the site CA-SDI-4549 since its proximity.

P-37-025107

The prehistoric isolate P-37-025107 was originally recorded in 2002 by C. Shaver, C. Tuthill, and S. Theroux as a sparse scatter of *Chione sp*. shell, most likely from one shell. The shell fragments were recovered in about 20 meters diameter. No associated artifacts or features were observed.

4.1.3 Historic Map Review

Dudek consulted historic maps and aerial photographs to understand development of the Project APE and surrounding properties. Historic aerial photographs of the Project APE were available for 1947 through 2022 (NETR 2024). Historic aerial photographs from 1947 and 1953 do not reveal major work or changes to the Lake Drive APE. A 1964 aerial photograph reveals ground disturbance just to the west of the Lake Drive APE, which was likely part of the construction of the I-5. The 1966 aerial photograph reveals that I- 5, just west of the Lake Drive APE, was established by this point. An aerial photo from 1967 does not reveal substantial changes to the Lake Drive APE. An aerial photo from 1978 reveals that a small portion in the eastern portion of the Lake Drive APE may have been disturbed, possibly due to adjacent residential construction. The same photo reveals that a subdivision was built just to the north of the Lake Drive APE, and it appears there were plans to build more to the east of it as evidenced by mass grading. Historic aerial photos from 1980 and 1981 do not show significant changes to the Lake Drive APE. The 1982 aerial reveals some disturbance within the APE, likely from the installation of a storm drain pipeline placed at the bottom of the canyon. Historic aerial photographs from 1983 to 2022 do not reveal noteworthy changes to the Lake Drive APE.

The 1947 historic aerial photograph for the Manchester Avenue APE shows Manchester Avenue as developed to the north of the APE, the San Elijo Ecological Preserve is undeveloped. The 1964 aerial photograph shows Manchester Avenue paved with asphalt-concrete and the width of the roadway has widened, and to the east of the APE, the Interstate 5 is under construction. The 1978 photograph shows Ocean Cove Drive, Cape Sebastian Place, and the surrounding residential complex to the north of the Manchester Avenue APE as developed. The Manchester Avenue outfall is also under construction within the APE. Historic aerial photographs from 1980 to 2010 do not reveal noteworthy changes to the Manchester Avenue APE. On the 2010 to 2022 aerial photographs, the northern section of the APE is graded and used for parking.

Additionally, Dudek consulted historic topographic maps to understand development of the Project APE and surrounding properties. Historic topographic maps of the Project APE were available for 1893 through 2022 (NETR 2024). The historic topographic maps from 1893 to 1963 do not suggest there were significant changes to the topography of the Lake Drive APE. The topographic map available for 1969 does not seem to have included the Lake Drive APE in the map. Topographic maps available from 1971 to 2018 do not reveal noteworthy topographic changes to the Lake Drive APE. The topographic maps for the Manchester Avenue APE do not reveal any noteworthy topographic changes as Manchester Ave is observed to the north of the San Elijo Lagoon Ecological Preserve.

4.2 Field Results

The intensive pedestrian surveys covered the Lake Drive and Manchester Avenue APEs and the locations of the eight previously recorded cultural resources (CA-SDI-4549, CA-SDI-4550, CA-SDI-4552, CA-SDI-4553, CA-SDI-16,636, CA-SDI-17,410, P-37-025106, and P-37-025107) were revisited. The cultural resources locations can be seen on Confidential Figure 4 (included in Confidential Appendix B) and in the individual site sketch maps in the site forms (Confidential Appendix B).

During the survey, ground visibility for the Lake Drive Project APE and ADI was poor (0-25%) in areas that have been exposed due to erosion, usually in the valley basin (Figure 4). In areas where the vegetation is present visibility was poor (0–20%). The survey did not relocate the eight previously recorded cultural resources, CA-SDI-4549, CA-SDI-4550, CA-SDI-4552, CA-SDI-4553, CA-SDI-16,636, CA-SDI-17,410, P-37-025106, and P-37-025107.

The Manchester Avenue APE is primarily comprised of the road shoulder along Manchester Avenue, and an outfall drainage south of the road. There are sandy banks along both sides of the drainage. South of Manchester Avenue is an active drainage, and it is within a marshy area with stagnant (or slow moving) water that flows from underneath the road directly to the north. The vegetation primarily consisted of cattails, California sagebrush, willows, and Mule Fat plants. Visibility within the vegetated section was poor (0-10%) due to the cattails present and other tall vegetation growth (Figure 5). However, the visibility north of the vegetation but within the road shoulder was excellent (100%).

The Project APE and ADI has been disturbed and subjected to past impacts to varying degrees by construction of the I-5, freeway landscaping, installation of fencing, the installation of the existing CMP, culverts, curb inlet, and erosion.

No new archaeological or built environment resources were identified within the Project APE or ADI during the field survey. Further, Mr. Linton of Retail Environmental did not express any concerns with the survey or the Project in general.

Figure 4. Overview of the southwest portion of the Lake Drive APE, view facing east.

Figure 5. Overview of the Manchester Avenue APE, view southwest.

4.2.1 Cultural Resources Within the Project ADI

CA-SDI-4533

CA-SDI-4553 is a prehistoric site that is mapped as being located within the southeastern portion of the Project APE (Confidential Figure 4). A slim portion of the eastern boundary of CA-SDI-4553 intersects with the southern portion of the Project ADI. The current survey did not relocate CA-SDI-4553 or identify any cultural resources within the recorded site boundary. Surveyors noted that the site boundary and surrounding areas have been considerably disturbed by the adjacent I-5 landscaping and installation of fencing and was obscured by tall grasses. CA-SDI-4553 has been previously evaluated and recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP (Laylander and Becker 2004). A California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) cultural resource update form for CA-SDI-4553 is provided in Confidential Appendix A.

4.2.2 Cultural Resources Within the Project APE

CA-SDI-4549

CA-SDI-4549 is a prehistoric habitation site that is mapped as being located within the northwestern portion of the Project APE (Confidential Figure 4). The current survey did not relocate CA-SDI-4549 or identify any cultural resources within the recorded site boundary. A California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) cultural resource update form for CA-SDI-4549 is provided in Confidential Appendix A.

CA-SDI-4550

CA-SDI-4550 is a prehistoric habitation site that is mapped as being located within the western portion of the Project APE (Confidential Figure 4). No artifacts or features were observed within the APE. The existing fence line has impacted the site; however, one flake was observed out the APE. A California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) cultural resource update form for CA-SDI-4550 is provided in Confidential Appendix A.

