

CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE WEST OAKS PROJECT

**CITY OF CARLSBAD, SAN DIEGO COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA**

PREPARED FOR:

THE CARLSBAD WESTOAKS PROJECT OWNER, LLC

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Integral Communities (Integral) retained Dudek to provide environmental support services, including cultural resources studies consisting of a cultural resources records search and literature review, Native American coordination, a cultural resources survey, and preparation of a cultural resources technical report in support of a proposed a multi-family residential development (herein referred to as “project”) located in the city of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. to develop a multi-family residential complex with 200 dwellings and 400 parking spaces along the south side of Palomar Airport Road. The project site consists of nine distinct parcels: Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 212-110-01, -02, -03, and -04 are located to the south of West Oaks Way, while APNs 212-040-26, 212-110-05, -06, -07, and -08 are to the north and west of West Oaks Way. The project will involve the construction of a multi-family residential complex with 200 dwellings and 400 parking spaces. All project grading operation will consist of excavation and compaction within the top 5 feet (1.5 meter [m]). Associated utility lines will be excavated to depths deeper than 5 feet (1.5 m).

This study is compliant with California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (California PRC Section 21000 et. seq.), and Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations Section 15000 et. seq.). PRC Section 5024.1 requires the identification and evaluation of historical resources that may be affected by a proposed project.

On February 17, 2017 Dudek gathered information about the project site and surrounding 1.0-mile (1,609 m) search buffer from the South Coastal Information Center. On February 22, 2017, Dudek requested a search of the Sacred Lands Files from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). A response letter was received via email from the NAHC on March 22, 2017, stating that the results of the Sacred Lands File search failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The NAHC also provided a list of 26 Native American groups and individuals who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Letters were sent to each of the 26 representatives March 24, 2017 for any knowledge of resources in the project area. No responses have been received to date. A Dudek archaeologist performed an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area on March 8, 2017.

This analysis indicates that 43 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the vicinity of the project alignment, one of which (P-37-010876/CA-SDI-10876) is located within the project area. Site P-37-010876/CA-SDI-10876, however, was determined in 1988 and confirmed in 2014 to be comprised entirely of imported fill material. The entire project area is comprised of at least 5 feet (1.5 m) of imported fill material that has been terraced from the southeastern corner of the project area to the northwest. Intact cultural materials may be present within the original surface elevations as such, it is recommended that both an archaeological and a Native American monitor be present for any ground disturbing activities that extend greater than 5 feet (1.5 m) in depth in the event unanticipated discoveries are made.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Integral Communities (Integral) retained Dudek to provide environmental support services, including cultural resources studies consisting of a cultural resources records search and literature review, Native American coordination, a cultural resources survey, and preparation of a cultural resources technical report in support of a proposed a multi-family residential development (herein referred to as “project”) located in the city of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California.

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1.1 Report Organization

Chapter 1 of this report includes a brief overview of the proposed project and the Dudek personnel involved in its preparation. Chapter 2 describes the proposed project description and location. Chapter 3 provides the regulatory setting while Chapter 4 outlines the relevant cultural and historic context in which the study was performed. Chapters 5 and 6 provides a review of the records search, archival research, Native American Coordination, and fieldwork that was conducted, and Chapter 8 contains this study’s findings and conclusions. Finally, Chapter 9 provides a list of all references cited in this report.

1.2 Project Personnel

Dudek Archaeologist Liz Denniston, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), managed the study and authored the report. Dudek archaeologists Scott Wolf and Zachery Lefevre, accompanied by Luiseño Native American monitor John Chavez (Saving Sacred Sites Inc.), conducted the pedestrian survey. This report was reviewed for quality assurance/quality control by Dudek Archaeologist Brad Comeau, MSc, RPA. Ms. Denniston and Mr. Comeau meet Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards in archaeology.

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2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Proposed Project Work

Integral proposes to develop a multi-family residential complex with 200 dwellings and 400 parking spaces along the south side of Palomar Airport Road. The project site consists of nine distinct parcels: Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 212-110-01, -02, -03, and -04 are located to the south of West Oaks Way, while APNs 212-040-26, 212-110-05, -06, -07, and -08 are to the north and west of West Oaks Way. The project will involve the construction of a multi-family residential complex with 200 dwellings and 400 parking spaces. All project grading operation will consist of excavation and compaction within the top 5 feet (1.5 meter [m]). Associated utility lines will be excavated to depths deeper than 5 feet (1.5 m).

2.2 Project Location

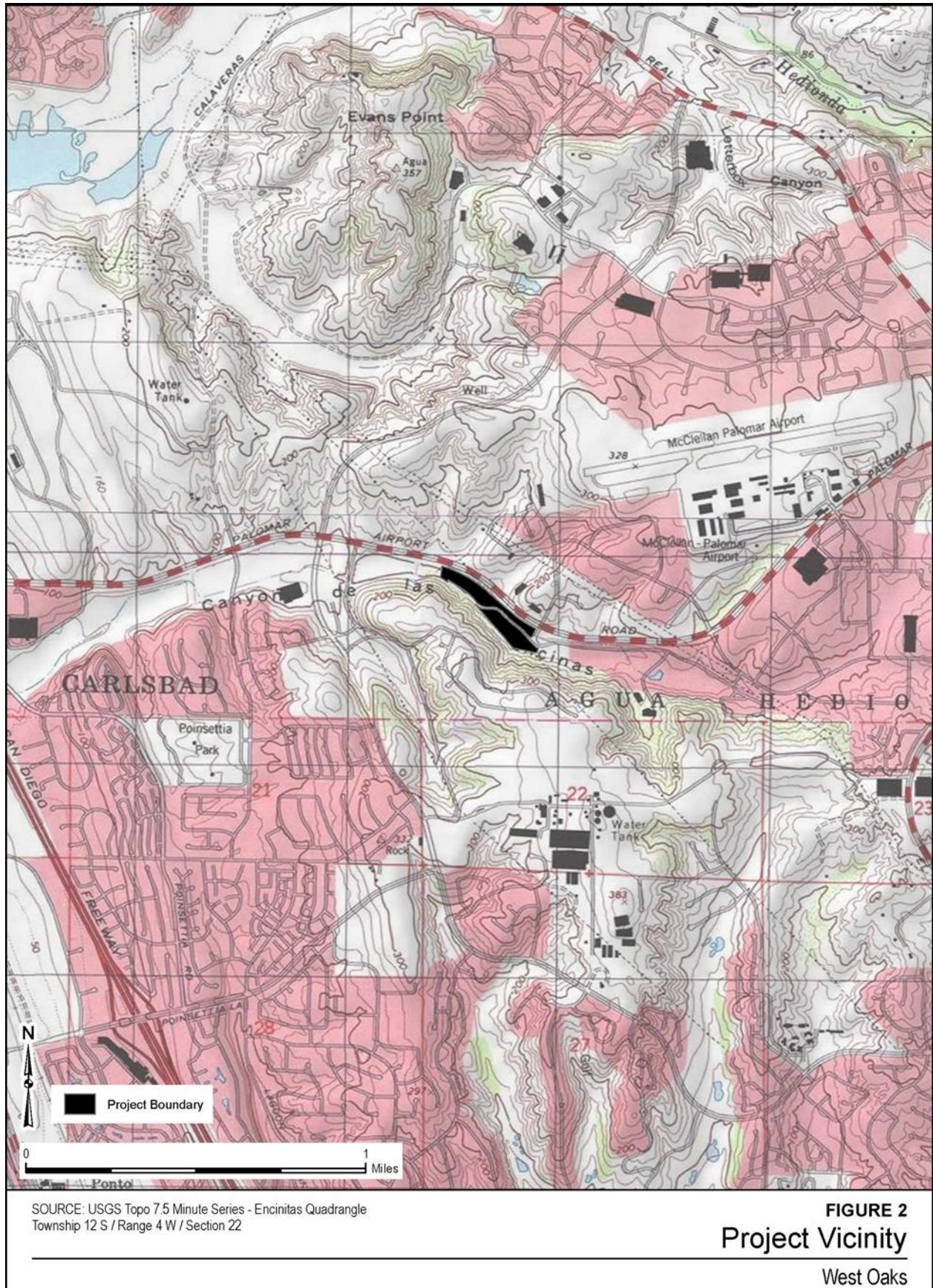
The project area is located in the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California (Figure 1). Specifically, the site is located approximately 0.5-mile (804 m) east of Aviara Parkway, directly west of Palomar Oaks Way, and immediately south of Palomar Airport Road, within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the Encinitas, CA 1:24,000 U.S. Geological Survey map (Figure 2).

The 8.4-acre (3.4-hectare) project site is within an area of the City that is developed with industrial, commercial, and residential properties. Palomar Airport Road is immediately north of the site, a commercial complex is located approximately 350 feet (107 m) to the west, a residential housing tract is located approximately 425 feet (130 m) to the south, and another commercial complex is located approximately 300 feet (91 m) to the east.

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3 REGULATORY SETTING

3.1 State

3.1.1 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to analyze whether historic and/or archaeological resources may be adversely impacted by a proposed project. Under CEQA, a “project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC Section 21084.1). Answering this question is a two-part process: first, the determination must be made as to whether the proposed project involves cultural resources. Second, if cultural resources are present, the proposed project must be analyzed for a potential “substantial adverse change in the significance” of the resource.

