APPENDIX E.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY AND EVALUATION REPORT

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Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Piraeus Point Project

City of Encinitas, San Diego County, California

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In 2021, ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained to conduct an archaeological inventory for the proposed Piraeus Point Project in the City of Encinitas, San Diego County, California. Lennar Homes of California, Inc. proposes to develop the existing undeveloped property into a housing community.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. A records search of the California Historical Resources Information System at the South Coastal Information Center revealed that 97 cultural resources investigations had previously been conducted in or within one mile of the Study Area. Thirteen of these previously conducted investigations overlap a portion of the Study Area. Thirty-five cultural resources were previously recorded within one mile of the Study Area as a result of these investigations. One cultural resource has been previously identified within the Study Area itself: archaeological site P-37-012130, a precontact shell midden and lithic scatter.

A search of the Sacred Lands File was completed by the California Native American Heritage Commission and resulted in a negative finding, indicating that no Native American Sacred Lands have been recorded in the Study Area.

ECORP revisited and recorded portions of site P-37-012130 during the field survey. No other newly identified cultural resources were recorded as a result of the cultural resources inventory. The portion of site P-37-012130 that overlaps with the Project Area's development footprint was tested via 20 auger sample locations and evaluated based on archaeological information as not eligible for listing under Criterion D/4 for the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources. Tribal consultation under Assembly Bill 52 with the City of Encinitas, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, and San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians resulted in the recommendation for tribal monitoring during construction and pre-designation of a reburial area, in the event of an unanticipated discovery during construction, and whether or not the site is potentially significant as a tribal cultural resource will be determined by the City in consultation with the tribes. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
APE	Area of Potential Effects
APN	Assessor Parcel Number
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	Before present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
City	City of Encinitas
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
GLO	General Land Office
Ma	Million Years Ago
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
Project	Piraeus Point Project
PRC	Public Resources Code
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SCCIC	South Coastal Information Center
USC	U.S. Code
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In 2021, ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained by Lennar Homes of California, LLC., to conduct an archaeological inventory of the proposed Piraeus Point Project Area located east of Piraeus Street in the City of Encinitas, San Diego County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project. The City is the Lead Agency for the Project.

1.1 Project Location and Description

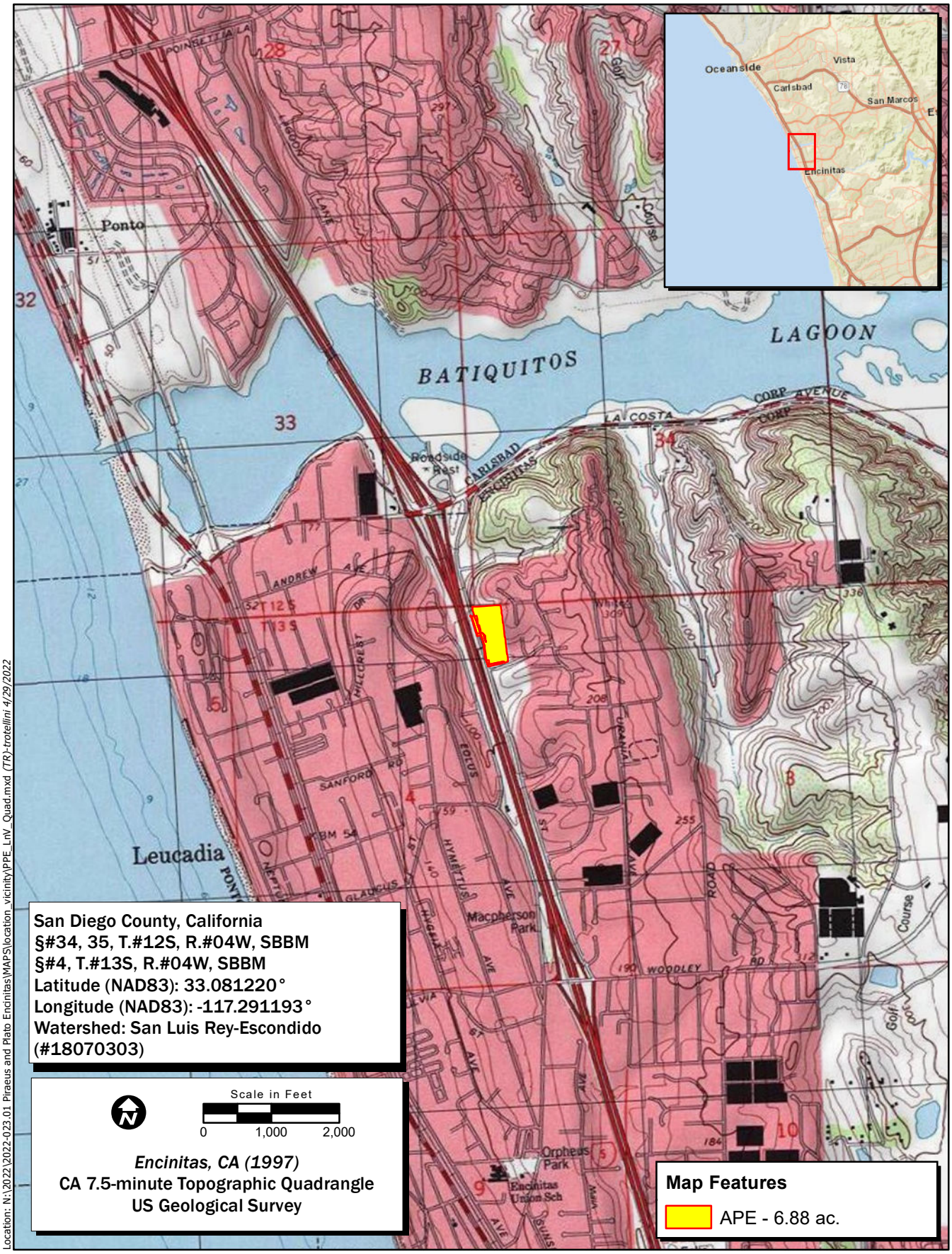
The Project Area, as set forth in the City of Encinitas Notice of Preparation for a Draft Environmental Impact Report (2022) consists of approximately 6.88 acres of property located in Section 4 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West and Section 33 of Township 12 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian as depicted on the 1997 Encinitas, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). It is also known as Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 254-144-01-00 (southernmost) and 216-110-35-00 (central and northern). The Project Area is located south of La Costa Avenue, east of Piraeus Street, and north of Plato Place in Encinitas, California, and is currently undeveloped.

The proposed Project, when completed, will replace the existing undeveloped land with the residential Piraeus Point planned community, which will incorporate housing and recreational development. The remainder of the property will be set aside for conservation of sensitive resources.

1.2 Area of Potential Effects and Study Area

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of the project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of the project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the term Project Area is used rather than APE. For the purpose of this document, the terms Project Area and APE are interchangeable.

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with the Project are proposed and in the case of the current project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for construction, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements described in the official Project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated in Figure 1 and also represents the survey coverage area. The project APE is 6.88 acres in size, but ECORP surveyed a slightly larger area that measures 12.365 acres.



Location: N:\2022\2022-023.01 Piraeus and Plato Encinitas\MAPS\location_vicinity\PPE_LnV_Quad.mxd (TR)-trotellini 4/29/2022

Map Date: 2/3/2022
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

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ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

2022-023.01 Piraeus and Plato Encinitas

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE varies across the project, depending on the depth of the grading or trenching for installation of facilities. This study assumes it could extend as deep as 15 feet below the current surface; therefore, review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that cannot be seen on the surface.

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. The current study assumes the above-surface vertical APE is up to 35 feet above the surface.

1.3 Regulatory Context

To meet the regulatory requirements of this Project, this archaeological investigation was conducted pursuant to the provisions for the treatment of cultural resources contained within Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and in CEQA (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21000 et seq.) The goal of NHPA and CEQA is to develop and maintain a high-quality environment that serves to identify the significant environmental effects of the actions of a proposed project and to either avoid or mitigate those significant effects where feasible. CEQA pertains to all proposed projects that require state or local government agency approval, including the enactment of zoning ordinances, the issuance of conditional use permits, and the approval of development project maps. The NHPA pertains to projects that entail some degree of federal funding or permit approval.

The NHPA and CEQA (Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], Article 5, § 15064.5) apply to cultural resources of the historical and precontact (prehistoric) periods. Any project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource, either directly or indirectly, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. As a result, such a project would require avoidance or mitigation of impacts to those affected resources. Significant cultural resources must meet at least one of four criteria that define eligibility for listing on either the CRHR (PRC § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, § 4852) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 60.4). Cultural resources eligible for listing on the NRHP are considered Historic Properties under CFR 36 Part 800 and are automatically eligible for the CRHR. Resources listed on or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR are considered Historical Resources under CEQA.

Tribal cultural resources are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the Lead Agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of tribal cultural resources and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native

American tribe, this report only addresses information for which ECORP is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate tribal cultural resources. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to, or interpretation of, archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological tribal cultural resources, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and Lead Agency and summarized in the tribal cultural resources section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

1.4 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format.* Appendix A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). Appendix B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Appendix C presents photographs of the Study Area. Appendix D contains confidential cultural resources California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 site record forms and is only available to qualified professional archaeologists.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S. Code [USC] 5), because the disclosure of cultural resources location information is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is also exempted from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, confidential information about the locations of archaeological sites have been redacted from this document.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project Area is located in the City of Encinitas, on the eastern side of a drainage that empties into Batiquitos Lagoon to the north, at the western edge of a developed suburban neighborhood setting, and adjacent to the northbound Interstate 5 freeway. The Project Area is 0.89 mile east of the Pacific Ocean and 0.2 mile south of Batiquitos Lagoon. The Project Area is bordered by La Costa Avenue to the north, Plato Place to the south, and Piraeus Street to the west. Batiquitos Lagoon is located immediately to the north of the Project Area, and undeveloped land is within and to the east of the northern portion of the Project Area, providing a coastal sage scrub habitat. Interstate 5 was constructed over a natural drainage to the west of the Project Area.

2.2 Geology and Soils

Kennedy et al. (2007) have mapped the underlying geology of the Study Area as Santiago Formation that are dated to the Middle Eocene (47.8 - 38 Ma). They further describe the native geology as of three main divisions. The base division is arkosic sandstone and conglomerate. There is an occasional overlaying layer of gray and brownish gray arkosic sandstone, and an upper layer of gray arkosic sandstone and grit. Lenses of fossil-bearing claystone and siltstone are found near lagoons.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey website (NRCS 2022), six soil types are located within the Study Area: Cieneba coarse sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes, eroded; Corralitos loamy sand, 9 to 15 percent slopes; Gaviota fine sandy loam, 9 to 30 percent slopes; Gaviota fine sandy loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes; Marina loamy coarse sand, 9 to 30 percent slopes; and rough broken land. Cieneba, Gaviota, and Corralitos soils reach bedrock in less than 20 inches below surface; Marina sands extend down to 60 inches; and broken land reaches bedrock in less than 2 inches below surface.

There exists the potential for buried precontact archaeological sites in the Study Area due to its proximity to the Pacific Ocean, Batiquitos Lagoon, and presence in a region that is recognized to have been in regular use by Native Americans for thousands of years. The drainage that the Study Area is within contributes to this potential because of the likelihood of precontact archaeological sites located along perennial and intermittent waterways in the region.