CA-SDI-4552/P-37-004552

CA-SDI-4552 is a prehistoric shell midden and hearth feature that is mapped as being located within the western portion of the Project APE (Confidential Figure 4). No artifacts or features were observed within the APE The existing fence line has impacted the site; however, a couple of flakes were observed outside of the APE. A California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) cultural resource update form for CA-SDI-4550 is provided in Confidential Appendix A.

CA-SDI-16,636

CA-SDI-16,636 is a prehistoric artifact scatter that is mapped as being located in the center of the Project APE and to the east of the Project ADI (Confidential Figure 4). The current survey did not relocate CA-SDI-16,636 or identify any cultural resources within the recorded site boundary. The western edge of the APE is highly eroded and disturbed with tall grasses obscuring ground visibility. A California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) cultural resource update form for CA-SDI-16,636 is provided in Confidential Appendix A.

CA-SDI-17,410

CA-SDI-17,410 is a prehistoric habitation site that is mapped as being located within the eastern portion of the Project APE (Confidential Figure 4). The current survey did not relocate CA-SDI-17,410 or identify any cultural resources within the recorded site boundary. The area is disturbed with tall grasses obscuring ground visibility. A California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) cultural resource update form for CA-SDI-17,410 is provided in Confidential Appendix A.

P-37-025106

P-37-025106 is a prehistoric isolate consisting of a hammerstone and is mapped as being located in the northwestern portion of the Project APE (Confidential Figure 4). The current survey did not relocate P-37-025106 or identify any cultural resources within the recorded site boundary. A California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) cultural resource update form for P-37-025106 is provided in Confidential Appendix A.

P-37-025107

P-37-025107 is a prehistoric shell scatter that is mapped as being located in the southeastern portion of the Project APE (Confidential Figure 4). The current survey did not relocate P-37-025107 or identify any cultural resources within the recorded site boundary. A California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) cultural resource update form for P-37-025107 is provided in Confidential Appendix A.

5 Significance Evaluation Findings

This section summarizes the results and interpretation of the cultural resource within the Project ADI. The current investigation identified one cultural resource, CA-SDI-4553 that was previously evaluated by ASM Affiliates as not eligible for listing on the NRHP (Laylander and Becker 2004). CA-SDI-4553 does not meet any of the criteria for listing on the CRHR.

5.1 CRHR Eligibility

The prehistoric resource recorded within the Project ADI (CA-SDI-4553) was evaluated according to the CRHR criteria. Historical resources may be considered eligible for listing on the CRHR if they meet one more of the following criteria identified in (PRC) Section 5024.1(c)(1–4):

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage.
2. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the works 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.

5.1.1 CA-SDI-4553 Evaluation

CA-SDI-4553 is a prehistoric shell scatter. ASM Affiliates conducted extended Phase I work at the site in 2002 which included the collection of two surface artifacts, excavation of seven STPs to a mean depth of 48 cm, and excavation of a 1 x 1-m unit to 50 cm (Laylander and Becker 2004). Phase II fieldwork was conducted in 2002 and consisted of four additional 1 x 1-m units to a mean depth of 43 cm, and one 15 x 15-cm column sample. Modern materials such as concrete, plastic, glass, and metal, were identified within the upper 20 cm (Laylander and Becker 2004). A total of 1,717 g of marine shell, .03 g of faunal bone, 1.05 g of charcoal, three cores, and 21 pieces of debitage were recovered from the site. CA-SDI-4553 was likely used as a station for processing shellfish and was lacking in diversity or complexity and was recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP (Laylander and Becker 2004).

The testing program conducted by ASM Affiliates indicate that CA-SDI-4553 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage (Criterion 1). CA-SDI-4553 is not associated with the lives of persons important in our past (Criterion 2). CA-SDI-4553 does not contain intact features or components of individual distinction, therefore, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values (Criterion 3). CA-SDI-4553 lacks a deposit, was lacking in diversity or complexity, and does not have the potential to provide information important to the history of the state or region (Criterion 4). Therefore, CA-SDI-4553 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR. The testing program conducted by ASM Affiliates of CA-SDI-4553 has exhausted the research potential for CA-SDI-4553 (Laylander and Becker 2004). Therefore, CA-SDI-4553 is not significant under CEQA, and is not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

6 Summary and Management Considerations

6.1 Impact Analysis

CEQA Guidelines provide that a project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) can be considered to materially impair the resource's significance. In order to best mitigate the effects of the proposed project on cultural resources, a reasonable, good faith effort must be applied to determining their archaeological character and eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852).

The cultural resources pedestrian survey did not relocate the eight previously recorded cultural resources, CA-SDI-4549, CA-SDI-4550, CA-SDI-4552, CA-SDI-4553, CA-SDI-16,636, CA-SDI-17,410, P-37-025106, and P-37-025107. CA-SDI-4553 was not relocated within the southern portion of the Project ADI. CA-SDI-4553 has been evaluated and recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR and not significant under CEQA.

Surface visibility was low throughout the Project APE. The Project APE and ADI has been disturbed and subjected to past impacts to varying degrees by construction of the I-5, freeway landscaping, installation of fencing, the installation of the existing CMP, culverts, curb inlet, and erosion. While sites CA-SDI-4550 and CA-SDI-4552 were not relocated within the Project APE, visible flaked stone artifacts were observed on the surface outside of the APE. No new archaeological resources were identified within the Project APE or ADI.

6.2 Recommendations

A review of the existing records and the relatively poor visibility of the ground surface during the pedestrian survey suggests there is moderate potential for the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during initial Project-related ground disturbing activities. Eight previously recorded cultural resources were not located within the Project APE, however, two sites, P-37-025106 and P-37-026514, shown observations of surface artifacts outside the Project APE. While the mapping shows a slim portion of CA-SDI-4553 intersecting with the western portion of the APE and a southern portion of the Project ADI, CA-SDI-4553 was not relocated during the survey (Confidential Figure 3). CA-SDI-4553 has been evaluated and recommended not eligible for listing on the CRHR or significant under CEQA. Given the presence of archaeological material identified outside the Project APE, there is moderate potential for encountering subsurface cultural resources during Project implementation. Dudek recommends that an archaeological monitor and a Native American monitor be present full-time during initial ground disturbance of the Project APE and ADI. Cultural resources monitoring is not recommended for the Manchester APE as it been previously disturbed from the construction of the culvert outlet and from the emergency work in 2020 which removed 350 cubic yards of material.