3.1.1.1 Historical Resources

According to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, for the purposes of CEQA, historical resources are:

- A resource listed in, or formally determined eligible...for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC 5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR], Section 4850 et seq.).
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significance in a historic resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code.
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that the lead agency determines to be eligible for national, state, or local landmark listing; generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant (and therefore a historic resource under CEQA) if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register (as defined in PRC Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852).

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity (as defined above) does not meet NRHP criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

According to CEQA, the fact that a resource is not listed in or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR or is not included in a local register or survey shall not preclude the lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource (PRC Section 5024.1). Pursuant to CEQA, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource may have a significant effect on the environment (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[b]).

3.1.1.2 Substantial Adverse Change and Indirect Impacts to Historical Resources

State CEQA Guidelines specify that a “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5). Material impairment occurs when a project alters in an adverse manner or demolishes “those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion” or eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, or local register. In addition, pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2, the “direct and indirect significant effects of the project on the environment shall be clearly identified and described, giving due consideration to both the short-term and long-term effects.”

The following guides and requirements are of particular relevance to this study’s analysis of indirect impacts to historic resources. Pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines (Section 15378), study of a project under CEQA requires consideration of “the whole of an action, which has the potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment.” State CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064(d)) further define direct and indirect impacts:

1. A direct physical change in the environment is a physical change in the environment which is caused by and immediately related to the project.
2. An indirect physical change in the environment is a physical change in the environment which is not immediately related to the project, but which is caused indirectly by the project. If a direct physical change in the environment in turn causes another change in the environment, then the other change is an indirect physical change in the environment.
3. An indirect physical change is to be considered only if that change is a reasonably foreseeable impact which may be caused by the project.

3.1.1.3 Archaeological Resources

In terms of archaeological resources, PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

If it can be demonstrated that a proposed project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Sections 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]). CEQA notes that, if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological resource nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered to be a significant effect on the environment (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[c][4]).

3.1.1.4 California State Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3.

3.1.1.5 Consultation with Native Americans

AB 52 formalizes the lead agency – tribal consultation process, requiring the lead agency to initiate consultation with California Native American groups that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project, including tribes that may not be federally recognized. Lead agencies are required to begin consultation prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report.

3.1.1.6 Tribal Cultural Resources

Section 4 of AB 52 adds Sections 21074 (a) and (b) to the PRC, which address tribal cultural resources and cultural landscapes. Section 21074 (a) defines tribal cultural resources as one of the following:

1. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
 - a. Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
 - b. Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Section 1 (a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that “a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment.” Effects on tribal cultural resources should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures “capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource.” Further, if a California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding project alternatives, mitigation measures, or

significant effects to tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (PRC Section 21080.3.2[a]). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (PRC Section 21082.3[a]).

3.1.2 California Register of Historical Resources

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the CRHR is “an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1). Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and California Historical Landmarks numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included in the CRHR. Other properties recognized under the California Points of Historical Interest program, identified as significant in historical resources surveys, or designated by local landmarks programs, may be nominated for inclusion in the CRHR. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c), a resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria:

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

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity does not meet NRHP criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

3.1.3 Treatment of Human Remains

The disposition of burials falls first under the general prohibition on disturbing or removing human remains under California Health and Safety Code (CHSC) Section 7050.5. More specifically, remains suspected to be Native American are treated under CEQA at CCR Section 15064.5; PRC Section 5097.98 illustrates the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If human remains are discovered during construction, no further disturbance to the site shall occur, and the County Coroner must be notified (CCR 15064.5 and PRC 5097.98).

3.2 Local

3.2.1 City of Carlsbad Historic Preservation Ordinance (Chapter 22)

Chapter 22 of the Carlsbad Municipal Code establishes the Historic Preservation Ordinance for the City of Carlsbad with the purpose and intent to:

- A. Effect and accomplish the protection, enhancement and perpetuation of historic resources that represent or reflect elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political and architectural history;
- B. Safeguard the city's historic heritage by encouraging preservation of its historic resources;
- C. Stabilize and improve property values;
- D. Foster civic pride in the character and accomplishments of the past;
- E. Protect and enhance the city's historic attractions for residents, tourists and visitors and serve as a support and stimulus to business and industry;
- F. Strengthen the economy of the city;
- G. Promote the use of historic districts and landmarks for the education, pleasure and welfare of the people of the city. (Ord. NS-433 § 2, 1997; Ord. 9776 § 1, 1985)

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4 PROJECT SETTING

4.1 Physical Setting

Encinas Creek runs throughout the study area and is present along the north boundary of the project site. Natural rolling hillsides are present immediately south of the site that abut existing residential housing tract properties. The site consists of a relatively flat areas (less than 20% slopes) as a result of the previous grading from the approved project on the site (City of Carlsbad 1982) that gently slope to the west, with on-site elevations ranging from approximately 114–150 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Annual precipitation in the area is minimal, with the vast majority falling from January to March, although surrounding mountains receive considerably more (Minnich 2007). Average temperatures range from 12.1°C in January to 25.7°C in July in the valleys, with cooler temperatures in the mountains (Minnich 2007). Specifically, the site is located along the northern shore of the Aqua Hedionda Lagoon and would have supported riparian vegetation including sycamores (*Platanus racemosa*), coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*), and willows (*Salix* sp.), and a variety of seed and fruit bearing plants. The chaparral vegetation zone would have surrounded the creek.

The geology of the Project area consists of Eocene marine rocks (Jennings 1977). This unit is primarily comprised of mudstone, with secondary and tertiary types including sandstone, limestone, siltstone, and sedimentary breccia.

4.2 Cultural Setting

4.2.1 Prehistoric Overview

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

Paleoindian (pre-5500 BC)

Evidence for Paleoindian occupation in Southern California is tenuous, especially considering the fact that the oldest dated archaeological assemblages look nothing like the Paleoindian artifacts from the Great Basin. One of the earliest dated archaeological assemblages in coastal Southern California (excluding the Channel Islands) derives from CA-SDI-4669/W-12, in La Jolla. A human burial from CA-SDI-4669 was radiocarbon dated to 9,590–9,920 years before present (95.4% probability) (Hector 2006). The burial is part of a larger site

complex that contained more than 29 human burials associated with an assemblage that fits the Archaic profile (i.e., large amounts of groundstone, battered cobbles, and expedient flake tools). Given the coastal bluff setting of this site, it is not surprising that its inhabitants made use of fish and shellfish taken through passive means (i.e., bone gorge and sinker fishing, shellfish gathering). There is no evidence at this site for economically significant exploitation of large game; rather, the assemblage is wholly consistent with what early researchers termed the “Millingstone Horizon” (Wallace 1955), or “La Jolla” culture (Warren 1968).

In the Jacumba region, SDG&E’s East County (ECO) Substation uncovered more than a hundred roasting pits within loosely consolidated alluvium from the surface to more than 20 feet below the surface. Several such features had calibrated radiocarbon dates on charcoal that were older than 6,000 BC; one of these dated as old as 7,590-7,750 BC—squarely within the Paleoindian period, even by Great Basin standards (Williams et al. 2014). These early roasting pits rarely include artifacts other than burned rocks and the occasional piece of debitage and a recycled piece of groundstone. Noticeably absent from the ECO assemblage are those artifacts considered typical of Paleoindian toolkits, such as large projectile points or knives, and formed flake tools. Interestingly, the landform on which the old roasting pits were identified contained hundreds of roasting pits that spanned the Holocene in age with radiocarbon dates reaching to just prior to Ethnohistoric times (Williams et al. 2013). However, there is no significant variability in roasting pit structure, content, or associated artifactual assemblage throughout the deposit. Together with data from specialized ethnobotanical studies identified fragments of cactus seed, juniper seed, and yucca, the overall archaeological assemblage indicates the area was occupied for millennia to exploit locally and seasonally abundant plants including yucca or agave.

Aside from a few discoveries of Lake Mojave or Silver Lake projectile points, typical Paleoindian assemblages that include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of groundstone tools are not discernable in southern California. For comparison, prime examples of “typical” pattern are sites that were studied by Emma Lou Davis (1978) on China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station near Ridgecrest, California. These sites contained fluted and unfluted stemmed points and large numbers of formal flake tools (e.g., shaped scrapers, blades). Other typical Paleoindian sites include the Komodo site (CA-MNO-679)—a multicomponent fluted point site, and CA-MNO-680—a single component Great Basined Stemmed point site (Basgall et al. 2002). At CA-MNO-679 and CA-MNO-680, groundstone tools were rare while finely made projectile points were common.