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Precontact History

The archaeological history of southern California is remarkably complex, with a great deal of variation and the overlapping of specific technological and cultural traditions from the onset of documented human habitation in the terminal Pleistocene to the period of European contact in the Late Holocene. Today, archaeology and culture history are typically described according to geological epoch, with delineations in years before present (BP) between the Pleistocene (>10,000 BP), Early Holocene (10,000-6,500 BP), Middle Holocene (6,500 BP-3,500 BP) and the Late Holocene (3,500 BP to present). This approach places human history squarely in the realm of greater ecology and geological history in a way that allows discussion of human activity through time without limitations imposed by provincial labels. In California, this distinct use of geological terminology is not entirely arbitrary, as elements of technological change and diversification in cultural practices are observable at the transition of temporal periods (Erlandson and Colten 1991). However, terminology that is generally accepted by California archaeologists and the California OHP is still helpful in describing ancient patterns of human activity. The predominant archaeological patterns through time in San Diego County in relation to behavioral traditions and temporal periods, and in specific reference to the Study Area, are discussed below.

3.1.1 San Dieguito Complex – 10,000 to 8,500 BP

Terminal Pleistocene archaeological deposits are notably present on the California Channel Islands, but the onset of human activity in coastal areas of the Southern Bight appear after 10,000 BP (Erlandson et al.

2007). Early Holocene warming temperatures, rising sea levels, and megafaunal extinction resulted in landscape and resource changes that contributed to alternative subsistence strategies in local populations, with an emphasis on hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Early Holocene archaeological sites in San Diego County occur around bays, sloughs, and coastal valleys that allowed early peoples continued access to aquatic resources. These coastal sites contain large amounts of marine faunal remains along with worked tools, such as lithic bifaces, milling tools, and bone tools from which archaeologists may reconstruct the human past in southern California (Gallegos 1991).

The San Dieguito Complex is a cultural tradition originating in the Early Holocene and defined by material found at the Harris archaeological site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County (Warren 1968). Diagnostic artifacts associated with the San Dieguito Complex include lithic manufacturing implements and a variety of chipped stone tools, including projectile points, knives, scrapers, engraving tools, and stone crescents (Knell and Becker 2017; Koerper et al. 1991). Particular interest has been paid to the stone crescents that appear in Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene deposits throughout the region. Though only a single specimen was found at CA-SDI-149, this class of artifacts has come to define human-environmental interactions of the period due to association with paleoshorelines and wetland habitats that existed on the Channel Islands, along the California coast, in interior areas of California and the Great Basin, and further east in what is today Wyoming and Colorado between approximately 12,000-8,000 cal BP (Moss and Erlandson 2013). The majority of these crescents appear to be utilitarian implements for the hunting of birds (Erlandson and Braje 2008; Moss and Erlandson 2013). Sanchez et al. (2017) have confirmed a strong spatial association between stone crescents and reconstructed wetland habitats, supporting the argument that these artifacts were predominantly used for the harvesting of aquatic species and avifaunal resources that once existed along Terminal Pleistocene-Early Holocene paleoshorelines.

The San Dieguito Complex at CA-SDI-149 dates to between 9,030 ±350 BP and 8,490 ±400 BP (Gallegos 1991; Knell and Becker 2017). The presence of comparable artifacts and archaeological deposits are seen specifically throughout Southern California and northwestern Mexico between 9,000 and 7,000 BP. However, it is important to note the scarcity of San Dieguito materials and radiocarbon age determinations as well as the substantial spatiotemporal overlap with artifacts and faunal assemblages typically associated with later cultural traditions (Scharlotta 2015). The established use of groundstone technologies during the Early Holocene provides support for the continuation of certain subsistence practices during the Middle Holocene concurrent with decreases in wetland associated flaked-stone lithic assemblages. Early Holocene sites in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of succeeding technological traditions, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and species of marine shell more closely associated with the lagoon ecosystems, hotter and drier environmental contexts, and variable behavioral practices of the Middle Holocene (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

3.1.2 La Jolla Complex – 8,500 to 1,300 BP

Sea levels continued to rise during the Early to Middle Holocene transition, eventually stabilizing around 6,000 BP and filling low-lying coastal areas and canyons in what became a relatively dense concentration of highly productive estuaries and coastal ecosystems (Masters and Gallegos 1997). The relationship of

human populations to coastal resources consequently changed through time. Rocky reefs and kelp beds were more extensive during the earlier part of the Holocene and exploited by humans settling on the coast. Early Holocene coastal populations tended to aggregate around estuaries and areas of dense intertidal and littoral sustenance resources, but a greater focus on lagoon resources can be seen in later archaeological deposits. As sea level rose, a transition in species of exploited shellfish and vertebrates is seen, from rocky reef species to sandy beach species that reflects the changes in shoreline during the Middle Holocene. Western North America experienced a period of increased warmth and aridity during the Middle Holocene that likely impacted migrations and settlement patterns from the continental interior to the coast (Kennett et al. 2007). Increasingly, human populations in California began to process plant foods with the manos (pestles) and metates (mortars) in an observable shift in technology and subsistence practices that effectively replaced the San Dieguito Complex with a lengthy tradition of cultural behaviors alternately termed the La Jolla Complex (Warren et al. 1961; Byrd and Raab 2007), Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968), and Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955). The term "La Jolla Complex" is used here.

The La Jolla Complex is most identified with the manos and metates found along the San Diego County coast beginning about 8,500 BP (Sutton and Gardner 2010), but La Jolla tool kits included a wide array of lithic and bone tools. Most La Jolla Complex sites are located around Middle Holocene coastal lagoons, which continued filling with sea water due to the sustained retreat of ice caps and global influx of liquid water following the last glacial maximum (approximately 20,000 BP). Shellfish from these lagoons were an important part of the diet, and most La Jolla sites are classified as shell middens. Both rocky shores shellfish, such as *Mytilus* sp. (mussels), and bay/estuary shellfish, such as *Argopecten* sp. (scallops), *Chione* sp. (cockles), and *Ostrea lurida* (oyster) are found in La Jolla sites. Rocky shores species are much reduced in quantity and almost disappear from the middens in the Late Holocene. This has been attributed to increased sediment deposition around the mouths of the lagoons along the northern and central San Diego coast, which covered the rocky habitats. Fewer sites were occupied in these areas during the Late Holocene. However, the larger bays to the south (Mission and San Diego bays) never silted in, and there are numerous La Jolla Complex sites in this area (Masters and Gallegos 1997).

The Pauma Complex is a term to describe an inland cultural pattern beginning around 7,500 BP in San Diego County and occurring up to approximately 1,000 BP (Sutton and Gardner 2010; True 1958, 1970). Pauma archaeological deposits have numerous manos and metates similar to coastal sites of the same period but lack the marine subsistence remains seen in La Jolla sites. Other Pauma Complex artifacts include core and cobble tools, scraper planes, unifacial scrapers, and infrequent cogged stones and discoidals. In most Pauma Pattern sites, the mano-metate tool kit predominates, which suggests the collection and processing of seeds and other plant materials. Pauma sites are located on older high-elevation alluvial terraces in valleys and canyons. Some Pauma sites may be buried in shallow alluvium. Shared similarities between the inland Pauma Complex and the coastal La Jolla Complex may reflect extended cultural ties or different seasonal manifestations of the same people, with the La Jolla Complex emphasizing marine resources (shellfish and fish) and the Pauma Complex emphasizing hard seeds. There are more planing and scraping tools in the La Jolla Complex and more grinding tools (i.e., manos and metates) in the Pauma Complex, which undoubtedly correspond to differential resource procurement and processing throughout this time period (Waugh 1986).

The San Diego coastline began to resemble its current appearance after about 3,500 BP, with estuaries silting in and a consequential decline in lagoon resources due to increased sedimentation along the San Diego coastline (Gallegos 2002). A warming climate, combined with the loss of estuarine resources during the Middle Holocene, resulted in an observable transition in settlement patterns during the Late Holocene as many people moved away from the coasts to more fully exploit inland habitats, though San Diego Bay remained due to freshwater runoff and tidal flushing. Additionally, coastal sedimentation and infilling events coincided with the development of the sandy beaches seen today that eliminated majority rocky coastal environments and gave way to a shift in the kinds of subsistence resources available at these locations (Byrd and Reddy 2002). This increased reliance on sandy shore species and the dominance of small terrestrial taxa in archaeological contexts, such as lagomorphs and waterfowl, is reflective of the unique coastal environment of much of San Diego in the Late Holocene.

3.1.3 Late Period (Kumeyaay) – 1,300 BP to Contact

The Late Period (Kumeyaay) in San Diego archaeology is determined to have begun with substantial cultural and technological changes occurring around 1,300 BP. The Late Holocene exemplified major cultural shifts with the entrance of Shoshonean language speakers, now known as the Cahuilla, Cupeño, and Luiseño, into the northern part of San Diego County sometime between and 3,500 and 1,300 BP. This coincided with the establishment of definitive Ipai and Tipai (Kumeyaay peoples, Yuman language speakers) societal structures throughout the central and southern parts of the County. An abrupt decrease in coastal deposits appears to have occurred after 3,300 BP (Gallegos 2002), though increases in coastal occupation beginning around 1,600 to 1,200 BP appear to mirror sustained population increases throughout San Diego County during the Late Holocene to the present day (Byrd and Reddy 2002). Late Period settlement patterns are characterized by the establishment of permanent, sometimes seasonal, villages and ephemeral satellite sites dedicated to specific tasks, such as tool production, food processing, or resource acquisition (Byrd and Raab 2007). A focus on reliable water sources and intensified subsistence practices is evident in the location and nature of regional Late Period archaeological sites.

The Kumeyaay Period has been associated with population increases, particularly in coastal areas, and changes in settlement patterns (Scharlotta 2015). The Late Holocene was a time of technological change. Choices regarding technology and subsistence practices influenced the nature of human-environmental interactions with an expansion of diet breadth, the establishment of permanent villages, and changes in hunting and gathering processes that also affected social structure during the Kumeyaay period (Bettinger 2013; Gamble and Mattingly 2012). Transition to more sedentary settlement patterns can be witnessed in aspects of technological variation such as the greater use of bedrock mortars in addition to portable milling stones (Byrd and Raab 2007). The Late Period is primarily characterized by use of the bow and arrow, which was introduced to the western United States sometime between 2,300 and 1,300 BP (Bettinger 2013). Bettinger argues that the adoption of bow hunting effected an expansion in the utilization of once peripheral subsistence resources (i.e., intensification of plant resource harvesting and processing) due to the increased efficacy of hunting among small groups and a shift to more localized resource harvesting among smaller family bands. Decreases in time spent hunting are thought to encourage greater time spent collecting foodstuffs once perceived as too costly.

In San Diego, principal foods for inland populations included acorns, grasses, other seeds, and lagomorphs, in addition to continued hunting of deer. However, people had returned to the coasts during the Kumeyaay Period and were exploiting a wide variety of marine resources in addition to the extensive trade networks along the southern California coast and that of Baja California (Byrd and Raab 2007). Gamble and Mattingly (2012) document more than 200 fire-affected rock features at Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve, positing the use of these features in the processing of Torrey pine nuts (*Pinus torreyana*) by Kumeyaay peoples on the coast over the last two millennia. The introduction of the bow and arrow to Southern California was followed by other archaeologically observable shifts prior to European contact, such as distinguishable changes in projectile point morphology, a switch from Coso (Sierra Nevada source) to Obsidian Butte (Salton Sea) as a source for volcanic glass, and even a transition from burial to cremation for the dead (Gallegos 2002). Ceramics appear in the archaeological record after 1,300 BP, with the distribution of reddish-brown sherds across San Diego County from the Peninsular Ranges to the Coast that differs from a lighter-colored buff pottery found in the deserts to the east (Quinn et al. 2013). Common ceramic forms include round-bottomed jars with restricted necks, bowls, scoops, plates, and other vessels used for cooking and storage. Ceramic pipes were also made (Gallegos 2002). Recovered ceramic specimens exhibit chemical signatures derived from similar geological contexts in the Laguna and Cuyamaca mountains, suggesting the transfer of materials from mountain to coast within the extensive trade networks that undoubtedly existed at this time (Quinn et al. 2013).