To further ensure Project development would not result in potential impacts to cultural resources, the Project would implement the cultural mitigation measures (MM), **CUL-1** through **CUL-10**, outlined below.

MM CUL-1: Prior to the issuance of a Grading Permit, the Applicant/Owner shall enter into a pre-excavation agreement, otherwise known as a Tribal Cultural Resources Treatment and Tribal Monitoring Agreement with a Traditionally and Culturally Affiliated (TCA) Tribe. A copy of the agreement shall be included in the Grading Plan Submittals for the Grading Permit. The purpose of this agreement shall be to formalize protocols and procedures between the Applicant/Owner and the TCA Tribe for the protection and treatment of, including but not limited to, Native American human remains, funerary objects, cultural and religious landscapes, ceremonial items, traditional gathering areas and Tribal Cultural Resources, located and/or discovered through a monitoring program in conjunction with the construction of the proposed project, including additional archaeological surveys and/or studies, excavations, geotechnical investigations, grading, and all other ground disturbing activities. No photography, invasive or non-invasive testing is permitted without prior approval by the TCA Tribe.

MM CUL-2: Prior to the issuance of a Grading Permit, the Applicant/Owner or Grading Contractor shall provide a written and signed letter to the City of Encinitas stating that a Qualified Archaeologist and TCA Native American Monitor have been retained at the Applicant/Owner or Grading Contractor's expense to implement the monitoring program, as described in the pre-excavation agreement.

MM CUL-3: The Qualified Archaeologist shall maintain ongoing collaborative consultation with the TCA Native American monitor during all ground disturbing activities. The requirement for the monitoring program shall be noted on all applicable construction documents, including demolition plans, grading plans, etc. The Applicant/Owner or Grading Contractor shall notify the City of Encinitas of the start and end of all ground disturbing activities.

MM CUL-4: The Qualified Archaeologist and TCA Native American Monitor shall attend all applicable pre-construction meetings with the General Contractor and/or associated Subcontractors to present the archaeological monitoring program. The Qualified Archaeologist and TCA Native American Monitor shall be present on-site full-time during grubbing, grading and/or other ground altering activities, including the placement of imported fill materials or fill used from other areas of the project site, to identify any evidence of potential archaeological or Tribal Cultural Resources. All fill materials shall be absent of any and all Tribal Cultural Resources.

MM CUL-5: In order for potentially significant archaeological artifact deposits and/or cultural resources to be readily detected during mitigation monitoring, a written "Controlled Grade Procedure" for **P-37-004549**, **P-37-025106, P-37-025114, P-37-025107, P-37-004550, P-37-004552, P-37-004553,** and **P-37-026514** shall be prepared by a Qualified Archaeologist, in consultation with the TCA Native American monitor, other TCA Tribes that have participated in the state-prescribed process for this project, and the Applicant/Owner, subject to the approval of City representatives. The Controlled Grade Procedure shall establish requirements for any ground disturbing work with machinery occurring in and around areas the Qualified Archaeologist and TCA Native American monitor determine to be sensitive through the cultural resource mitigation monitoring process. The Controlled Grade Procedure shall include, but not be limited to, appropriate operating pace, increments of removal, weight and other characteristics of the earth disturbing equipment. A copy of the Controlled Grade Procedure shall be included in the Grading Plan Submittals for the Grading Permit.

MM CUL-6: The Qualified Archaeologist or the TCA Native American monitor may halt ground-disturbing activities if unknown Tribal Cultural Resources, archaeological artifact deposits, or cultural features are discovered so that they may be evaluated. Ground-disturbing activities shall be directed away from these deposits to allow a determination of potential importance. Isolates and other deposits will be minimally documented in the field, and before grading proceeds these items shall be secured at a secured and locked location on project site and as agreed upon by the TCA Tribe until they can be repatriated for later reburial on site. If items cannot be securely stored on the project site, they may be stored in off-site facilities in San Diego County and agreed upon by the TCA Tribe. If the Qualified Archaeologist and TCA Native American monitor determine that the unearthed Tribal Cultural Resource, artifact deposits or cultural features are considered potentially significant, TCA Tribes that have participated in the state-prescribed consultation process for this project shall be notified and consulted regarding the respectful and dignified treatment of those resources. The avoidance and protection of the significant Tribal Cultural Resource and/or unique archaeological resource is the preferable mitigation. The Qualified Archaeologist and TCA Tribe shall make recommendations to the City of Encinitas on the measures that will be implemented to protect the newly discovered cultural resource(s), including but not limited to, avoidance in place, excavation, relocation, and further evaluation of the discoveries in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). If, however, it is determined by the City of Encinitas that avoidance of the resource is infeasible, the City of Encinitas shall notify the TCA Tribes that have participated in the state-prescribed consultation process for this project and consult regarding appropriate next steps. If the decision in made that data recovery is needed, the City of Encinitas shall consult with the TCA Tribe on the drafting and finalization of any such recovery plan. The data recovery plan shall also incorporate and reflect the tribal values of the TCA Tribes that have participated in the state prescribed consultation process for this project. If the Qualified Archaeologist collects such resources, the TCA Native American monitor must be present during any cataloging of those resources. Moreover, if the Qualified Archaeologist does not collect the Tribal Cultural Resources that are unearthed during the ground disturbing activities, the TCA Native American monitor, may at their discretion, collect said resources and provide them to the appropriate TCA Tribe, as determined through the appropriate process, for respectful and dignified treatment in accordance with the TCA Tribe's cultural and spiritual traditions. Ground disturbing activities shall not resume until the Qualified Archaeologist, in consultation with the TCA Tribe, deems the cultural resource or feature has been appropriately documented and/or protected.

If the Applicant/Owner, Qualified Archaeologist, and TCA Tribe cannot agree on the significance or the mitigation for the newly discovered cultural resource(s), these issues will be presented to the planning director for decision. The planning director shall make the determination based on the provisions of CEQA with respect to cultural resources and shall consider the religious beliefs, customs, and practices of the TCA Tribe. Notwithstanding any other rights available under the law, the decision of the planning director shall be appealable to the appropriate governing body.

MM CUL-7: The landowner shall relinquish ownership of all Tribal Cultural Resources unearthed during the cultural resource mitigation monitoring conducted during all ground disturbing activities to the appropriate TCA Tribe, as determined through the appropriate process, for respectful and dignified treatment and disposition, including reburial at a protected location on-site, in accordance with the TCA Tribe's cultural and spiritual traditions. All cultural materials that are associated with burial

and/or funerary goods will be repatriated to the Most Likely Descendant as determined by the Native American Heritage Commission per California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. No Tribal Cultural Resources shall be subject to curation.