Turning back to Southern California, the fact that some of the earliest dated assemblages are dominated by processing tools runs counter to traditional notions of mobile hunter–gatherers traversing the landscape for highly valued prey. Evidence for the latter—that is, typical Paleoindian assemblages—may have been located along the coastal margin at one time, prior to glacial desiccation and a rapid rise in sea level during the early Holocene (pre-7500 BP) that submerged as much as 1.8 kilometer of the San Diego coastline. If this were true, however, it would also be expected that such sites would be located on older landforms near the current coastline. Some sites, such as CA-SDI-210 along Agua Hedionda Lagoon, contained stemmed points similar

in form to Silver Lake and Lake Mojave projectile points (pre-8000 BP) that are commonly found at sites in California's high desert (Basgall and Hall 1990). CA-SDI-210 yielded one corrected radiocarbon date of 6520-7520 BC (8520-9520 BP; Warren et al. 2004). However, sites of this nature are extremely rare and cannot be separated from large numbers of milling tools that intermingle with old projectile point forms.

Warren et al. (2004) claimed that a biface manufacturing tradition present at the Harris site complex (CA-SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the San Diego region that possibly dates between 8,365-6,200 BC (Warren et al. 2004, p. 26). Termed San Dieguito (Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are qualitatively distinct from most others in the San Diego region because the site has large numbers of finely made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (Warren 1968). Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply an inland manifestation of a broader economic pattern. Gallegos' interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years, in part because of the difficulty in distinguishing San Dieguito components from other assemblage constituents. In other words, it is easier to ignore San Dieguito as a distinct socioeconomic pattern than it is to draw it out of mixed assemblages.

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

If San Dieguito truly represents a distinct socioeconomic strategy from the non-San Dieguito Archaic processing regime, its rarity implies that it was not only short-lived, but that it was not as economically successful as the Archaic strategy. Such a conclusion would fit with other trends in southern California deserts, wherein hunting-related tools are replaced by processing tools during the early Holocene (Basgall and Hall 1990).

Indeed, the San Dieguito complex is the apex of easterly cultural sequences defined for the Colorado Desert and adjacent areas east of the Peninsular Range. Malcolm Rogers (1966) initially separated the San Dieguito complex into three phases that were based on an evolutionary concept that more refined tools are the result of cultures learning refined manufacture techniques and incorporating greater complexity through time. As a result, the San Dieguito complex portrayed early assemblages from simple (San Dieguito I) to complex (San Dieguito III), relative to one another. In Imperial County, the general lack of radiocarbon dates associated with perceived San Dieguito sites has stunted modern refinement of Roger's San Dieguito complex, both in

terms of chronology and assemblage content. Cobble terraces exposed during the Pleistocene were available to both Paleoindian and later aboriginal groups. The ease of acquiring toolstone from desert pavements was probably attractive to hunter-gatherers traversing the region throughout prehistory, complicating definition of chronological variability in flaked stone reduction trajectories. As a result, speculation has emerged that the San Dieguito complex persisted for much of the Holocene, whether or not it changed in coastal regions or areas farther to the north.

Notwithstanding sample bias in trying to refine southern California Paleoindian sequences, including geomorphological transitions surrounding the Salton Trough that make discovery of well-preserved early surfaces in the western Colorado Desert near impossible, the early dates associated with strikingly Archaic-looking toolkits implies that little technological variability actually existed in the last 10,000 years (Hale 2010).

Archaic (8000 BC–AD 500)

The more than 1500-year overlap between the presumed age of Paleoindian occupations and the Archaic period (see Warren et al. 2004) highlights the difficulty in defining a cultural chronology in southern California desert region. If San Dieguito is the only recognized Paleoindian component, then the dominance of hunting tools implies that it derives from Great Basin adaptive strategies and is not necessarily a local adaptation. Warren et al. (2004) admitted as much, citing strong connections between San Dieguito and the Lake Mojave complex of the Great Basin. Thus, the Archaic pattern is the earliest local socioeconomic adaptation to southern California coastal and desert/peninsular environments (Hale 2001, 2009).

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

Several cultural sequences that chronologically fit within southern California's "Archiac" period have been identified in the Mojave Desert, such as Deadman Lake, Pinto, and Gypsum periods (Sutton et al. 2007). However, these appear to be regionally specific and are generally not manifest south of the Transverse Ranges,

particularly in San Diego and Imperial Counties other than isolated occurrences of time-sensitive projectile points. As with any time-sensitive artifact, its form can have strikingly different chronological placement by region such that a “Pinto” projectile point cannot be assumed to confer the same age estimates on an archaeological assemblage in say, San Diego or Imperial counties that it does in the Mojave Desert.

Reasons for the rapid and early development of a generalized processing economy have cited environmental deterioration or population growth as primary agents of change. Environmental deterioration cannot account for its development since southern California environments have had established plant communities for much of the last 15,000 years (Axelrod 1978; see Hale 2001) that varied mostly in vertical distribution. Indeed, the Pinto period seems to have thrived during the Archaic period, even if specific local manifestations are less obvious than others (Basgall et al. 2002). Population growth itself also presents a weak case as a primary agent of change since the archaeological record is either too incomplete to support such an analysis or because it implies a shift in mobility rather than population density. Archaic period sites reflect serial site occupation rather than either high residential mobility or sedentism (Basgall and True 1985; Hale 2001). Rather, the best explanation for the appearance and persistence of the Archaic pattern is that it represents a strongly stable socioeconomic strategy tailormade for southern California with its rich crops of roots and tubers, seeds, and nuts and small animals.

Late Prehistoric (AD 500–1769)

The period of time following the Archaic and prior to Ethnohistoric times (AD 1769) is commonly referred to as the Late Prehistoric (M. Rogers 1945; Wallace 1955; Warren et al. 2004). However, several other subdivisions continue to be used to describe various shifts in assemblage composition, including the addition of ceramics and cremation practices. In northern San Diego County, the post-AD 1450 period is called the San Luis Rey Complex (True 1980), while the same period in southern San Diego County is called the Cuyamaca Complex and is thought to extend from AD 500 until Ethnohistoric times (Meighan 1959). Rogers (1929) also subdivided the last 1,000 years into the Yuman II and III cultures, based on the distribution of ceramics and the presumed spread of Yuman-speaking groups into the Colorado Desert (Moriarty 1966, 1967). There, the Patayan pattern was defined to characterize the appearance of paddle and anvil pottery from Arizona sometime after the first-century AD (Rogers 1945; Waters 1992).

Despite these regional complexes, each is defined by the addition of arrow points and ceramics, and the widespread use of bedrock mortars. Variations in the appearance of the bow and arrow and ceramics make the temporal resolution of late complexes difficult, including the local Cuyamaca complex manifestation. For this reason, the term Late Prehistoric is well-suited to describe the last 1,500 years of prehistory in the San Diego region.

Temporal trends in socioeconomic adaptations during the Late Prehistoric period are poorly understood. This is partly due to the fact that the fundamental Late Prehistoric assemblage is very similar to the Archaic pattern, but includes arrow points and large quantities of fine debitage from producing arrow points, ceramics, and

cremations. The appearance of mortars and pestles is difficult to place in time because most mortars are on bedrock surfaces; bowl mortars are actually rare in the San Diego region. Some argue that the Ethnohistoric intensive acorn economy extends as far back as AD 500 (Bean and Shipek 1978). However, there is no substantial evidence that reliance on acorns, and the accompanying use of mortars and pestles, occurred prior to AD 1400. True (1980) argued that acorn processing and ceramic use in the northern San Diego region did not occur until the San Luis Rey pattern emerged after approximately AD 1450. For southern San Diego County, the picture is less clear. The Cuyamaca Complex is most recognizable after AD 1450 (Hector 1984). Similar to True (1980), Hale (2009) argued that an acorn economy did not appear in the southern San Diego region until just prior to Ethnohistoric times, and that when it did occur, a major shift in social organization followed.

Considering eastern influences from the Colorado Desert, early agricultural practices never gained traction in California, and western Colorado Desert evidence for aboriginal agriculture is virtually non-existent, absent early ethnohistoric accounts of Fort Mojave Indians (Kroeber 1925). It is likely that the stable Archaic economy persisted into the Late Prehistoric era and absorbed the efficiencies of certain technological innovations including the bow and arrow and ceramics. Locally, however, Tizon Brownware ceramic vessels dominate archaeological assemblages; Colorado buffware fragments are relatively rare, and could have been obtained simply through trade. Aboriginal agriculture probably hit a socioeconomic brick wall in southern California where a stable economy focused on generalized but regular exploitation of locally abundant plant foods was simply too efficient and socially reinforced to allow a labor intensive practice of agriculture take root (Bettinger 1999; Hale 2010).

Ethnohistoric Overview (post-AD 1769)

The history of the Native American communities prior to the mid-1700s has largely been reconstructed through later mission-period and early ethnographic accounts. The first records of the Native American inhabitants of the San Diego region come predominantly from European merchants, missionaries, military personnel, and explorers. These brief, and generally peripheral, accounts were prepared with the intent of furthering respective colonial and economic aims and were combined with observations of the landscape. They were not intended to be unbiased accounts regarding the cultural structures and community practices of the newly encountered cultural groups. The establishment of the missions in the San Diego region brought more extensive documentation of Native American communities, though these groups did not become the focus of formal and in-depth ethnographic study until the early twentieth century (Bean and Shipek 1978; Boscana 1846; Fages 1937; Geiger and Meighan 1976; Harrington 1934; Kroeber 1925; Laylander 2000; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). The principal intent of these researchers was to record the precontact, culturally specific practices, ideologies, and languages that had survived the destabilizing effects of missionization and colonialism. This research, often understood as “salvage ethnography,” was driven by the understanding that traditional knowledge was being lost due to the impacts of modernization and cultural assimilation. Alfred Kroeber applied his “memory culture” approach (Lightfoot 2005:32) by recording languages and oral histories within the San Diego region. Ethnographic research by Dubois, Kroeber, Harrington, Spier, and others during

the early twentieth century seemed to indicate that traditional cultural practices and beliefs survived among local Native American communities. These accounts supported, and were supported by, previous governmental decisions which made San Diego County the location of more federally recognized tribes than anywhere else in the United States: 18 tribes on 18 reservations that cover more than 116,000 acres (CSP 2009).

It is important to note that even though there were many informants for these early ethnographies who were able to provide information from personal experiences about native life before the Europeans, a significantly large proportion of these informants were born after 1850 (Heizer and Nissen 1973); therefore, the documentation of pre-contact, aboriginal culture was being increasingly supplied by individuals born in California after considerable contact with Europeans. As Robert F. Heizer (1978) stated, this is an important issue to note when examining these ethnographies, since considerable culture change had undoubtedly occurred by 1850 among the Native American survivors of California.

4.2.2 Ethnographic Overview

The current Project area is located at the intersection of the traditional territory for two ethnographic groups: the Luiseño and Kumeyaay.

The traditional cultural boundaries between the Luiseño and Kumeyaay Native American tribal groups have been well defined by anthropologist Florence C. Shippek (1993; as summarized in San Diego County Board of Supervisors 2007:6):

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

Based on ethnographic information, it is believed that at least 88 different languages were spoken from Baja California Sur to the southern Oregon state border at the time of Spanish contact (Johnson and Lorenz 2006). The distribution of recorded Native American languages has been dispersed as a geographic mosaic across California through six primary language families (Golla 2007). As the project area is located south of the San Diego River, the Native American inhabitants of the region spoke using the Tipai language subgroup of the Yuman language group. Ipai and Tipai, spoken respectively by the northern and southern Kumeyaay communities, are mutually intelligible. For this reason, these two are often treated as dialects of a larger Kumeyaay tribal group rather than as distinctive languages, though this has been debated (Luomala 1978; Laylander 2010).

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

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

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

use after death. At maturity, tribal members often left to other bands in order to find a partner. The families formed networks of communication and exchange around such partnerships.

Areas or regions, identified by known physical landmarks, could be recognized as band-specific territories that might be violently defended against use by other members of the Kumeyaay. Other areas or resources, such as water sources and other locations that were rich in natural resources, were generally understood as communal land to be shared amongst all the Kumeyaay (Loumala 1978). The coastal Kumeyaay exchanged a number of local goods, such as seafood, coastal plants, and various types of shell for items including acorns, agave, mesquite beans, gourds, and other more inland plants of use (Luomala 1978). While evidence for limited marine resource use exists in inland areas, terrestrial animals and other resources would have provided a much larger portion of sustenance. Game animals consisted of rabbits, hares (*Leporidae*), birds, ground squirrels, woodrats (*Neotoma*), deer, bears, mountain lions (*Puma concolor*), bobcats (*Lynx rufus*), coyotes (*Canis latrans*), and others. In lesser numbers, reptiles and amphibians may have been consumed.

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

4.2.3 Historic Period (Post AD 1542)

Francisco Ulloa, exploring the Pacific coast under orders from Hernán Cortes, is reported to have stopped at the San Luis Rey River in 1540, marking the first contact between Europeans and the Luiseño, although the accuracy of his exploration is disputed (Garrahy and Weber 1971). Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, who is widely considered the first European to explore Alta California, sailed the coast through Luiseno territory in 1542, but is not reported to have landed. Spanish colonial settlement was initiated in 1769 with the founding of the first mission in San Diego by Father Junípero Serra. Father Juan Mariner and Father-Presidente Fermín Lasuén explored what would become northern San Diego County and western Riverside County in 1795 and 1797, respectively, in search of a location for another mission (Brigandi 1998). In 1798 Lasuén founded Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in the San Luis Rey Valley, which would become one of the largest and most prosperous missions in California (Brigandi 1998).

Under Spanish control, the missions set out to convert local populations to Christianity and to expand the influence of the Spanish empire. To support the growing mission, numerous *asistencias*, or sub-missions, and ranchos were established throughout the territory at or adjacent to Luiseño villages.

Following Mexican independence from Spain in 1821, secularization of the missions began in 1833 in order to turn over the large land holding to private citizens, including local Indians. Mission San Luis Rey was divided into six ranchos in 1835: Santa Margarita, Las Flores, Guajome, Agua Hedionda, Buena Vista, and Monserrate. Rancho Agua Hedionda became the base of what makes up today's modern Carlsbad.

In 1851, a group of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians attacked American settlers in Warner's Hot Spring, hoping to unite Indian tribes and drive out the Americans (Bibb 1991). Led by Pablo Apis, the Luiseño of Temecula went to Mission San Louis Rey and remained out of the conflict (Bibb 1991). In 1852, the Treaty of Temecula (Treaty of Peace and Friendship) was signed, providing certain lands, horses, cattle, and other supplies to the Luiseño, Cahuilla, and Serrano in exchange for government control of the rest of their lands (Bibb 1991, Van Horn 1974). This treaty, and 17 others in California, was rejected by the U.S. Senate later that year.

In 1858, John Butterfield established the Butterfield Stage Route along the Southern Emigrant Trail, delivering mail from St. Louis to San Francisco (Cato 2000). The Butterfield route also provided an easier mode of transportation for settlers coming into Southern California (Van Horn 1974). The start of the Civil War shut down the Butterfield Stage Route after a short 3-year stint, as it passed through Confederate states. By the 1870s, ranching had become quite prosperous in the area (Van Horn 1974).

In 1860, Francis Hinton hired Robert "Uncle John" Kelly as part owner and Major Domo of Rancho Agua Hedionda. Kelly, originally from the Isle of Man, was a bit of a local legend and a well-known Rancher in the south west. This partnership would lead to Kelly's eventual ownership of the Rancho on Hinton's death in 1870 (Carlsbad Historical Society 2013). Kelly granted a coastal right of way for the San Diego Railway which allowed for San Diego to be connected to all points north. This land along with the land of John Frasier would soon become popular train stops for fresh water on the routes north (Harmon 1967).

In the 1880's, a group of investors hearing about the "Frasier Station Well," created the Carlsbad Land and Water Company by purchasing land from Frasier and adjoining unassociated lands (Harmon 1967). With this purchase the Town of Carlsbad was formed. The California land bust of the 1890's almost left the town abandoned, until the South Coast Land Company purchased most of the land and helped re-establish the commercial life of Carlsbad through additional wells and avocado groves (Carlsbad Historical Society 2013).

Through the early 1900's and into the 1930's, Carlsbad continued to grow through the completion of the Highway 101, the relocation of the Army Navy Academy to the town, construction of the California Carlsbad Mineral Spring Hotel and the establishment of the Chamber of Commerce which provided the area with much needed stability and financial growth (Carlsbad Historical Society 2013). Following WWII, the City of Carlsbad was incorporated in 1952 and has continued to expand and grow into the modern day city (City of Carlsbad 2013).

5 METHODS

5.1 Literature Review

On February 17, 2017 Dudek gathered information about the project site and surrounding 1.0-mile (1,609 m) search buffer from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC). This search included mapped prehistoric, historical, and built-environment resources; Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site records; technical reports; archival resources; and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources included historical maps of the project site, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the CRHR, the California Historic Property Data File, and the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility.

5.2 Field Methodology

Dudek archaeologists Scott Wolf and Zachery Lefevre, accompanied by Luiseño Native American monitor John Chavez (Saving Sacred Sites Inc.), conducted an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the 8.4-acre (3.4-hectare) project area on March 8, 2017. This survey was conducted to identify and record any cultural resources that may occur in the project area. The intensive-level survey utilized standard archaeological procedures in accordance with Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines for a cultural resources inventory. The survey consisted of systematic surface inspection with transects walked at 15-meter intervals or less to ensure that all surface-exposed artifacts and sites within the project area could be identified. Ground disturbances such as burrows, cut banks, and drainages were also visually inspected for exposed subsurface materials. and to record locational information. The survey area and cultural constituents were photographed using a digital camera. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at the Dudek Encinitas, California, office.

5.3 Native American Coordination

On February 22, 2017, Dudek requested a search of the Sacred Lands Files from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). A response letter was received via email from the NAHC on March 22, 2017, stating that the results of the Sacred Lands File search failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The NAHC also provided a list of 26 Native American groups and individuals who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Letters were sent to each of the 26 representatives March 24, 2017 for any knowledge of resources in the project area. No responses have been received to date. Should any additional responses be received, they will be forwarded to the City. The coordination conducted here does not constitute formal AB 52 consultation. Documentation of coordination with Native American groups and individuals is provided in Appendix A.

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6 RESULTS

6.1 Literature Review

6.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

The SCIC records indicate that 86 previous cultural resources technical investigations have been conducted within 1.0-mile (1,609 m) of the project site between 1973 and 2016. Of these, 10 previous studies overlap with the project area (SD-00786, -01618, -01984, -04117, -04641, -04960, -05251, 08577, -10563, and -15905) while the remaining 76 are within the records search buffer. All 86 technical investigations are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1
Previous Technical Studies Within the One-Mile Search Buffer

Report Number (SD-)	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity
00102	Archaeological Planning Collaborative	1979	Archaeological Records Search and Reconnaissance Survey Carlsbad Pacific Property Carlsbad, California	Outside
00103	Archaeological Planning Collaborative	1980	Archaeological Records Search and Field Survey, Palomar Airport Excess Effluent Pipeline, San Diego County, California.	Outside
00412	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1984	Archaeological Survey Camino De Las Ondas "D" High Pressure Line.	Outside
00685	RECON Environmental	1985	Archaeological Test Excavations on the Hillebrecht Property.	Outside
00707	RECON Environmental	1989	Cultural Resources Significance Testing at SDi-6753, SDi-6754, SDi-6819, and SDi-2046: Four Prehistoric Sites Within the Aviario Development Carlsbad, California	Outside
00786	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1987	Archaeological Survey for a Road Detour and Storm Drain on a Portion of Palomar Airport Road	Within
00951	ERC Environmental and Energy Services Company	1989	Cultural Resource Survey of the Kelly Property, Carlsbad, California	Outside
01007	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1988	Cultural Resource Survey of the Tabatta Property, Carlsbad, California	Outside
01008	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1988	Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Poinsettia Lane Extension, Carlsbad, California	Outside
01048	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1988	Cultural Resource Survey of Portions of the Floral Trade Center	Outside
01329	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1989	Cultural Resource Investigation: Site SDi-6835 (W-1895) Within the Palomar Airport Center Project Area.	Outside
01377	County of San Diego Public Works Agency	1974	Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Palomar Airport Master Plan Project No. UJ0089	Outside
01465	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1983	Cultural Resource Report on Tentative Tract No. 82-84, "Seagate", Located in the City of Carlsbad, County of San Diego, California	Outside
01468	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1982	Cultural Resources Report on Site II, Located in an Unincorporated Area of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California	Outside

Table 1
Previous Technical Studies Within the One-Mile Search Buffer

Report Number (SD-)	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity
01474	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1982	Cultural Resources Report on the Rancho La Costa Properties Located in the County of San Diego	Outside
01554	State Water Resources Control Board	1984	On Stream Earthfill Dam Project	Outside
01563	David D. Smith and Associates	1973	Report on the Biological Conditions and Archaeological Resources of the Plaza West Borrow Area County of San Diego, California	Outside
01579	RECON Environmental	1986	Archaeological Monitoring of the Encina Gas Pipeline Project Profiles of Subsistence Patterns Along the South Shore of Agua Hedionda Lagoon	Outside
01599	RECON Environmental	1989	A Cultural Resource Survey of Vista Del Mar San Diego County, California	Outside
01618	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1987	Archaeological Survey of a Portion of Palomar Airport Road	Within
01848	RECON Environmental	1988	An Archaeological Survey of the Eaton Hills Property, Carlsbad, California	Outside
01849	RECON Environmental	1988	An Archaeological Survey of the Garrett Property, Carlsbad, California	Outside
01892	Brian F. Smith and Associates	1990	Phase I Constraints Analysis Results of an Initial Cultural Resources Survey of the Palomar Airport Road and El Camino Real Road Widening Project	Outside
01984	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1980	Regional Historic Preservation Study	Within
02017	Elfend Associates	1983	Draft Environmental Impact Report General Plan Amendment No. 83-2	Outside
02218	Gallegos & Associates	1992	Historical/Archaeological Survey and Test Report for Alta Mira Park, Carlsbad, California	Outside
02374	Gallegos & Associates	1992	Archaeological Test Report for Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-6819 - Carlsbad, California	Outside
02446	RECON Environmental	1991	Data Recovery Project for Nine Cultural Resource Sites: Aviara Development	Outside
02474	Gallegos & Associates	1992	Historical/Archaeological Survey and Test Report for Carlsbad Ranch	Outside
02585	RECON Environmental	1992	Results of the Pregrade Mechanical Excavation and Mitigation at SDI-691 Aviara Development, Carlsbad	Outside
02586	RECON Environmental	1992	Archaeological Evaluation of a Portion of SDI-6829 (SDM-W-1889), Costa Do Sol, Carlsbad	Outside
03170	Carlitas Development Company	1996	Results of a Data Recovery Program at Sites SDI-6132, SDI-10,671, AND SDI-12,814, Carlsbad Ranch Project, Carlsbad, California	Outside
03500	RMW Paleo Associates	1999	Evaluation of Archaeological Site CA-SDI-6819, Hadley Property, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California	Outside

Table 1
Previous Technical Studies Within the One-Mile Search Buffer

Report Number (SD-)	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity
03560	City of Carlsbad, Public Works Engineering Division	1999	Data Recovery Results for the Northern Portion of CA-SDI-8303, Faraday Avenue Extension Project, City of Carlsbad	Outside
03943	Gallegos & Associates	1995	Historical/Archaeological Survey and Test for Carlsbad Ranch Specific Plan Amendment Carlsbad, California	Outside
03959	Gallegos & Associates	1998	Historical/Archaeological Survey for the Faraday Road Project	Outside
04088	Gallegos & Associates	1997	Historical/Archaeological Survey for the Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Project City of Carlsbad, California	Outside
04111	Larry Seeman	1982	Draft Environmental Impact Report Revised Parks and Recreation Element, Carlsbad, California	Outside
04117	ERCE	1990	The Copley Project, San Marcos, California Cultural Resources Survey and Testing Program at SDI-5633	Within
04169	Gallegos & Associates	1999	Cultural Resource Survey Report for Poinsettia Lane " Reach E" Carlsbad, California	Outside
04263	Brian F. Mooney & Associates	1991	Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment of the Carlsbad Zone 20 Specific Plan Area Carlsbad, California	Outside
04353	Gallegos & Associates	1999	Historical/Archaeological Test of a Portion of CA-SDI-8303 for the Faraday Road Extension Carlsbad	Outside
04641	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1982	Draft Environmental Impact Report Airport Business Center	Within
04804	Scientific Resources Surveys, Inc.	1982	Cultural Resources Report on the Rancho La Costa Properties Located in the County of San Diego	Outside
04960	RECON Environmental	1984	Draft EIR Carlsbad Land Investors Carlsbad, California	Within
05055	RMW Paleo Associates	1998	Cultural Resources RECON Environmental Reconnaissance & Evaluation of the Hadley & Carnation Properties in the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California	Outside
05251	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1979	Environmental Data Statement, San Onofre to Encina 230 KV Transmission Line Addendum No. 3	Within
06173	Gallegos & Associates	1999	Historical/Archaeological Test of a Portion of CA-SDI-8303 for the Faraday Road extension Carlsbad, California	Outside
06179	Gallegos & Associates	2000	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Pacific Carlsbad Property Carlsbad	Outside
06181	Gallegos & Associates	2000	Historical/Archaeological Survey for the KIRGIS Carlsbad Project Carlsbad, California	Outside
06606	Michael J. Dunigan	1984	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Michael J. Dunigan of Carlsbad Research Center	Outside
07411	RMW Paleo Associates	2001	Excavation of Features on Site CA-SDI-6819 and Monitoring of Grading on the Hadley Property for Ryland Homes, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California	Outside
07554	LSA Associates	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SD 398-05 San Diego County, California	Outside
08049	Gallegos & Associates	1999	The 4,000 Year Old LEGOLand Crescentic-Hearth Site (CA-SDI-12814) Carlsbad, California	Outside

**Table 1
Previous Technical Studies Within the One-Mile Search Buffer**

Report Number (SD-)	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity
08050	Gallegos & Associates	1999	5000 Years of Occupation: Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment Program for the Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Project, City of Carlsbad, California	Outside
08073	Gallegos & Associates	2001	Cultural Resource Test Program for the Wilson Property, Carlsbad, California	Outside
08094	Kyle Consulting	1998	Cultural Resource Survey for the Emerald Point Estates Project, Carlsbad, California	Outside
08567	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1986	Pacific Rim Country Club and Resort Draft Environmental Impact Report	Outside
08577	Sue Ann Cupples	1978	A Cultural Resources Survey Report for a Proposed San Marcos County Water District Sewer Interceptor Pipeline	Within
09146	CRM TECH	2004	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties San Diego County Water Authority Seawater Desalination Project. in the Cities of Carlsbad, Vista, and San Marcos, San Diego County, California	Outside
09240	Brian F. Smith and Associates	2003	A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Black Rail Project	Outside
09361	ASM Affiliates, Inc.	2002	Archaeological Survey Report for the Phase I Archaeological Survey along Interstate 5 San Diego County, California.	Outside
09571	Gallegos & Associates	2003	City of Carlsbad Water and Sewer Master Plans Cultural Resource Background Study, City of Carlsbad, California	Outside
09589	Gallegos & Associates	2004	Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Canyon View Project Carlsbad, California	Outside
10563	David D. Smith & Associates		Palomar Industrial Park	Within
10655	Brian F. Smith and Associates	2006	Results of a Data Recovery Program AT CA-SDI-8797, Grand Pacific Resorts Project Carlsbad, California	Outside
11144	ASM Affiliates, Inc.	2007	Encina-Penasquitos Transmission Line Records Search	Outside
11194	Brian F. Smith and Associates	2007	AN Archaeological Survey for the Seascape Project, City of Carlsbad, California (GPA 05-11; LCPA 05-06; TTM NO. CT 05-18)	Outside
11443	Michael Brandman Associates	2007	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Facility Candidate SD06916 (Poinsettia & Aviara), Beacon Bay Drive, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California	Outside
11601	Michael Brandman Associates	2008	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD07100 (Black Rail Road), 2715 Black Rail Road, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California	Outside
12014	Gallegos & Associates	2004	Cultural Resource Test Report for the YAMAMOTO Property: Site SDM-W-2046 Carlsbad, California	Outside
12019	Gallegos & Associates	2004	Cultural Resource Survey for the Carlsbad Seawater Desalination Plant Project Carlsbad, California	Outside

Table 1
Previous Technical Studies Within the One-Mile Search Buffer

Report Number (SD-)	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity
12024	Gallegos & Associates	2005	Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-8694, and Indexing and Preservation Study for CA-SDI-8303 and CA- Indexing -8797 Locus C, City of Carlsbad, California	Outside
12027	Gallegos & Associates	2005	Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Indexing and Preservation Program for the Grand Pacific Resorts Site CA-SDI-8797 Area A, City of Carlsbad, California	Outside
12029	Gallegos & Associates	2006	Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Bridges at Poinsettia Project Carlsbad, California	Outside
12037	Gallegos & Associates	2007	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course, City of Carlsbad, California	Outside
12204	ASM Affiliates, Inc.	2009	Archaeological Monitoring for the SDG&E Encina-Penasquitos 230 KV Transmission Line Project From Carlsbad to Carmel Valley, and Guard Structure Pole Field Checks for the SDG&E Encina-Penasquitos Reconductor Project	Outside
12417	Brian F. Smith and Associates	2008	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Tabata Ranch Development Project	Outside
12480	ASM Affiliates, Inc.	2009	Archaeological Monitoring for the SDG&E High Fire Risk Transmission Tower Brushing Project in Carlsbad, San Diego County, California (ETS 7830)	Outside
12647	AFFINIS	2010	Buena Outfall for CE Main Phase III (CIP 8131) - Archaeological Study	Outside
14675	Federal Aviation Administration	2012	Turbojet Service to McClellan-Palomar Airport, Carlsbad, California	Outside
15329	NWB Environmental Services, LLC	2014	Archaeological Survey for the SDG&E C753 Reconductor 14 Pole Wood to Steel, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California (SDG&E eTS #28515)	Outside
15330	NWB Environmental Services, LLC	2014	Archaeological Survey for the SDG&E C589 Poinsettia Fire Wood to Steel 20 Pole, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California (SDG&E eTS #28516)	Outside
15600	LSA Associates	2014	Cultural Resource Assessment CLASS III Inventory, Verizon Wireless Services, Poinsettia Facility, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California	Outside
15739	BCR Consulting	2014	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Grand Pacific Project, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California (BCR Consulting Project NO. TRF1411)	Outside
15905	Unknown	2014	Buena Outfall for CE Main Project Cultural Resources Survey (AFFINIS Job No. 2535)	Within
16262	Brian F. Smith and Associates	2016	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Tabata Ranch Project, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California (Project NO. 06-15)	Outside

6.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The SCIC records indicate that 44 resources have been recorded within 1.0-mile (1,609 m) of the project site (Table 2). Of these 44, only one cultural resources (P-37-010876/CA-SDI-10876) has been previously identified within the project area.

The remaining 43 resources have been recorded within the surrounding one-mile (1,609 m) search buffer (Table 2). Of these 43 resources, one is a historic era single family property that is locally designated as significant (P-37-024426/CA-SDI-16205) and one is a site of unknown age and description due to the DPR record missing from the IC (P-37-008695). The remaining 41 are prehistoric resources consisting of one bedrock milling feature (P-37-015991), one habitation site (P-37-008694), one habitation site with burial features (P-37-008797), three prehistoric isolates (P-37-008691, -016262, and -027912), four lithic scatters (P-37-007230, -009095, -015990, and -015993), and 31 shell middens. Of these 31 prehistoric shell midden sites one includes the presence of lithics and historic ceramics (P-37-006753), 18 include the presence of lithics, and 12 do not indicate the presence of any additional cultural material.

Of the 41 prehistoric resources, the three isolates are ineligible for the CRHR or NRHP, three shell middens have been evaluated and found ineligible for the CRHR or NRHP (P-37-008691, -016262, and -027912), and two have been evaluated and recommended eligible for the CRHR and NRHP (P-37-008303, and -008797). The remaining 34 have not been evaluated for the CRHR or NRHP. All 43 resources are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within the One Mile Search Buffer

Primary Number (P-37-)	Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	Period	NRHP/CRHP Status	Recorded By/Year	Description	Proximity
1016	1016	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	Strudwick, Ivan and Russell Adamson, 1991	Shell midden	Outside
6752	6752	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	M. Desautels, 1982; Randy Franklin, 1978	Shell midden	Outside
6753	6753	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	Thesken, Day, and McIntyre, 1978	Shell midden with lithics and ceramics	Outside
6754	6754	Prehistoric	6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation.	J. Sanka, 2006; Thesken, Day, and McIntyre, 1978	Shell midden	Outside
6819	6819	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	Danielle Huey, 1992; Jay Thesken, 1978	Shell midden	Outside

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within the One Mile Search Buffer

Primary Number (P-37-)	Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	Period	NRHP/CRHP Status	Recorded By/Year	Description	Proximity
6820	6820	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	John Shutler, 1978	Shell midden with lithics	Outside
6821	6821	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	Gallegos et al., 2006; Jay Thesken, 1978	Shell midden with lithics	Outside
6829	6829	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	Susan M. Hector, 1985; Randy Franklin, 1978	Shell midden	Outside
6832	6832	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	Randy Franklin, 1978	Shell midden with lithics	Outside
6833	6833	Prehistoric	6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation.	Gallegos et al., 1999; Larry Tift, 1997; Randy Franklin 1978	Shell midden with lithics	Outside
6834	6834	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	M. Jay Hatley, 1979; Randy Franklin 1978	Shell midden	Outside
6835	6835	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	Randy Franklin, 1978	Shell midden with lithics	Outside
7230	7230	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	R. Douglas, 1979	Lithic deposit	Outside
8303	8303	Prehistoric	3S: Appears eligible for CR as an individual property through survey evaluation.	Dennis Gallegos, 2005; Tracy Stropes, Jeff Felenniken, and Dennis Gallegos, 2005; Larry Tift, 1997; David Hannah, 1980; Jay Hatley, 1980, Jay Hatley, 1979;	Shell midden with lithics	Outside
8348	8348	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	Randy Franklin, 1980	Shell midden with lithics	Outside
8687	8687	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	M. Jay Hatley, 1979	Shell midden	Outside
8688	8688	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	M. Jay Hatley, 1979	Shell midden	Outside
8689	8689	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	G. R. Fink, 1974	Shell midden with lithics	Outside
8690	8690	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	M. Jay Hatley, 1979	Shell midden with lithics	Outside
8691	8691	Prehistoric	Ineligible - Isolate	Jay Hatley, 1980	Isolate	Outside
8692	8692	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	M. Jay Hatley, 1979	Shell midden	Outside
8693	8693	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	M. Jay Hatley, 1980	Shell midden with lithics	Outside

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within the One Mile Search Buffer

Primary Number (P-37-)	Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	Period	NRHP/CRHP Status	Recorded By/Year	Description	Proximity
8694	8694	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	Dennis Gallegos, 2007; Tracy Stropes, Jeff Flenniken, and Dennis Gallegos, 2005; Larry Tift, 1997; J. R. Moriarty, 1974;	Habitation site	Outside
8695	8695	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown-Site Record Missing from SCIC	Outside
8797	8797	Prehistoric	3S: Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation	Dennis Gallegos, 2007; Brian F. Smith & Associates, 2006; Tracy Stropes, Jeff Flenniken, and Dennis Gallegos, 2005; Larry Tift, 1997; Gallegos et al. 1995; Danielle Huey et al., 1992; Gross, Robbins-Wade, and Serr, 1987; Edward Gardner, 1981	Habitation site with burial features	Outside
9095	9095	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	Larry Tift, 1997; D. Hanna, 1981	Lithic deposit	Outside
9477	9477	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	Susan Hector, 1985	Shell midden with lithics	Outside
9478	9478	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	M. Desautels, 1982	Shell midden with lithics	Outside
9479	9479	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	Susan Hector, 1985; M. Desautels, 1982	Shell midden with lithics	Outside
9607	9607	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	M. Desautels, 1982	Shell midden	Outside
10876	10876	Prehistoric	Determined Ineligible	Isabel Cordova, 2014; Andrew Pignolo, 1988; Andrew Pignolo, 1987	Shell midden	Within
11022	11022	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	Carolyn Kyle, 1988	Shell midden	Outside
12026	12026	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	D. Ferraro, 1990	Shell midden	Outside
12509	12509	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	Ivan Strudwick and Russell Adamson, 1991	Shell midden with lithics	Outside
12814	12814	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	Danielle Huey et al., 1992	Shell midden with lithics	Outside
14232	14064	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	Nina Harris and Larry Tift, 1995	Shell midden with lithics	Outside

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within the One Mile Search Buffer

Primary Number (P-37-)	Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	Period	NRHP/CRHP Status	Recorded By/Year	Description	Proximity
15990	14563	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	Dennis Gallegos et al., 1998; Larry Tift, 1997	Lithic deposit	Outside
15991	14564	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	Dennis Gallegos et al., 1998; Larry Tift, 1997	Bedrock milling feature	Outside
15992	14565	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	Dennis Gallegos et al., 1998; Larry Tift, 1997	Shell midden with lithics	Outside
15993	14566	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	Dennis Gallegos et al., 1998; Larry Tift, 1997	Lithic deposit	Outside
16262	--	Prehistoric	Ineligible - Isolate	Larry Tift and Mike Caldwell, 1998; Marilyn Whitney, 1982	Isolate	Outside
24426	16205	Historic	5S1: Listed/designated locally	Ruth Alter, 2001	Single family property	Outside
27912	--	Prehistoric	Ineligible - Isolate	J. Sanka, 2006	Isolate	Outside
28132	18308	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	Brian Williams, 2009; Larry Tift and Tracy Stropes, 2004	Shell midden with lithics	Outside

Site P-37-010876/CA-SDI-10876 is a habitation site consisting of a dense shell midden with lithic flakes. First recorded by Andrew Pigniolo in 1987, the site was revisited by Pigniolo in 1988 (Pigniolo 1987, 1988). During this visit, Pigniolo conducted site testing for proposed road improvements along Palomar Airport Road. Testing consisted of the excavation of one test unit and six shovel test pits. The excavation recovered lithic tools, flakes, prehistoric ceramics, shell, faunal bone, fire affected rock, ochre, and historic artifacts. Excavation of two trenches and the shovel test pits revealed that the midden deposit had been brought onto the site as fill material and all context for the site material was destroyed. As a result, Pigniolo (1988) determined the site is not significant under CEQA and not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

The site was again visited in 2014, at which time an updated site boundary map created to encompass a light scatter of shell fragments on the ground surface (Cordova 2015). The update by Cordova does not change the overall condition (completely disturbed) and did not identify any new components of the site that could change its character, and, therefore Pigniolo's (1988) determination of not significant/not eligible remains.

6.2 Field Survey

Surface visibility varied greatly throughout the project area. Generally, the northern portion of the project area exhibited visibility of approximately 0 to 5 percent along the active drainage channel while the southern portion had higher visibility of approximately 75 percent (Figures 3 and 4). Most of the surface vegetation was weed communities, however, there were a few older oak trees still dispersed throughout the area. The active drainage channel in the northern portion of the project area was comprised of broken boulders cemented within the matrix of the drainage channel banks.

A high volume of ground disturbance was noted throughout the project area. Various utilities noted on the property include a sewer main, high voltage over-head power lines, and an active drainage stream channel. All these utilities run roughly along the length of the survey area, mainly along the northern portion extent. The entire project area had been terraced with the highest elevation at the southeastern corner, and the central and northern cuts approximately five to ten feet (1.5 to 3 m) lower than the southeastern corner. One depression was observed in the northern portion of the project area (Figure 5). Upon inspection, it was determined that the base of the depression represented the natural surface elevation and, as noted by Pigniolo in 1988, at least 5 feet (1.5 m) of fill material has been placed within the entire project area (Figure 6).

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Figure 3 Drainage Channel in northern portion of project area, view facing southeast.



Figure 4 Overview of southern portion of project area, view facing northwest.

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Figure 5 Cemented cobbles within drainage channel, view facing southeast.



Figure 6 Depression in northern portion exposing fill material, view facing southeast.

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7 FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

This analysis indicates that 43 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the vicinity of the project alignment, one of which (P-37-010876/CA-SDI-10876) is located within the project area. Site P-37-010876/CA-SDI-10876, however, was determined in 1988 and confirmed in 2014 to be comprised entirely of imported fill material. The entire project area is comprised of at least 5 feet (1.5 m) of imported fill material that has been terraced from the southeastern corner of the project area to the northwest. Intact cultural materials may be present within the original surface elevations as such, it is recommended that both an archaeological and a Native American monitor be present for any ground disturbing activities that extend greater than 5 feet (1.5 m) in depth in the event unanticipated discoveries are made.

If Native American cultural resources (i.e., prehistoric or ethnohistoric-period artifacts, food remains, or features associated with Native Americans) are exposed during project-related ground disturbance, the Luiseno should be contacted. This group shall be asked to provide the services of a trained Native American consultant to monitor ground-disturbing work in the area containing the Native American cultural resources. This monitoring would occur on an as needed basis, and would be intended to ensure that Native American concerns are taken into account during the construction process.

If human remains are discovered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that further disturbances and activities shall stop in any area or nearby area suspected to overlie remains, and the County Coroner contacted. Pursuant to CA PRC Section 5097.98, if the remains are thought to be Native American, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which will then notify the Most Likely Descendent (MLD). At this time, the person who discovered the remains will contact the City of Carlsbad so that they may work with the MLD on the respectful treatment and disposition of the remains. Further provisions of PRC 5097.98 are to be followed as applicable.

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APPENDIX A

Native American Coordination Documentation

February 21, 2017

NAHC Staff
Associate Government Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission

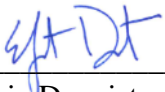
Subject: NAHC Sacred Lands File Records Search Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California

Dear NAHC Staff,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

Dudek is requesting a NAHC search for any sacred sites or other Native American cultural resources that may fall within the proposed project location or a surrounding one-mile buffer. Please provide a Contact List with all Native American tribal representatives that may have traditional interests in this parcel or the surrounding search area. Please email the results to me at edenniston@dudek.com. If you have any questions relating to this investigation, please contact me directly by email or phone.

Regards,



Liz Denniston, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (626) 375-7682
Email: edenniston@dudek.com

Attachments:

Figure 1. SLF Records Search Request Map



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series San Luis Rey & Encinitas Quadrangles
 Township 12S; Range 4W; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

Records Search Map

West Oaks

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



March 14, 2017

Liz Denniston
Dudek

Sent by E-mail: edenniston@dudek.com

RE: Proposed West Oaks Project, City of Carlsbad; Encinitas USGS Quadrangle, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Denniston:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gayle Totton".

for Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
3/22/2017**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs , CA 92264
(760) 699-6800

(760) 699-6919 Fax

Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
michaelg@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315

(619) 445-9126 Fax

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director, THPO
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs , CA 92264
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net
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(760) 567-3761 Cell
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Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 507 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070
cjlinton73@aol.com
(760) 803-5694

Barona Band of Mission Indians
Edwin Romero Chairperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside , CA 92040
cloyd@barona-nsn.gov
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(619) 443-0681

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Virgil Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070
(760) 765-0845

(760) 765-0320 Fax

Campo Band of Diegueño Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
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(619) 478-5818 Fax

Inaja Band of Diegueño Mission Indians
Rebecca Osuna, Chairman
2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Diegueno
Escondido , CA 92025
(760) 737-7628

(760) 747-8568 Fax

Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert Pinto Sr., Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
(619) 445-6315

(619) 445-9126 Fax

Jamul Indian Village of California
Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Jamul , CA 91935
(619) 669-4785

(619) 669-4817

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessments for the updated contact list for San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
3/22/2017**

<p>Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation Teresa Romero, Chairwoman 31411-A La Matanza Street Juaneno San Juan Capistrano , CA 92675 tromero@juaneno.com (949) 488-3484 (530) 354-5876 Cell (949) 488-3294 Fax</p>	<p>Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation Angela Elliott-Santos, Chairperson P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno/Kumeyaay Boulevard , CA 91905 (619) 766-4930 (619) 766-4957 Fax</p>
<p>Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians Carmen Lucas P.O. Box 775 Diegueno-Kwaaymii Pine Valley , CA 91962 Kumeyaay (619) 709-4207</p>	<p>Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians Virgil Oyos, Chairperson P.O. Box 270 Diegueno Santa Ysabel , CA 92070 mesagrandeband@msn.com (760) 782-3818 (760) 782-9092 Fax</p>
<p>La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians Thomas Rodriguez, Chairperson 22000 Highway 76 Luiseno Pauma Valley , CA 92061 (760) 742-3771 (760) 742-3779 Fax</p>	<p>Pala Band of Mission Indians Shasta Gaughen, PhD, THPO PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. Luiseno Pala , CA 92059 Cupeno sgaughen@palatribe.com (760) 891-3515 (760) 742-3189 Fax</p>
<p>La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson 8 Crestwood Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay Boulevard , CA 91905 LP13boots@aol.com (619) 478-2113 (619) 478-2125 Fax</p>	<p>Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians Temet Aguilar, Chairperson P.O. Box 369, Ext. 303 Luiseno Pauma Valley , CA 92061 (760) 742-1289 (760) 742-3422 Fax</p>
<p>Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians Shane Chapparosa, Chairman P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla Warner Springs , CA 92086 Chapparosa@msn.com (760) 782-0711 (760) 782-0712 Fax</p>	<p>Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians Mark Macarro, Chairman P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno Temecula , CA 92593 epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov (951) 770-6000 (951) 695-1778 Fax</p>

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
3/22/2017**

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno
Valley Center , CA 92082
bomazzetti@aol.com
(760) 749-1051

(760) 749-5144

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Council
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista , CA 92081
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org
(760) 724-8505

(760) 724-2172 Fax

San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365 Diegueno
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(760) 749-3200

(760) 749-3876 Fax

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
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(951) 654-5544, ext 4137
(951) 654-4198 Fax

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court Diegueno/Kumeyaay
El Cajon , CA 92019
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov
(619) 445-2613

(619) 445-1927 Fax

Viejas Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation
Robert J. Welch, Jr., Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 445-3810

(619) 445-5337 Fax

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessments for the updated contact list for San Diego County.

March 24, 2017

Ms. Patricia Garcia, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92262

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Garcia,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. An SCCIC records search and pedestrian survey indicated one previously-recorded resource (P-37-010876/CA-SDI-10876) is located within the project area. Site P-37-010876/CA-SDI-10876, however, was determined in 1988 and confirmed in 2014 to be comprised entirely of imported fill material. The entire project area is comprised of imported fill material that has been terraced from the southeastern corner of the project area to the northwest. Intact cultural materials may be present within the original surface elevations.

I am writing as part of the Inventory process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project. Any consultation relating to AB 52 should be directed to the City of Carlsbad as the lead agency. If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me by phone or email.

Sincerely,



Liz Denniston, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: (626) 375-7682

Email: edenniston@dudek.com

Attachments: Figure 1. Records search area Map.



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series San Luis Rey & Encinitas Quadrangles
 Township 12S; Range 4W; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

Records Search Map

West Oaks

March 24, 2017

Mr. Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92262

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Grubbe,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

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 Township 12S; Range 4W; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

Records Search Map

West Oaks

March 24, 2017

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

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Romero,

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 Township 12S; Range 4W; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

Records Search Map

West Oaks

March 24, 2017

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

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Goff,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

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 Township 12S; Range 4W; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

Records Search Map

West Oaks

March 24, 2017

Mr. Robert Pinto, Sr., Chairperson
Ewiaapaayp Tribal Office
4054 Willow Rd.
Alpine, CA 91901

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Pinto, Sr.,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

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 Township 12S; Range 4W; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

Records Search Map

West Oaks

March 24, 2017

Mr. Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Garcia,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Records Search Map

West Oaks

March 24, 2017

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

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Perez,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

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 Township 12S; Range 4W; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

Records Search Map
 West Oaks

March 24, 2017

Ms. Rebecca Osuna, Chairman
Inaja Band of Mission Indians
2005 S. Escondido Blvd.
Escondido, CA 92025

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Osuna,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

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 Township 12S; Range 4W; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

Records Search Map

West Oaks

March 24, 2017

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

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Linton,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Liz Denniston, M.A., RPA
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 Township 12S; Range 4W; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

Records Search Map
 West Oaks

March 24, 2017

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

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Pinto,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Records Search Map

West Oaks

March 24, 2017

Ms. Teresa Romero, Chairwoman
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
31411-A La Matanza Street
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Romero,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Records Search Map

West Oaks

March 24, 2017

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

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Lucas,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. An SCCIC records search and pedestrian survey indicated one previously-recorded resource (P-37-010876/CA-SDI-10876) is located within the project area. Site P-37-010876/CA-SDI-10876, however, was determined in 1988 and confirmed in 2014 to be comprised entirely of imported fill material. The entire project area is comprised of imported fill material that has been terraced from the southeastern corner of the project area to the northwest. Intact cultural materials may be present within the original surface elevations.

I am writing as part of the Inventory process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project. Any consultation relating to AB 52 should be directed to the City of Carlsbad as the lead agency. If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me by phone or email.

Sincerely,



Liz Denniston, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: (626) 375-7682

Email: edenniston@dudek.com

Attachments: Figure 1. Records search area Map.



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series San Luis Rey & Encinitas Quadrangles
 Township 12S; Range 4W; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

Records Search Map

West Oaks

March 24, 2017

Mr. Thomas Rodrigues, Chairperson
La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Rodrigues,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

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SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series San Luis Rey & Encinitas Quadrangles
 Township 12S; Range 4W; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

Records Search Map

West Oaks

March 24, 2017

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

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Parada,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. An SCCIC records search and pedestrian survey indicated one previously-recorded resource (P-37-010876/CA-SDI-10876) is located within the project area. Site P-37-010876/CA-SDI-10876, however, was determined in 1988 and confirmed in 2014 to be comprised entirely of imported fill material. The entire project area is comprised of imported fill material that has been terraced from the southeastern corner of the project area to the northwest. Intact cultural materials may be present within the original surface elevations.

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 Township 12S; Range 4W; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

Records Search Map

West Oaks

March 24, 2017

Mr. Shane Chapparosa, Chairman
Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 189
Warner, CA 92086

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Chapparosa,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. An SCCIC records search and pedestrian survey indicated one previously-recorded resource (P-37-010876/CA-SDI-10876) is located within the project area. Site P-37-010876/CA-SDI-10876, however, was determined in 1988 and confirmed in 2014 to be comprised entirely of imported fill material. The entire project area is comprised of imported fill material that has been terraced from the southeastern corner of the project area to the northwest. Intact cultural materials may be present within the original surface elevations.

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SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series San Luis Rey & Encinitas Quadrangles
 Township 12S; Range 4W; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

Records Search Map

West Oaks

March 24, 2017

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

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Santos,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. An SCCIC records search and pedestrian survey indicated one previously-recorded resource (P-37-010876/CA-SDI-10876) is located within the project area. Site P-37-010876/CA-SDI-10876, however, was determined in 1988 and confirmed in 2014 to be comprised entirely of imported fill material. The entire project area is comprised of imported fill material that has been terraced from the southeastern corner of the project area to the northwest. Intact cultural materials may be present within the original surface elevations.

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 Township 12S; Range 4W; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

Records Search Map

West Oaks

March 24, 2017

Mr. Virgil Oyos, Chairperson
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Oyos,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. An SCCIC records search and pedestrian survey indicated one previously-recorded resource (P-37-010876/CA-SDI-10876) is located within the project area. Site P-37-010876/CA-SDI-10876, however, was determined in 1988 and confirmed in 2014 to be comprised entirely of imported fill material. The entire project area is comprised of imported fill material that has been terraced from the southeastern corner of the project area to the northwest. Intact cultural materials may be present within the original surface elevations.

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 Township 12S; Range 4W; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

Records Search Map

West Oaks

March 24, 2017

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

Subject: *Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California*

Dear Ms. Gaughen,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. No Native American cultural resources were identified within a one-mile distance of the proposed project area. An SCCIC records search and pedestrian survey indicated one previously-recorded resource (P-37-010876/CA-SDI-10876) is located within the project area. Site P-37-010876/CA-SDI-10876, however, was determined in 1988 and confirmed in 2014 to be comprised entirely of imported fill material. The entire project area is comprised of imported fill material that has been terraced from the southeastern corner of the project area to the northwest. Intact cultural materials may be present within the original surface elevations.

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Archaeologist

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SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series San Luis Rey & Encinitas Quadrangles
 Township 12S; Range 4W; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

Records Search Map

West Oaks

March 24, 2017

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

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Aguilar,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

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 Township 12S; Range 4W; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

Records Search Map
 West Oaks

March 24, 2017

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

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Macarro,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist

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SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series San Luis Rey & Encinitas Quadrangles
 Township 12S; Range 4W; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

Records Search Map

West Oaks

March 24, 2017

Mr. Bo Mazzetti, Tribal Chairman
Rincon Band of Mission Indians
1 W. Tribal Road
Valley Center, CA 92082

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Mazzetti,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist

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Attachments: Figure 1. Records search area Map.



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series San Luis Rey & Encinitas Quadrangles
 Township 12S; Range 4W; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

Records Search Map

West Oaks

March 24, 2017

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

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Tribal Council ,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

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 Township 12S; Range 4W; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

Records Search Map

West Oaks

March 24, 2017

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

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Lawson,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

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 Township 12S; Range 4W; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

Records Search Map

West Oaks

March 24, 2017

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

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Ontiveros,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

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 Township 12S; Range 4W; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

Records Search Map

West Oaks

March 24, 2017

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

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Martinez,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

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SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series San Luis Rey & Encinitas Quadrangles
 Township 12S; Range 4W; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

Records Search Map

West Oaks

March 24, 2017

Mr. Robert J. Welch, Jr., Chairperson
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Rd.
Alpine, CA 91901

***Subject: Information Request for the Proposed West Oaks in the City of Carlsbad,
San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Welch, Jr.,

KPMW Integral, LLC is proposing a multi-family residential development within the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. The proposed project would involve the construction of up to 200 dwelling units and associated surface parking within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Encinitas California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

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 Township 12S; Range 4W; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

Records Search Map

West Oaks