3.2 Ethnohistory (Kumeyaay and Luiseño)

The Kumeyaay (also known as Ipai and Tipai) are the Yuman-speaking native people of central and southern San Diego County and the northern Baja Peninsula in Mexico. Spanish missionaries and settlers used the collective term Diegueño for these people, which referred to people living near the presidio and mission of San Diego de Alcalá. Today, these people refer to themselves as Kumeyaay or as Ipai and Tipai, which are northern and southern subgroups of Kumeyaay language speakers, respectively (Luomala 1978). The ancestral lands of the Kumeyaay extend north from Todos Santos Bay near Ensenada, Mexico to Agua Hedionda Lagoon in north San Diego County, and east to the west side of the Imperial Valley.

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

The Kumeyaay were loosely organized into exogamous patrilineal groups termed sibs, clans, gens, and tribelets by ethnographers. The Kumeyaay term was cimul. The cimul used certain areas for hunting and gathering, but apparently did not control a bounded and defended territory, as did the Luiseño and Cahuilla. In addition, members of several different cimul usually lived in the same residential base, unlike the Luiseño, where a single party or clan controlled a village and its territory. Kumeyaay lived in residential bases during the winter and subsisted on stored resources. No permanent houses were built. Brush shelters were temporary and were not reused the next year. Ceremonies, including rites of passage and

ceremonies to ensure an abundance of food, were held in the winter residential bases. The cimul leader directed the ceremonies and settled disputes (Christenson 1990). One of the most important ceremonies was the mourning ceremony. Upon death, the Kumeyaay cremated the body of the deceased. Ashes were placed in a ceramic urn and buried or hidden in a cluster of rocks. The family customarily held a mourning ceremony one year after the death of a family member. During this ceremony, the clothes of the deceased individual were burned to ensure that the spirit would not return for his or her possessions (Gifford 1931; Luomala 1978).

The Kumeyaay were geographically and linguistically divided into western and eastern Kumeyaay. The western and eastern Kumeyaay spoke two different dialects (Christenson 1990). The western Kumeyaay lived along the coast and in the valleys along the drainages west of the mountains. The eastern Kumeyaay lived in the canyons and desert east of the mountains. The western Kumeyaay spent the winter in residential bases in the lowland valleys and then broke into smaller cimul groups that moved gradually eastward toward the mountains, following ripening plants and occupying temporary residential bases along the way. Thus, each group occupied several different residential bases during the course of a year (Christenson 1990). The eastern Kumeyaay spent the winter in villages on the desert margin where water was available from springs at canyon mouths. They moved up the canyons toward the mountains during spring and summer. The eastern and western Kumeyaay met in the mountains in the fall where they gathered black oak acorns, traded, and held ceremonies (Christenson 1990). The large residential bases in the mountains appear archaeologically to be village sites (Gross and Sampson 1990).

The Kumeyaay population was estimated to be between 10,000 and 20,000 at the time of European contact, based on Spanish accounts and ethnographies (Gallegos 2002). Beginning in 1775, the semi-nomadic life of the Kumeyaay began to change as a result of contact with Euro-Americans, particularly from the influence of the Spanish missions. Through successive Spanish, Mexican, and Anglo-American control, the Kumeyaay were forced to adopt a sedentary lifestyle and accept Christianity (Luomala 1978).

The Study Area is located to the south of Batiquitos Lagoon in what is generally accepted as traditional Kumeyaay territory. However, boundaries between ancestral territories are often fluid or loosely defined due to movement and interaction among precontact and post-contact populations. Luiseño communities are posited to have extended as far south as the north side of Batiquitos Lagoon. The Luiseño are one of the Takic-speaking groups that were present in southern California prior to the arrival of Euro-Americans. Luiseño occupied most of the area drained by the San Luis Rey and Santa Margarita rivers.

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

Luiseño subsistence was based on the gathering of acorns, seeds, greens, bulbs, roots, berries, and other vegetal foods. This was supplemented by hunting mammals such as deer, antelope, rabbit, woodrat, ground squirrels, and mice, as well as birds including quail, doves, and ducks. Bands along the coast also

exploited marine resources, such as sea mammals, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks. Inland, trout and other fish were taken from mountain streams (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Hunting was done both individually and by organized groups. Tool technology for food acquisition, storage, and preparation reflects the size and quantity of items procured. Small game was hunted with the use of curved throwing sticks, nets, slings, or traps. Bows and arrows were used for hunting larger game. Dugout canoes, basketry fish traps, and shell hooks were used for near-shore ocean fishing. Coiled and twined baskets were made for food gathering, preparation, storing, and serving. Other items used for food processing included large shallow trays for winnowing chaff from grain, ceramic and basketry storage containers, manos and metates for grinding seeds, and ceramic jars for cooking (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Luiseño social organization was based on patrilineal and patrilocal lineages. Exogamy rules required that a man could not marry a woman related to them within five generations. Women moved to their husband's village but kept their identity as a member of their natal lineage (Cultural Systems Research 2005). The Luiseño corporate group was a "party" composed of one major lineage with a ceremonial leader (chief), a ceremonial bundle, and a ceremonial house or enclosure. Members of other lineages within the party could live in the same village as the major lineage or within other villages within the party territory. The ceremonial chief was also the hereditary chief of the party who organized religious, economic, and military activities (Goldberg 2001). An advisory council of ritual specialists and shamans was consulted for their specialized knowledge. Resources within the party territory were owned by the party. The party territory was marked by boundary markers and was defended against trespassers (Waugh 1986).

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

When the Spanish arrived in southern California in 1769, it is estimated that there were 50 Luiseño villages with a population of about 200 each, suggesting a total population of about 10,000 (White 1963).

3.3 Regional History

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo was sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579.

Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978). Vizcaíno also named San Diego Bay to commemorate Saint Didacus. San Diego began to appear on European maps of the New World by 1624 (Gudde 1998).

In 1769, the Gaspar de Portolá Spanish land expedition arrived in the San Diego area from New Spain (Mexico), and Mission San Diego de Alcalá was founded by Father Junipero Serra as the first of 21 Spanish missions in Alta California. A presidio (military facility for Spanish soldiers) was built near the mission. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Mission San Diego was established to convert the Native Americans that lived in the area, known as the Kumeyaay or Diegueño. The presidio and mission were located on a hill on the south side of the San Diego River about three miles inland from the coast. After being destroyed by attacking Kumeyaay in 1775 during an attempt to drive out the Spanish (Robinson 1948; Castillo 1978), Mission San Diego was rebuilt in its present location on the north side of the river about 5.5 miles upstream from the presidio. However, the presidio remained in its original location and a small town or pueblo developed around it (Caughey 1933).

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

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. Alta California became part of the United States as the territory of California, officially becoming the State of California in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Land that was not part of a land grant was owned by the U.S. government until it was acquired by individuals through purchase or homesteading. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult to pay the new American taxes on the thousands of acres they owned. At the same time, the Homestead Act of 1862 brought American settlers to southern California in search of land to claim. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo-Americans. The resulting foreclosures and land sales transferred most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941).

3.4 Local History

The Project Area is located in San Diego County, which was created in 1850 as one of the first counties within the new state of California (Coy 1973; Marschner 2000). At that time, the area designated as San Diego County included nearly all of present-day San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties, as well as a small portion of present-day Inyo County (Coy 1973; Marschner 2000). The City of San Diego continued as a small settlement around the presidio until a new town was platted south of the

old town by Alonzo Horton, a San Francisco furniture dealer. He sold lots beginning in 1867 and built a 700-foot wharf in 1869. By 1870 San Diego had 800 buildings and a population of 3,000 (Dumke 1944). The completion of the California Southern Railroad from National City and San Diego to San Bernardino via Oceanside in 1883 and the completion of the Santa Fe line from Los Angeles to Oceanside (connecting to San Diego via the California Southern track) in 1888 resulted in a real estate boom and the economic development of the San Diego area (Dumke 1944). The population continued to increase throughout the earlier part of the twentieth century, with continued growth in the City of San Diego as well as the gradual growth and eventual incorporation of various rural communities throughout San Diego County.

The Project Area is located within the City of Encinitas, approximately 25 miles north of downtown San Diego. Encinitas is a coastal beach community of northern San Diego County that was incorporated in 1986 from several smaller beachside and rural communities. Today, the city is an upscale community of 60,000 people. The area has become a locus for the beaches and outdoor activities, with a focus on arts and a local business district that exists along North Coast and South Coast Highway 101.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

All phases of the cultural resources investigation were conducted or supervised by Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Dr. O'Connor and Michael M. DeGiovine, RPA conducted the field survey and testing and wrote the report. Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Dr. O'Connor has over 13 years of archaeological experience in North America and the Pacific Islands, experience that includes cultural resources management, academic research, museum collections management, and university teaching. Dr. O'Connor meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. He is well versed in the evaluation of impacts to cultural resources for CEQA and NHPA projects, and he has written or otherwise contributed to numerous environmental compliance documents. Dr. O'Connor served as the Southern Californian archaeological Manager for ECORP at the time of fieldwork.

Mr. DeGiovine is a Staff Archaeologist with over 15 years of experience in cultural resources management. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Mr. DeGiovine holds an M.A. in Anthropology from California State University, Fullerton in addition to a B.A in Anthropology from the University of California, San Diego. He has prepared or contributed to environmental documents, such as Environmental Impact Reports/Environmental Impact Statements or Cultural Resource studies that deal with CEQA and NHPA Sections 106 and 110. Mr. DeGiovine has coordinated and cooperated with primary contractors, clients, and other environmental stakeholders to ensure that projects meet environmental compliance and are completed expeditiously.

Lisa Westwood, RPA meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology with 27 years of experience. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

4.2 Records Search Methods

ECORP requested a records search for the property at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) of the CHRIS at San Diego State University on February 7, 2022 (Appendix A). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a one-mile (1600-meter) radius of the Proposed Project location, and whether previously documented precontact or historic-period archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in San Diego County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Historic Property Data File for San Diego County (OHP 2012); The National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2022); Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks (OHP 2022); California Historical Landmarks (OHP 1996 and updates); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates); Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (1999); Caltrans Local Bridge Survey (California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] 2019); Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2018); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2022). Historic maps reviewed include:

- the 1893 USGS Oceanside Sheet, California topographic map (1:250,000 scale);
- the 1901 Oceanside, California topographic map (1:62,500 scale);
- the 1942 Oceanside, California topographic map (1:62,500 scale);
- the 1948 Encinitas, California topographic map (1:24,000 scale);
- the 1968 Encinitas, California topographic map (1:24,000 scale); and
- the 1968 Encinitas, California topographic map (1:24,000 scale; photorevised 1975).

Historic aerial photographs taken in 1939, 1947, 1953, 1964, 1967, 1978, 1988, 1989, and 1990 to present were reviewed for any indications of property usage and built environment (NETROnline 2022; UCSB 2022). Topographic maps from 1893, 1901, 1942, 1948, 1968, and 1968 (photorevised 1975) were also reviewed for information.