Within 60 days after all monitoring is completed, the TCA Tribe will work with the Applicant/Owner to select a location for reburial that will be free from any disturbance including but not limited to development, excavation, any landscaping that exceeds the depth of the resources, above- or below-ground utility installation, flooding, etc. Upon return of the cultural resources, the Applicant/Owner will allow the TCA Tribe a reasonable timeframe in which to access the agreed upon area. The TCA Tribe will document the reburial location with GPS coordinates, add the data to internal GIS systems, and complete a form for submittal to the NAHC.

MM CUL-8: Prior to the release of the grading bond, a monitoring report and/or evaluation report, if appropriate, which describes the results, analysis and conclusions of the archaeological monitoring program (e.g., data recovery plan) shall be submitted by the Qualified Archaeologist, along with the TCA Native American monitor's notes and comments, to the City of Encinitas for approval no later than 90 days after monitoring has been completed. The report will include the results of monitoring including a list of project personnel, a catalog of any cultural resources that were identified, any associated DPR 523 Forms and/or confidential maps, details of the location of the final disposition of cultural resources, any issues or problems that occurred during monitoring, and any other pertinent information. Once completed, the Qualified Archaeologist will submit a draft to the City of Encinitas for review and approval. Upon approval by the City of Encinitas, a complete final report shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center, the TCA Tribe, and the Applicant/Owner.

MM CUL-9: As specified by California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are found on the project site during construction or during archaeological work, the person responsible for the excavation, or his or her authorized representative, shall immediately notify the San Diego County Office of the Medical Examiner by telephone. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the Medical Examiner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code 5097.98. If such a discovery occurs, a temporary construction exclusion zone shall be established surrounding the area of the discovery so that the area would be protected, and consultation and treatment could occur as prescribed by law. If suspected Native American remains are discovered, the remains shall be kept in-situ, or in a secure location in close proximity to where they were found, and the analysis of the remains shall only occur on-site in the presence of a representative of the TCA Tribe. By law, the Medical Examiner will determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Medical Examiner identifies the remains to be of Native American ancestry, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. The NAHC shall make a determination as to the Most Likely Descendent. The Most Likely Descendent shall be afforded that opportunity to visit the location of the discovery and shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The Most Likely Descendent would then provide recommendations to the landowner and City regarding the treatment and disposition of the human remains.

MM CUL-10: Areas/Sites that have been designated as Environmentally Sensitive Areas will be protectively fenced for the duration of the ground disturbing activities of the proposed project. The construction manager will ensure that the Qualified Archaeologist and TCA Native American monitor are notified at least 48 hours prior to fencing placement and the monitors will be present during installation of the fencing. On a daily basis either the archaeological monitor or the TCA Native American monitor will inspect the fencing for any potential breaches. Should a breach occur, the monitor(s) who identified the breach will notify the other monitor and the construction manager and an inspection of the breach will occur within a reasonable timeframe to determine the extent of the damage to the fence and the site(s). No additional ground disturbance shall occur within 50 feet of the breach until it can be fully inspected.

If the breach was caused by construction personnel, sensitivity training shall be provided by the Qualified Archaeologist and a TCA representative to the entire construction team, at a minimum. If the breach was minimal and no disturbance to the site occurred, the fencing shall be fixed and ground disturbing can resume at the authorization of the construction manager. If the damage to the site is extreme and irreparable, additional measures may be taken as determined appropriate by the City of Encinitas, up to and including removal of the offending operator from the jobsite, fines, and/or temporary work stoppages. Documentation of the fencing efforts will be included in the monitoring report completed by the Qualified Archaeologist.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

7 References

16 U.S.C. 470–470x-6. National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

36 CFR 60. National Register of Historic Places.

36 CFR 800.1–800.16 and Appendix A. Protection of Historic Properties.

48 FR 44720–44726. "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act." April 24, 1998.

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.

Blake, M. 2013. "Finding No Adverse Effect for the Caltrans Interstate 5 North Coast Corridor Project San Diego County, California". Prepared for California Department of Transportation District 11, Environmental Analysis Branch D: PQS.

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.

Bryd, B.F., O'Neil, C. 2002 "Archaeological Survey Report for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Along Interstate 5 San Diego County, California". Prepared for California Department of Transportation Environmental Analysis Branch, District 11: ASM Affiliates Inc.

City of Encinitas. 2015. City of Encinitas General Plan. Accessed December 1, 2023. https://archive.encinitasca.gov/WebLink/DOcView.aspx?id=835470&dbid=0&repo=CityofEncnitas

Cook, J. 1974. Site Form P-37-004577 On file at the SCIC, San Diego State University, California.

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.

Dominici D. 2008. "Historic Property Survey Report for the North Coast Interstate 5 Corridor". Prepared for California Department of Transportation, District 11: ASM Affiliates, Inc.

Dominici D. 2008. "2007 Cultural Resources Treatment Plan North Coast Interstate 5 Corridor". Prepared for California Department of Transportation, District 11: ASM Affiliates, Inc.

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.

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 Mission Archive Library, Santa Barbara, California.

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.

Golla, V. 2007. "Linguistic Prehistory." In: *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by T.L. Jones and K.A. Klar, 71–82. New York, New York: Altamira Press.

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* NPS (National Park Service). 2009. Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines [As Amended and Annotated]. Electronic document, http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_0.htm, accessed on March 19, 2009.

NPS and ACHP (National Park Service and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation). 1998. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act. Published jointly by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

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.M. 1984. "Late Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherer Activities in Southern San Diego County." PhD dissertation; University of California, Los Angeles.

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.

Hunt, C. 2003a. Site Form P-37-004577 On file at the SCIC, San Diego State University, California.

Hunt, C. 2003b. Site Form P-37-24912 On file at the SCIC, San Diego State University, California.

Johnson, J.R., and J.G. Lorenz. 2006. "Genetics, Linguistics, and Prehistoric Migrations: An Analysis of California Indian Mitochondrial DNA Lineages." *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 26:33–64.

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.

Laylander, D. 2010. "Linguistic Prehistory." Research Issues In San Diego Prehistory. Accessed August 31, 2012. http://www.sandiegoarchaeology.org/Laylander/Issues /index.htm

Laylander and Becker. 2004. *Archaeological Testing at Twelve Prehistoric Sites (SDI-603, -628, -4553, -6831, -6882, -10,965, -12,120, -12,670, -13,484, -15,678, -15,679, and -15,680) on the Central San Diego Coast, San Diego, California*. Prepared for California Department of Transportation.

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.

Lightfoot, Kent J. 2005. *Indians, Missionaries, and Merchants*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Luomala, K. 1978. "Tipai and Ipai." In California, edited by Robert F. Heizer, 592-609. Handbook of the North American Indians, Vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

MacMullen, J. 1961. "Las Encinitas Rancho and "Olivenheim." *The Journal of San Diego History San Diego Historical Society Quarterly. 7(3). San Diego, CA.*

Meighan, C.W. 1959. "California Cultures and the Concept of an Archaic Stage." American Antiquity 24:289–305.

Meighan, C.W. and D.L. True. 1977. Additional Comments on Molpa Archaeological Site. *The Journal of California Anthropology, 4(2)*.

NETR (National Environmental Title Research). 2023. Address search for Manchester Ave, Encinitas, California. Accessed December 1, 2023. http://www.historicaerials.com/.

Office of Historic Preservation. 1995. *Instructions for Recording Resources.* California Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

Owen, R.C. 1965. "The Patrilineal Band: A Linguistically and Culturally Hybrid Social Unit." *American Anthropologist* 67:675–690.

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.R. 2005. "Subsistence, Settlement, and Environmental Change at San Diego Bay." *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology 18*:255–259.

Preston, D.L., 2002. The Texture of Contact: European and Indian Settler Communities on the Iroquoian Borderlands, 1720–1780. The College of William and Mary.

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.

Shipek, F.C. 1982. "Kumeyaay Socio-Political Structure." *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 4:296–303.

Shipek, F.C. 1985. "Kuuchamaa: The Kumeyaay Sacred Mountain." *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 7(1):67–74.

Smith, B. F. 1995. "Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System". (Project No. C-06-4155-110).

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.

Spier, L. 1923. "Southern Diegueño Customs." *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 20:295–358.

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.f

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.

Wilken, M. 2012. "An Ethnobotany of Baja California's Kumeyaay Indians." Master's thesis; San Diego State University.

8 National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information

Authors:	Makayla Murillo, BA, David Faith, MA, RPA, Angela Pham, MA, RPA, Keshia Montifolca, MA, RPA, and Micah Hale, PhD, RPA
Firm:	Dudek
Project Proponent:	City of Encinitas
Report Date:	May 2025
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Lake Drive Storm Drain and Manchester Avenue Culvert Outfall Project, City of Encinitas, California
Type of Study:	Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation
Sites:	CA-SDI-4553
USGS Quads:	Encinitas, CA 7.5', T13S, R4W, Section 26
Acreage:	Total: 25.44 acres; Lake Drive APE: 25.34 acres; Lake Drive ADI: 3.74 acres Manchester Ave APE: 0.14 acres; Manchester Ave ADI: 0.06 acres
Keywords:	Lake Drive Storm Drain; Manchester Avenue Outfall; Intensive Pedestrian Survey; Inventory; Positive; City of Encinitas; CA-SDI-4553; 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 Forms

Appendix C

NAHC and Tribal Correspondence

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

April 6, 2021

NAHC Staff
Associate Government Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission

Subject: ***NAHC Sacred Lands File Records Search Request for the Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, City of Encinitas, California***

Dear NAHC Staff,

The Lake Drive Storm Drain Project is being proposed in Encinitas, San Diego County, California. The proposed Project will replace an existing storm drain located at the end of Lake Drive with reinforced concrete pipe or an underground reinforced concrete pipe box culvert. The project area comprises approximately 24.6 acres. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 13S/ Range 4W/Section 26; 7.5-minute Series Encinitas Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

Dudek is requesting a NAHC search for any sacred sites or other Native American cultural resources that may fall within the proposed project location or a surrounding one-mile buffer. Please provide a Contact List with all Native American tribal representatives that may have traditional interests in this parcel or the surrounding search area. The results of this search can be emailed to me at dfaith@dudek.com.

If you have any questions relating to this investigation, please contact me directly by email or phone.

Regards,

David Faith, M.A., R.P.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Cell: (442) 232-7313
Email: dfaith@dudek.com

Attachments:
Figure 1. SLF Records Search Request Map

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

April 21, 2021

David Faith
DUDEK

Via Email to: dfaith@dudek.com

Re: Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, San Diego County

Dear Mr. Faith:

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: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
4/21/2021

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Edwin Romero, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road — Diegueno
Lakeside, CA, 92040
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612
Fax: (619) 443-0681
cloyd@barona-nsn.gov

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

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

Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

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

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

Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians
Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
2005 S. Escondido Blvd. — Diegueno
Escondido, CA, 92025
Phone: (760) 737 - 7628
Fax: (760) 747-8568

Jamul Indian Village
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 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

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

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 Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, San Diego County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
4/21/2021

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

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

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

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

San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
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

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

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

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

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

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 Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, San Diego County.

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

February 10, 2022

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

Subject: ***Information Request for the Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, City of Encinitas, California***

Dear Mr. Christman,

The City of Encinitas (City) is proposing construction for improvements of an approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing Corrugated Metal Pipe with reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or an underground RCP box culvert in the community of Encinitas, California (Figure 1). The proposed project comprises approximately 25.21 acres and is located at the intersection of Lake Drive and Sea Village Way. This project falls on Section 27, Township 13 south, Range 4 West in the northwest portion of the Encinitas U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