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the record search, ECORP contacted the California NAHC on February 3, 2022, to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the APE (Appendix B). This search will determine whether Sacred Lands have been recorded by California Native American tribes within the APE, because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community who have knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the

Native American community regarding tribal cultural resources, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal law. The lead agencies do not delegate government-to-government authority to any private entity to conduct tribal consultation; however, ECORP assisted the City in fulfilling its obligations to consult with tribes under AB 52. On October 21, 2022, ECORP attended a field meeting with representatives of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. On November 15, 2022, the project proponent attended a field meeting with representatives of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians.

4.4 Field Methods

On March 2, 2022, ECORP subjected the 12.365-acre Study Area to a pedestrian survey under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983). ECORP expended 6 person-hours in the field. At that time, developed and exposed ground surfaces were examined for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources. The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances were examined for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

Following the survey, testing was conducted to determine the subsurface nature of archaeological resources in the Project Area and to assess the potential for previously recorded archaeological sites (e.g., P-37-012130) to extend into the Project Area. The method chosen to perform this activity was intentionally as minimal as possible. Hand auger sampling was completed at 20 locations throughout the Project Area using a 4-inch bucket hand auger (Appendix D). Sixteen locations were sampled to a depth of 1 meter (39.5 inches), and four locations were sampled to a depth of 50 centimeters, 70 centimeters, 80 centimeters, and 95 centimeters based on the ability to recover soils with the auger (such as encountering cobble layers or all sand that was not recoverable). All sampled locations were recorded using Collector for ArcGIS and assigned temporary identification numbers AU-01 through AU-20. In the event that a reviewing agency requests more extensive archaeological testing and excavation, ECORP recommends that culturally affiliated tribes be invited to participate in the planning and implementation of that testing.

4.5 Evaluation Criteria

4.5.1 State Evaluation Criteria

Under state law (CEQA) cultural resources are evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria in order to determine whether any of the sites are historical resources, as defined by CEQA. CEQA requires that impacts to historical resources be identified and, if the impacts would be significant, that mitigation measures to reduce the impacts be applied.

An historical resource is a resource that:

1. is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission;

2. is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC 5020.1(k);

3. has been identified as significant in an historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g); or

4. is determined to be historically significant by the CEQA lead agency [CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)]. In making this determination, the CEQA lead agency usually applies the CRHR eligibility criteria.

In making this determination, the CEQA lead agency usually applies the CRHR eligibility criteria. The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows [CCR Title 14, § 4852(b)]:

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

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

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

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

In addition, the resource must retain integrity. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association [CCR Title 14, § 4852(c)].

Impacts to an historical resource (as defined by CEQA) are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired [CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)].

4.5.2 Federal Evaluation Criteria

Under federal regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800), cultural resources identified in a Project APE are evaluated using NRHP and eligibility criteria. The eligibility criteria for the NRHP are as follows (36 CFR 60.4):

> "The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and
>
> a) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
>
> b) is associated with the lives of a person or persons significance in our past;
>
> c) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> d) has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, except in exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4)".

Effects to NRHP-eligible resources (historic properties) are adverse if the project may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of an historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

The results of the CHRIS records search were received by ECORP on February 14, 2022 (Appendix A). The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the SCIC for previously recorded resources, and historical aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

5.1.1 Previous Research

Ninety-seven previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within one mile of the Study Area between 1989 and 2021. The CHRIS records search indicates that the entire Study Area was previously surveyed through a combination of overlapping investigations. Though the records search revealed cultural resources investigations overlapped portions of the Study Area between 1986 and 2013, some of these studies were carried out over 35 years ago and are considered obsolete under current standards and protocols. An updated pedestrian survey was warranted. A list of previous cultural resource investigations identified during this records search may be found in Appendix A.

The CHRIS records search also determined that 35 previously recorded cultural resources are located within one mile of the Study Area. Previously recorded resources are comprised of 29 precontact resources, four historic-period resources, and two unknown resource due to a missing site record at the SCIC and one incomplete site record. Precontact resources are composed of a mix of habitation/camp sites, shell middens, shell and lithic scatters, lithic and bone tools, and burials. Historic-period resources include a former flower nursery, a log house, a trash pit and building remains, and commercial buildings. One previously recorded resource, precontact site P-37-012130, overlaps the Study Area. Previously recorded site P-37-012130 is comprised of shell middens, lithic scatters, hearth features, and stone tools. Details of all 35 previously recorded resources are included in Appendix A.

5.1.2 Records

The National Register Information System (NPS 2022) did not list any eligible or listed properties within the Study Area. The nearest National Register properties are located eight miles northwest of the Study Area in Carlsbad.

Resources listed as *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996) and by the OHP (OHP 2022) were reviewed on February 7, 2022. The nearest listed landmark is #940: Rancho Guajome, located 12 miles north of the Study Area.

A search of historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2022) revealed that Nathan A. Eaton was granted the eastern three-quarters of the southern quarter of Section 33 and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 4, encompassing the Study Area, in 1892, as part of a 160-acre homestead grant. Mr. Eaton had built a hotel in Merle in 1889, which N.A.E. had described as "a good hotel, which is nearly finished" (N.A.E. 1889). He was installed as the Postmaster of Merle when it was formed in early 1892 (San Diego Union 1892), and a N.A. Eaton was elected as a school trustee for the community of Merle (San Diego Union 1899).

A RealQuest online property search for Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 254-144-01-00 and 216-110-35-00 revealed the property was transferred from the Cannon Family Trust to Piraeus Investors, LLC. No other property history information was on record with RealQuest.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2018, 2019) does not list any historic bridges in the Study Area.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historic aerial photographs and maps of the Study Area provide information on the past land uses of the property and potential for buried archaeological sites. Based on this information, the majority of the property was partially developed for agriculture in the 1930s, and occasionally used as such until sometime in the 1950s. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs.

- The 1893 USGS Oceanside Sheet, California topographic map (1:250,000 scale) shows that the Study Area is undeveloped.
- The 1901 Oceanside, California topographic map (1:62,500 scale) shows that the Study Area is undeveloped.
- The 1942 Oceanside, California topographic map (1:62,500 scale) shows that the Study Area is undeveloped.
- The 1948 Encinitas, California topographic map (1:24,000 scale) shows that the Study Area is undeveloped.
- The 1968 Encinitas, California topographic map (1:24,000 scale) shows that the Study Area is undeveloped.
- The 1968 Encinitas, California topographic map (1:24,000 scale; photorevised 1975) shows that the Study Area is undeveloped.
- Aerial photographs from 1939 show the southern lowland portion of the Study Area as agricultural. The area near current Sky Loft Road is shown for agricultural use.
- Aerial photographs from 1947 show the property as mostly undeveloped. The area around the current Sky Loft Road is used for agriculture. Plato Place is visible in the photograph.

- Aerial photographs from 1953 show the upland portion of the southern parcel of the Project Area as graded, likely for agriculture, and a north-south unimproved road is visible through the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1964 show the construction of Interstate 5 from the north, but the Study Area appears unchanged from 1953.
- Aerial photographs from 1967 show completion of Interstate 5 adjacent to the Project Area, and Piraeus Street as constructed. The agricultural area appears to be fallow.
- Aerial photographs from 1978 show development of the Study Area as unchanged. The fallow agricultural area in the south shows recreational trails/tracks.
- Aerial photographs from 1988 show Sky Loft Road as constructed, which was not present in the 1987 aerial photographs.
- Aerial photographs from 1989 show the Project Area north of Sky Loft Road adjacent to Piraeus Street as graded.
- Aerial photographs from 1990 to present show no additional development within the Study Area.

In summary, the property has been agricultural and undeveloped and agricultural land located approximately 0.9 mile east of the Pacific Ocean since at least the 1930s. There are no formal roads or residences within the Study Area.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

The results of the Sacred Lands File search by the NAHC were received on March 24, 2022. The search of the Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American sacred lands in the Study Area. A record of all correspondence is provided in Appendix B.

Separately, on October 21, 2022, ECORP participated in a field meeting with Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, and the project proponent. THPO Madrigal recommended monitoring by a Luiseño tribe during construction due to the overall sensitivity of the area and agreed to a need to pre-designate a reburial location in the event of an unanticipated discovery.

On November 1, 2022, the project proponent participated in a field meeting with PJ Stoneburner of San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians. Mr. Stoneburner indicated that at least some tribal monitoring would be recommended, and deferred to Cami Mojado from the tribe to relay her recommendations to the City directly.

5.3 Field Results

ECORP surveyed the 12.365-acre Study Area on March 2, 2022, and performed auger testing on April 5 and 7, 2022. The survey was conducted as an intensive systematic pedestrian survey, and the Study Area was examined for the presence of precontact and historic-period cultural artifacts and features by walking the entire 12.365-acre parcel, using north-south transects in 15-meter intervals. In areas of vegetation so

dense or slope so great that maintaining a transect was not feasible or safe, the maximum amount of accessible areas were examined. The Study Area consists of two main areas: APN 216-110-35-00, the north and central parts of the Project Area, which will be set aside as conservation for sensitive species; and APN 254-144-01-00, the southern part of the Project Area, which is planned to be developed. Adjacent areas of study to the south and west of the Project Area were included in this study. The former parcel is entirely within resource P-37-012310, while approximately western two-thirds of the latter is within resource P-37-012310.

Vegetation along the terrace slope included manzanita, oak, *Opuntia*, chapparal, and wild cucumber. Vegetation along the lower terrace included grasses and fennel. Ice plant was present on the upper terrace in APN 254-144-01-00.

5.3.1 APN 216-110-35-00

In this parcel, located south of La Costa Avenue and south of Sky Loft Road, the Project Area can be characterized as a terrace slope and portions of a lower terrace, bisected by Sky Loft Road. Vegetation on the terrace slope is very dense, often precluding the ability to survey in 15-meter transects; instead, survey was conducted in an opportunistic manner, in which accessible areas were entered and exposed portions of ground were inspected for resources. Along the slope, ground visibility was less than 5 percent; in the lower terrace area, ground visibility ranged between 50 and 95 percent. Modern refuse was noted throughout the parcel, refuse that included substantial quantities of discarded food and beverage containers. A modern encampment just to the west of the Project Area along Piraeus Street is also a contributor to refuse in this part of the Project Area.

Figure 2. Overview of Project Area from La Costa Avenue (view south). March 2, 2022.

In the upper terrace edge and lower terrace, shell fragments of *Chione, Pecten,* and *Ostrea* were observed. Fire-affected rock was also observed in the upper terrace edge of this parcel. A modern temporary encampment was also observed along the upper terrace edge at the south end of this parcel.

Figure 3. Overview from northern corner with vegetation (view south). March 2, 2022.

Figure 4. Lower terrace overview (view south-southeast). March 2, 2022.

Figure 5. Overview of parcel 216-110-35-00 (view north). March 2, 2022.

5.3.2 APN 254-144-01-00

In this parcel, located north of Plato Place, the Project Area can be characterized as a southerly-sloping terrace and the southern bank of an east-west drainage. The drainage bank was inaccessible due to the steep slope and dense vegetation. Modern refuse and construction debris (tarpaper shingles, etc.) is scattered throughout the parcel. Overall ground surface visibility ranged from 50 to 100 percent within this parcel.