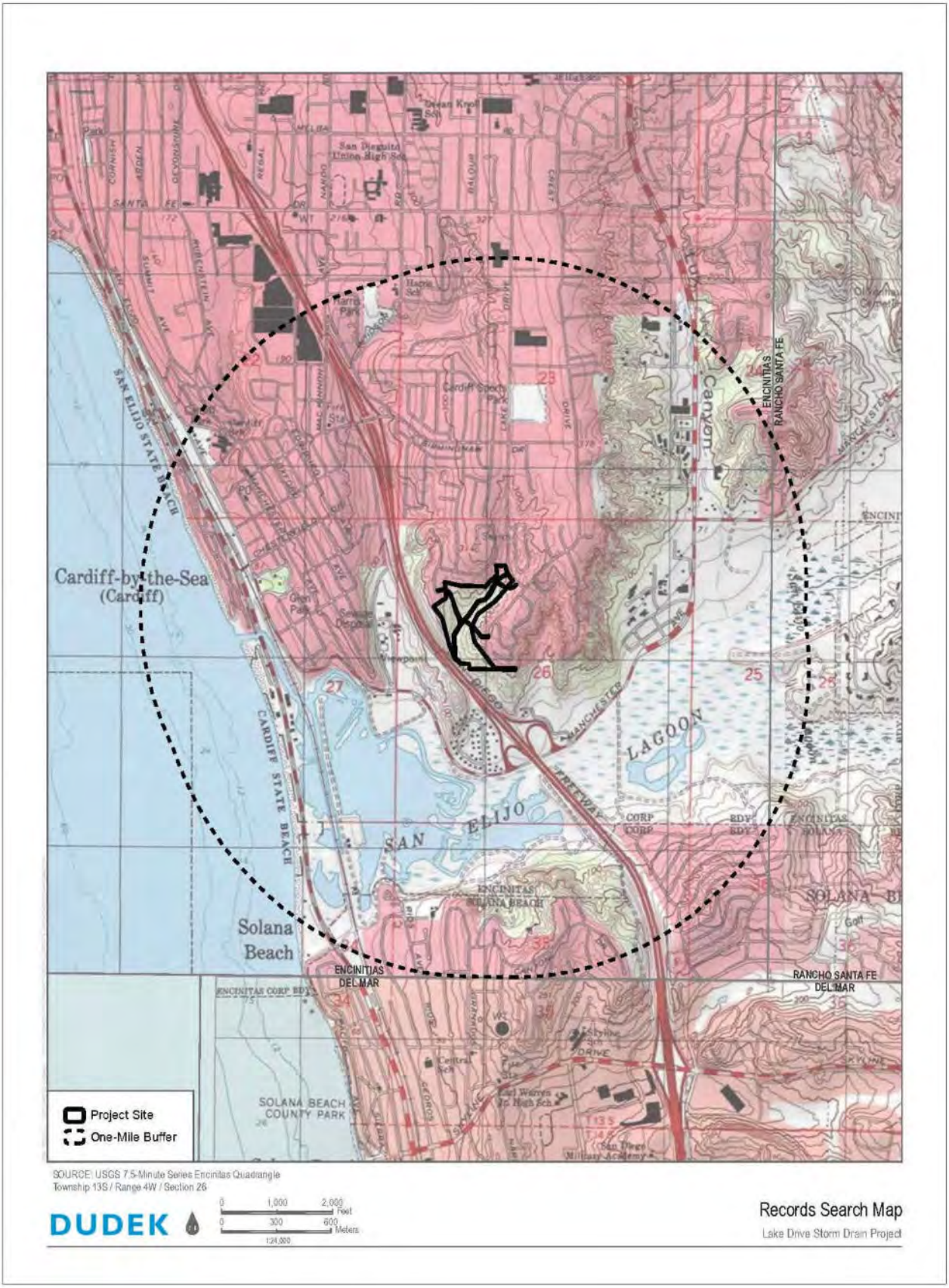
The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. I am writing as part of the consultation process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

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

Respectfully,

Makayla Murillo, B.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Regional project map.*


Project Site
One-Mile Buffer
Cardiff-by-the-Sea
(Cardiff)
Solana Beach
SAN ELIJO LAGOON
SAN ELIJO STATE BEACH
CARDIFF STATE BEACH
SOLANA BEACH COUNTY PARK
ENCINITAS
RANCHO SANTA FE
DEL MAR
SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Encinitas Quadrangle
Township 13S / Range 4W / Section 26
DUDEK
0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 300 600 Meters
1:24,000
Records Search Map
Lake Drive Storm Drain Project

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

February 10, 2022

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

Subject: ***Information Request for the Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, City of Encinitas, California***

Dear Ms. Cumper,

The City of Encinitas (City) is proposing construction for improvements of an approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing Corrugated Metal Pipe with reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or an underground RCP box culvert in the community of Encinitas, California (Figure 1). The proposed project comprises approximately 25.21 acres and is located at the intersection of Lake Drive and Sea Village Way. This project falls on Section 27, Township 13 south, Range 4 West in the northwest portion of the Encinitas U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. I am writing as part of the consultation process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

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

Respectfully,

Makayla Murillo, B.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Regional project map.*

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

February 10, 2022

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 Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, City of Encinitas, California***

Dear Mr. Flores,

The City of Encinitas (City) is proposing construction for improvements of an approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing Corrugated Metal Pipe with reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or an underground RCP box culvert in the community of Encinitas, California (Figure 1). The proposed project comprises approximately 25.21 acres and is located at the intersection of Lake Drive and Sea Village Way. This project falls on Section 27, Township 13 south, Range 4 West in the northwest portion of the Encinitas U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. I am writing as part of the consultation process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

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

Respectfully,

Makayla Murillo, B.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Regional project map.*

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

February 10, 2022

Mr. Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
Ewiiaapaayp Tribe
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: ***Information Request for the Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, City of Encinitas, California***

Dear Mr. Garcia,

The City of Encinitas (City) is proposing construction for improvements of an approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing Corrugated Metal Pipe with reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or an underground RCP box culvert in the community of Encinitas, California (Figure 1). The proposed project comprises approximately 25.21 acres and is located at the intersection of Lake Drive and Sea Village Way. This project falls on Section 27, Township 13 south, Range 4 West in the northwest portion of the Encinitas U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. I am writing as part of the consultation process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

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

Respectfully,

Makayla Murillo, B.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Regional project map.*

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

February 10, 2022

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

Subject: ***Information Request for the Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, City of Encinitas, California***

Dear Mr. Goff,

The City of Encinitas (City) is proposing construction for improvements of an approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing Corrugated Metal Pipe with reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or an underground RCP box culvert in the community of Encinitas, California (Figure 1). The proposed project comprises approximately 25.21 acres and is located at the intersection of Lake Drive and Sea Village Way. This project falls on Section 27, Township 13 south, Range 4 West in the northwest portion of the Encinitas U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. I am writing as part of the consultation process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

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

Respectfully,

Makayla Murillo, B.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Regional project map.*

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

February 10, 2022

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 Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, City of Encinitas, California***

Dear Mr. Lawson,

The City of Encinitas (City) is proposing construction for improvements of an approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing Corrugated Metal Pipe with reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or an underground RCP box culvert in the community of Encinitas, California (Figure 1). The proposed project comprises approximately 25.21 acres and is located at the intersection of Lake Drive and Sea Village Way. This project falls on Section 27, Township 13 south, Range 4 West in the northwest portion of the Encinitas U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. I am writing as part of the consultation process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

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

Respectfully,

Makayla Murillo, B.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Regional project map.*

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

February 10, 2022

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

Subject: ***Information Request for the Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, City of Encinitas, California***

Dear Mr. Linton,

The City of Encinitas (City) is proposing construction for improvements of an approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing Corrugated Metal Pipe with reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or an underground RCP box culvert in the community of Encinitas, California (Figure 1). The proposed project comprises approximately 25.21 acres and is located at the intersection of Lake Drive and Sea Village Way. This project falls on Section 27, Township 13 south, Range 4 West in the northwest portion of the Encinitas U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. I am writing as part of the consultation process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

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

Respectfully,

Makayla Murillo, B.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Regional project map.*

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

February 10, 2022

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

Subject: ***Information Request for the Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, City of Encinitas, California***

Dear Mr. Linton,

The City of Encinitas (City) is proposing construction for improvements of an approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing Corrugated Metal Pipe with reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or an underground RCP box culvert in the community of Encinitas, California (Figure 1). The proposed project comprises approximately 25.21 acres and is located at the intersection of Lake Drive and Sea Village Way. This project falls on Section 27, Township 13 south, Range 4 West in the northwest portion of the Encinitas U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. I am writing as part of the consultation process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

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

Respectfully,

Makayla Murillo, B.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Regional project map.*

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

February 10, 2022

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

Subject: ***Information Request for the Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, City of Encinitas, California***

Dear Ms. Lucas,

The City of Encinitas (City) is proposing construction for improvements of an approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing Corrugated Metal Pipe with reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or an underground RCP box culvert in the community of Encinitas, California (Figure 1). The proposed project comprises approximately 25.21 acres and is located at the intersection of Lake Drive and Sea Village Way. This project falls on Section 27, Township 13 south, Range 4 West in the northwest portion of the Encinitas U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. I am writing as part of the consultation process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

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

Respectfully,

Makayla Murillo, B.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Regional project map.*

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

February 10, 2022

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

Subject: ***Information Request for the Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, City of Encinitas, California***

Dear Ms. Madrigal,

The City of Encinitas (City) is proposing construction for improvements of an approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing Corrugated Metal Pipe with reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or an underground RCP box culvert in the community of Encinitas, California (Figure 1). The proposed project comprises approximately 25.21 acres and is located at the intersection of Lake Drive and Sea Village Way. This project falls on Section 27, Township 13 south, Range 4 West in the northwest portion of the Encinitas U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. I am writing as part of the consultation process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

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

Respectfully,

Makayla Murillo, B.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Regional project map.*

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

February 10, 2022

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

Subject: ***Information Request for the Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, City of Encinitas, California***

Dear Mr. Martinez,

The City of Encinitas (City) is proposing construction for improvements of an approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing Corrugated Metal Pipe with reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or an underground RCP box culvert in the community of Encinitas, California (Figure 1). The proposed project comprises approximately 25.21 acres and is located at the intersection of Lake Drive and Sea Village Way. This project falls on Section 27, Township 13 south, Range 4 West in the northwest portion of the Encinitas U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. I am writing as part of the consultation process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

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

Respectfully,

Makayla Murillo, B.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Regional project map.*

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

February 10, 2022

Mr. Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
1 Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA 92082

Subject: ***Information Request for the Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, City of Encinitas, California***

Dear Mr. Mazzetti,

The City of Encinitas (City) is proposing construction for improvements of an approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing Corrugated Metal Pipe with reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or an underground RCP box culvert in the community of Encinitas, California (Figure 1). The proposed project comprises approximately 25.21 acres and is located at the intersection of Lake Drive and Sea Village Way. This project falls on Section 27, Township 13 south, Range 4 West in the northwest portion of the Encinitas U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. I am writing as part of the consultation process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

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

Respectfully,

Makayla Murillo, B.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Regional project map.*

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

February 10, 2022

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

Subject: ***Information Request for the Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, City of Encinitas, California***

Dear Ms. Miller,

The City of Encinitas (City) is proposing construction for improvements of an approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing Corrugated Metal Pipe with reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or an underground RCP box culvert in the community of Encinitas, California (Figure 1). The proposed project comprises approximately 25.21 acres and is located at the intersection of Lake Drive and Sea Village Way. This project falls on Section 27, Township 13 south, Range 4 West in the northwest portion of the Encinitas U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. I am writing as part of the consultation process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

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

Respectfully,

Makayla Murillo, B.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Regional project map.*

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

February 10, 2022

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

Subject: ***Information Request for the Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, City of Encinitas, California***

Dear Ms. Orosco,

The City of Encinitas (City) is proposing construction for improvements of an approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing Corrugated Metal Pipe with reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or an underground RCP box culvert in the community of Encinitas, California (Figure 1). The proposed project comprises approximately 25.21 acres and is located at the intersection of Lake Drive and Sea Village Way. This project falls on Section 27, Township 13 south, Range 4 West in the northwest portion of the Encinitas U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. I am writing as part of the consultation process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

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

Respectfully,

Makayla Murillo, B.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Regional project map.*

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

February 10, 2022

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

Subject: ***Information Request for the Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, City of Encinitas, California***

Dear Ms. Osuna,

The City of Encinitas (City) is proposing construction for improvements of an approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing Corrugated Metal Pipe with reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or an underground RCP box culvert in the community of Encinitas, California (Figure 1). The proposed project comprises approximately 25.21 acres and is located at the intersection of Lake Drive and Sea Village Way. This project falls on Section 27, Township 13 south, Range 4 West in the northwest portion of the Encinitas U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. I am writing as part of the consultation process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

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

Respectfully,

Makayla Murillo, B.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Regional project map.*

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

February 10, 2022

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

Subject: ***Information Request for the Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, City of Encinitas, California***

Dear Ms. Parada,

The City of Encinitas (City) is proposing construction for improvements of an approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing Corrugated Metal Pipe with reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or an underground RCP box culvert in the community of Encinitas, California (Figure 1). The proposed project comprises approximately 25.21 acres and is located at the intersection of Lake Drive and Sea Village Way. This project falls on Section 27, Township 13 south, Range 4 West in the northwest portion of the Encinitas U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. I am writing as part of the consultation process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

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

Respectfully,

Makayla Murillo, B.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Regional project map.*

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

February 10, 2022

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

Subject: ***Information Request for the Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, City of Encinitas, California***

Dear Mr. Perez,

The City of Encinitas (City) is proposing construction for improvements of an approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing Corrugated Metal Pipe with reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or an underground RCP box culvert in the community of Encinitas, California (Figure 1). The proposed project comprises approximately 25.21 acres and is located at the intersection of Lake Drive and Sea Village Way. This project falls on Section 27, Township 13 south, Range 4 West in the northwest portion of the Encinitas U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. I am writing as part of the consultation process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