The upper terrace portion of this parcel slopes to the south and appears to have been previously graded. An improvised bicycle track was dug out in the center of the pad, and modern refuse and construction debris is scattered throughout the pad. Separating the upper and lower pad is a steeper slope that is overgrown with *Opuntia*, Spanish bayonet, and chapparal. A cobble layer is visible on the surface but appears natural. A north-south graded area to the west of the terrace pads is lower in elevation. The southern pad is heavily graded and little vegetation is present on it. Distributed throughout the pad are fragments of *Chione* and *Pecten*.

5.3.3 Adjacent Areas

Additional areas outside of the City's Project Area were studied for potential impacts. These areas are to the west and south of APN 254-144-01-00. These areas consist of steep slopes and covered with dense vegetation. A portion of a concrete-lined runoff channel is within the northern end of the western study area.

Figure 6. Overview from northeastern corner of APN 254-144-01-00 (view south-southwest). March 2, 2022.

Figure 7. Bike track (view south). March 2, 2022.

Figure 8. South pad overview from upper pad (view south-southwest). March 2, 2022.

Figure 9. Overview from southwestern corner of Project Area (view east). March 2, 2022.

5.3.4 P-37-012130 (CA-SDI-12130): Precontact Site

The original site record for P-37-012130 was not available. The first available site record update was prepared by RECON in 1977 and describes the site as having scattered shell, discolored soil, fire-affected rock, and lithic artifacts located on a hilltop. Much of the area had been plowed by 1977 as noted in the site update form. The most recent site update (Murillo 2019) only addressed a portion of the site that is on the adjacent parcel to the east but mentions the potential for buried cultural deposits. In Van Bueren's (1988) and earlier site records, it is commented that the site may have been a La Jollan campsite, and that shell middens are consistent with that description.

During the current survey, one piece of fire-affected rock and a low-density distribution of *Chione*, *Pecten*, and one fragment of *Ostrea* were observed. The observed distribution of deposits is consistent with Van Bueren's sketch map of the site. The shell fragments north of Sky Loft Road are located in the area which Van Bueren notes "widely scattered marine shell and debitage" in an area covered in fill material, and the shell concentration indicated at the southern end of the site (just north of Plato Place) continues to exhibit a surface scatter of shell.

5.3.5 Testing of P-37-012130

Following utilities clearance, the auger testing program was implemented on April 5 and 7, 2022 (Appendix D). The majority of auger samples (75%, n=16) returned no evidence of subsurface cultural materials. However, four auger samples returned positive identifications for possible archaeological materials: AU-02, AU-06, AU-17, and AU-20. Recovered materials included eight marine shell specimens (five *Chione* cf. *californiensis* at locations AU-02, AU-17, and AU-20; two *Pecten* spp. at locations AU-02 and AU-06; one unidentified fragment at AU-02), and modern glass at AU-17 and AU-20. Glass fragments at AU-17 were in the approximate level of recovered shell, but glass at AU-20 was noticeably deeper in the auger sample than the recovered shell. No midden was encountered, and these materials were observed within otherwise culturally sterile soil. All recovered materials were redeposited in the ground at the respective sample locations prior to backfilling of the auger samples.

Figure 10. Mano fragment. April 7, 2022.

While in transit from AU-15 to AU-18, ECORP recorded a unifacial granitic mano fragment eroding from the edge of a terrace face (Figure 10), approximately 50 cm below the terrace surface. It measured 7.5 cm long, 3.9 cm wide, and 3.5 cm tall. This was the only lithic artifact observed during testing and evaluation phases. Its location coincided with an area indicated on Van Bueren's sketch map as a shell concentration.

During the testing phase, a local resident mentioned that the Study Area has been prone to slope failures in the past, resulting in Piraeus Street being covered in debris, which was then redeposited on the property. The only other mention of this that was found was in a comment to the Encinitas City Council on August 8, 2018, giving the dates of June 13, 2001; August 2, 2001; December 20, 2002; and October 22, 2003 (Kaden 2018).

5.4 Evaluation of P-37-012130

Precontact archaeological site P-37-012130 (CA-SDI-12130) has not been previously evaluated for the NRHP or the CRHR. The archaeological materials identified during the auger testing program have been determined to be an extension of P-37-012130 in the current Project Area. However, the materials identified during the auger testing program lack context and do not appear representative of intact deposits. Examination of the soil in the auger buckets upon excavation in controlled levels suggests that the cultural material observed in two of the four auger locations was highly disturbed and not associated with any intact archaeological strata. Marine shell is a common occurrence in the area, and its presence alone would not ordinarily suggest an archaeological site. However, the presence of several precontact archaeological sites nearby suggests that these observances may be residue from site P-37-012130 that have been relocated and moved out of context. Had site P-37-012130 extended, intact, into the proposed project area, ECORP would have expected a much greater variety of artifacts and cultural deposits both on the surface and within the auger locations.

The presence of the newly identified materials has likely been caused by decades of prior ground disturbance on the Project parcel and in the surrounding landscape. Massive earthwork associated with construction of I-5 as well as previously recorded slope failures/landslides have undoubtedly impacted site P-37-012130 in the past. Grading and earthwork within the Project Area likely caused any artifacts to no longer remain in their primary (original) context, and therefore, their ability to provide information important to prehistory is limited. Therefore, while these materials have been determined as an extension of historical resource P-37-012130, these cultural materials lack integrity and are not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR or NRHP under Criteria 4/D. Further, because the auger locations were specifically selected to coincide with planned excavation for the proposed project, the results of the auguring program reflect the potential impact (or lack thereof) to the eligible site. No information exists within any of the sources sought for this study to indicate that the site is eligible under any of the criteria for the NRHP or CRHR. Based on the current evidence, no significant impact will occur to P-37-012130 as a result of the proposed Project.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

ECORP evaluated the portion of precontact cultural resource P-37-012130 that is within the Project Area's area of proposed development and found it not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP or CRHR under any criteria based on archaeological information. Tribal consultation between the City and culturally affiliated tribes is ongoing. The determination about impacts to tribal cultural resources is being addressed separately by the City. No ground disturbance should occur until the lead agencies concur with this finding.

6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

The CHRIS records search results revealed that 29 precontact resources, four historic-period resources, and two unknown resources are located within one mile of the Study Area. One of these resources, P-37-012130, overlaps with the Study Area. Surface sediments along the eastern edge of the Study Area consist of Holocene surficial sediments atop earlier geological formations, and it is in these strata that precontact archaeological deposits have been previously identified and documented. Due to the presence of sediments contemporaneous with human occupation of the region and the presence of previously recorded precontact resources in the surrounding area and within the Study Area, the potential for subsurface resources in previously undisturbed soils is considered moderate to high. ECORP recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring for any ground disturbance in native soils that may occur as part of the proposed Project so that any discoveries can be managed in accordance with state law as quickly as possible and without undue damage. In addition, the Lead Agency will require that any unanticipated (or post-review) discoveries found during Project construction be managed through a procedure designed to assess and treat the find as quickly as possible and in accordance with applicable state and federal law.

6.3 Recommended Mitigation Measures

6.3.1 Prior to Construction

Prior to the start of construction activities, the Project Proponent shall submit a letter of engagement or a copy of a monitoring contract to the City to show that archaeological and culturally affiliated Native American monitors have been retained for the Project.

A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting or working under the direction of someone meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology should be retained to monitor all ground-disturbing activities associated with Project construction, including vegetation removal, clearing, grading, trenching, excavation, or other activities that will disturb original (pre-project) ground.

A Native American monitor from a tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Project Area should be retained to monitor all ground-disturbing activities associated with Project construction,

including vegetation removal, clearing, grading, trenching, excavation, or other activities that will disturb original (pre-project) ground.

A reburial location shall be identified as an "environmentally sensitive area" on project plans and communicated to the consulting tribes. If cultural materials are reburied in this location as a result of the procedures in Section 6.6.3, then the landowner shall record a deed restriction over the reburial area within 30 days of the completion of ground disturbing activities. If the location is not used for reburial of materials, then recording a deed restriction on this location is not required.

6.3.2 During Construction

The archaeology monitor shall have the authority to temporarily pause activity at the location in the event of an unanticipated discovery, so that they can direct the procedures in section 6.3.3.

The Native American monitor shall have the authority to temporarily pause activity at the location in the event of an unanticipated discovery, so that they can coordinate with the Project archaeologist on the identification of a potential cultural resource and the Project archaeologist can direct the procedures in the following section.

6.3.3 Post-Review Discovery Procedures

If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for precontact and historic archaeologist, shall evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, they shall immediately notify the City and the applicable landowner. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines, or a Historic Property, as defined in 36 CFR 60.4. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA or Section 106; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, they shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the San Diego County Medical Examiner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the Medical Examiner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Medical Examiner will notify

the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC may mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

6.3.4 After Construction

After the completion of all ground-disturbing activities have been completed, documentation related to the in-field archaeological and Native American monitoring will be submitted to the City.

The lead agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

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LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Records Search Confirmation

South Coastal Information Center
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-5320
Office: (619) 594-5682
www.scic.org
nick@scic.org

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM RECORDS SEARCH

Company: ECORP Consulting INC

Company Representative: Michael DeGiovine

Date Processed: 2/14/2022

Project Identification: Piraeus Townhomes Project (2022-023.07)

Search Radius: 1 mile

Historical Resources: JL

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

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: JL

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

Historic Addresses: JL

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

Historic Maps: N/A

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

Summary of SHRC Approved CHRIS IC Records Search Elements	
RSID:	3051
RUSH:	no
Hours:	1.5
Spatial Features:	147
Address-Mapped Shapes:	yes
Digital Database Records:	3
Quads:	1
Aerial Photos:	0
PDFs:	Yes
PDF Pages:	4536

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

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-00010	NADB-R - 1120010; Voided - DAVIS 03	1989	Davis, McMillan and Susan M. Hector	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Community Bank Project, La Costa, San Diego County	RECON	37-006825, 37-006868, 37-011589
SD-00014	NADB-R - 1120014; Other - 11520-910075-5957005; Voided - DECOSTA07	1983	DECOSTA, JOAN M.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE BATIQUITOS MATERIAL SITE, 11-SD-5, 44.7-45.2, 11520-910075-5957005	Caltrans	37-000211
SD-00020	NADB-R - 1120020; Voided - DAVIS 08	1990	Davis, McMillan and Dayle Cheever	A Cultural Resource Survey of the Southern Pacific Hotel Property, Encinitas, California	RECON	
SD-00148	NADB-R - 1120148; Voided - BERRYS 17	1976	Berryman, Stanley R.	Archaeological Investigation: Quail Gardens.	Stanley R. Berryman	37-004388
SD-00671	NADB-R - 1120671; Voided - GALLEGOS52	1986	Gallegos, Dennis, Dayle Cheever, and Stephan Van Wormer	A Cultural Resource Overview for the Encinitas Planning Area, Enicinitas, California.	WESTEC Services, Inc.	
SD-00707	NADB-R - 1120707; Voided - CHEEVER27	1989	Cheever, Dayle	Cultural Resources Significance Testing at SDi-6753, SDi-6754, SDi-6819, and SDi-2046: Four Prehistoric Sites Within the Aviaro Development Carlsbad, California	RECON	37-002046, 37-006753, 37-006754, 37-006819
SD-00729	NADB-R - 1120729; Voided - KALDENBER1	1975	Kaldenberg, Russell L. and M. Jay Hatley	An Archaeological Impact Report on the Lee G. Brown Tramway	RECON	
SD-00758	NADB-R - 1120758; Voided - CHEEVER25	1989	Cheever, Dayle	Cultural Resource Significance of Savage-1	RECON	37-000600, 37-000601, 37-000693
SD-00879	NADB-R - 1120879; Voided - FINK 54	1973	Fink, Gary R.	Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Sea Bluffe Beach Access	San Diego County Engineer Department	
SD-00886	NADB-R - 1120886; Voided - FINK 46	1973	Fink, Gary R.	Archaeological Survey of the Batiquitos Ocean Beach Access	San Diego County Engineer Department	
SD-00981	NADB-R - 1120981; Voided - GROSS 12	1973	Gross, Tim	An Archaeological Survey of Vallecitos Development Area	San Diego State University	
SD-01009	NADB-R - 1121009; Voided - GALLEGOS36	1987	Gallegos, Dennis	Cultural Resource Testing Program for Archaeological Sites SDi-607, SDi-612, SDi-212, SDi-6825 and W-105 Carlsbad, California	WESTEC Services, Inc.	37-000212, 37-000607, 37-000612, 37-006825
SD-01011	NADB-R - 1121011; Voided - GALLEGO 38	1986	Gallegos, Dennis and Dayle Cheever	Cultural Resource Survey La Costa Avenue, Carlsbad, California	WESTEC Services, Inc.	37-000212, 37-000603, 37-000607, 37-000612, 37-006825

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-01012	NADB-R - 1121012; Voided - GALLEGO39	1988	GALLEGOS, DENNIS and CAROLYN KYLE	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE COSTA BRAVA RESORT HOTEL CITY OF ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA	WESTEC Services, Inc.	
SD-01051	NADB-R - 1121051; Voided - GALLEGO02	1983	GALLEGOS, DENNIS R. and RICHARD CARRICO	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE BATIQUITOS LAGOON PROPERTY	WESTEC Services, Inc.	
SD-01083	NADB-R - 1121083; Voided - FIR 15	1979	Flower, Douglas, Darcy Ike, Linda Roth, and Susan Sapone	Archaeologjical Reconnaissance of the Wilderness Estates Project 17.5 Acres-Leucadia, California.	Flower, Ike & Roth Archaeological Consultants	37-000105, 37-000212
SD-01163	NADB-R - 1121163; Voided - HECTOR 36A	1986	Hector, Susan	Resources Studies on the Ecke Ranch, Encinitas.	RECON	37-010646
SD-01287	NADB-R - 1121287; Voided - NORWOOD 20	1977	Norwood, Richard H.	An Archaeological Suvey of the Greer Property.	RECON	
SD-01474	NADB-R - 1121474; Voided - SRS 18	1982	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	Cultural Resources Report on the Rancho La Costa Properties Located in the County of San Diego	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	
SD-01638	NADB-R - 1121638; Voided - WOODWARD04	1985	Woodward, Jim and George Stammerjohan	Resource Inventory Cultural Resources San Diego Coast State Beaches	Department of Parks and Recreation	37-004612, 37-006854, 37-009586, 37-009587, 37-009588, 37-009589, 37-009590, 37-009598
SD-01922	NADB-R - 1121922; Voided - HANNA 07	1977	Hanna, David Jr	Saxony Road Lot Splits: An Archaeological Reconnaissance Near Leucadia, California	Archaeological Systems Management	
SD-01958	NADB-R - 1121958; Voided - SMITHB 83	1990	Smith, Brian F.	The Results of an Archaeological Study of Site SDi-11,953 for the Batiquitos Lagoon Enhancement Project An Evaluation of Archaeological Resources at a Sites SDi-11,953 and SDi-600 and their Interrelatedness	Brian F. Smith and Associates	37-000600, 37-011953
SD-01981	NADB-R - 1121981; Voided - SMITHB 44	1985	Smith, Brian F. and James R. Moriarty III	The Archaeological Excavations of Cultural Resources at the Batiquitos Pointe and Batiquitos Bluffs Projects, Sites W-84, W-88, W-95, W-97, and W-2551	Archaeological/Historical Consultants	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-01984	NADB-R - 1121984; Voided - WESTEC 07	1980	WESTEC Services, Inc.	Regional Historic Preservation Study	WESTEC Services,Inc.	37-000209, 37-000210, 37-000211, 37-000212, 37-000600, 37-000601, 37-000602, 37-000603, 37-000608, 37-000610, 37-000626, 37-000627, 37-000628, 37-000629, 37-000630, 37-000690, 37-000691, 37-000692, 37-000693, 37-000694, 37-000695, 37-000696, 37-000760, 37-001014, 37-004358, 37-005077, 37-005213, 37-005214, 37-005353
SD-02012	NADB-R - 1122012; Voided - ENGLEHOR02	1980	Englehorn, Curtis Scott	Draft Focused Environmental Impact Report for the House of Mazada Property	Curtis Scott Englehorn	
SD-02167	NADB-R - 1122167; Voided - MLA 21	1983	MOONEY-LETTIERI AND ASSOCICATES,INC	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR PACIFIC VIEW PRD TM 4359,P82-48,LOG# 82-7-32	MOONEY-LETTIERI AND ASSOCIATES,INC	37-000762
SD-02173	NADB-R - 1122173; Voided - MLA 15	1985	MOONEY-LETTIERI AND ASSOCIATES,INC	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR MONTE MIRA TENTATIVE MAP AND PRD TM4563 P85-082 LOG#85-7-30	MOONEY-LETTIERI AND ASSOCIATES,INC	37-000612
SD-02349	NADB-R - 1122349; Voided - SMITHB 149	1992	SMITH, BRIAN F.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE SAXONY ROAD LOT SPLIT PROJECT	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES	
SD-02446	NADB-R - 1122446; Other - R-1745A; Voided - CHEEVER42	1991	CHEEVER, DAYLE	DATA RECOVERY PROJECT FOR NINE CULTURAL RESOURCE SITES: AVIARA DEVELOPMENT	RECON	37-000600, 37-000601, 37-000691, 37-000692, 37-000693, 37-000694, 37-006826, 37-010439
SD-02585	NADB-R - 1122585; Voided - CHEEVER44	1992	CHEEVER, DAYLE M.	RESULTS OF THE PREGRADE MECHANICAL EXCAVATION AND MITIGATION AT SDI-691 AVIARA DEVELOPMENT, CARLSBAD	RECON	
SD-02753	NADB-R - 1122753; Other - 1020; Voided - SRS 55	1993	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC	SUBSURFACE TESTING AND HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 836 ACRE ENCINITAS RANCH, ENCINITAS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC	37-010646, 37-010647
SD-02908	NADB-R - 1122908; Other - 863; Voided - SRS 62	1989	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE ENCINITAS HOMESPROPERTY, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-03028	NADB-R - 1123028; Voided - SMITHB 252	1995	SMITH, BRIAN	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)	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES	37-013925, 37-013926
SD-03173	NADB-R - 1123173; Voided - KYLE 66	1996	KYLE, CAROLYN AND DENNIS R GALLEGOS	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FOR THE INTERSTATE 5/LEUCADIA BOULDEVARD INTERCHANGE PROJECT, LEUCADIA, CALIFORNIA (INCLUDES CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX	GALLEGO AND ASSOCIATES	
SD-03309	NADB-R - 1123309; Voided - SCHAEFER12	1998	SCHAEFER, JERRY	SAXONY PUMP STATION SURVEY AND REPORT OF NEGATIVE RESULTS	ASM AFFILIATES	
SD-03678	NADB-R - 1123678; Other - CASE NO. 95-205 TPM; Voided - WADE 59	1996	WADE, SUE A	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION FOR THE CHARRETTE SUBDIVISION (95-205 TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP), ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA	MR ORMAN BLACKWELL	37-015583
SD-03819	NADB-R - 1123819; Voided - KYLE83	2000	KYLE, CAROLYN	CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORING FOR CONSTRUCTION GRADING OF THE SANTALINA COMMUNITY PROJECT CITY OF CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	KYLE CONSULTING	37-000211
SD-03851	NADB-R - 1123851; Voided - EIGHMEY12	2000	JAMES D. EIGHMEY, CHERYL BOWDEN-RENNA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE CITY OF ENCINITAS SEGMENT OF THE MULTIPLE HABITAT CONSERVATION PROGRAM ACQUISITION PROJECT (ER 2000-14) ENCINITAS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	KEA ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	
SD-04111	NADB-R - 1124111; Voided - SEEMAN01	1982	Larry Seeman	Draft Environmental Impact Report Revised Parks and Recreation Element, Carlsbad, California	Larry Seeman	
SD-04226	NADB-R - 1124226; Voided - MCCORKLE18	1994	MCCORKLE-APPLE, REBECCA	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR WIDENING LA COSTA AVENUE OVERCROSSING	KEA ENVIRONMENTAL	
SD-04364	NADB-R - 1124364; Voided - GALLEGO216	1986	GALLEGOS, DENNIS AND RICHARD CARRICO	CULTURAL RESOURCE TESTING PROGRAM FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES SDI-607, SDI-612, SDI-212, SDI-6825, AND W-105, CARLSBAD, CA	WESTEC SERVICES, INC	
SD-04439	NADB-R - 1124439; Voided - MLA27	1982	MOONEY-LETTIERI ASSOCIATES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PACIFIC VIEW PRD	MOONEY-LETTIERI AND ASSOCIATES, INC	37-000762

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-04629	NADB-R - 1124629; Voided - TOUPS11	1979	PRC TOUPS CORPORATION	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT APPENDICES WILDERNESS ESTATES PLANNED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	PRC TOUPS CORPORTATION	37-000212
SD-04640	NADB-R - 1124640; Voided - WESTEC29	1981	WESTEC	QUAIL GARDENS UNIT 1 DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT	WESTEC SERVICES,INC.	37-004380
SD-04711	NADB-R - 1124711; Other - SRS JOB# 1003; Voided - BOXT 01	1992	BOXT, MATTHEW A. and CHRISTINE BARRETTA	A PALEONTOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION OF THE ENCINITAS RANCH, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEY	37-000212, 37-000604, 37-000605, 37-000607, 37-000608, 37-000612, 37-000688, 37-000762, 37-000764, 37-001015, 37-004391, 37-004555, 37-005227, 37-006146, 37-006147, 37-006148, 37-010646, 37-010647, 37-011027, 37-011589, 37-012598
SD-04745	NADB-R - 1124745; Voided - VANBUEREN2	1988	Van Bueren, Thad	Arch. Assessment For The Batiquitos Loagoon Enhancement Project. San Diego County.	Van Bueren, Thad.	
SD-04747	NADB-R - 1124747; Voided - SMITH 354	1990	Smith, Brian	The Results of an Archaeological Study of Site SDI-11953 for the Batiquitos Lagoon Enhancement Project	Brian F. Smith & Associates	37-000600, 37-011953
SD-04891	NADB-R - 1124891; Voided - RECONEIR01	1975	RECON	DRAFT EIR FOR PREZONE AND ANEXATION	RECON	
SD-04952	NADB-R - 1124952; Other - R-1488; Voided - RECON98	1985	RECON	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE BATIQUITOS LAGOON EDUCATIONAL PARK MASTER PLAN EIR 84-3	RECON	
SD-05167	NADB-R - 1125167; Voided - SMITH362	1996	Smith, Brian	Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Poinsettia Shores Project City of Carlsbad San Diego County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates	
SD-06089	NADB-R - 1126089; Voided - SMITHD 11	1973	SMITH, DAVID	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SALVAGE OF THE FOX POINT SITE	DAVID D. SMITH & ASSOC.	
SD-06643	NADB-R - 1126643; Voided - KYLE 129	1996	KYLE, CAROLYN and DENNIS GALLEGOS	NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY INTERSTATE 5 & LEUCADIA BLVD	GALLEGOS & ASSOC.	
SD-07730	NADB-R - 1127730; Voided - CARRICO260	1983	CARRICO, RICHARD	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE BATIQUITOS LAGOON PROPERTY	WESTEC	

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-07853	NADB-R - 1127853; Voided - BUYSSEJ 25	2000	BUYSSE, JOHNNA L. and BRIAN F. SMITH	SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS AT SITE SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) FOR THE POINSETTIA SHORES SANTALINA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT CARLSBAD, CA	BRIAN SMITH ASSOC.	37-000211
SD-08567	NADB-R - 1128567; Voided - WESTEC83	1986	WESTE C SERVICES, INC.	PACIFIC RIM COUNTRY CLUB AND RESORT DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT	WESTEC SREVICES, INC.	37-000692, 37-000694, 37-006822, 37-006826, 37-006828, 37-010440
SD-08923	NADB-R - 1128923; Voided - PLETKA14	2003	PLETKA, NICOLE	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 20119A Jamul, San Diego County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
SD-09361	NADB-R - 1129361; Other - 11A0398; Voided - BYRD15	2002	Byrd, Brian F. and Collin O'Neill	Archaeological Survey Report for the Phase I Archaeological Survey along Interstate 5 San Diego County, CA.	ASM, Inc	37-000606, 37-004552, 37-004553, 37-006851, 37-007296, 37-012120, 37-013484
SD-09362	NADB-R - 1129362; Other - 11A0398, 11A0742; Voided - LAYLAND50	2004	Laylander, Don and Mark Becker	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.	ASM	37-000603, 37-000628, 37-004553, 37-006831, 37-006882, 37-010965, 37-012120, 37-012670, 37-013484, 37-018804, 37-018805, 37-018806
SD-09571	NADB-R - 1129571; Other - 12-03; Voided - GUERREM 20	2003	GUERRERO, MONICA C and DENNIS R. GALLEGOS	CITY OF CARLSBAD WATER AND SEWER MASTER PLANS CULTURAL RESOURCE BACKGROUND STUDY CITY OF CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS & ASSOCIATES	37-000628, 37-000694, 37-005353, 37-006826
SD-09977	NADB-R - 1129977; Voided - MAYR78	1973	MAY, RONALD	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED FOX POINT DEVELOPMENT TM3251	DAVID D. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES	
SD-10004	NADB-R - 1130004; Voided - AISLIM24	2004	Aislin-Kay, Marnie	Cultural Resource Reacord Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Communications Facility Candidate (Cabo Grill), 1950 North Coast Highway, Encinitas, San Diego County, California.	Michael Brandman and Associates	
SD-10372	NADB-R - 1130372; Voided - HERIT02	2006	HERITAGE ARCHITECTURE & PLANNING	THE DOLMAN HOUSE, 1657 VOLCAN AVENUE, ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA, HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY LEVEL III DOCUMENTATION	HERITAGE ARCHITECTURE & PLANNING	
SD-10659	NADB-R - 1130659; Voided - SMITHB539	2006	ROSENBERG, SETH A. and BRIAN F. SMITH	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE PONTO BEACHFRONT VILLAGE VISION PLAN PROJECT, CITY OF CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA (GPA 05-04/LCPA 05-01/DI05-01)	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES	

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-11761	NADB-R - 1131761; Voided - DOMINICI67	2007	DOMINICI, DEB	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT, I-5 NORTH COAST WIDENING PROJECT	CALTRANS	
SD-11774	NADB-R - 1131774; Voided - ROBBINS245	2006	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT, ENCINITAS GRADE-SEPARATED PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS, ENCINITAS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AFFINIS	
SD-12017	NADB-R - 1132017; Voided - GALLEGO319	2004	GALLEGOS, DENNIS R., MONICA GUERRERO, STEVEN VAN WORMER, and SUSAN WALTER	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND EVALUATION FOR THE ASTOR GARDENS PROJECT ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS & ASSOCIATES	
SD-12401	NADB-R - 1132401; Voided - PIERSON203	2008	PIERSON, LARRY J.	HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION OF THE STRUCTURE AT 1521 NEPTUNE AVENUE IN ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024	BRIAN F. SMITH & ASSOCIATES	
SD-12543	NADB-R - 1132543; Voided - BONNEW251	2008	BONNER, WAYNE and SARAH WILLIAMS	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS AND SITE VISIT FOR T-MOBILE USA CANDIDATE SD07108A (CABO GRILL R.O.W.) AT 1967-1/2 NORTH HIGHWAY 101, ENCINITAS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
SD-12753	NADB-R - 1132753; Voided - LAYLAD74	2009	LAYLANDER, DON, ARLEEN GARCIA-HERBST, and ELIZABETH POTTER	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE CALTRANS I-5 NORTH COAST CORRIDOR PROJECT BIOLOGICAL MIITGATION PARCELS SOUTH OF BATIQIITOS LAGOON, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ASM AFFILIATES	37-000607, 37-000612, 37-000762, 37-012130
SD-12762	NADB-R - 1132762; Voided - DOMINICI70	2010	DOMINICI, DEBORAH	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR THE INTERSTATE 5 NORTH COAST CORRIDOR PROJECT	DOMINICI, DEBORAH	
SD-13488	NADB-R - 1133488; Voided - YORKAND13	2011	YORK, ANDREW L. and JOHN HILDEBRAND	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION IN SUPPORT OF CONSULTATION FOR THE REGIONAL BEACH SAND II PROJECT SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AECOM	37-000215, 37-000760, 37-004641, 37-004658, 37-006850, 37-006854, 37-007979, 37-009589, 37-010220, 37-010940, 37-013212, 37-013506, 37-013507, 37-013729, 37-013730, 37-013731, 37-014007, 37-014008, 37-017027, 37-018804, 37-026506, 37-026512, 37-026517, 37-026518, 37-027178

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-13797	NADB-R - 1133797; Voided - LORWEB01	2012	LOREN-WEBB, BARBARA	NEGATIVE FINDINGS LETTER REPORT REGARDING APNS 254-351-30-00, 254-351-31-00, AND 254-351-32-00, AN APPROXIMATE 9.09 ACRE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF ENCINITAS, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	L&L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	
SD-13798	NADB-R - 1133798; Voided - LORWEB02	2012	LOREN-WEBB, BARBARA	FINAL REPORT PALEONTOLOGICAL MITIGATION MONITORING ON APNS 254-351-30-00, 254-351-31-00, AND 254-351-32-00 AN APPROXIMATE 9.09 ACRE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF ENCINITAS, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	L&L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	
SD-13916	NADB-R - 1133916; Voided - CALTRANS88	2012	CALTRANS	INTERSTATE 5 NORTH COAST CORRIDOR PROJECT SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT/ ENVIRONEMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT	CALTRANS	
SD-14361	NADB-R - 1134361; Voided - STILLWL06	2012	STILLWELL, LARRY N.	LOW RESIDENCE 880297, 1748 NOMA LANE, ENCINITAS, SAN DIEGO CO., CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS OF OSSIAN	
SD-14495	NADB-R - 1134495; Voided - CALTRANS89	2013	CALTRANS	INTERSTATE 5 NORTH COAST CORRIDOR PROJECT FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT/ ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT AND SECTION 4(F) EVALUATION	CALTRANS	
SD-14615	NADB-R - 1134615; Voided - CALTRANS90	2007	CALTRANS	INTERSTATE 5 CORRIDOR PROJECT HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT AND SUPPLEMENTALS	CALTRANS	
SD-15018	NADB-R - 1135018	2014	ANDREW R. PIGNIOLO	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR THE LEUCADIA WASTEWATER DISTRICT B2 FORCE MAIN REPLACEMENT PROJECT, CITY OF CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	LAGUNA MOUNTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	37-033595
SD-15451	NADB-R - 1135451	2015	Andrew R. Pigniolo	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE LEUCADIA WASTEWATER DISTRICTB2 FORCE MAIN REPLACEMENT PROJECT, CITY OF CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	Laguna Mountain Environmental	

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-15664	NADB-R - 1135664	2014	Shannon L. Loftus	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE SURVEY, AT&T SITE SD0752, 101 LEUCADIA BOULEVARD, ENCINITAS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 92024, CASPR# 3601000554	ACE Environmental	
SD-16127	NADB-R - 1136127	2008	Deb Dominici and Don Laylander	2007 CULTURAL RESOURCES TREATMENT PLAN NORTH COAST INTERSTATE 5 CORRIDOR	CALTRANS	
SD-16131	NADB-R - 1136131	2013	Michelle Blake	SIXTH SUPPLEMENTAL HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT (HPSR): REVISED AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE) I-5 NORTH COAST CORRIDOR	Caltrans	
SD-16271	NADB-R - 1136271	2014	Phil Fulton	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT CLASS III INVENTORY VERIZON WIRELESS SERVICES 101 LA COSTA FACILITY CITY OF ENCINITAS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LSA Associates	
SD-16769	NADB-R - 1136769	2016	Smith, Brian F.	PRELIMINARY RESULTS: A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE LA COSTA 45 PROJECT CITY OF ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA	Brian F. Smith and Associates	
SD-17104	NADB-R - 1137104	2017	FOGLIA, SHANNON E., Rachel Droessler, and Theodore Cooley	CULTURAL RESOURCES PHASE I SURVEY REPORT FOR THE LA COSTA AVENUE STORM DRAIN OUTFALL MAINTENANCE PROJECT, CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	AECOM	37-000607, 37-006868, 37-027635
SD-17106	NADB-R - 1137106	2017	DROESSLER, RACHEL, Shannon E. Foglia, and Theodore Cooley	CULTURAL REOURCES PHASE I SURVEY REPORT FOR THE NEW STORM DRAIN, LA COSTA AVENUE PROJECT, CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA	AECOM	37-000607
SD-17205	NADB-R - 1137205	2016	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY, Kristina Davison, and Nicole Falvey	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT 964 URANIA AVENUE, ENCINITAS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.	37-035494

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-17562	NADB-R - 1137562	2018	SMITH, BRIAN F., JENNIFER R.K. STROPES, ELENA C. GORALOGIA, COURTNEY J. ACCARDY, CAITLIN A.M. FOOTE, and RYAN B. ANDERSON	BUILDING DOCUMENTATION 305 HILLCREST DRIVE, ENCINITAS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES, INC.	
SD-17571	NADB-R - 1137571	2018	SMITH, BRIAN F. and J.R.K. STROPES	HISTORIC STRUCTURE ASSESSMENT FOR 305 HILLCREST DRIVE, ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA (APN 216-082-63)	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES, INC.	
SD-17634	NADB-R - 1137634	2017	DAVIS, NICHOLE JORDAN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND RESEARCH DESIGN FOR THE WESTON SUBDIVISION PROJECT, CITY OF ENCINITAS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MICHAEL BAKER INTERNATIONAL	37-027519, 37-037812
SD-17635	NADB-R - 1137635	2017	ZINN, TIMOTHY G.	FINDINGS OF NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY AND ASSESSMENT OF INTEGRITY OF THE WESTON FARM FOR THE WESTON SUBDIVISION PROJECT, ENCINITAS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MICHAEL BAKER INTERNATIONAL	37-029964
SD-18146	NADB-R - 1138146	2019	O'CONNOR, JOHN T.	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY AND EVALUATION, LA COSTA HOTEL PROJECT, CITY OF ENCINITAS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ECORP CONSULTING, INC.	37-000603
SD-18575	NADB-R - 1138575; Other - COGSTONE PROJECT NUMBER: 2661	2014	KEELER, DUSTIN and SHERRI GUST	CULTURAL CONSTRAINTS FOR THE BATIQUITOS LAGOON DOUBLE-TRACK PROJECT, CITIES OF CARLSBAD AND ENCINITAS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	COGSTONE	37-011026
SD-18872	NADB-R - 1138872	2019	PIGNIOLO, ANDREW	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FOR THE MACKEY RESIDENCE PROJECT, CITY OF ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA (MULTI-3258-2019, CDPNF-2360-2019, DR-3259-2019)	LAGUNA MOUNTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	
SD-18931	NADB-R - 1138931; Other - LEAD AGENCY IDENTIFIER: SCSB 18/19-SD-06	2020	STROPES, TRACY A.	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE ENCINITAS BEACH HOTEL PROJECT, ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES, INC.	

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SD-19046	NADB-R - 1139046	2020	O'CONNOR, JOHN, JEREMY ADAMS, MICHAEL DEGIOVINE, LAUREL ZICKLER-MARTIN, and LISA WESTWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY AND EVALUATION REPORT 1967 NORTH VULCAN AVENUE, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ECORP CONSULTING, INC.	
SD-19338	NADB-R - 1139338; Other - SUBMITTED WITH SIITE FORMS; RNID-4926	2021	HEARTH, NICHOLAS F. and CHRIS WENDT	CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION MEMO REPORT FOR THE FENWAY 101 EIR PROJECT, CITY OF ENCINITAS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MICHAEL BAKER INTERNATIONAL	,

APPENDIX B

Sacred Lands File Coordination

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

March 24, 2022

John O'Connor
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Via Email to: joconnor@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: 2022-023.01 Piraeus Townhomes Project, San Diego County

Dear Mr. O'Connor:

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
3/24/2022

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Edwin Romero, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road — Diegueno
Lakeside, CA, 92040
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cloyd@barona-nsn.gov

Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
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Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

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

Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno
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Phone: (619) 368 - 4382
Fax: (619) 445-9126
ceo@ebki-nsn.gov

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
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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
Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 612 — Diegueno
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Jamul Indian Village
Erica Pinto, Chairperson
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Fax: (619) 669-4817
epinto@jiv-nsn.gov

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas,
P.O. Box 775 — Kwaaymii
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Phone: (619) 709 - 4207

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
Norma Contreras, Chairperson
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Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
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La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
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Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 2022-023.01 Piraeus Townhomes Project, San Diego County.

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Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
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Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
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Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
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1889 Sunset Drive — Luiseno
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Fax: (760) 724-2172
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San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
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Fax: (760) 724-2172
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

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Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
3/24/2022

San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Allen Lawson, Chairperson
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Fax: (619) 445-5337

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APPENDIX C

Study Area Photographs

State of California The Resources Agency **Primary#**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Trinomial

Page 1 **of** 1 **Project Name:** 2022-023.01 Piraeus and Plato Encinitas **Year:** 2022
Camera Format: Digital Lens Size: Digital Film Type and Speed: Digital
Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc. 3838 Camino del Rio North, Suite 370 San Diego, CA 92108

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
3	2	0719	1	Overview from La Costa Ave east of Piraeus	SSE	20220302_071906
3	2	0724	2	Overview from start at north end of Piraeus	S	20220302_072418
3	2	0751	3	Overview from west APE edge north of Sky Loft	S	20220302_075127
3	2	0754	4	Chione shell side one	Closeup	20220302_075446
3	2	0754	5	Chione shell side 2	Closeup	20220302_075453
3	2	0805	6	Pecten shell fragments	Closeup	20220302_080504
3	2	0823	7	Overview from south edge of mitigation bank area (Sky Loft Drive is visible)	N	20220302_082348
3	2	0829	8	FAR fragment	Closeup	20220302_082932
3	2	0841	9	Modern Encampment	NE	20220302_084143
3	2	0914	10	Overview from NE corner of southern parcel	NW	20220302_091438
3	2	0915	11	Overview from NE corner of southern parcel	SSW	20220302_091535
3	2	0918	12	Bike Track	SSE	20220302_091819
3	2	0931	13	Southernmost graded pad	SW	20220302_093128
3	2	0949	14	Overview from SE Corner of APE	N	20220302_094919
3	2	0949	15	Overview from SE Corner of APE	NW	20220302_094927
3	2	0950	16	Overview from SE Corner of pad	NW	20220302_095034
3	2	0954	17	Overview from SW corner of APE	E	20220302_095454
3	2	0955	18	Overview from SW corner of APE	NE	20220302_095508


20220302_071906


20220302_072418


20220302_075127


20220302_075446


20220302_075453


20220302_080504


20220302_082348


20220302_082932


20220302_084143


20220302_091438


20220302_091535


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20220302_095454


20220302_095508


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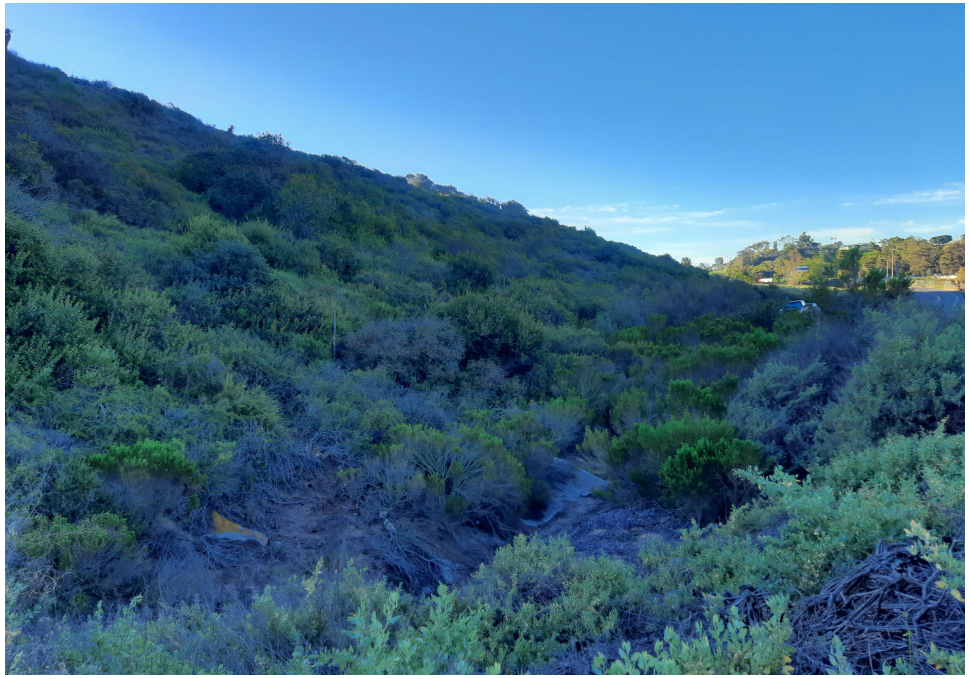


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1 cm 2 3 4 5 6 7 8


1 cm 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

PHOTOLOG

Project Name: Piraeus
Project Number: 2022-023.01
Camera: Digital cell **Year:** 2022

Month	Day	Time	Frame #	Description	View	Initials
APR	05	0850	085044	Auger 01 Backfilled	CU	
		0851		Auger 01 overview	N	
		0853		Auger 02 0-10 cm	CU	
		0855		0-10 cm Echinoid	CU	
		0900		30-40 / pecten	CU	
		0910		60-70 / misc shell	CU	
		0918		70-80 / pecten	CU	
		0926		80-90 / echinoid	CU	
		0923		AU-02 End	CU	
		0923		AU 02 closeup of end	CU	
		0937		AU 03 Start	NE	
		0952		End	N	
		0952		End Closeup	CU	
		0957		AU 04 Start	N	
		1038		END	N	
		1038		END closeup	CU	
		1045		AU 05 Start	N	
		1107		END	N	
		1107		END Closeup	CU	
		1125		AU 08 Start	N	
		1145		END	N	
		1146		END Closeup	CU	
		1219		AU 07 Start	N	
		1229		END	N	
		1229		END closeup	CU	
				AU 06 Start	N	
		1240		20-30cm Pecten	CU	
		1255		40-50 misc shell	CU	
		1257		END	N	
		1257		END Closeup	CU	
		1312		AU 11 Start	N	
		1333		End	N	
		1333		END Closeup	CU	
		1340		AU 10 Start	E	
		1407		END	N	
		1407		End Closeup	CU	
		1406		AU 09 Start	N	
		1422		END	N	
		1423		END CU	CU	


20220405_085044


20220405_085143


20220405_085338


20220405_085521


20220405_090038


20220405_091016


20220405_091319


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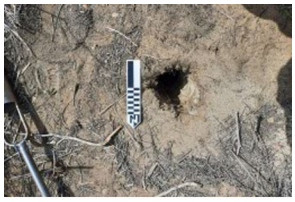
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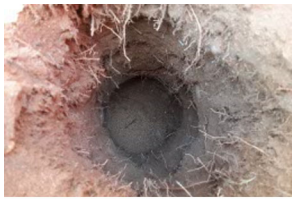
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20220405_133300


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20220405_140133

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20220405_140633

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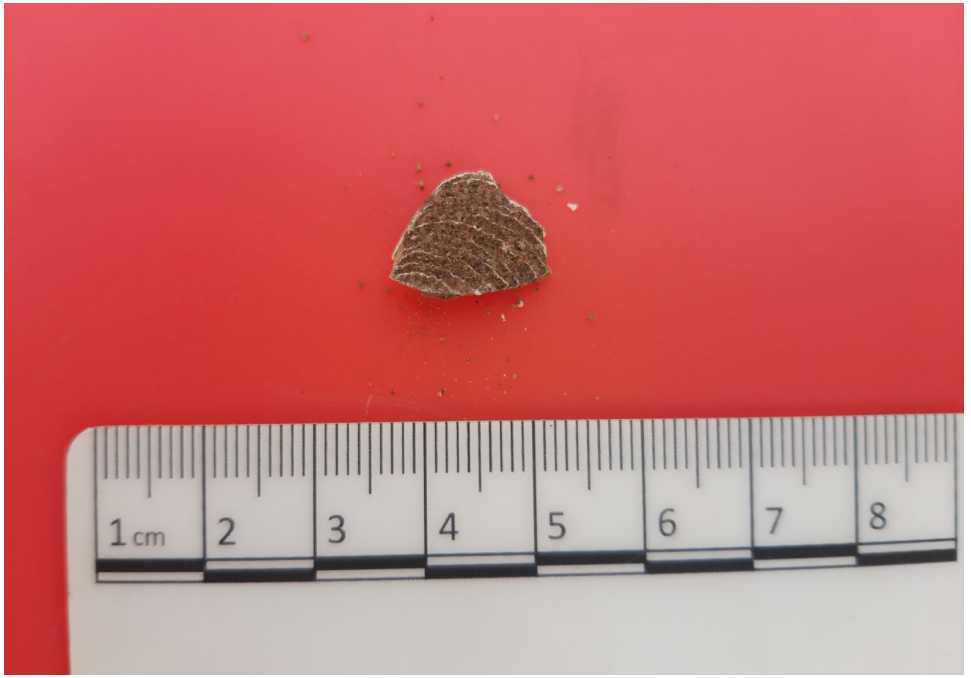
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