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

Respectfully,

Makayla Murillo, B.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Regional project map.*

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

February 10, 2022

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

Subject: ***Information Request for the Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, City of Encinitas, California***

Dear Mr. Pingleton,

The City of Encinitas (City) is proposing construction for improvements of an approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing Corrugated Metal Pipe with reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or an underground RCP box culvert in the community of Encinitas, California (Figure 1). The proposed project comprises approximately 25.21 acres and is located at the intersection of Lake Drive and Sea Village Way. This project falls on Section 27, Township 13 south, Range 4 West in the northwest portion of the Encinitas U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. I am writing as part of the consultation process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

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

Respectfully,

Makayla Murillo, B.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Regional project map.*

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

February 10, 2022

Mr. Robert Pinto, Chairperson
Ewiaapaayp Tribe
4054 Willow Rd.
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: ***Information Request for the Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, City of Encinitas, California***

Dear Mr. Pinto,

The City of Encinitas (City) is proposing construction for improvements of an approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing Corrugated Metal Pipe with reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or an underground RCP box culvert in the community of Encinitas, California (Figure 1). The proposed project comprises approximately 25.21 acres and is located at the intersection of Lake Drive and Sea Village Way. This project falls on Section 27, Township 13 south, Range 4 West in the northwest portion of the Encinitas U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. I am writing as part of the consultation process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

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

Respectfully,

Makayla Murillo, B.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Regional project map.*

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

February 10, 2022

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

Subject: ***Information Request for the Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, City of Encinitas, California***

Dear Ms. Pinto,

The City of Encinitas (City) is proposing construction for improvements of an approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing Corrugated Metal Pipe with reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or an underground RCP box culvert in the community of Encinitas, California (Figure 1). The proposed project comprises approximately 25.21 acres and is located at the intersection of Lake Drive and Sea Village Way. This project falls on Section 27, Township 13 south, Range 4 West in the northwest portion of the Encinitas U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. I am writing as part of the consultation process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

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

Respectfully,

Makayla Murillo, B.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Regional project map.*

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

February 10, 2022

Mr. Edwin (Thorpe) Romero, Chairperson
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Subject: ***Information Request for the Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, City of Encinitas, California***

Dear Mr. Romero,

The City of Encinitas (City) is proposing construction for improvements of an approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing Corrugated Metal Pipe with reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or an underground RCP box culvert in the community of Encinitas, California (Figure 1). The proposed project comprises approximately 25.21 acres and is located at the intersection of Lake Drive and Sea Village Way. This project falls on Section 27, Township 13 south, Range 4 West in the northwest portion of the Encinitas U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. I am writing as part of the consultation process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

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

Respectfully,

Makayla Murillo, B.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Regional project map.*

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

February 10, 2022

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

Subject: ***Information Request for the Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, City of Encinitas, California***

Dear Ms. Santos,

The City of Encinitas (City) is proposing construction for improvements of an approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing Corrugated Metal Pipe with reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or an underground RCP box culvert in the community of Encinitas, California (Figure 1). The proposed project comprises approximately 25.21 acres and is located at the intersection of Lake Drive and Sea Village Way. This project falls on Section 27, Township 13 south, Range 4 West in the northwest portion of the Encinitas U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. I am writing as part of the consultation process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

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

Respectfully,

Makayla Murillo, B.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Regional project map.*

David Faith

From: Lisa Cumper <lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, February 22, 2022 12:19 PM
To: Makayla Murillo
Cc: Jewel Tellow
Subject: Information request for the Lake Drive storm drain project

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Makala,

I've checked our tribal database and we show that this area is sensitive for Kumeyaay cultural resources.

Thanks,
Lisa

Kindest Regards,

Lisa K. Cumper, THPO
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Manager,
The Jamul Indian Village of California
Secretary, KCRC, Kumeyaay Nation

Secretary, KHPC, Kumeyaay Nation

P.O. Box 612, Jamul CA 91935
desk: 619.669.4855
cell: 619.928.8689
fax: 619.669.4817

email: lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov
web: www.jamulindianvillage.com

The ground on which we stand is sacred ground, it is the blood of our ancestors. Chief Plenty Coups, Crow

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

March 1, 2022

Sent via email: MMurillo@dudek.com
Ms. Makayla Murillo
DUDEK
Main Office
605 Third Street
Encinitas, CA 92024

Re: Information Request for the Lake Drive Storm Drain Project, City of Encinitas, California

Dear Ms. Murillo,

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 Lake Drive Storm Drain Project (Project) and we thank you for the opportunity to provide information pertaining to cultural resources. The identified location is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people. As such the Rincon Band is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area.

After review of the provided documents and our internal information, the Tribe has specific concerns that the project may impact tangible Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs), Traditional Cultural Landscapes (TCLs), and potential Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs). Various archaeological findings have been recorded in close proximity to the project site. Based on the information provided, the Rincon Band recommends conducting an archaeological/cultural resources study, to include an archaeological record search and complete intensive survey of the property. Additionally, we recommend working closely with the Kumeyaay nation as they may have pertinent information and ask a professional Tribal monitor to accompany the archaeologist during the survey.

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

Sincerely,

Cheryl Madrigal
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Manager

Bo Mazzetti, Chairman | Tishmall Turner, Vice Chair | Laurie E. Gonzalez, Council Member | John Constantino, Council Member | Joseph Linton, Council Member

IPAI

SAN PASQUAL BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

SAN PASQUAL RESERVATION

March 15, 2022

TRIBAL COUNCIL

Stephen W. Cope
Chairman

Justin Quis Quis
Vice Chairman

Jenny Alto
Secretary-Treasurer

Roberta Cameron
Councilman

Melody S. Arviso
Councilman

DUDEK
Makayla Murillo
Archaeologist

RE: Lake Drive Storm Drain

Dear Mis Murillo,

The San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of Desiree M. Whitman THPO of the San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Indians.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized San Pasqual Indian Reservation. It is, however, within the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Furthermore, we would like to engage in consultation so that San Pasqual can have a voice in developing the measures that will be taken to protect these sites and mitigate any adverse impacts. We would appreciate being given access to any cultural resource reports that have been or will be generated during the environmental review process so we can contribute most effectively to the consultation process.

We appreciate your involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me by telephone at 760-651-5142 or angelinag@sanpasqualtribe.org

Sincerely,

Angelina Gutierrez

Angelina Gutierrez
Tribal Historic Preservation Office, Monitor Supervisor
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians