
**APPENDIX B
CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY
HORNE STREET PARCEL MAP PROJECT
(SARKARIA PARCEL MAP PROJECT (TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP P18-00011))**



RED TAIL ENVIRONMENTAL

July 15, 2019

Camille Merchant
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San Diego, CA 92128
Via Email: cmerchant@calienviro.com

Re: Cultural Resources Study for the Sarkaria Parcel Map Project (Tentative Parcel Map P18-00011) at 2102 S. Nevada Street, Oceanside, California

Dear Ms. Merchant,

This report presents the results of a cultural resources study conducted by Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) for the proposed Sarkaria Parcel Map Project (Project) Tentative Map P18-00011. The Project area is located at 2102 S. Nevada Street, Oceanside, California. This study was performed in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant cultural resources within the Project area. The City of Oceanside is the lead agency for the Project. This cultural resources study consisted of a review of all relevant site records and reports on file with the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at San Diego State University within a 1-mile (mi.) search radius, a pedestrian survey of the Project area by an archaeologist and Native American monitor, and a review of the Sacred Lands File held by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). This report includes the results of the study, as well as a brief historic background sketch for the area and archaeological recommendations.

No archaeological resources were identified during the archaeological survey. The record search of the Sacred Lands File was positive. Seventy-three cultural resources were identified within one-mile of the Project area. Due to the positive Sacred Lands File record search, the numerous cultural resources near the Project area, and the Project's proximity to Buena Vista Lagoon, archaeological monitoring is recommended for any future ground disturbance within the Project area.

One single-family residence is present within the Project area at 2012 S. Nevada Street. Based on archival research the building was constructed between 1938 and 1947 and meets the age threshold for significance under CEQA. The Project will have no impact on the building. However if future work impacts the building then it is recommended that it be evaluated for eligibility to the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) and the City of Oceanside's Local Register (Local Register) per the City's Historical Preservation Ordinance (Ord. No. 82-41, § 1, 9-8-82).

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is located at 2102 S. Nevada Street, Oceanside, California and is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figures 1, 2, and 3).

The Project involves splitting an existing 50,780 square foot parcel into two new parcels - Parcel A and Parcel B. Parcel A shall be a gross 23,780 square feet in size, with a net 10,390 square feet of developable land, and Parcel B shall be a gross 27,000 square feet in size, with a net 8,872 square feet of developable land. The southern portions of Parcels A and B shall include two conservation easements and landscape maintenance areas dedicated to the City of Oceanside totaling 12,896 square feet. No development of the new parcels and no removal of existing structures is proposed as part of this project.

The City of Oceanside is the Lead Agency for the Project. This cultural resource study is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside General Plan, Land Use Element (1986 (2002)), Environmental Resource Management Element (1975 (2002)), and Historical Preservation Ordinance (Ord. No. 82-41, § 1, 9-8-82).

NATURAL SETTING

The Project area is located within northern San Diego County at an elevation of approximately 25 ft amsl, along the northern bank of Buena Vista Lagoon. The Project is located along the coastal terrace and is within the Buena Vista Watershed, within the Carlsbad Hydrologic Unit. Buena Vista Lagoon is a freshwater/brackish lagoon that is fed by Buena Vista Creek.

Modern climate conditions within the Project area consist of a Mediterranean climate, with average rainfall of nine to ten inches a year, generally from January through March. Soils within the Project area consist of Tujunga sand at 0 to 5% slopes, Terrace escarpments, and lagoon water (USDA 2019).

CULTURAL SETTING

The cultural setting of the Project area can be divided into the prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic periods, as discussed below.

Prehistoric Period

Generally, archaeologists believe that human occupation within San Diego County began sometime after 20,000 years Before Present (B.P.) (Fagan 2003, Gallegos 2017). Archaeologists have developed numerous chronologies and nomenclature for the archaeological record many of which conflict with each other. Most archaeologists divide the human occupation of San Diego County during the prehistoric period into three main occupation eras: the Terminal Pleistocene / Early Holocene Period; the Middle Holocene Period; and the Late Holocene Period.

Terminal Pleistocene / Early Holocene Period (ca. 12,000-6,000 B.C.), Paleo-Indian, San Dieguito

Paleo-Indian sites have been identified across most of North America, often referred to as the Clovis Complex. The Clovis Complex is defined by the use of large fluted projectile points and other large bifacial stone tools. Three isolated fluted points have been reported in San Diego County (Davis and Shutler 1969, Kline and Kline

2007, Rondeau et al. 2007). However, no fluted points have been found in San Diego County that are associated with radiocarbon dates or in association with Pleistocene fauna (Rondeau et al. 2007). In San Diego County the Paleo-Indian period is generally termed San Dieguito. San Dieguito was defined by Warren (1968) at the C.W. Harris Site (SDI-149) and was characterized by leaf shaped and large stemmed projectile points, scrapers and other stone tools that were technologically similar to the Western Stemmed Point Tradition (WSPT), also called the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT). Archaeological evidence of the WSPT has been found across the western interior of North America with small regional variations (Gallegos 2017, Sutton 2016, Warren 1968). Radio carbon dates from the C.W. Harris Site (SDI-149) ranged from ca. 8,000 to 6,500 cal B.C. (Byrd and Raab 2007, Gallegos 2017). While the earliest radiocarbon dates in San Diego County are ca. 10,000 to 11,000 years ago, Gallegos (2017) stresses that all San Diego County sites have problematic stratigraphy because of bioturbation or disturbances from modern uses. Ground stone use was infrequent in San Dieguito archaeological remains, leading to the belief that the San Dieguito were highly mobile groups and their subsistence practices focused on the hunting of large game.

It is unknown if the first people arrived in San Diego County via the sea or from the pluvial lakes within the Great Basin to the east. Masters and Aiello argue that from approximately 10,800 to 9,400 B.C. the extensive kelp beds of the coast of southern California flourished and would have provided a resource rich environment that would have made the coastal area a more attractive living location than the interior (2007). The estuaries off the coast of San Diego were productive with resources such as fish nurseries, shellfish, shorebird and marine mammals (Masters and Aiello 2007). Early sites within San Diego County, in addition to artifacts similar to the WSPT, also contain artifacts which show a diet of shellfish, fish, birds, small to large mammals, and plant foods. Traditionally, archaeological research on Paleo-Indians has focused on the subsistence strategy of large game hunting of Pleistocene megafauna, which was then hunted to extinction. Subsequently Paleo-Indian peoples then focused on different subsistence strategies (Erlandson et al. 2007). More recent studies along the Southern California coast have focused on the diversity of subsistence strategies during this period, acknowledging the use of smaller animals and plant foods as staples, with limited evidence for big game hunting (Byrd and Raab 2007, Erlandson et al. 2007). There is little specific information from San Diego County archaeological sites for subsistence practices from this time period.

Middle/Late Holocene Period (ca. 6000 B.C.-A.D. 500 - 800), Archaic Period, La Jolla Complex, Millingstone Horizon

The Millingstone Horizon, also known as the La Jolla Complex or the Archaic Period in San Diego County, is defined through the presence of specialized tools that focused on collection and processing of small plant seeds and the hunting of a variety of medium and small game animals. These specialized tools also promoted a reliance on marine resources along the coast (Byrd and Raab 2007, Hale 2009, Rogers 1945, Warren 1968). While early milling stone assemblages show that by 9,000 years ago milling tools were in use and that seeds and nuts must have been a dominant food source (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009), the Millingstone Horizon is generally attributed to the Middle to Late Holocene Period and has been identified across much of central and southern California by ca. 6000 to 5000 cal B.C. The La Jolla Complex has been identified as remaining relatively stable for thousands of years within San Diego County with very little technological changes identified within the archaeological record (Byrd and Raab 2007, Hale 2009).

The archaeological record from this period are often found near the coastal lagoons, however inland sites are also identified during the lengthy Middle Holocene Period. Coastal La Jolla Complex sites contain a large number of shellfish remains. Stone tools associated with this period are often described as “crude” or “expedient” and contain choppers, scrapers, handstone, milling slabs, basin metates, discoidals, and Pinto

and Elko projectile points. Flexed burials are also associated with the La Jolla Complex (Moriarty 1966, Gallegos 2017, Hale 2009). A large number of small sandstone mortars or bowls have been recovered from archaeological sites in the La Jolla area, dated to the La Jolla Complex, as well as manos metates, pestles, net weights, scrapers and projectile points (Gallegos 2017).

During this lengthy period little technological changes are identified within the archaeological record until approximately 5,000 years ago when there was an increase in sedimentation along the coast. The increased sedimentation transformed the estuaries into shallow wetlands, closed several of the lagoons, transformed the coastal areas into sand and mudflats, and limited the kelp forests, causing the coastal region to have a lower level of subsistence resources than in the past (Byrd and Raab 2007, Gallegos 2007, Masters and Aiello 2007).c

Gallegos theorizes that local populations adapted to the changing environmental conditions during this time by altering their settlement patterns to increase their use of plant and terrestrial animal use, which is identified in the archaeological record through an increase in habitation areas near oak and grassland resources and away from the coastal zone (Gallegos 2017). Gallegos shows that this is supported in the archaeological record by a near absence of human occupation at archaeological sites at Agua Hedionda, Batiquitos, San Elijo and San Dieguito lagoons ca. 3500-1580 B.P., with evidence that these lagoons opened again between 1580 and 1000 BP. However, Peñasquitos Lagoon, Tijuana Lagoon, San Diego Bay, and La Jolla Bay did not close and show continuous prehistoric occupation.

Besides the lessening of marine resources nearly 5,000 years ago, archaeologists have not come to a consensus on identifying different phases within the La Jolla Complex from either environmental or cultural changes. Overall, the archaeological record during this lengthy time period remains very similar (Hale 2009, Laylander 2018). Little is known about the transition from the La Jolla Complex to the Late Prehistoric Period. Laylander reports that there is a relative scarcity of dates within archaeological sites from 1300 B.C. to A.D. 200, but it is unknown if this represents a decline in population during the end of the Archaic Period or a bias in research data (Laylander 2014a).

Late Holocene Period (A.D. ca. 500 – 800 to 1769), Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric Period is defined by the introduction of the bow and arrow after approximately A.D. 500 and the use of ceramics after approximately A.D. 1000. Also, during this time, mortuary practices changed from inhumations to cremations (Byrd and Raab 2007). It is unknown if the transition to the Late Prehistoric was caused by the adoption of new technologies by local San Diego populations during the La Jolla Complex or was representative of an influx of migrating populations into San Diego County (Laylander 2014a). Gallegos suggests that there may have been a long period of transition between what archaeologists identify as the La Jolla Period and the Late Prehistoric Period. He theorizes that the transition possibly occurred over a thousand years and that this transition is marked by an increase in the diversification of pressure flaked artifacts (Gallegos 2017:33).

The Late Holocene Period is identified as a continuation of the cultural practices that were present during the initial Euro-American exploration of San Diego County and that were recorded during the Ethno-Historic Period (Byrd and Raab 2007). During the Late Holocene Period, subsistence strategies focused on smaller and more plentiful resources such as the collection of small species of shellfish and seed plants and the hunting of smaller terrestrial animals and marine fish. Within the archaeological record there is an increase in the use of

Donax shellfish, milling of plant seeds and nuts in inland locations, and the presence of numerous hearth features along the coast in Torrey Pines habitat which were likely used to process pine nuts.

Late Period Sites are plentiful across San Diego County and Gallegos argues that it is unknown if the Late Period sites in San Diego County are found frequently due to an increase in population during this period, especially in the inland areas, or due to the result of more recent sites not being buried by silt and sediment like Early and Middle Holocene sites, and thereby hidden from the archaeological record (Gallegos 2017).

People lived in larger coastal and lower valley villages that were located near permanent water sources. These villages acted as ceremonial and political centers and may have been occupied, at least partially, year-round. Smaller villages and residential areas were inhabited seasonally and were located near subsistence resources or were used for specialized activities, especially in inland areas (Byrd and Raab 2007, Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). This may have led to an increase in community size, longer stays at the major residences, and different societal organization. It is unknown if these changes in settlement patterns were caused by environmental factors, resource usage, population growth, or other reasons. It is possible that some of these changes were responses to the Medieval Climatic Anomaly between A.D. 1100 and 1300, which caused a temperature increase and drought across the area (Gallegos 2017). Evidence of formal or permanent residential or communal structures has not been identified in the archaeological record. However, early archaeological studies in San Diego County by Rogers reported archaeological evidence of brush house structures, stone enclosures, sweatshops, hearths, roasting pits, granary bases, bedrock milling features, pictographs, and petroglyphs (Gallegos 2017).

Ceramic use entered the San Diego region during the Late Prehistoric Period, with a wide variety of Late Prehistoric dates for the introduction of ceramics in various parts of the County (Gallegos 2017, Hale 2009, Schaefer and Laylander 2007). Shackley reported that ceramics were not identified west of the mountains within San Diego County prior to A.D. 1300 (2004). There is a consensus that ceramic use spread from the eastern deserts to the center of San Diego County, into Kumeyaay territory, and then spread to northern San Diego County, into the Luiseño territory, after it was in use in the Kumeyaay territory.

Archaeological evidence shows that during the Late Prehistoric Period there was a decline in usage of large mammals and a focus on smaller terrestrial mammals, especially rabbits (Christenson, 1990). This subsistence practice is linked to the use of bow and arrows. The earliest arrow points, small projectile points, have been dated in San Diego County is between A.D. 490 to 650 and A.D. 690 (Hale 2009). By A.D. 1000 small projectile points have been identified across San Diego County in large numbers (Hale 2009). Two main projectile point types are found within the Late Prehistoric Period, the Cottonwood Triangular and the Desert Side-Notch, although some typologies have added a third category, Dos Cabezas Serrated (Laylander 2014b). Projectile points and lithic raw materials in general are consistent between the coastal and eastern areas of the County during the Late Prehistoric period, further implying that the western and eastern side of the territory were occupied by the same peoples seasonally.

Common lithic materials for formed tools, primarily projectile points include chert, jasper, agate, fossilized wood, rhyolite, wonderstone, quartz, obsidian, and Santiago Peak metavolcanics (Shackley 2004, Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). Besides the creation of the small projectile points, which are ubiquitous in Late Prehistoric sites and were often carefully made, Schaefer and Laylander characterize lithic technology from this period as “expedient” (2007:252). In general, Schaefer and Laylander theorized that tools were created as need from available materials and discarded after use. Gallegos (2017) also supports that lithic technologies were similar through time, with a focus on a direct response to the tools needed and the quality of local lithic material. The

small projectile points in abundance during the Late Prehistoric Period could utilize poorer quality material than the large projectile points within the Early and Middle Holocene, as shown with the use of poor-quality Obsidian Butte obsidian and Piedra de Lumbre (PDL) chert. Generally, local volcanic material was used to make scraper tools, and local granitic and sandstone was used for groundstone tools (Gallegos 2017). Overall lithic technology, besides projectile points, tends to be stable over time across San Diego County, with the only clear chronologically identifiable lithic technology as the change in projectile point type. Groundstone tools show a greater effort of manufacture especially sandstone metates and other volcanic pestles and metates than flaked lithic tools (Gallegos 2017).

After 1300 B.P. cremation was common practice across San Diego County, and was practiced during the Ethno-Historic Period by both the Kumeyaay and the Luiseño (Gallegos 2017). It is thought that this practice came from the north or east, and it is unknown if the transition from inhumations to cremations was adopted for religious or population reasons, or to control the spread of disease (Gallegos 2017).

Ethnohistoric Period

The project area lies within an area that was traditionally inhabited by the Luiseño, a Takic-speaking people associated with Mission San Luis Rey. The Luiseño shared boundaries with the Cahuilla, Cupeno, Gabrielino, and Ipai peoples. The Luiseño language is part of the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily, which also includes Serrano and Kitanemuk, and is considered a part of the larger Uto-Aztecan family (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Luiseño cultural material has been divided into two periods, San Luis Rey I (1400-1750 CE) and San Luis Rey II (1750-1850 CE). The Luiseño inhabited a territory along the Southern California coast extending from about Agua Hedionda Creek to the south to near Aliso Creek to the northwest, expanding inland to Santiago Peak, across the eastern side of the Elsinore Fault Valley to the east of Palomar Mountain, and around the southern slope above the valley of San Jose. In all, the territory comprised approximately 1,500 square miles, and included most of the San Luis Rey River and Santa Margarita River drainages. Settlements were typically located within valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were often located in sheltered areas near good water supplies, in a defensive location, or on the side of warm thermal zone slopes. Each village contained named places associated with food products, raw materials, or sacred beings (Bean and Shipek 1978). Named places were owned by either an individual, a family, a chief, or the collective group. Group economic activities were restricted to areas owned by the village as a whole, whereas familial gatherings were limited to family-owned areas, unless given express permission to hold such gatherings in areas other than their own (Bean and Shipek 1978). The concept of private property was important to the Luiseño, and trespassing upon private areas was punished severely. Private property also included houses, capital equipment, treasure goods and ritual equipment, trade and ceremonial beads, eagle nests, songs, and other nonmaterial possessions. Privately owned property was either inherited patrilineally or transferred to another owner (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The diverse ecological zones within the Luiseño territory provided a wide array of subsistence products. Principal game animals included deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, valley and mountain quail, doves, ducks, and other birds. (Bean and Shipek 1978). The most important gathered resource were acorns, and village locations were typically located near water sources for use in acorn leeching. Grass seeds were the next most abundant resource, in addition to manzanita, sunflower, chia, sage, lemonade berry, prickly pear, and pine nuts. Fire was used as a crop management technique as well as for community rabbit drives. Tools for the acquisition, storage, or preparation of food were highly varied and constructed from locally derived materials, with a few items acquired via trade from specific localities (steatite bowls from Santa

Catalina Island, obsidian blanks or tools from either eastern or northern neighbors) (Bean and Shipek 1978). Hunting activities used either individual or group participation, using bows and arrows for larger game or curved throwing sticks, slings, traps, or pit type deadfalls for smaller animals.

Historic Period

San Diego history can be divided into three periods: the Spanish, Mexican and American periods.

Spanish Period (1769-1822)

European exploration of the San Diego area was initiated with the maritime expeditions of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 and Sebastián Vizcaíno in 1602. Continuous European settlement began in 1769 when expeditions under the leadership of Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra reached the region from Baja California and passed northward along the coastal plain to seek Monterey, and the presidio and the Mission San Diego de Alcalá were founded. Fr. Juan Crespi, who was part of Portolá's expedition passed by Buena Vista lagoon on Monday, July 17, 1769, and commented in his diary that the expedition named the lagoon Santa Sintrosa (Crowell 2016).

Additional missions were founded in the region at San Juan Capistrano in 1776 and San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798. During this period the original El Camino Real ran from Mission San Diego de Alcalá through the current Vista and Oceanside city limits to Mission San Luis Rey de Francia (Cavalier 2008). The City of Oceanside was initially founded following the establishment of the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798 (Hawthorne 2015a). The mission was the largest of the missions within California and included lands for fruit orchards and cattle raising activities. Native Americans within the vicinity of the Project area were removed from their lands and forced into servitude at Mission San Luis Rey de Francia.

Mexican Period (1822-1846)

In 1821 Mexico achieved its independence from Spain and by 1833 the missions were secularized. Native Americans released from the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia returned to their native villages, moved east to areas lying beyond Mexican control, or sought work on ranchos or in the towns across the region. The Mission San Luis Rey were confiscated by California governor Pio Pico in 1834 following the secularization of the mission system, and subsequently began to fall into disrepair along with the other previously established missions. In 1893, Father Joseph Jeremiah O'Keefe arrived at Mission San Luis Rey to begin restoring the structures, an endeavor that continues through the present day (Hawthorne 2015a).

Numerous large land grants were issued to private owners during this period and the Project area is located between Rancho Margarita and Las Flores to the north and Rancho Agua Hedionda to the south. During this period the Project area may have been used for ranching or agriculture, but otherwise remained undeveloped. The Ranchos changed hands several times and remained the center of economic and social activities for the region.

American Period (1846-Present)

The American Period began at the end of the Mexican American War, between 1846-1848, with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. After the Mexican-American war the population of the region began to grow, as the Ranchos changed hands, eventually were sold. Immigrants from the eastern U.S. gradually moved into the area and supplanted old Californio customs. Small scale agricultural ventures began in the area during

the 1850s and gradually grew. The growth of the population within San Diego County was punctuated with historical events such as the discovery of gold in the Julian area, the extension of the railroad to San Diego, and the establishment of military facilities.

The California Southern Railroad was constructed near the Project area between 1881 and 1882 and by 1883 the southern bank of the lagoon had been settled by John Frazier, whose Frazier Station railroad stop eventually developed into the City of Carlsbad (Beller et al. 2014). In 1883, Andrew Jackson Myers received 160 acres on the Oceanside mesa after applying for a Homestead Grant and is officially considered as the founder of Oceanside as he owned the first land and built the first house. The townsite was surveyed by Cave J. Coutts Jr. and the lots were later sold by J. Chauncey Hayes (Hawthorne 2015a). Hayes also became the official Justice of the Peace, an editor for his own newspaper, and petitioned for the first post office using the name “Ocean Side” (later changed to Oceanside).

By the end of the 1880s, the call for incorporation grew substantially, with the South Oceanside Diamond newspaper reporting in March of 1888 that “We have sounded the public pulse and believe the time has come to incorporate the ‘Gateway of the county’” (Hawthorne 2015b). On June 25, 1888, community residents cast their votes, and the motion for incorporation passes with 74 votes in favor out of a total of 128. On July 3, 1888, the City of Oceanside was declared as incorporated by the San Diego County Supervisors, with Col. Daniel Horne being appointed as President of the City of Trustees (Hawthorne 2015b). Horne would later be elected as the first mayor of the newly incorporated city.

The California Salt Company attempted to harvest salt from Buena Vista Lagoon in 1901, and later in 1908 eucalyptus stands were planted along the southern side of the lagoon in an attempt to commercially harvest the tree. However, little other development took place within the vicinity of the Project area until 1912 when the construction of Pacific Coast Highway began (Beller et al. 2014). Over the next few decades residential and agricultural development of the area grew exponentially. In 1929 a bird sanctuary was formed at the lagoon and in the 1940s a weir was constructed across the mouth of the lagoon transforming it into a freshwater/brackish lagoon.

With the United States formally entering into World War II, the City of Oceanside underwent a drastic transformation. Following the Great Depression, Oceanside was in the midst of a boom of growth and prosperity, with numerous new commercial buildings and centers being constructed. In 1920, a combat training base was established by the United States Navy at Rancho Santa Margarita Rancho. When the base was established, Oceanside’s population was 4,651, but during the course of the U.S. involvement in World War II an additional 20,000 marines and civilian support transferred to the region, leaving Oceanside unable to meet the increased needs for housing and domestic essentials (Hawthorne 2015c). By 1950, the population of Oceanside registered at over 12,000 individuals, and during the mid to late 1950s numerous housing development spread throughout the surrounding valleys and mesas (Hawthorne 2015c). In 1965 the construction on Interstate 5 began, bisecting the lagoon bringing further development to the vicinity of the Project area.

STUDY METHODS

Methods used to assess the presence or absence of cultural resources within the Project area included a search of existing records, archival research, and an intensive pedestrian field survey.

The records search was conducted at the SCIC on July 4, 2019 (Attachment A). The search included the Project area and a radius of one- mile around it. It included a review of all records for historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, historic addresses, as well as a review of all known cultural resource reports. A records search of the Sacred Lands File held by the NAHC was requested on June 17, 2019 (Attachment B). Historic aerial photographs and maps, provided by historicaerials.com and USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer, of the Project area were examined.

The field survey was conducted on June 24, 2019. Field methods consisted of a pedestrian survey of the Project area by the archaeologist and Luiseño Native American monitor in transects spaced at 10-m intervals. The Project area was photographed, and all visible soils were examined for cultural resources. Upon discovery of an artifact or feature, the crew halted while the person who made the discovery scouted the area to determine whether the item was isolated, associated with only a few other items, or part of a larger site deposit. Any isolates and sites were recorded during the transects. Archaeological isolates were distinguished from sites on the basis that isolates consist of three or fewer artifacts within a 50-m radius. All site and isolate locations were recorded in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates using handheld GPS units with sub-meter accuracy. Sites were plotted on project maps using NAD 83 UTM feet coordinates. Site information was recorded on State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms. While the process of site documentation varied slightly depending on what kinds of artifacts and features were identified, at all sites the spatial boundaries were delineated, site maps were drawn, artifacts were plotted, artifact inventories were completed, and material types were noted. All notes and photographs from the study are curated at Red Tail's office.

STUDY RESULTS

SCIC Record Search Results

The SCIC record search results indicate that 61 studies have previously been completed within the 1-mi. record search radius (Table 1). Two of the previously conducted studies have intersected the Project Area.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Studies within 1-Mile of the Project Area

Report Number (SD-)	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the Project Area
00423	1982	Carrico, Richard	<i>An Archaeological Historical Reconnaissance of the Proposed Buena Vista Center</i>	Outside
00535	1976	Cupples, Sue Ann	<i>Oceanside Harbor and Navigation Project: Archaeological Survey Report</i>	Outside
00992	1984	Hanna, David	<i>Archaeological Testing of SDI-626, a Coastal Shell Midden Site in Carlsbad, California</i>	Outside
01154	1988	Laylander, Don	<i>An Archaeological Survey Report for a Widening of State Route 78 (I-5 to East of College Boulevard) Oceanside, California</i>	Outside
01269	1979	Pettus, Roy E.	<i>A Cultural Survey of Portions of the Las Chollas, South Las Chollas, Los Coches Forester, and Loma Alta Stream Basins in San Diego County, California</i>	Outside
01677	1989	Wade, Sue A., and Susan M. Hector	<i>A Cultural Resource Survey of the Loma Alta Creek Improvement Plan Area</i>	Outside
02574	1992	Crafts, Karen	<i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report, First Addendum Interchange of Route 78 and Interstate 5 in Oceanside</i>	Outside
02995	1995	Kyle, Carolyn, and Petei McHenry	<i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report</i>	Outside

Report Number (SD-)	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the Project Area
03027	1994	Smith, Brian, and Larry Pierson	<i>A Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment for the Muhe Project, Carlsbad, California</i>	Outside
03031	1996	Smith, Brian, and Larry Pierson	<i>Addendum to a Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment for the Muhe Project, Carlsbad, California</i>	Outside
04111	1982	Larry Seeman	<i>Draft Environmental Impact Report Revised Parks and Recreation Element, Carlsbad, California</i>	Outside
04282	1995	Kyle, Carolyn, and Pete McHenry	<i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Highway Project 11-SD-78 PM .74</i>	Outside
04587	1991	Caltrans and Karen Crafts	<i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Upgrade of the Route 78 Interstate 5 Interchange in Oceanside, California</i>	Outside
04833	1982	Caltrans	<i>Final Report for an Archaeological Test Excavation at Site CA-SDI-9473, Carlsbad, California</i>	Outside
04835	1982	Corum, Joyce	<i>Summary Report for an Archaeological Test Excavation at Site CA-SDI-9473, Oceanside, California, 11-SD-78 P.M. 0.0/3.1</i>	Outside
04946	1978	Recon	<i>Frazee Property Draft Environmental Impact Report and General Plan Amendment</i>	Outside
05845	1988	Laylander, Don	<i>Historic Property Survey Report for a Widening of State Route 78</i>	Outside
06248	1998	Caltrans	<i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report District 11</i>	Outside
06531	1991	Crafts, Karen	<i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report 11-SD-78 P.M. 0.0-0.7</i>	Outside
06629	1999	Rosen, Martin	<i>Historic Property Survey Report Oceanside to San Diego-Rail to Trail</i>	Outside
06636	1997	Rosen, Martin	<i>Historic Property Survey-Loma Alta Creek Channel</i>	Outside
07498	2002	Duke, Curt	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No SD443-11 San Diego County, California</i>	Outside
08487	2003	Palette, Drew	<i>Cultural Resources Study for the Proposed NCTD FAO Facility Project</i>	Outside
08739	2004	Rosen, Martin D.	<i>Positive Historic Property Survey Report</i>	Outside
09361	2002	Byrd, Brian F., and Collin O'Neill	<i>Archaeological Survey Report for the Phase I Archaeological Survey along Interstate 5, San Diego County, California</i>	Intersects
09362	2004	Laylander, Don, and Mark Becker	<i>Archaeological Testing at Twelve Prehistoric Sites (SDI-603, -628, -4553, -6831, -6882, -10965, -12670, -13484, -15678, -15679, -15680) on the Central San Diego Coast, San Diego County, California</i>	Outside
09470	2004	Cooley, Theodore G., and Richard Carrico	<i>Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Four San Luis Rey Outfall Pipeline Route Alternatives, City of Oceanside, California</i>	Outside
09516	2005	Caterino, David	<i>The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study</i>	Outside
09571	2003	Guerrero, Monica C., and Dennis R. Gallegos	<i>City of Carlsbad Water and Sewer Master Plans Cultural Resource Background Study City of Carlsbad, California</i>	Outside
10056	2004	Lauko, Kimberly, and Christeen Taniguchi	<i>Record Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD34xC858B (Fire Mountain) Adjacent to 1789 Troy Lane, Oceanside, San Diego County, California</i>	Outside
10197	2006	Cook, John	<i>Final Cultural Resources Survey of 2000 Stewart Street, San Diego County, California</i>	Outside
10847	n.d.	Various Authors	<i>Carlsbad Santa Fe Depot, 400 Carlsbad Village Drive (Elm Avenue), Carlsbad, California, 92008</i>	Outside
11269	n.d.	Various Authors	<i>Santa Fe Depot – Carlsbad</i>	Outside
11602	2008	Bonner, Wayne H., and Marnie Alslin-Kay	<i>Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate SAN-119B (Amazon Bikes), 1227 Vista Way, Oceanside, San Diego County, California</i>	Outside
11761	2007	Dominici, Deb	<i>Historic Property Survey Report, I-5 North Coast Widening Project</i>	Outside

Report Number (SD-)	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the Project Area
11783	2008	Laylander, Don, and Linda Akyuz	<i>Archaeological Survey for the Caltrans I-5 North Coast Corridor Project Biological Mitigation Parcels, San Diego County, California</i>	Outside
12039	2007	Guerrero, Monica, and Dennis R. Gallegos	<i>Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the North County Transit District (NCTD) Sprinter Rail Project Oceanside to Escondido, California</i>	Outside
12557	2008	Bonner, Wayne, and Sarah Williams	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate Five/78 at 1501 Kelly Street, Oceanside, San Diego County, California</i>	Outside
12693	2009	Tang, Bai "Tom"	<i>Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Construction of a Second Mainline Track in the City of Carlsbad by the North County Transit District</i>	Outside
12738	2009	Hogan, Michael, and Deirdre Encarnacion	<i>Archaeological Survey Report: Carlsbad Double Track Project Control Point Carl (MP 229.3) to Control Point Farr (MP 231.7) North County Transit District Mainline, San Diego County, California, Caltrans District 11</i>	Outside
12762	2010	Dominici, Deborah	<i>Historic Property Survey Report for the Interstate 5 North Coast Corridor Project</i>	Outside
13355	2011	Perez, Don C.	<i>Five/78 1501 Kelly Street, Oceanside, San Diego County, California, 92054</i>	Outside
13482	2011	Linn, Robert	<i>Addendum 61087278 Five/78, 1501 Kelly Street., Oceanside, New Tower</i>	Outside
13488	2011	York, Andrew, and John Hildebrand	<i>Cultural Resources Investigation in Support of Consultation for the Regional Beach Sand II Project, San Diego County, California</i>	Outside
13916	2012	Caltrans	<i>Interstate 5 North Coast Corridor Project Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Report, Environmental Impact Statement</i>	Outside
14069	2011	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead	<i>Cultural and Historical Resource Study for the City of Oceanside General Plan-Circulation Element Update Program Environmental Impact Report (EIR)</i>	Intersects
14495	2013	Caltrans	<i>Interstate 5 North Coast Corridor Project Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement and Section 4(F) Evaluation</i>	Outside
14615	2013	Caltrans	<i>I-5 North Corridor Project Supplementals</i>	Outside
14667	2012	Loftus, Shannon	<i>Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site SD0485 Adventure 16, 2002 South Coast Highway, Oceanside, San Diego County, California, 92016</i>	Outside
14674	2012	City of Carlsbad	<i>Buena Vista Lift Station Sewer Force Main (VC-4) Environmental Documents</i>	Outside
15860	2013	Bonner, Wayne H., and Kathleen A. Crawford	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T Mobile West, LLC Candidate, SD06443A (SD443 North County Times), 1722 South Coast Highway, Oceanside, San Diego County, California</i>	Outside
16127	2008	Dominici, Deb, and Don Laylander	<i>2007 Cultural Resources Treatment Plan, North Coast Interstate 5 Corridor</i>	Outside
16131	2013	Blake, Michelle	<i>Sixth Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR): Revised Area of Potential Effects (APE) I-5 North Coast Corridor</i>	Outside
16264	2015	Smith, Brian F.	<i>Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Lanai Subdivision Project, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California</i>	Outside
16278	2015	Fulton, Phil, and Casey Tibbet	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory Verizon Wireless Services Carlsbad State Street Facility, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California</i>	Outside
16287	2015	Smith, Brian F., and David K. Grabski	<i>Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the De Anda Residence Project, City of Carlsbad, California, CPD No. 13-30 APN 155-140-41</i>	Outside
16620	2016	Kennedy, George L.	<i>Negative Archaeological, Paleontological, and Native American Monitoring and Mitigation Report for the Hirschhoff Family Residence Project, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California (CDP 14-13 and 14-14; APN 155-180-28)</i>	Outside

Report Number (SD-)	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the Project Area
17196	2015	Castells, Shelby Gunderman	<i>Cultural Resources Study for the Carlsbad Village Drive Mixed Use Development Project, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California</i>	Outside
17213	2016	Vader, Michael, Chris Lockwood, and Vanessa Ortiz	<i>Coast Highway Corridor Study Project, Oceanside, California, Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment</i>	Outside
17218	2013	Castells, Shelby Gunderman, Shannon Davis, Sarah Stringer-Bowsher, Jennifer Krintz, and Sinead No Ghabhlain	<i>Cultural and Historical Resources Existing Conditions and Evaluation Report for the Pacific Surfliner Carlsbad Village Double-Track Project, San Diego County, California</i>	Outside
17664	2018	Stropes, Tracy A., and Brian F. Smith	<i>A Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the North County Plaza Project, Carlsbad, California</i>	Outside

Seventy-three cultural resources have been recorded within the one-mi. record search radius, which includes archaeological sites, historic addresses and isolates (Table 2). The record search indicated that no previously recorded cultural resources are located within the Project area.

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

Primary Number	Trinomial	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
P-37-000626	CA-SDI-626	Prehistoric Temporary Camp	AECOM, 2014 R. V. and C. M., 1972 Wallace, 1958	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-000627	CA-SDI-627	Prehistoric Temporary Camp	Wallace, 1985	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-000628	CA-SDI-628	Prehistoric Shell Midden	D. Laylander, 2003 L. Pierson and B.F. Smith, 1994 Wallace, 1958	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-000629	CA-SDI-629	Prehistoric Shell Midden and Lithic Scatter	AECOM, 2014 A. Noah, 2009 Wallace, 1985	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-008346	CA-SDI-8346	Prehistoric Shell Scatter	R. Franklin, 1980	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-008455	CA-SDI-8455	Prehistoric Shell Scatter	AECOM, 2014 Cardenas, 1981	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-027036	CA-SDI-17672	Prehistoric Shell Scatter	D. Palette, 2005	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-027452	CA-SDI-17907	Buena Vista Cemetery	D. Laylander, 2006	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-028351	CA-SDI-18348	Prehistoric Shell Scatter	M. Sivba, T. Martinez, M. Robbins-Wade, 2007	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-029985	-	1166 Carlsbad Village Drive Historic-era Government Building	J. Calpo, A. Hope, 2005	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-030500	CA-SDI-19375	Prehistoric Shell Scatter and Lithic Scatter	T. Cooley, 2014 A. Noah, 2009	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-032654	CA-SDI-20692	Prehistoric Shell Scatter	AECOM, 2014 A. Giletti, 2012	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-033873	-	Prehistoric Lithic Isolate	T. Cooley, 2014	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-033874	-	Prehistoric Shell Scatter and Historic-era Road Segment	T. Cooley, 2014	Not Evaluated	Outside
P-37-034887	CA-SDI-21704	Historic-era Refuse Scatter, Foundations, Well, and Septic System	E. Rodriguez, 2015	Determined Not Significant under CEQA	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
P-37-035430	-	Historic-era Commercial Building	S. Loftus, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-37-037136	-	Historic-era Multi-Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037137	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037138	-	Historic-era Multi-Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037139	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037140	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037141	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037142	-	Historic-era Multi-Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037143	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037144	-	Historic-era Multi-Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037145	-	Historic-era Multi-Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037146	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037147	-	Historic-era Multi-Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037148	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037149	-	Historic-era Multi-Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
P-37-037150	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037151	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037152	-	Historic-era Multi-Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037153	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037154	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037155	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037156	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037157	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037158	-	Historic-era 1-3 Story Commercial Building	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037159	-	Historic-era Multi-Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037160	-	Historic-era Multi-Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037161	-	Historic-era Multi-Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037162	-	Historic-era Multi-Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037163	-	Historic-era Multi-Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037164	-	Historic-era Multi-Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP,	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
				CRHR, and Local Designation	
P-37-037165	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037166	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037167	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037168	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037169	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037170	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037171	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037172	-	Historic-era Multi-Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037173	-	Historic-era Multi-Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037174	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037175	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037176	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037177	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037178	-	Carlsbad Overhead Bridge, Historic-era Bridge	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
P-37-037179	-	Historic-era Motel	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037180	-	Historic-era 1-3 Story Commercial Building	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037181	-	Historic-era 1-3 Story Commercial Building	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037182	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037183	-	Historic-era Multi-Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037184	-	Historic-era 1-3 Story Commercial Building	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037185	-	Historic-era Railroad Depot	S. Davis, 2012	Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for NRHP, Listed in the CRHR	Outside
P-37-037186	-	Historic-era Industrial Building	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037187	-	Historic-era Single Family Residential Property	S. Davis, 2012	Determined Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and Local Designation	Outside
P-37-037188	-	Historic-era 1-3 Story Commercial Building	S. Davis, 2012	Appears Eligible for NRHP as a Contributor to a NR-Eligible District	Outside
P-37-037189	-	Historic-era 1-3 Story Commercial Building	S. Davis, 2012	Appears Eligible for NRHP as a Contributor to a NR-Eligible District	Outside
P-37-037190	-	Historic-era 1-3 Story Commercial Building	S. Davis, 2012	Appears Eligible for NRHP as a Contributor to a NR-Eligible District	Outside
P-37-037191	-	Historic-era 1-3 Story Commercial Building	S. Davis, 2012	Appears Eligible for NRHP as a Contributor to a NR-Eligible District	Outside
P-37-038297	CA-SDI-22605	Historic-era Refuse Scatter	S. Wolf, 2018	Not evaluated	Outside

Twenty-nine historic addresses have been previously recorded within the one-mile record search radius (Table 3). None of the historic addresses are located within the Project area.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Historic Addresses within 1-Mile of the Project Area

Primary Number	Address	Name	Property Type	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
-	0 Meyers Street	Gas Vent	HP39 Other	-	5S3	Outside
	1030 Whaley Street	-	HP02 Single Family Residential Property	-	3S	Outside
P-37-029985	1166 Carlsbad Village Drive	-	HP14 Government Building	J. Calpo and A. Hope, 2005	Not evaluated	Outside
-	123 E Vista Way	-	-	-	Not evaluated	Outside
-	1302 Stewart Street	Salvador and Lupe Villasenor Residence	HP02 Single Family Residential Property	HP02 Single Family Residential Property	3S	Outside
-	1317 Kelly Street	-	-	HP02 Single Family Residential Property	-	Outside
-	1431 Belleaire Street	-	HP02 Single Family Residential Property	-	Not evaluated	Outside
-	1437 Belleaire Street	-	HP02 Single Family Residential Property	-	Not evaluated	Outside
-	1445 Belleaire Street	-	HP02 Single Family Residential Property	-	Not evaluated	Outside
-	1451 Belleaire Street	-	HP02 Single Family Residential Property	-	Not evaluated	Outside
-	1471 Belleaire Street	-	HP02 Single Family Residential Property	-	Not evaluated	Outside
-	1504 California Street	-	HP02 Single Family Residential Property	-	Not evaluated	Outside
-	1594 Kelly Street	-	HP02 Single Family Residential Property	-	5S1	Outside
-	1602 California Street	L.L. and Alma Claydon Residence	HP02 Single Family Residential Property	-	5S1	Outside
-	1602 California Street	-	HP29 Landscape Architecture	-	5S3	Outside
-	1705 S Tremont Street	Neil and Margaret Murphy Residence	HP02 Single Family Residential Property	-	5S3	Outside
-	1706 S Horne Street	Orvella and Edna Coleman Residence	HP02 Single Family Residential Property	-	5S1	Outside
-	1709 S Tremont Street	C. Roy and Josephine B. Lathrop Residence	HP02 Single Family Residential Property	-	5S3	Outside

Primary Number	Address	Name	Property Type	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
P-37-035430	2002 South Coast Highway	-	HP06 1-3 Story Commercial Building	-	6Y	Outside
-	2034 S Freeman Street	Elbert and Elva Colville Residence	HP02 Single Family Residential Property	-	5S1	Outside
-	2524 Davis Avenue	-	HP02 Single Family Residential Property	-	Not evaluated	Outside
-	2530 Davis Avenue	-	HP02 Single Family Residential Property	-	Not evaluated	Outside
-	2565 Pio Pico Drive	-	HP02 Single Family Residential Property	-	Not evaluated	Outside
-	2680 Carlsbad Blvd	-	-	-	Not evaluated	Outside
-	2802 Carlsbad Blvd	-	-	-	Not evaluated	Outside
-	328 E Vista Way	-	-	-	Not evaluated	Outside
P-37-037185	400 Carlsbad Village Drive	Carlsbad Santa Fe Depot	HP17 Railroad Depot	S. Davis, 2012	2D	Outside
-	510 Kelly Street	Adam and Lottie Layer Apartments	HP03 Multi-Family Residential Property	-	5S3	Outside
-	Pacific Street	Cassidy Street Bridge/Pacific Terrace Overcrossing	HP19 Bridge	-	5S3	Outside

NAHC Record Search Results

A record search of the SLF held by the NAHC was requested on June 17, 2019. The NAHC responded on June 28, 2019 that the record search of the SLF was positive. The NAHC also provided a list of 31 Native American individuals and organizations which may have additional information on the contact area. All correspondence pertaining to the NAHC, is included in Attachment B.

Red Tail sent an information request letter to the 31 Native American individuals and organizations on July 1, 2019. On July 1, 2019 Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources for the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, responded that they defer to the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians. On July 2, 2019 Lucy Padilla, Archaeologist for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, responded that the Project is not located in their Traditional Use Area and therefore defer to other tribes in the area. On July 5, 2019, Shasta Gaughen, Ph.D., Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Pala Band of Mission Indians, responded that the Project is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and they request to be in the information loop and recommend archaeological monitoring due to the proximity of the Project to known cultural and historic resources. To date, July 15, 2019, no additional responses have been received.

Historic Map and Aerial Photograph Research Results

The 1893, 1897, 1901, 1907, 1911, 1920, 1925, 1931, 1939, 1947 topographic maps show the project area as undeveloped and within Buena Vista Lagoon. The 1938 aerial photograph shows agricultural uses on the north

western side of the project area between Nevada and Horne Streets. The majority of the Project area is undeveloped and the lagoon appears larger than its current extent and the south eastern portion of the Project area may be marshland or underwater. The residence within the Project area is not present. The 1947 aerial photograph shows the residence within the Project area is present and several additional small buildings, other structures, fence lines, or trees are present within the Project area. The agricultural fields to the north of the Project area have largely been developed and the waterline of the lagoon appears higher than its current position. The 1949 topographic map shows the alignment of Horner and Nevada Streets and the boundaries of Buena Vista Lagoon as lower than previous topographic maps but higher than the current water level. The residence present on the 1947 aerial photograph is not recorded on the 1949 or 1955 topographic map. No changes are identified on the 1953 and 1964 aerial photographs. The 1961 and all subsequent topographic maps show the vicinity of the Project area as developed or within the lagoon. The 1967 aerial photograph shows several mature trees along the Project area's northern boundary. The waterline of the lagoon is significantly higher than the modern water line. The 1980 aerial photograph shows no changes besides a lower level of the water line of the lagoon. The 1990 and subsequent aerial photographs show no changes.

Field Survey Results

The field survey was conducted on June 24, 2019 by Red Tail Senior Archaeologist Nick Doose and Luiseño Native American Monitor from Saving Sacred Sites, Banning Taylor. Of the approximately 1.2-acre Project area only approximately 0.86 acres of it were accessible for the survey as the southern edge of the Project area was within marshland of Buena Vista Lagoon. The delineation of the Project area had been previously staked with wood laths by a survey crew. The archaeological survey was conducted in 5 m intervals going east to west across all accessible portions of the Project area. The project area was partially developed with a single-family residence and non-native vegetation was present. Ground surface visible ranged from poor near the residence and non-native vegetation to good across much of the Project area (Figures 4 and 5).

Shell was identified across the Project area. The shell appeared to be either naturally occurring resulting from adjusting water levels within the lagoon, or possibly placed on the site for agricultural purposes. There was no evidence that the shell was archaeological. No archaeological resources were identified within the Project area.

The single-family residence within the Project area was constructed between 1938 and 1947, and is therefore over 50 years old.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No archaeological resources were identified within the Project area during the survey. However it is recommended that archaeological monitoring be conducted during any ground disturbance within the Project area due to the presence of numerous cultural resources near the Project area, the positive Sacred Lands File record search, and the Project's proximity to Buena Vista Lagoon. The area surrounding Buena Vista Lagoon is sensitive for buried cultural resources, as the area was rich in resources during prehistoric times.

A single-family residence that is over 50 years old is present within the Project area. The residence meets the age threshold for eligibility to the CRHR and the Local Register. This project will not result in any impacts to the residence, however if future impacts to the residence are planned it is recommended that the residence be evaluated for eligibility to the CRHR and Local Register and significance under CEQA.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions on the above proposal, at shelby@redtailenvironmental.com or (760) 294-3100.

Sincerely,



Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Red Tail Environmental

Attachments:

- Figure 1. Project vicinity map.
- Figure 2. Project location, USGS Topographic 7.5' quad map.
- Figure 3. Project location, aerial photograph.
- Figure 4. View of the Project area from the southeastern corner, facing west.
- Figure 5. View of the Project area and the lagoon, facing south.
- Attachment A. SCIC Record Search Confirmation
- Attachment B. NAHC Correspondence.

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Laylander, Don

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- 2007 Postglacial Evolution of Coastal Environments. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar. Alta Mira Press, Lanham MD.

Moriarty, James R.

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- 2007 The Colorado Desert: Ancient Adaptations to Wetlands and Wastelands. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar. Alta Mira Press, Lanham MD.

Shackley, Steven

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Sutton, Mark Q.

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USDA

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White, Raymond

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Figure 1. Project vicinity map.

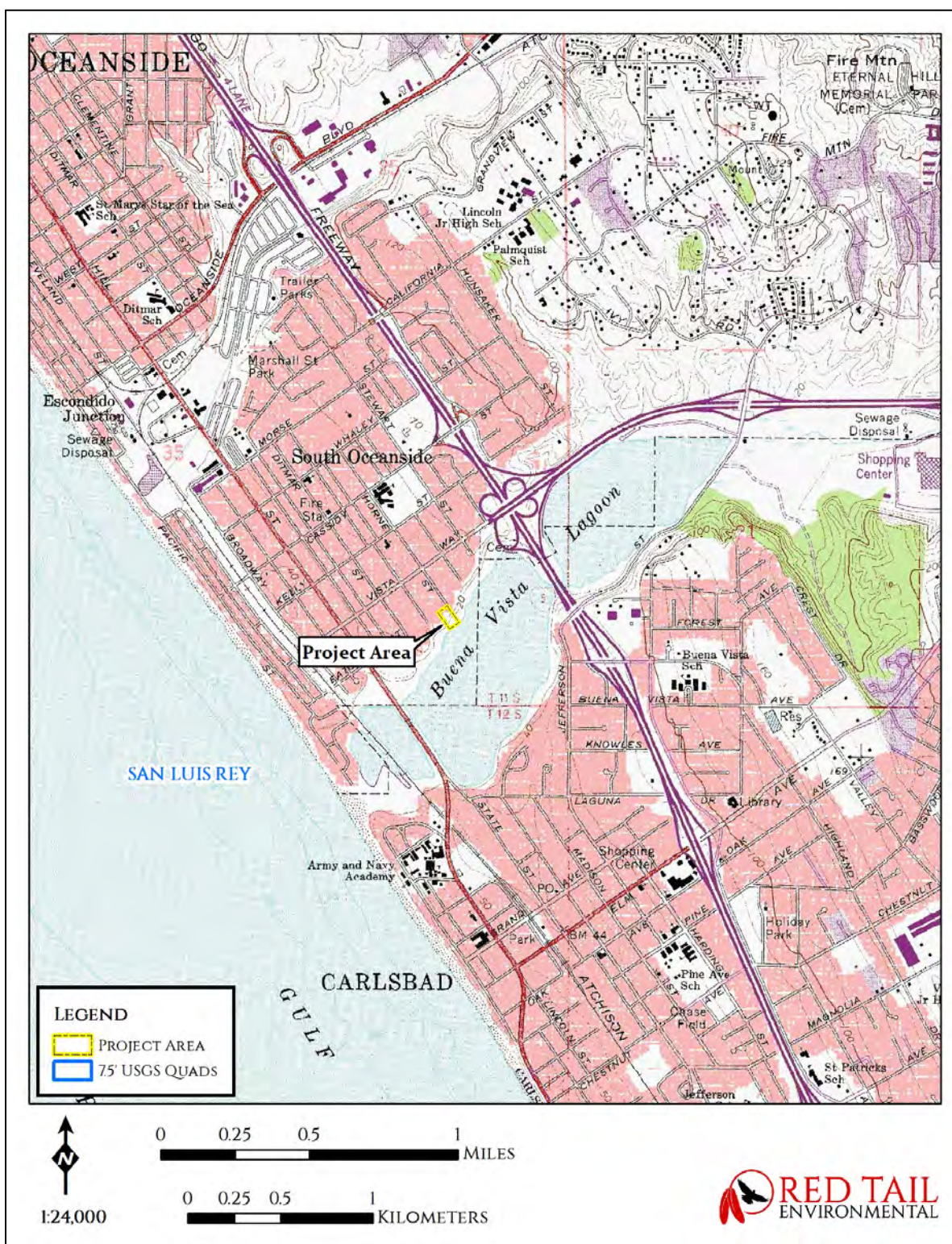


Figure 2. Project location, USGS Topographic 7.5' quad map.



Figure 3. Project location, aerial photograph.



Figure 4. View of the Project area from the southeastern corner, facing west.



Figure 5. View of the Project area and the lagoon, facing south.

Attachment A. SCIC Record Search Confirmation



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

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Red Tail Environmental

Company Representative: Shelby Castells

Date: 7/4/2019

Project Identification: Sarkaria Parcel Split Oceanside - Cal Enviro

Search Radius: 1 mile

Historical Resources: SELF

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

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: SELF

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

Historic Addresses: SELF

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

Historic Maps: SELF

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

Copies: 195

Hours: 1

Attachment B. NAHC Correspondence.



June 17, 2019

Steven Quinn
California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Quinn,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. Red Tail is currently conducting a records search with the South Coastal Information Center. I am writing to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File to determine if you have registered any cultural resources, tribal cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, or areas of heritage sensitivity within the proposed project area. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1).

Our investigation will include direct contact with local tribal entities. Please include a list of the appropriate individuals to contact related to this project. Please submit your response via email to Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com.

Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Sacred Lands File and Native American Contacts List Request
Project Area Map

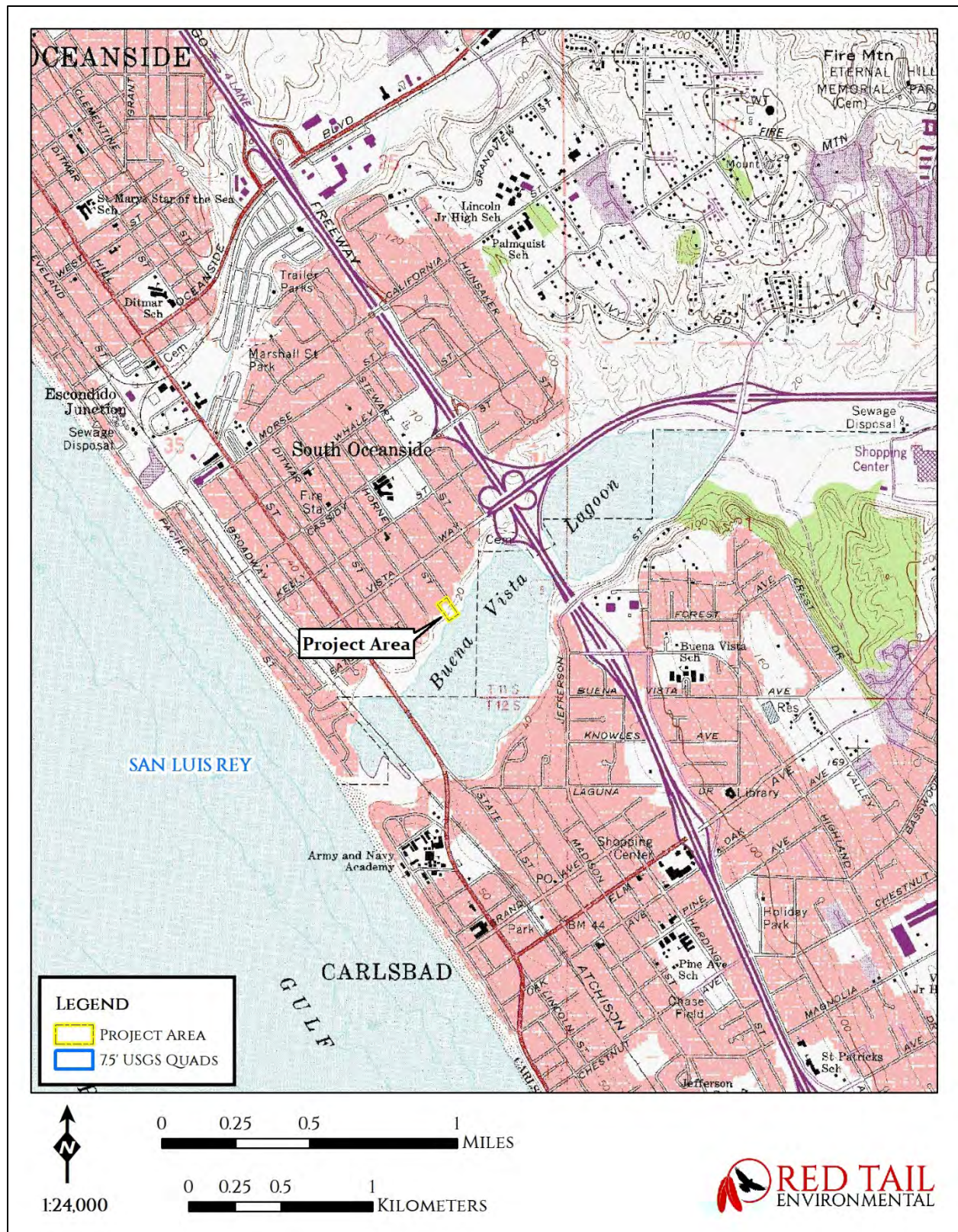


Figure 1. Project Area

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>
Twitter: @CA_NAHC



June 28, 2019

Shelby Castells
Red Tail Environmental

VIA Email to: shelby@redtailenvironmental.com

RE: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, San Diego County

Dear Ms. Castells:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steven Quinn".

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
6/28/2019**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

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

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

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

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande

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

Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians

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

Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

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

Jamul Indian Village

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

Ewiaapaayp Tribe

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

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians

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

Ewiaapaayp Tribe

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

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians

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

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

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
6/28/2019**

**La Posta Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

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

**La Posta Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

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

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay
Nation**

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

**Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians

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

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians

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

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
vwhipple@rincontribe.org

**San Luis Rey Band of Mission
Indians**

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

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
6/28/2019**

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians

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

Luiseno

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation

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

Kumeyaay

San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

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

Diegueno

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation

Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources
Manager
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 312 - 1935
lhaws@sycuan-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

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

Diegueno

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians

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

Diegueno

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians

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

Diegueno

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

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July 1, 2019

Temet Aguilar Chairperson
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
PO Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA 92061
bennaecalac@aol.com

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Aguilar,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

A record search of the Sacred Lands File with the California Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Red Tail is conducting a record search at the South Coastal Information Center and a pedestrian survey of the Project area.

We are contacting you to request additional information regarding the Project area, if you are aware of any issues of cultural concern regarding the area shown on the enclosed map. In particular, we would like to know if you have knowledge of any Traditional Cultural Properties, Sacred Sites, resource collecting areas, or any other areas of concern of which you would wish us to be aware.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the proposed Project, please contact me at the address or phone number listed below, or via email at Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map

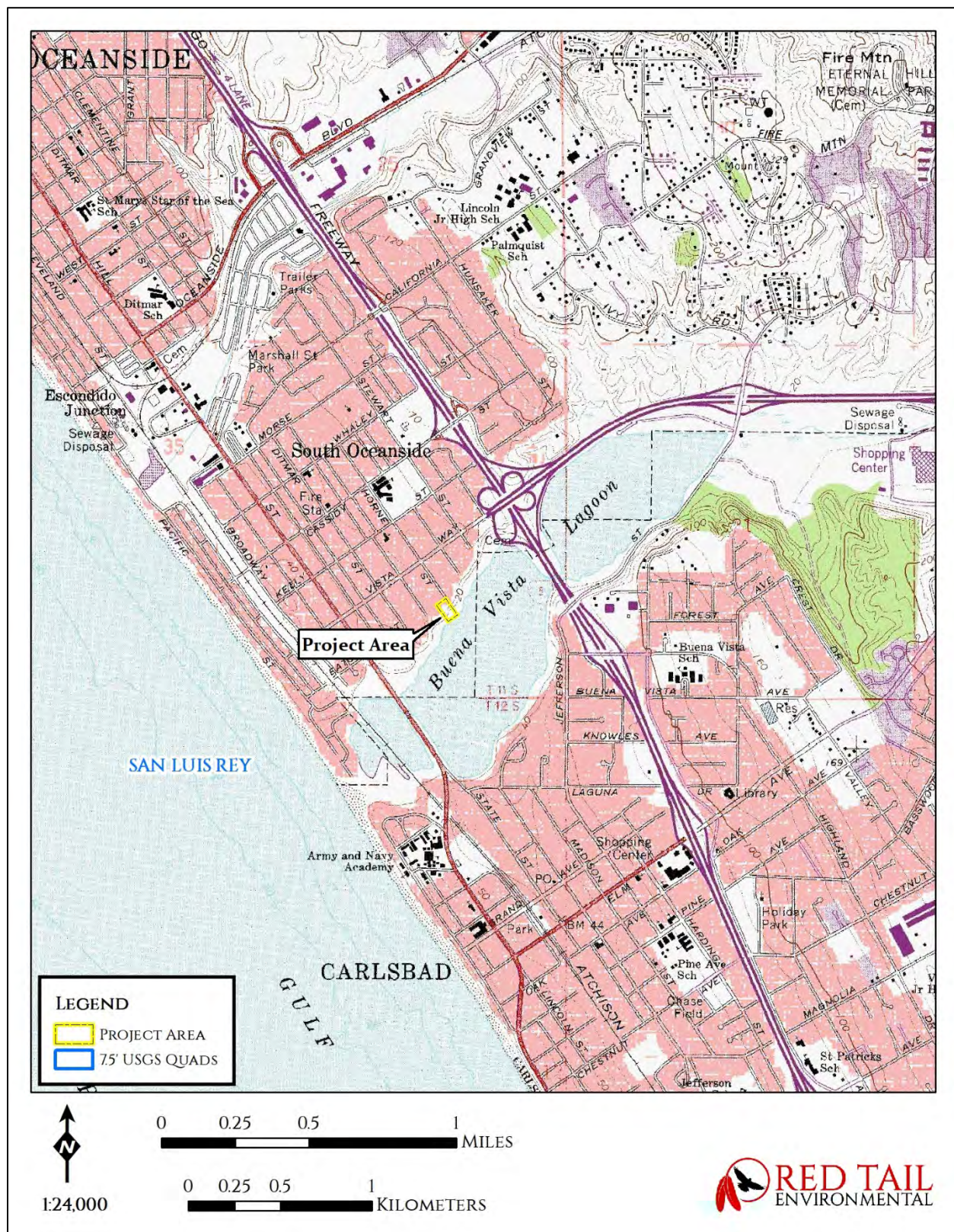


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

John Christman
Chairperson
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Christman,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Director of Archaeology

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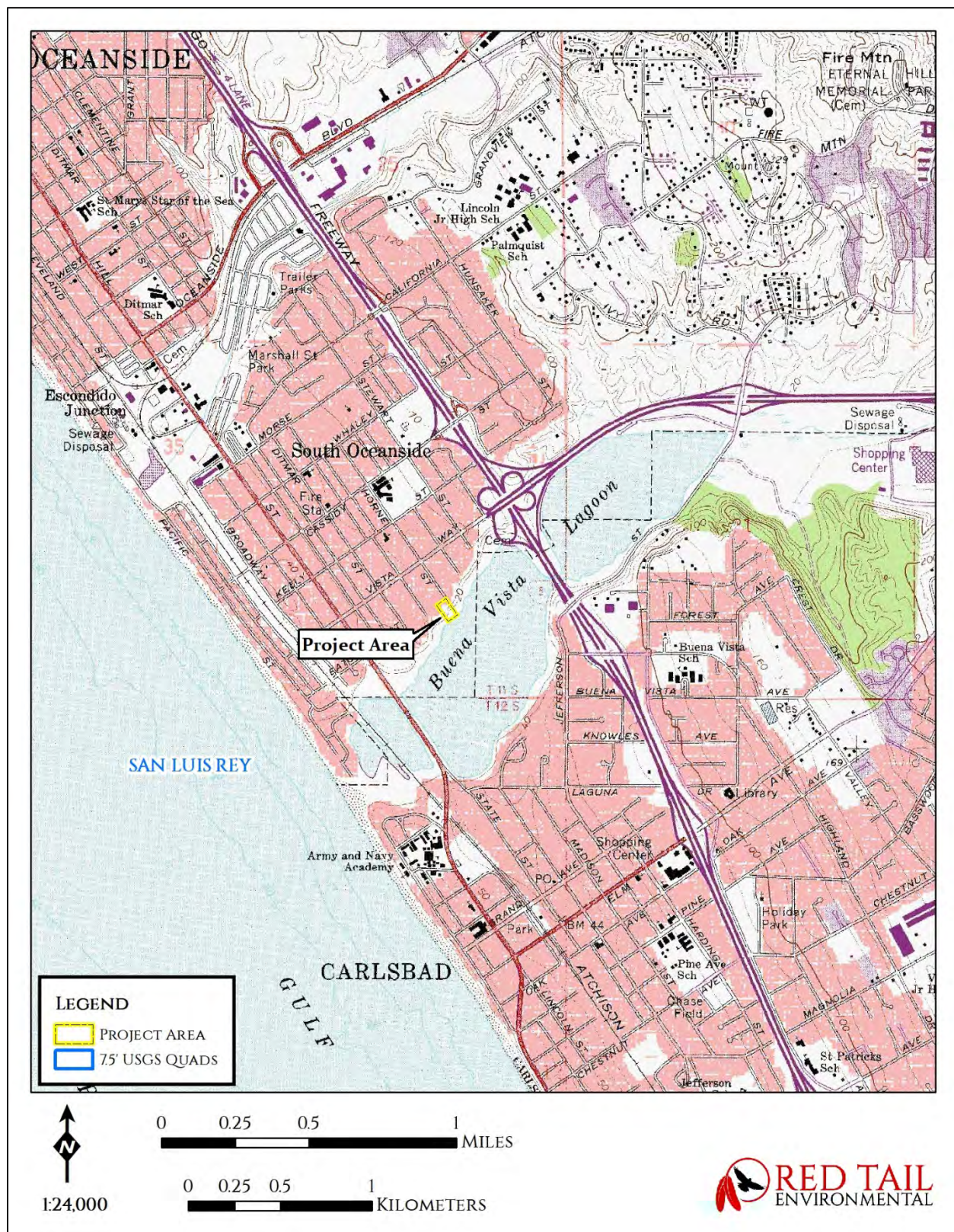


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

Scott Cozart
Chairperson
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
PO Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92583
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Cozart,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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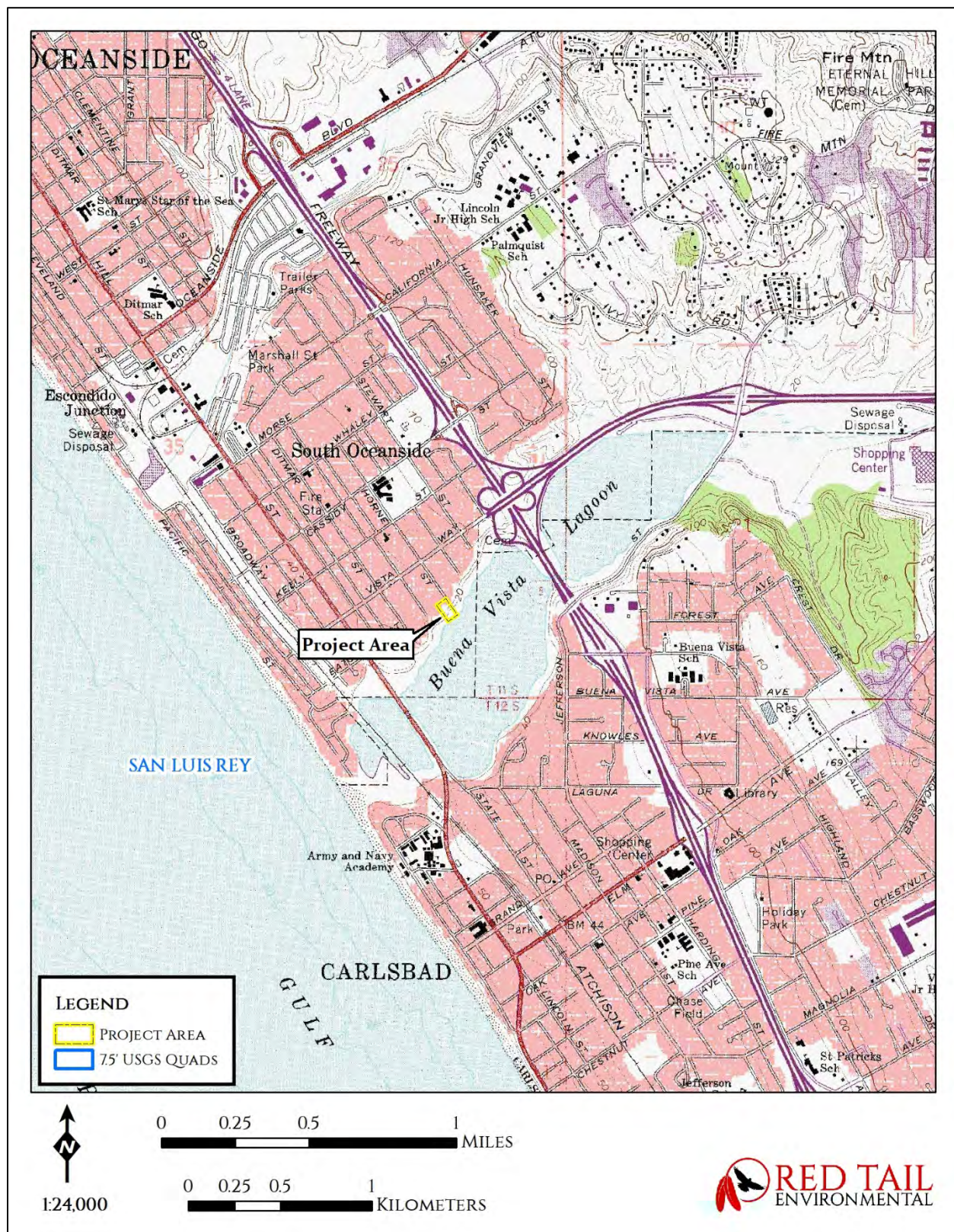


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

John Flores
Environmental Coordinator
San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Flores,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Director of Archaeology

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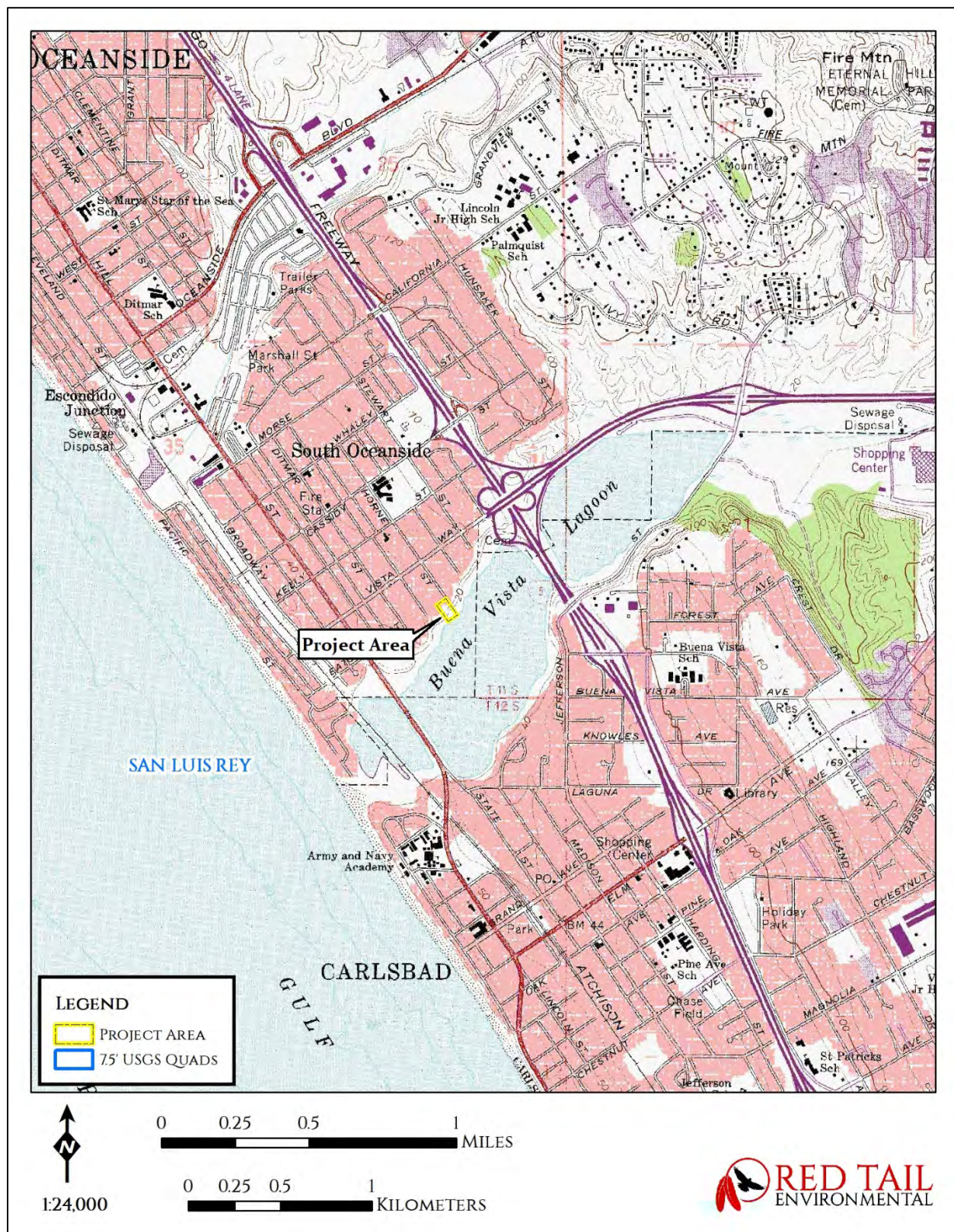


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

Michael Garcia
Chairperson
Ewiiapaayp Tribe
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Garcia,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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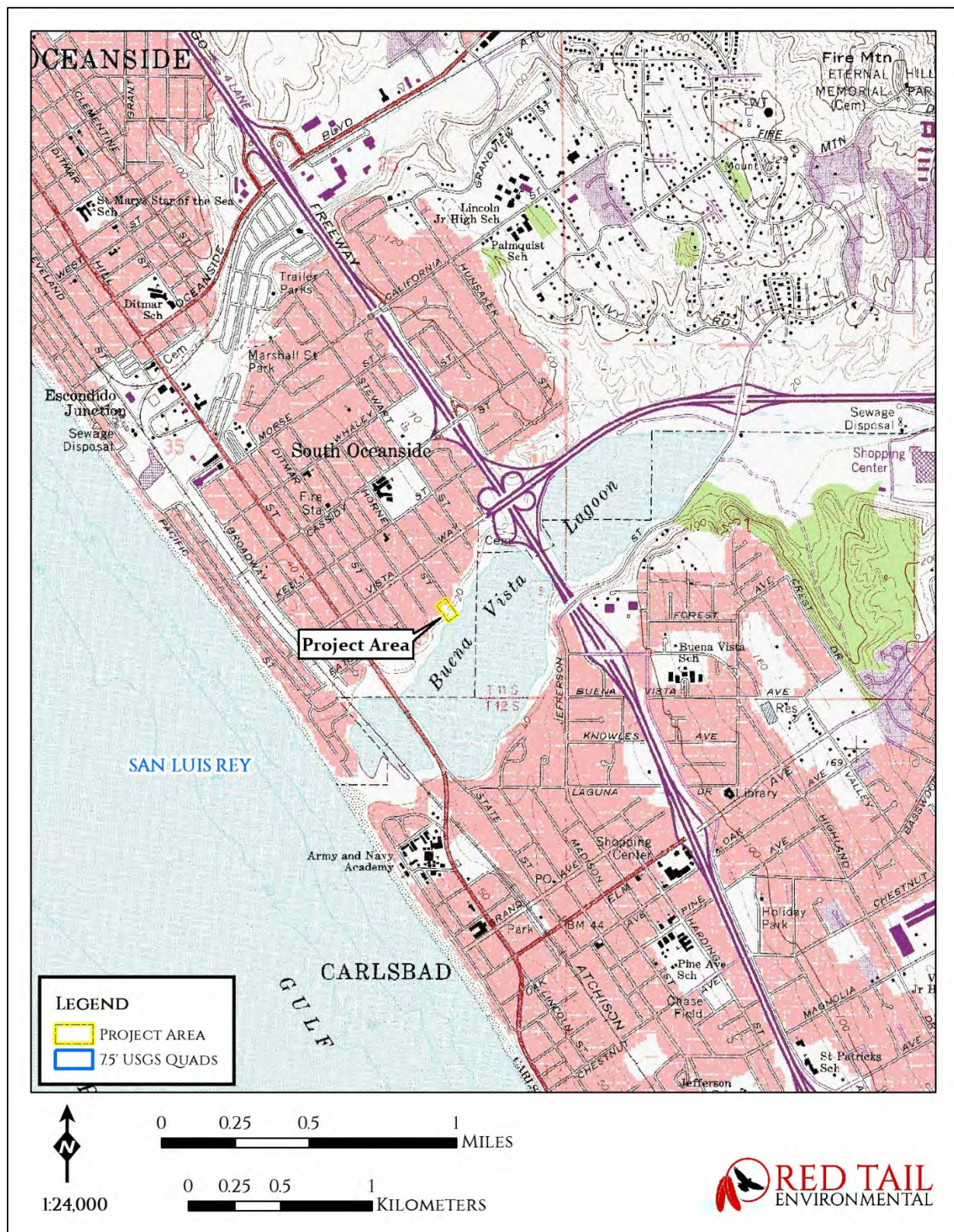


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin
Director
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map

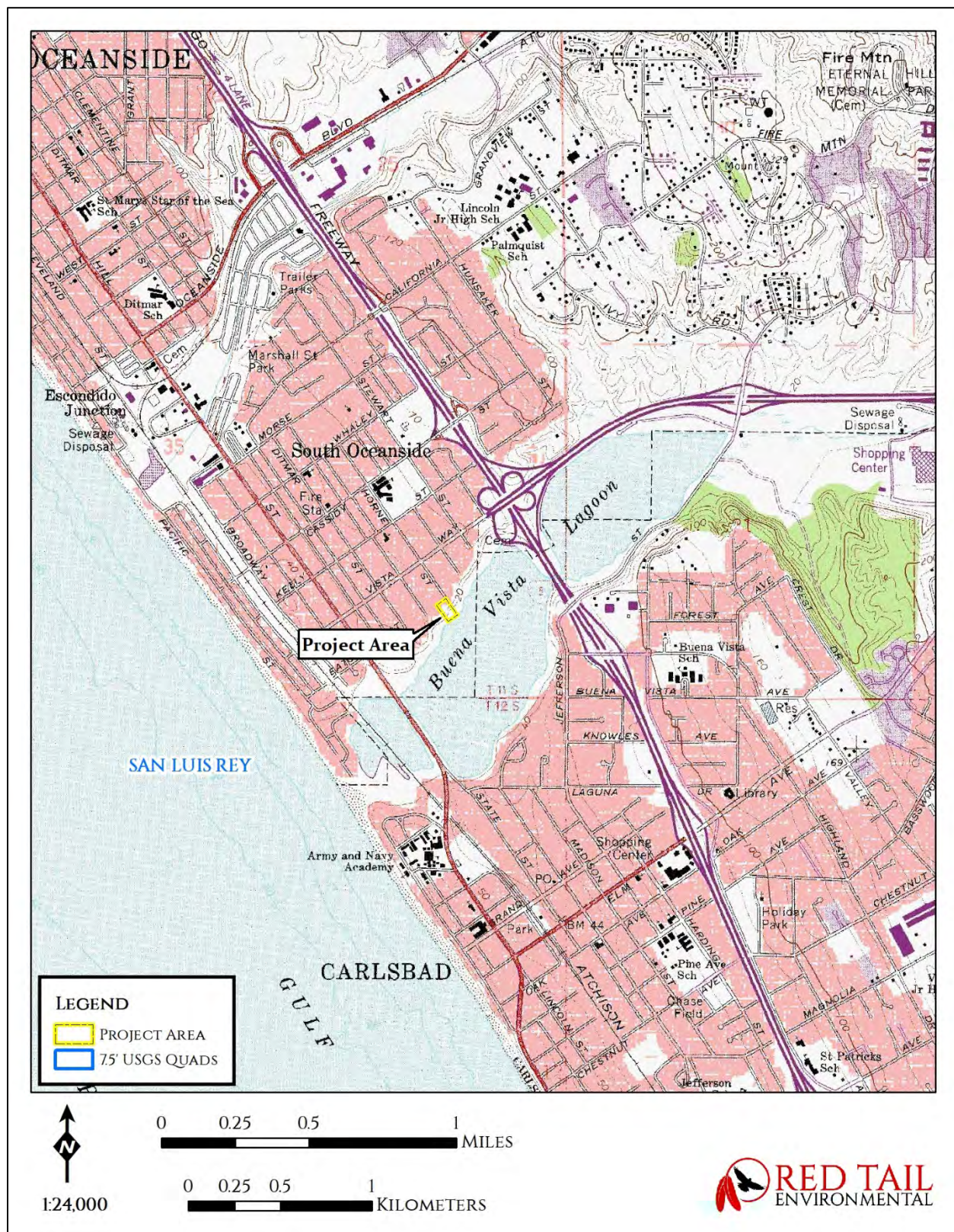


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

Shasta Gaughen, Ph.D.
THPO
Pala Band of Mission Indians
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd.
Pala, CA 92059
sgaughen@palatribe.com

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Dr. Gaughen,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

A record search of the Sacred Lands File with the California Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Red Tail is conducting a record search at the South Coastal Information Center and a pedestrian survey of the Project area.

We are contacting you to request additional information regarding the Project area, if you are aware of any issues of cultural concern regarding the area shown on the enclosed map. In particular, we would like to know if you have knowledge of any Traditional Cultural Properties, Sacred Sites, resource collecting areas, or any other areas of concern of which you would wish us to be aware.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the proposed Project, please contact me at the address or phone number listed below, or via email at Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map

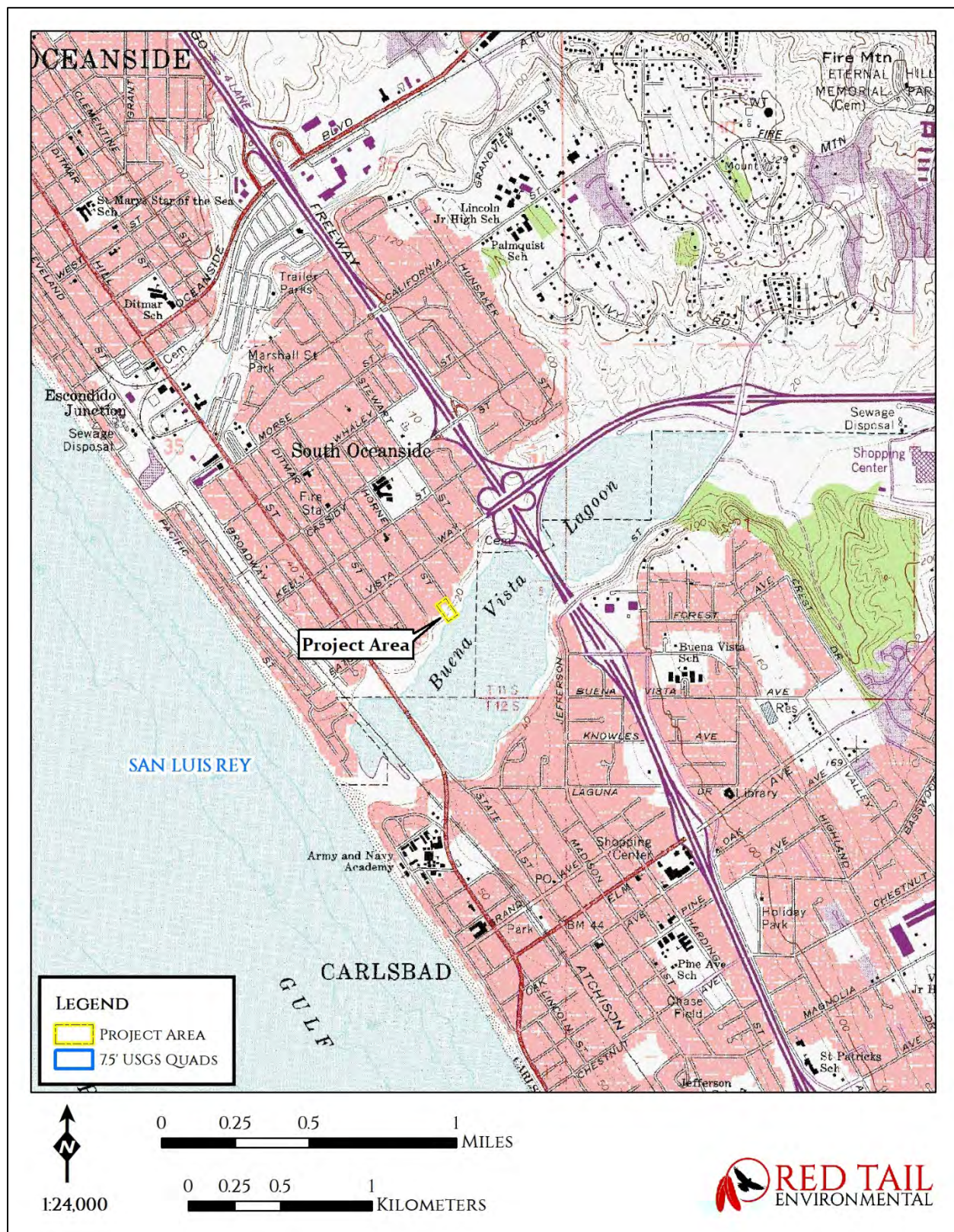


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

Ralph Goff
Chairperson
Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA 91906
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Goff,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Director of Archaeology

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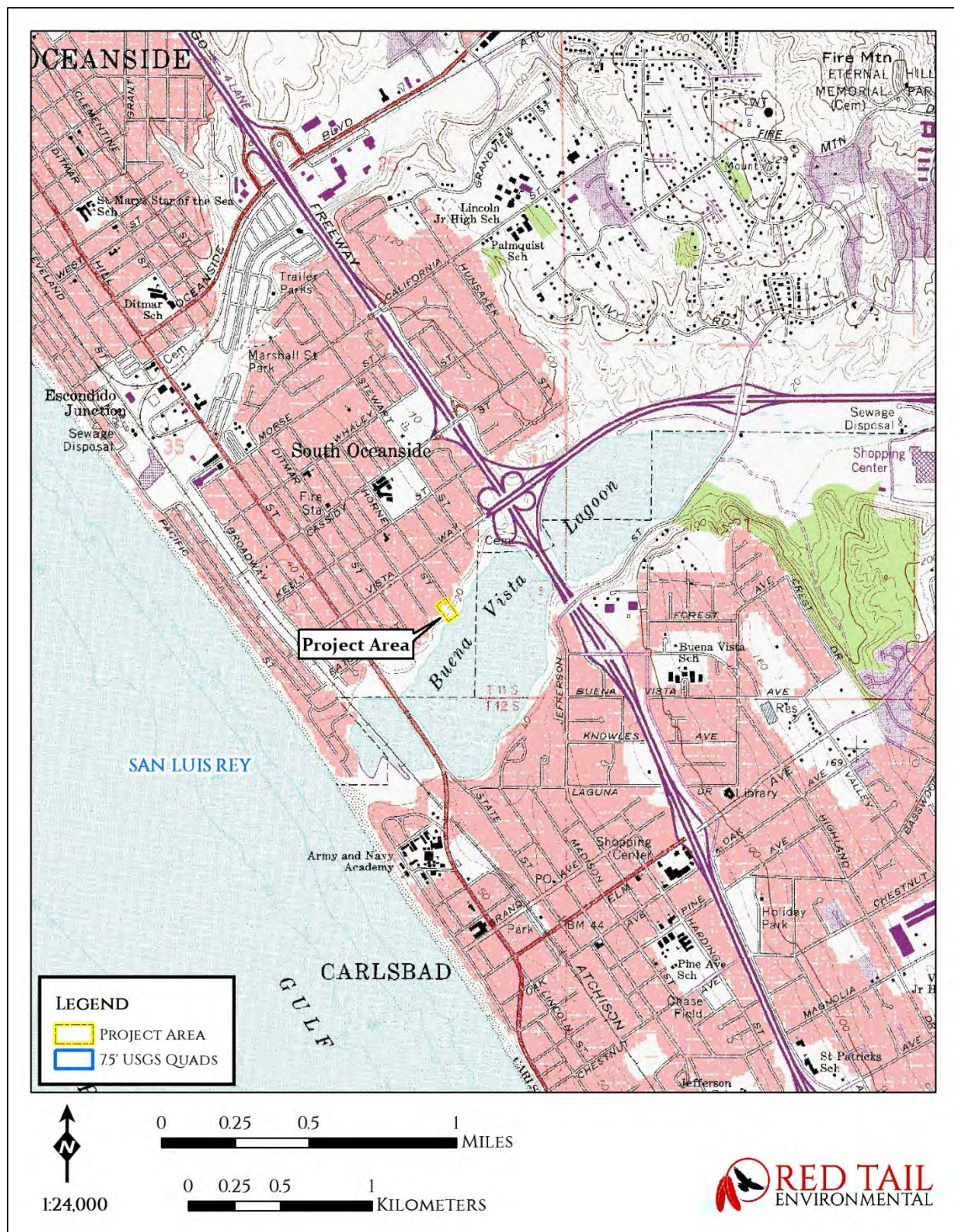


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

Jeff Grubbe
Chairperson
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Grubbe,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Director of Archaeology

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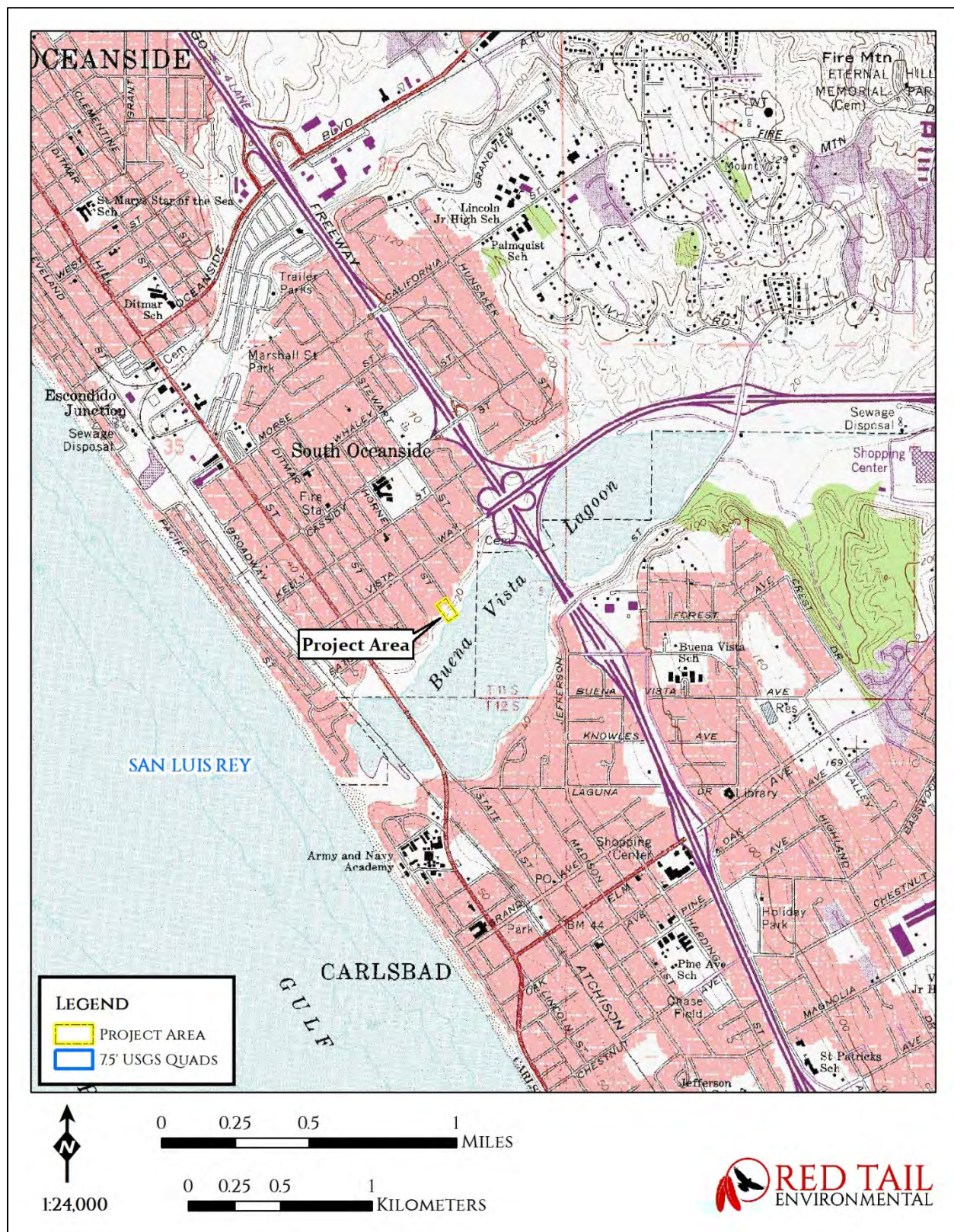


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

Lisa Haws
Cultural Resources Manager
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA 92019
lhaws@sycuan-nsn-gov

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Haws,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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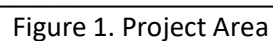
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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map





July 1, 2019

Allen Lawson
Chairperson
San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082
allenl@sanpasqualtrobe.org

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Lawson,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

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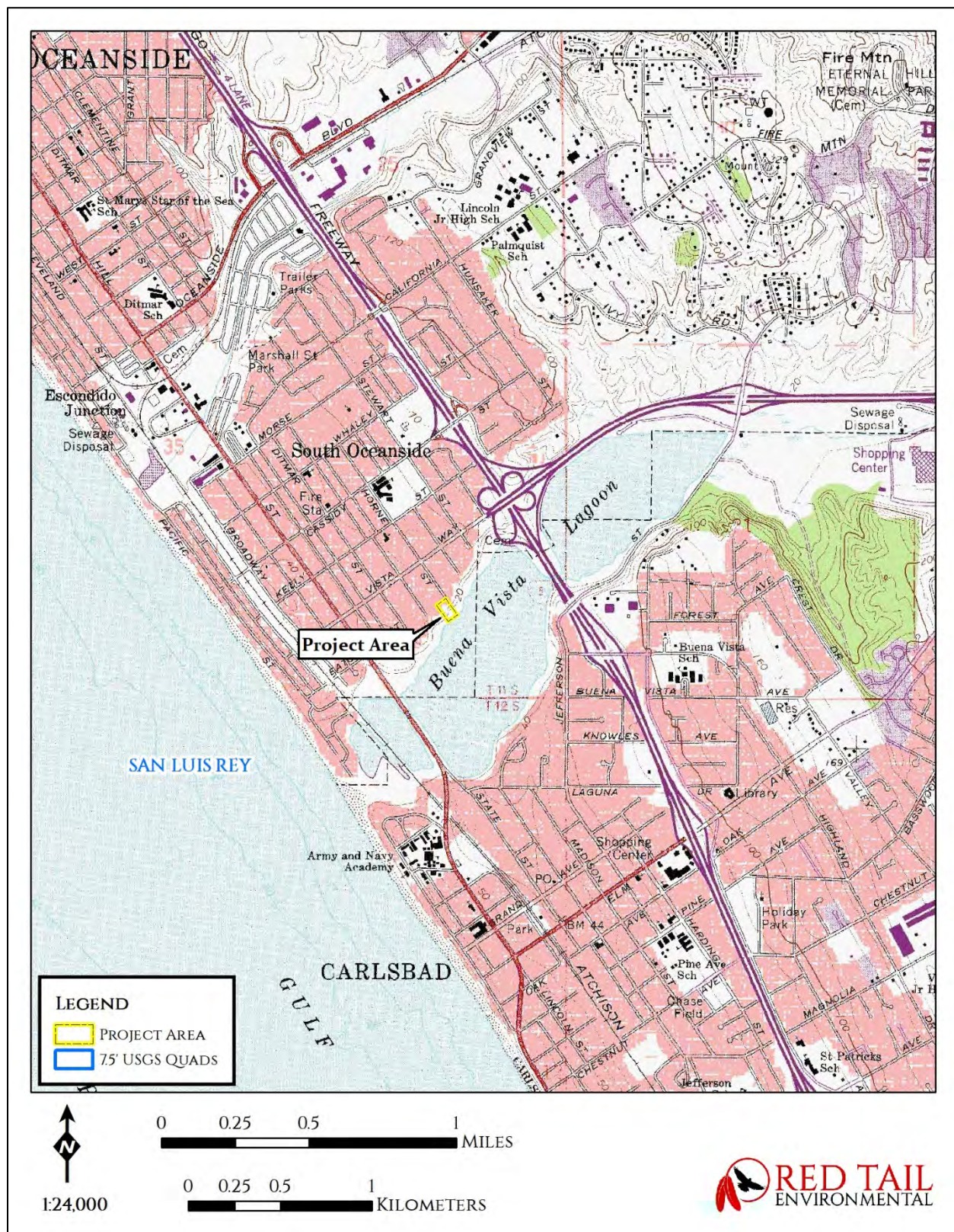


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

Clint Linton
Director of Cultural Resources
Ipai Nation of Santa Ysabel
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
cjlinton73@aol.com

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Linton,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map

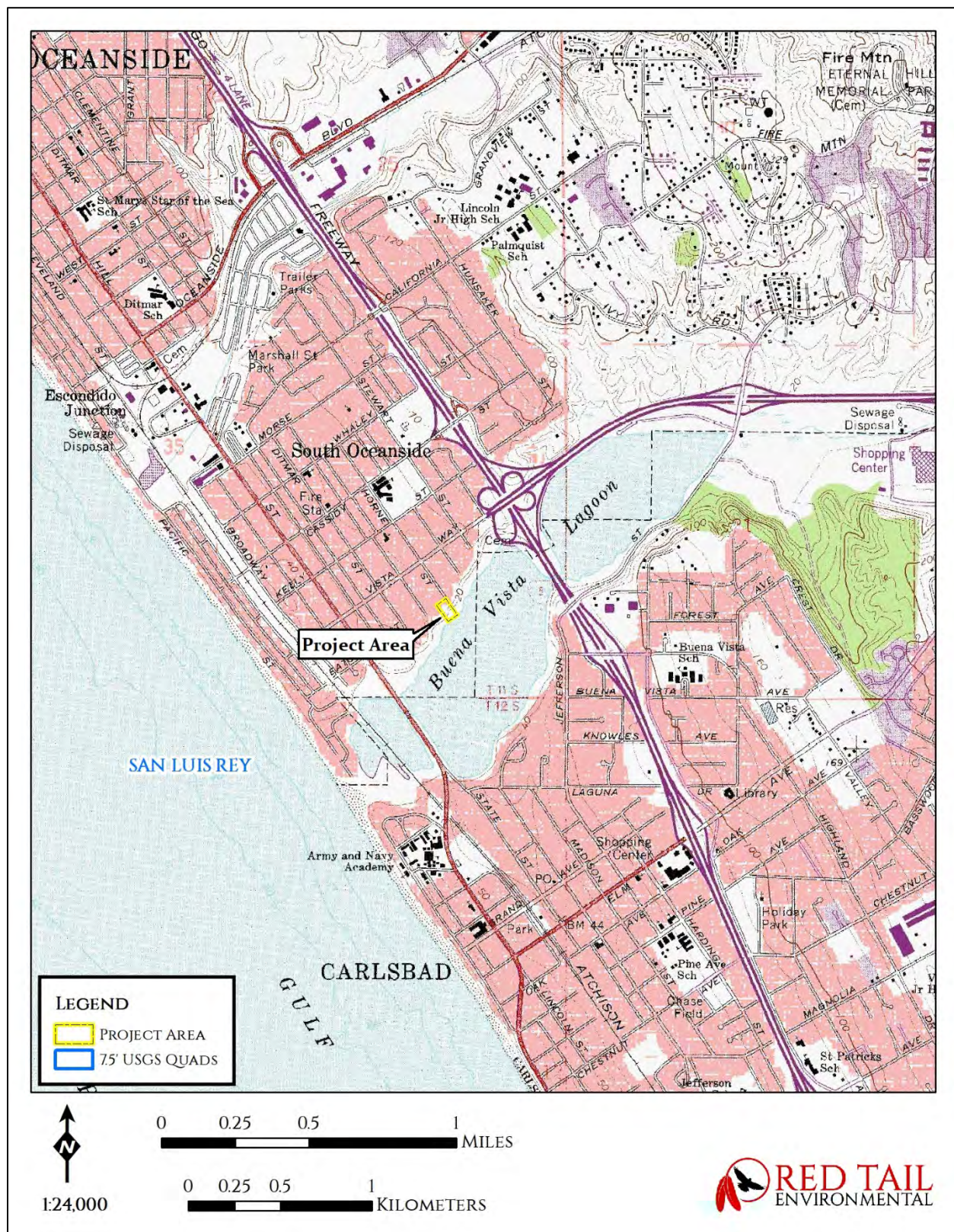


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

Michael Linton
Chairperson
Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
P.O. Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
mesagrandeband@msn.com

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Linton,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map

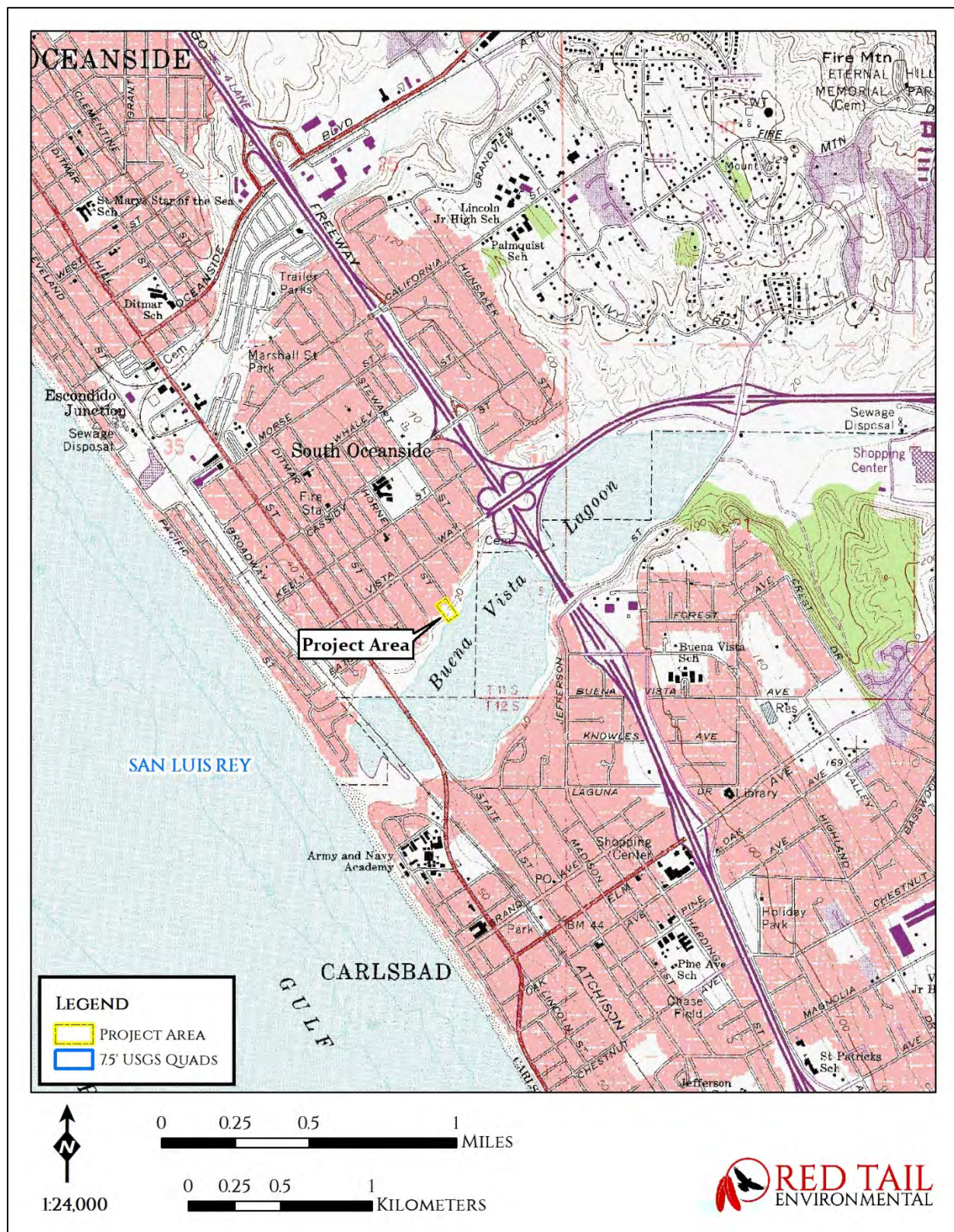


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

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

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Lucas,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

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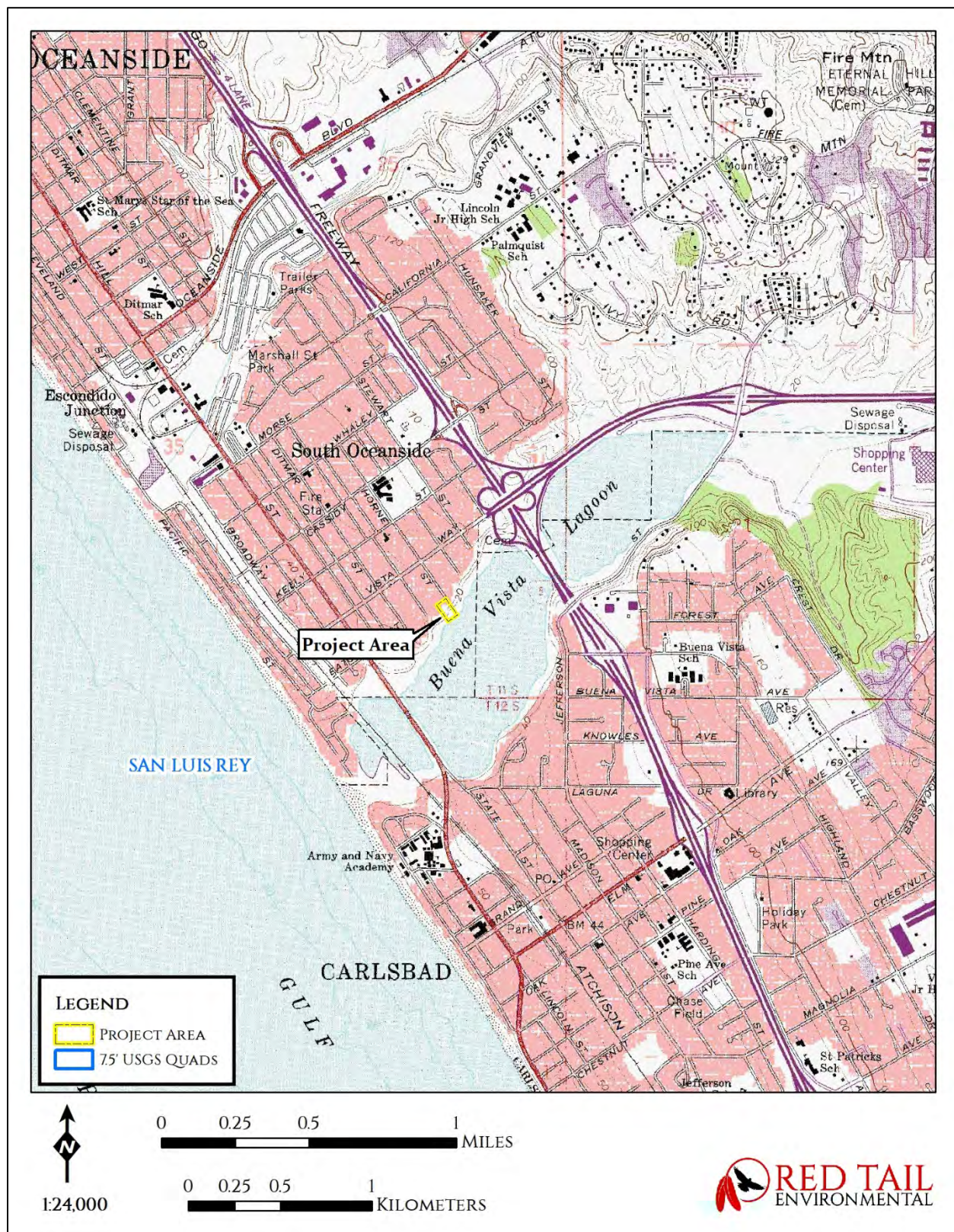


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

Mark Macarro
Chairman
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
PO Box 1477
Temecula, CA 92593
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Macarro,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

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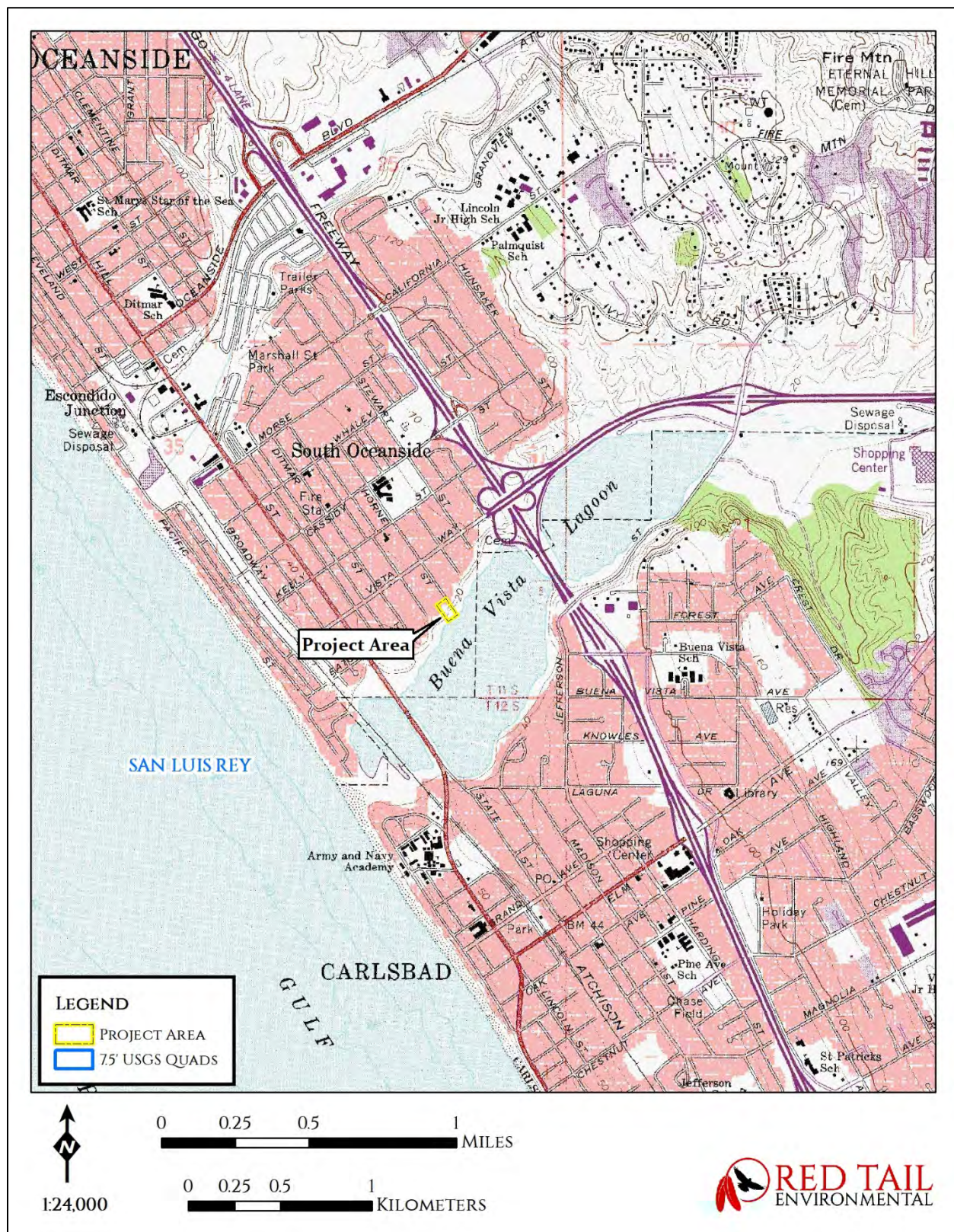


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

Paul Macarro
Cultural Resources Coordinator
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
PO Box 1477
Temecula, CA 92593
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Macarro,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Director of Archaeology

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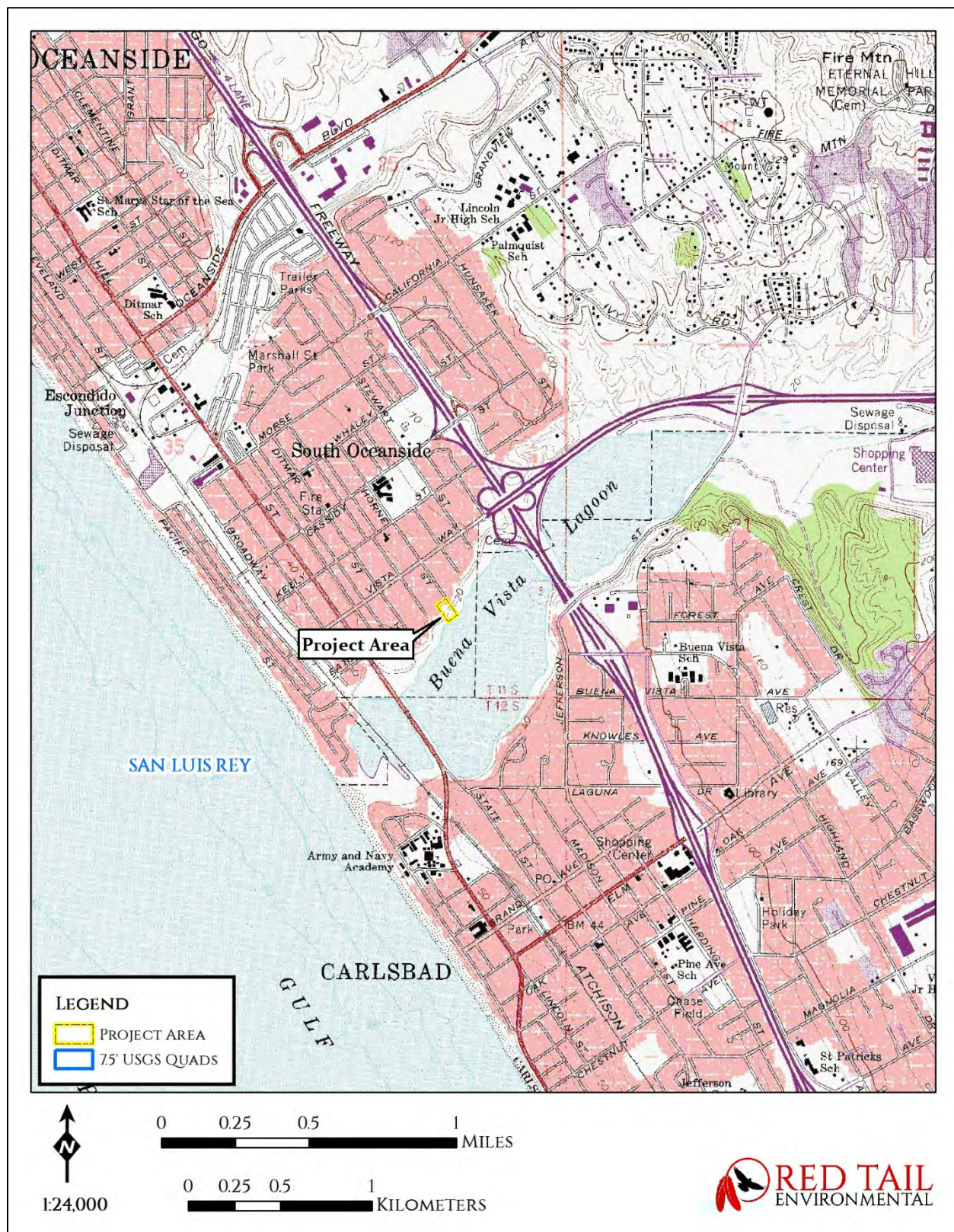


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

Cody J. Martinez
Chairperson
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Martinez,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Director of Archaeology

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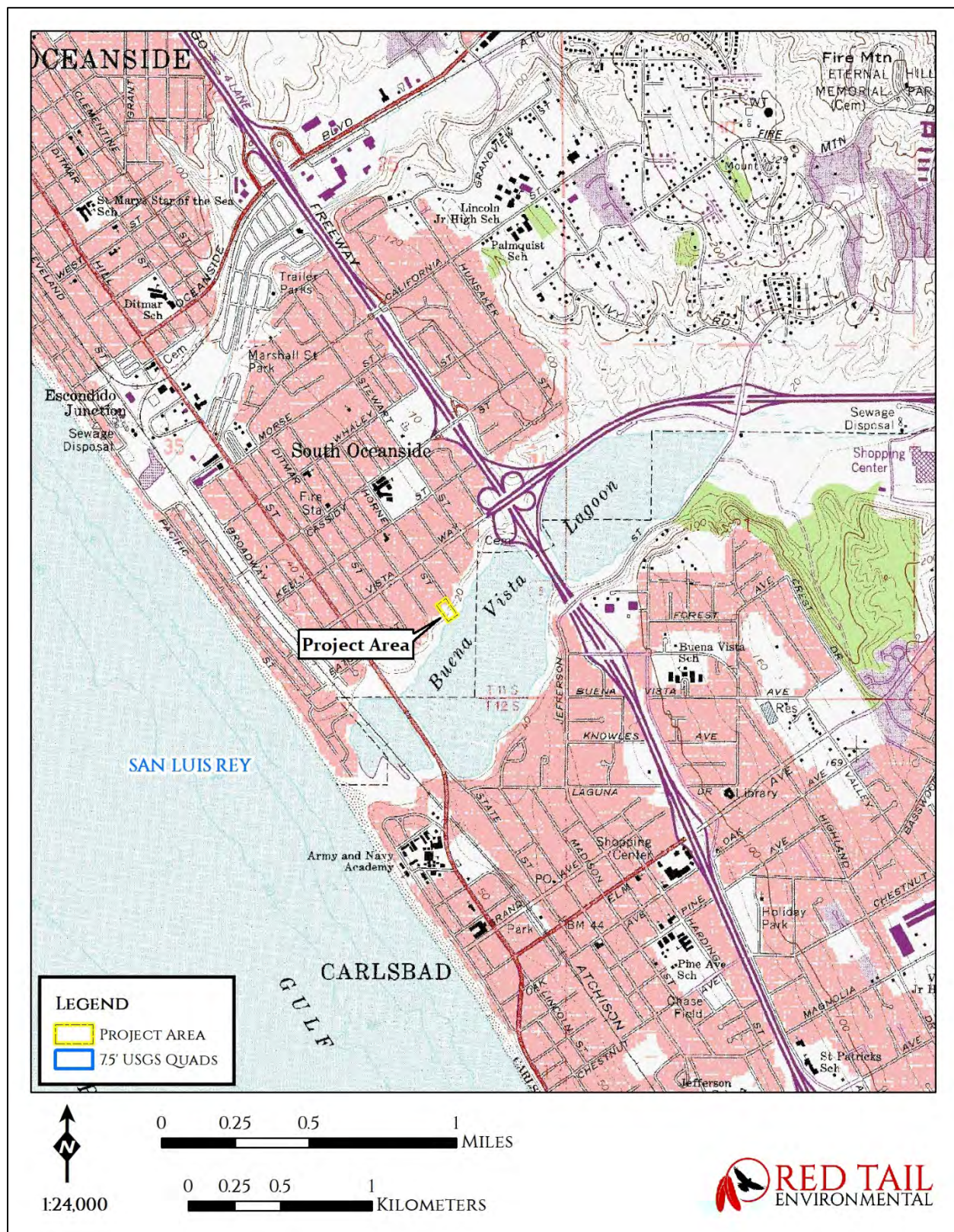


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

Bo Mazzetti
Chairperson
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA 92082
bomazzetti@aol.com

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Macarro,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Director of Archaeology

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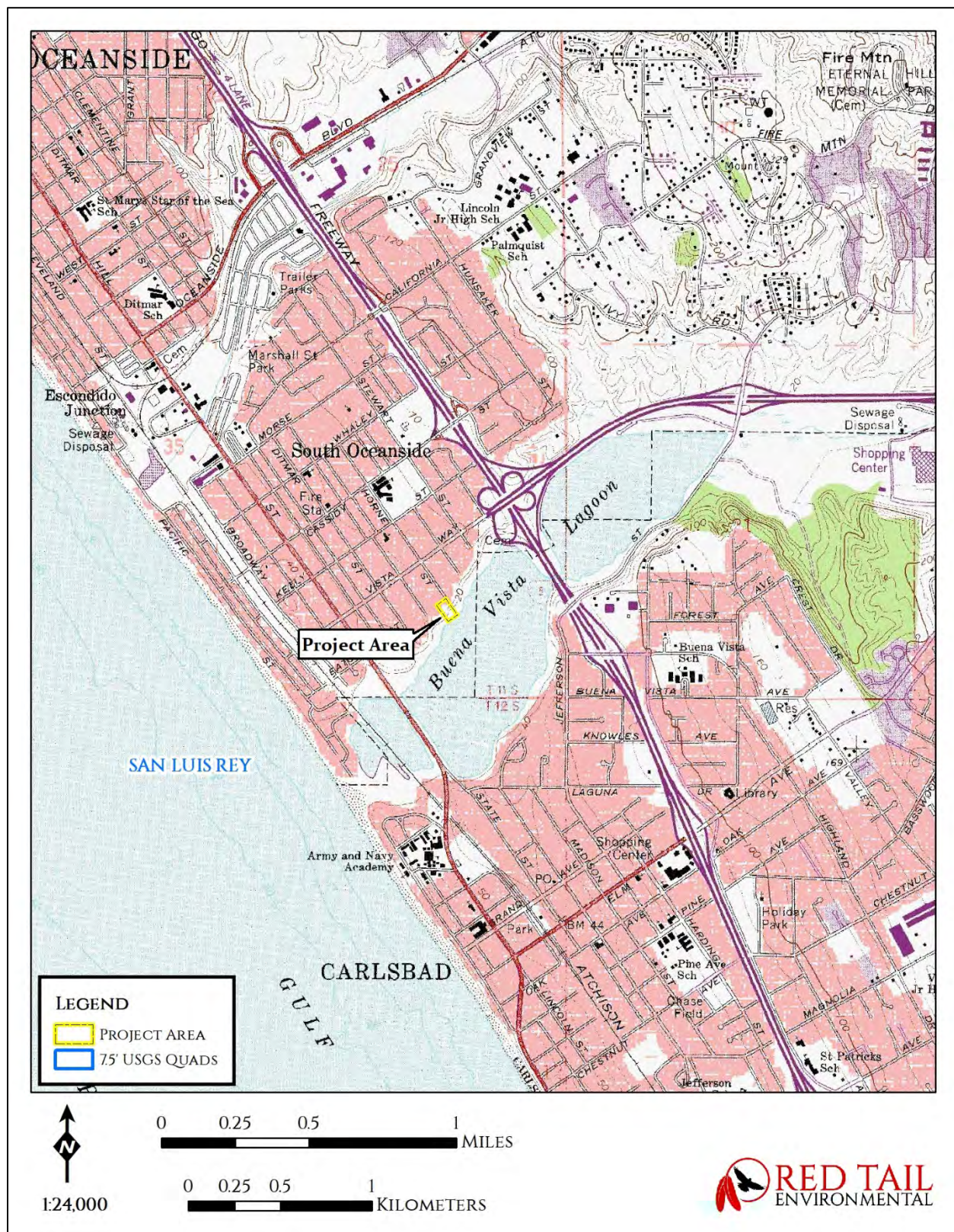


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

Jim McPherson
THPO
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA 92082
vwhipple@rincontri.org

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. McPherson,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Director of Archaeology

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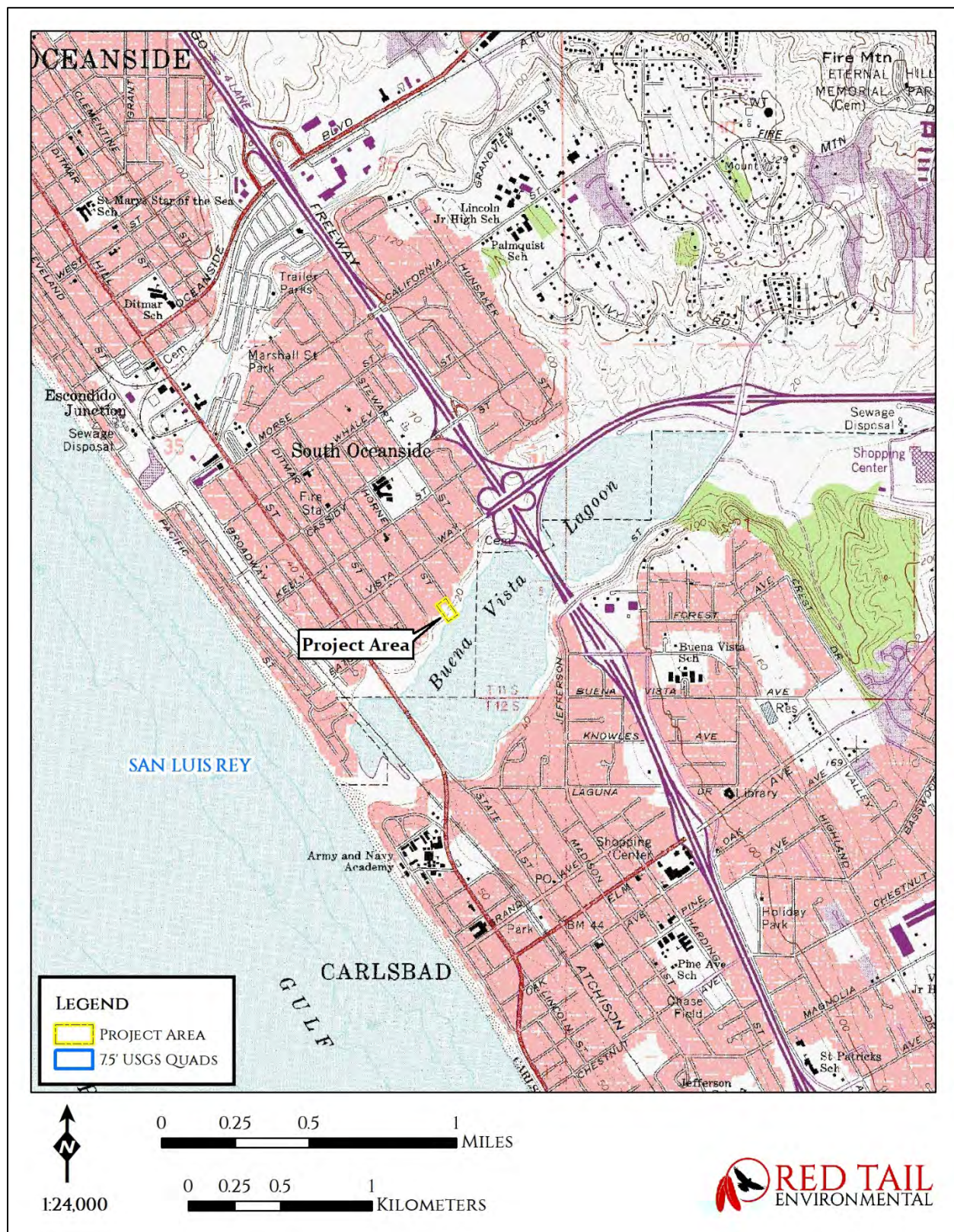


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

Javaughn Miller
Tribal Administrator
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA 91905
jmiller@Lptribe.net

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Miller,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Director of Archaeology

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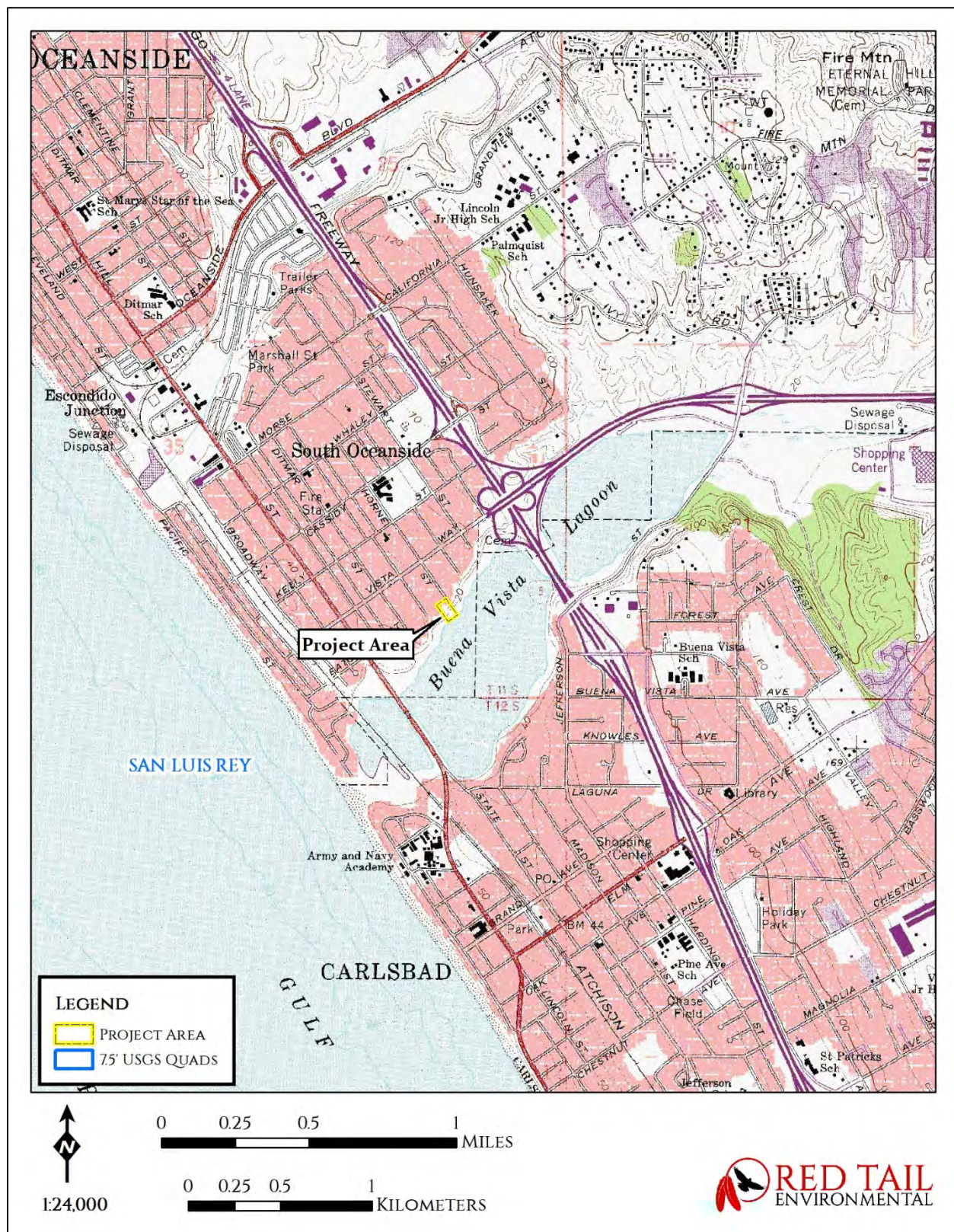


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

Cami Mojado
Tribal Council
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians Tribal Council
1889 Sunset Drive
Vista, CA 92081
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Mojado,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Director of Archaeology

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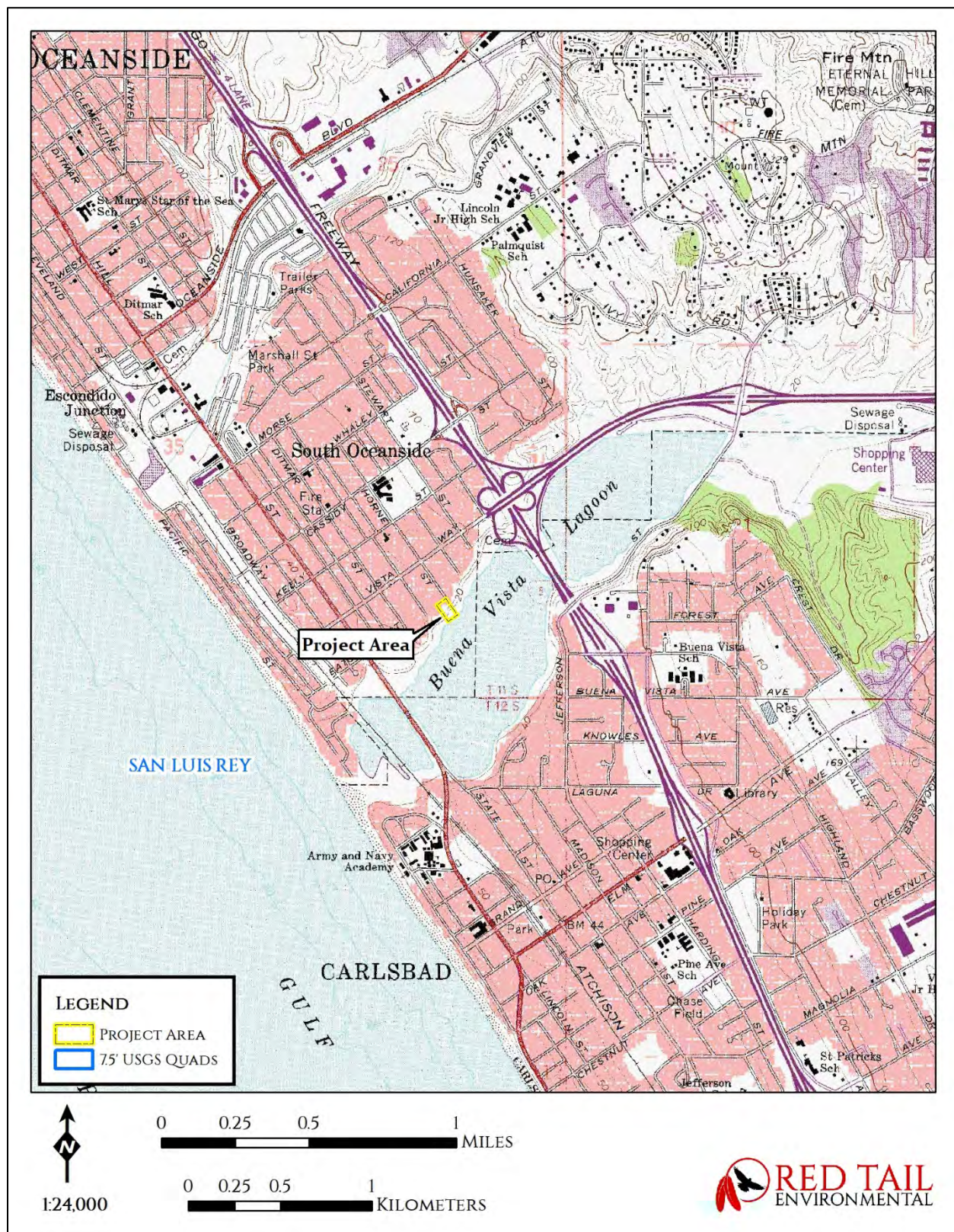


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

Fred Nelson
Chairperson
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA 920161

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Nelson,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Director of Archaeology

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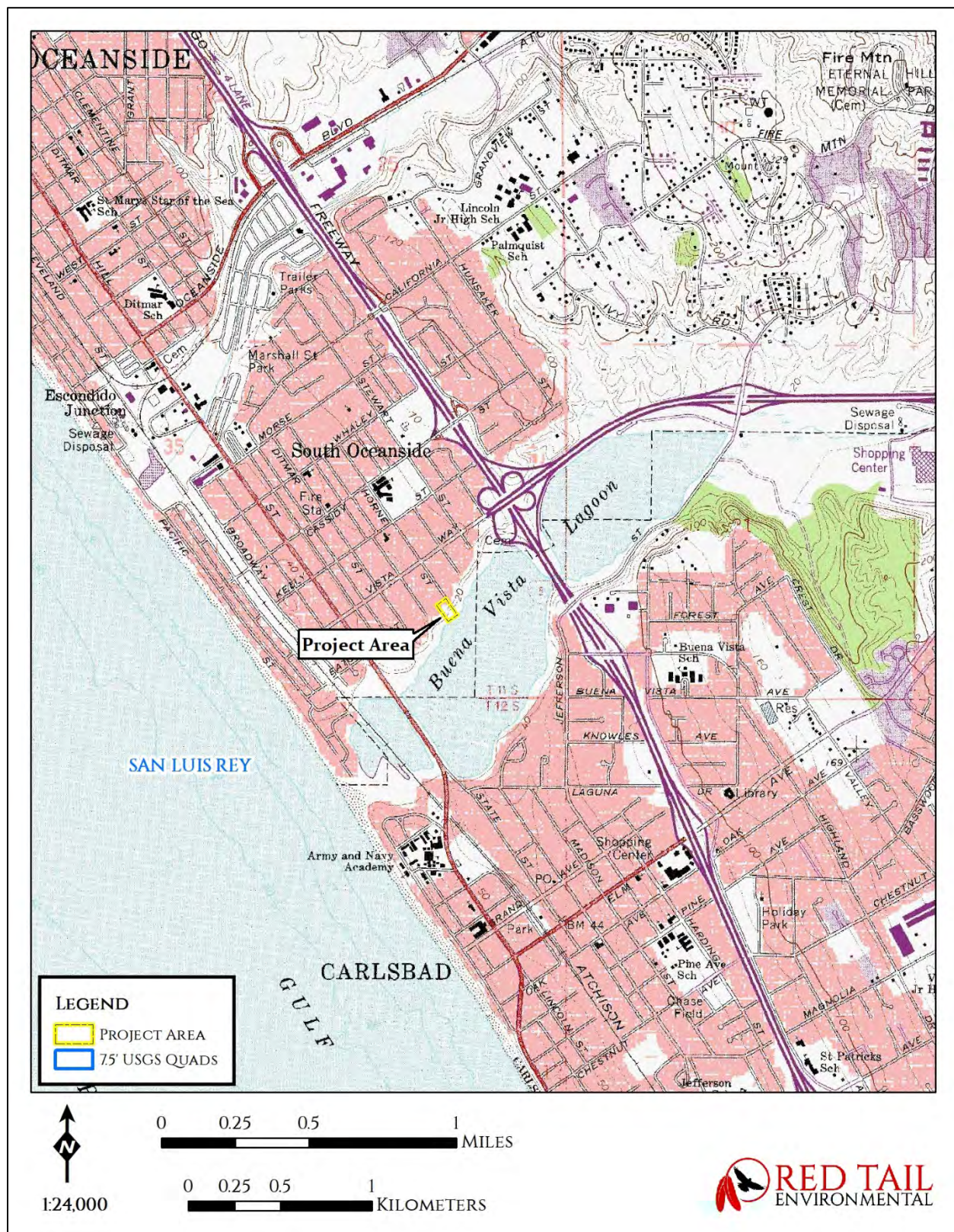


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

Joseph Ontiveros
Cultural Resource Department
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
PO Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92583
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Ontiveros,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

A record search of the Sacred Lands File with the California Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Red Tail is conducting a record search at the South Coastal Information Center and a pedestrian survey of the Project area.

We are contacting you to request additional information regarding the Project area, if you are aware of any issues of cultural concern regarding the area shown on the enclosed map. In particular, we would like to know if you have knowledge of any Traditional Cultural Properties, Sacred Sites, resource collecting areas, or any other areas of concern of which you would wish us to be aware.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the proposed Project, please contact me at the address or phone number listed below, or via email at Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map

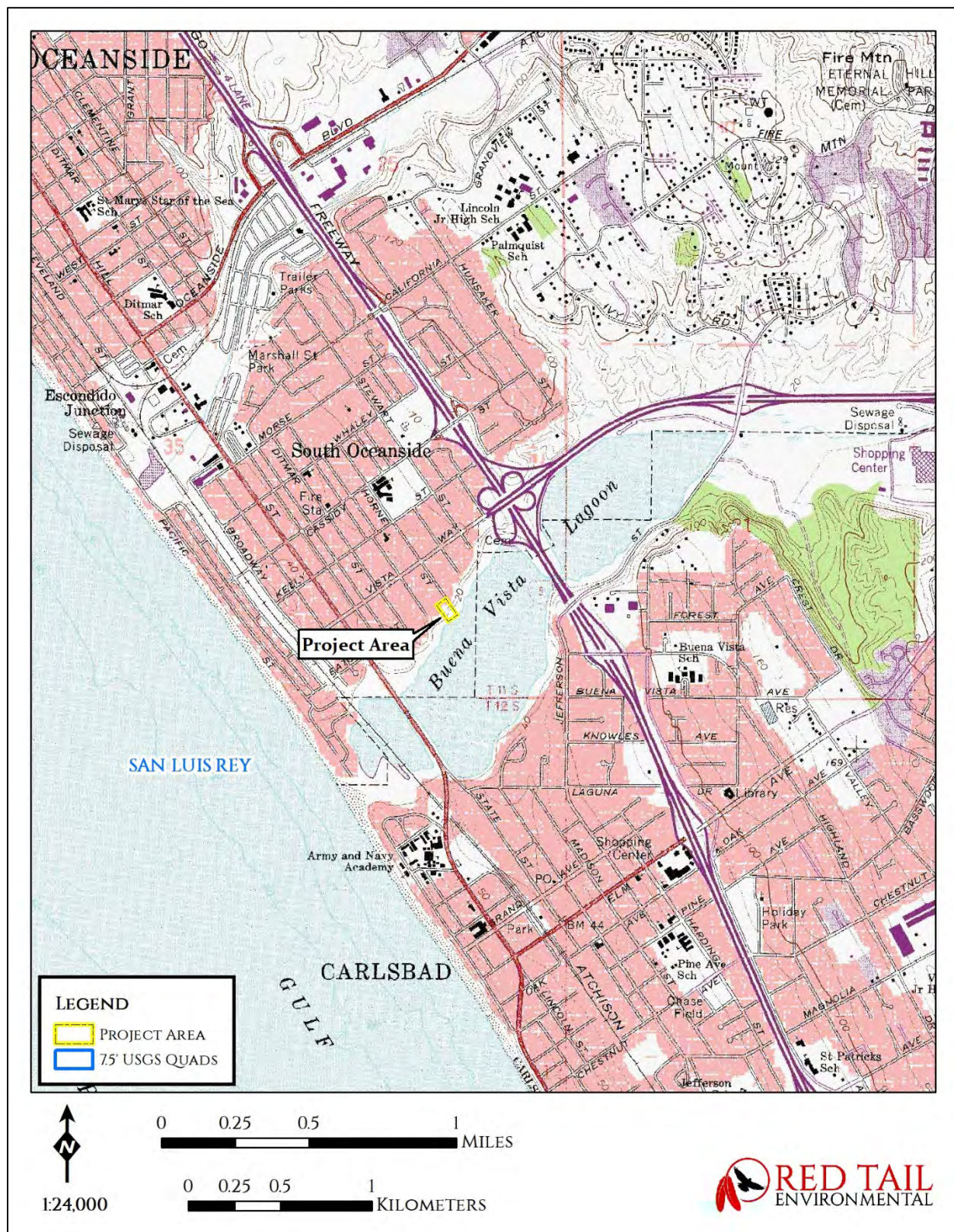


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

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

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Osuna,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Director of Archaeology

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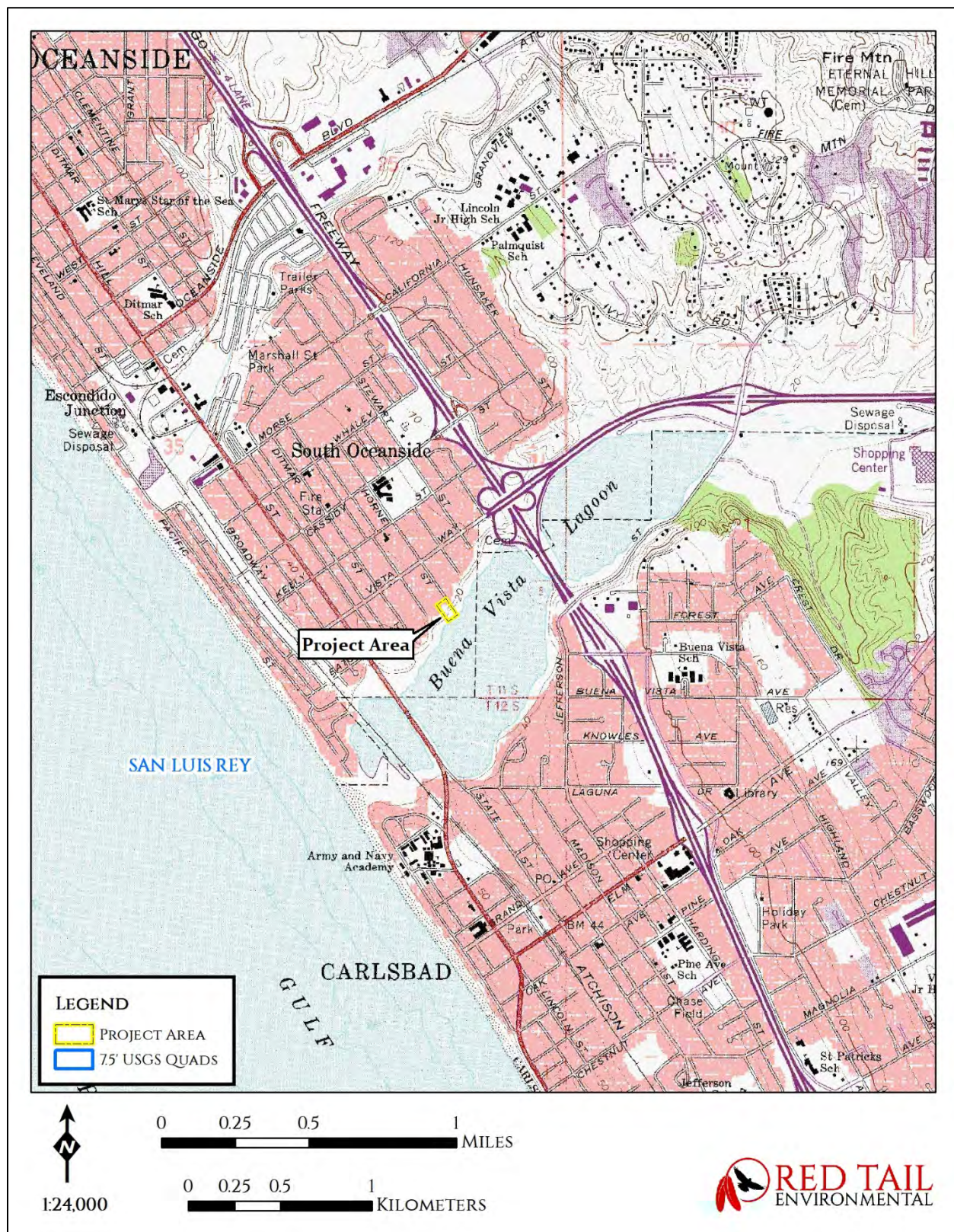


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

Gwendolyn Parada
Chairperson
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA 91905
LP13boots@aol.com

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Parada,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

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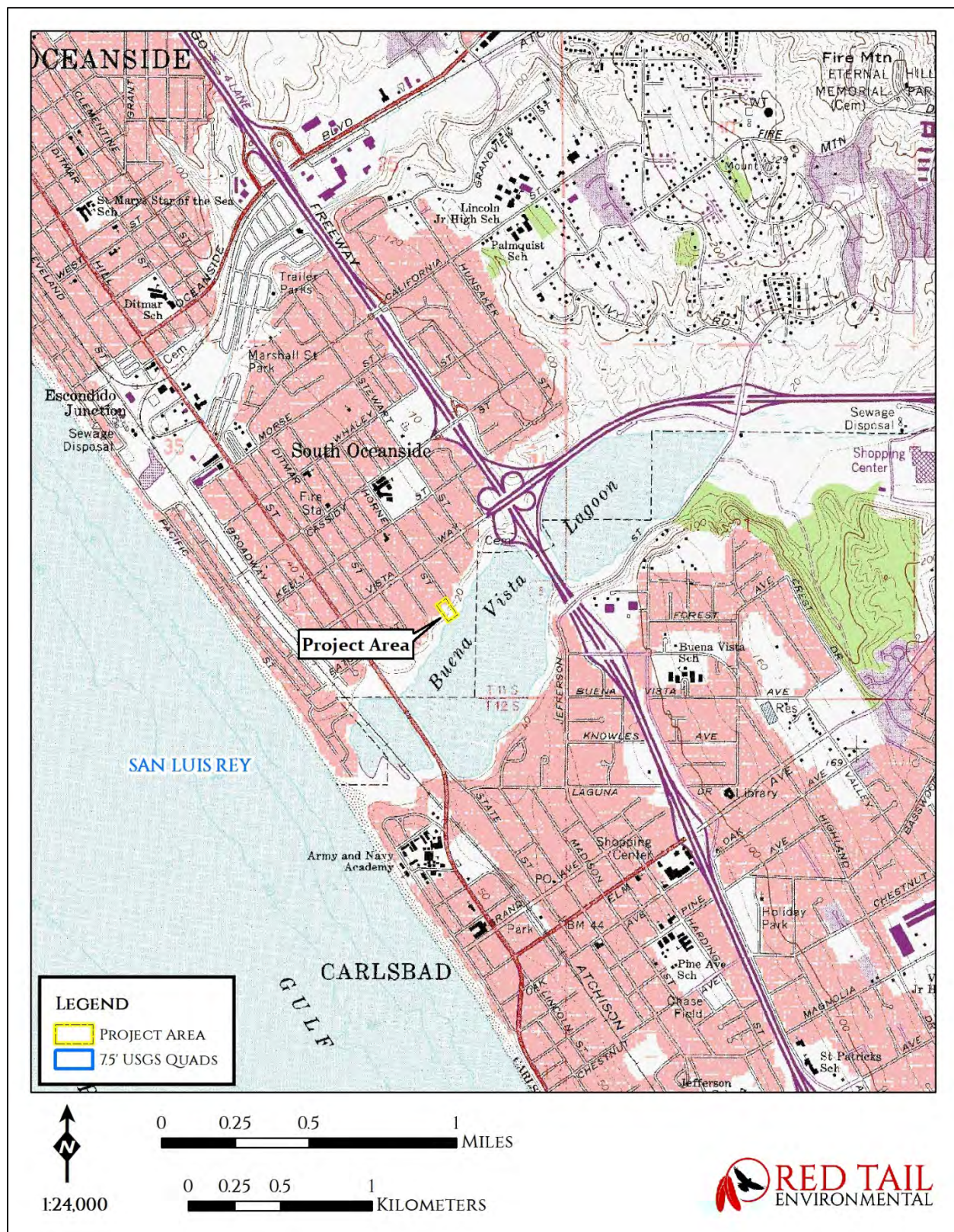


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

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

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Perez,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Director of Archaeology

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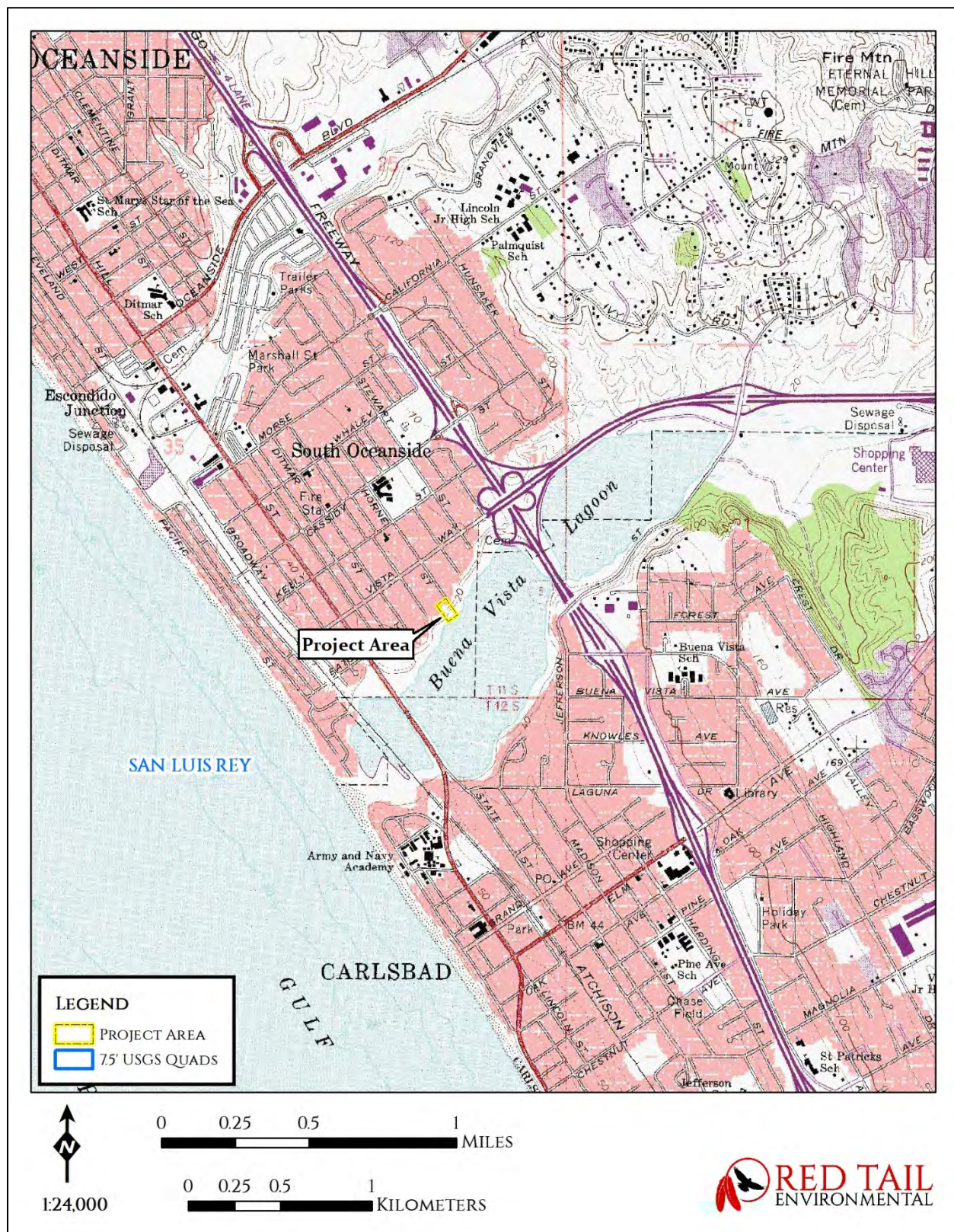


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

Ernest Pingleton
Tribal Historic Officer, Resource Management
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901
epingleton@viejassn.gov

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Pingleton,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Director of Archaeology

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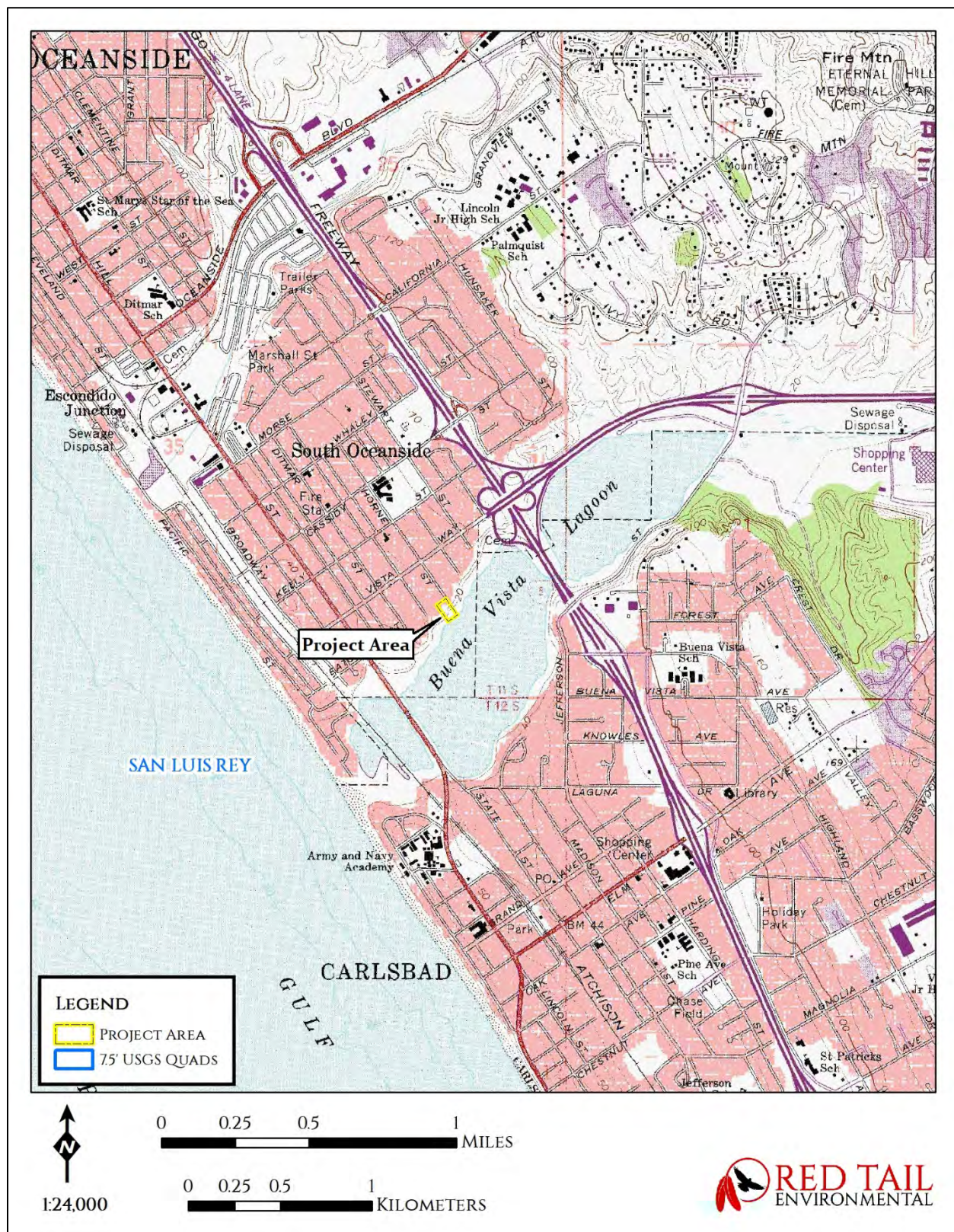


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

Erica Pinto
Chairperson
Jamul Indian Village
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA 91935
epinto@jiv-nsn.gov

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Pinto,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Director of Archaeology

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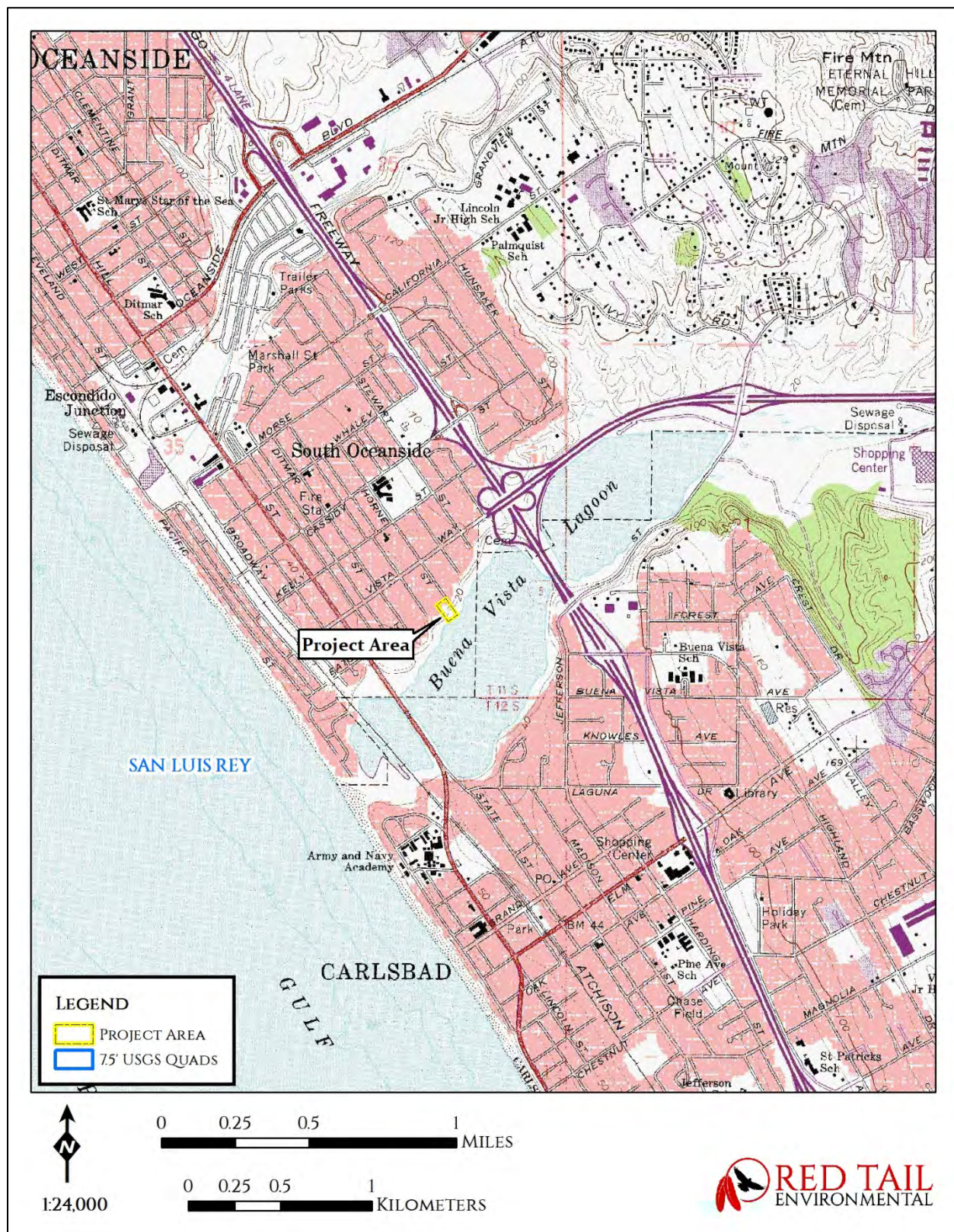


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

Robert Pinto
Chairperson
Ewiiapaayp Tribe
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Pinto,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

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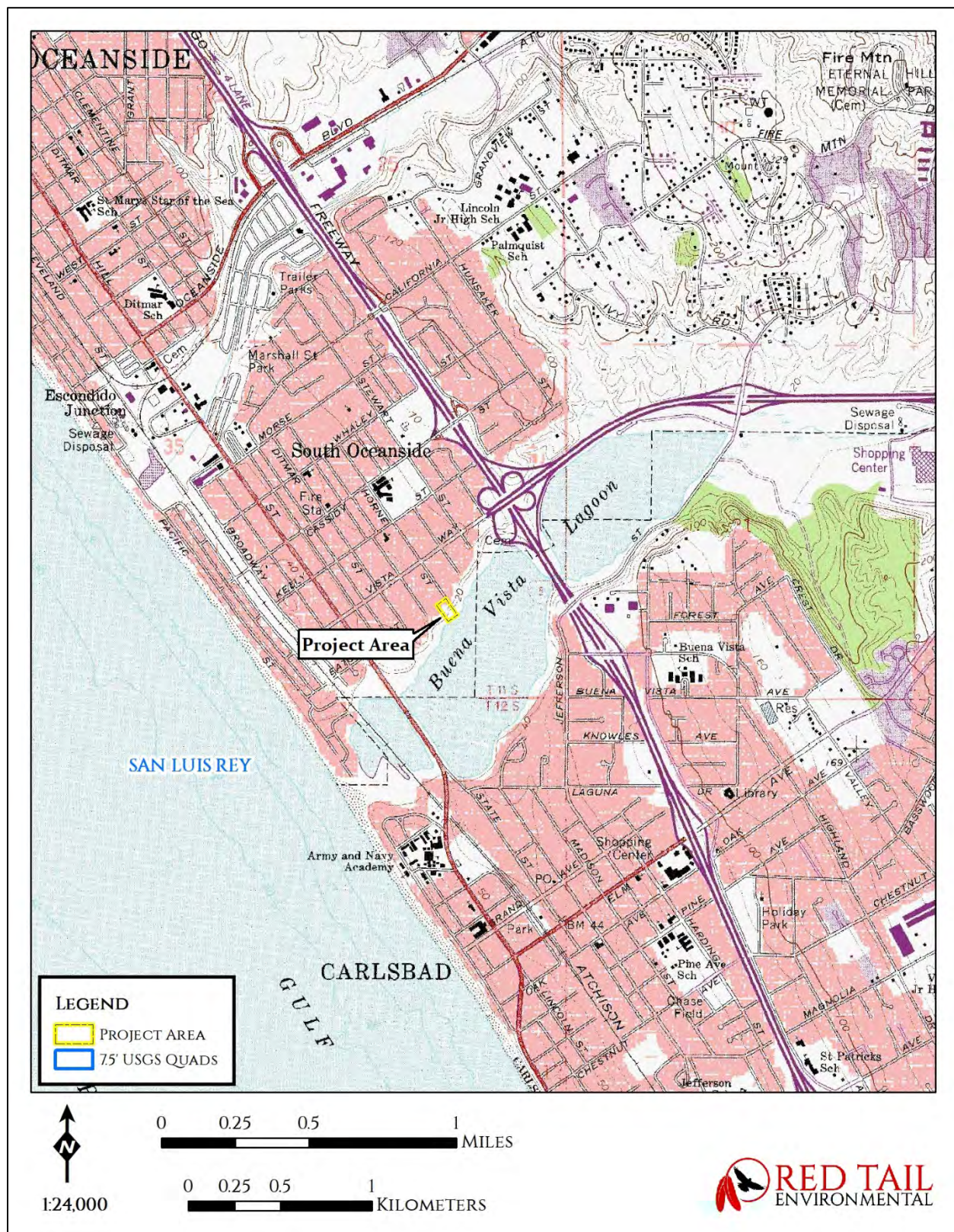


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

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

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Romero,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

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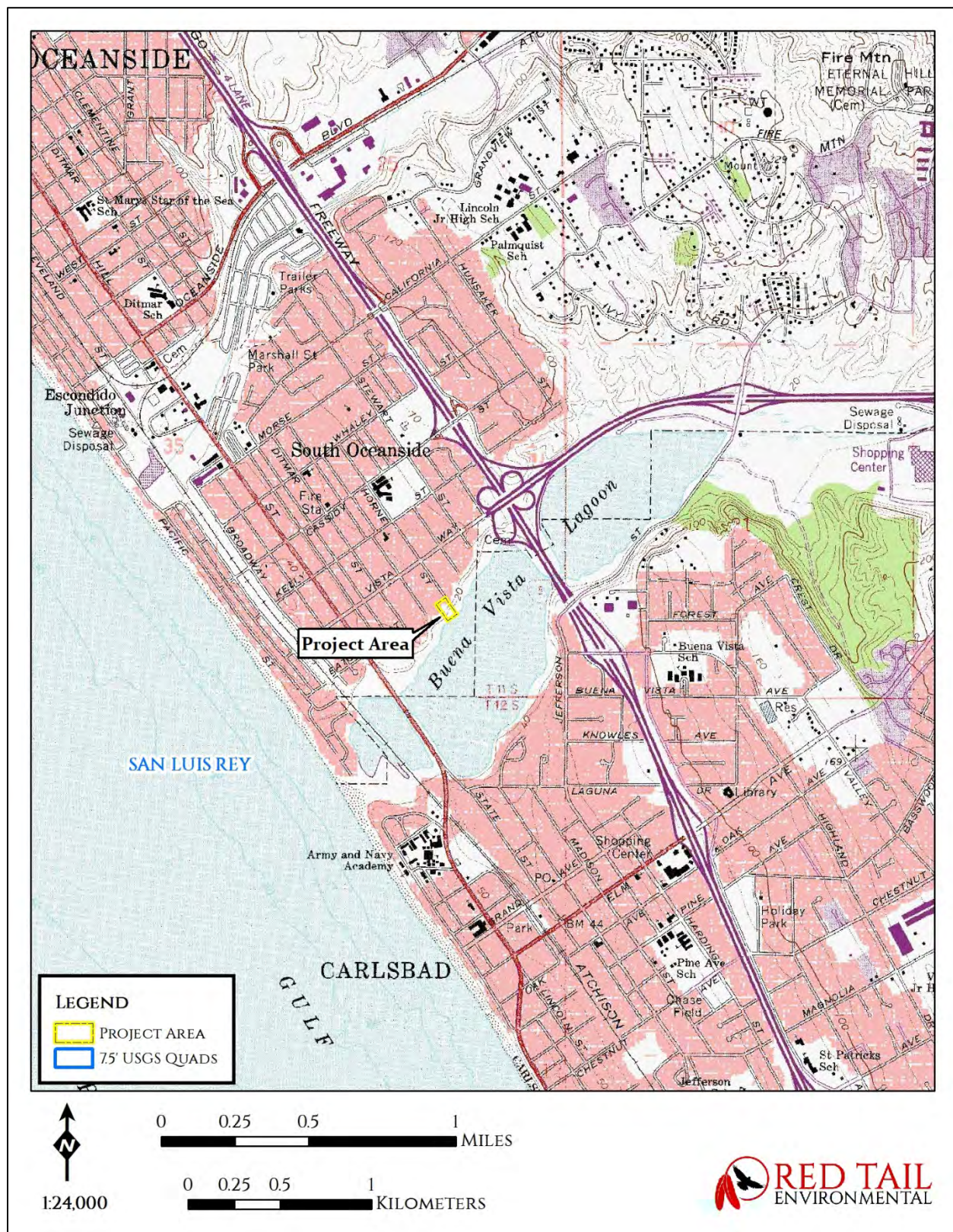


Figure 1. Project Area



July 1, 2019

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

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Santos,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project (project), located in Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quad map within Section 36 of Township 11 South and Range 5 West (Figure 1). The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Oceanside is the lead agency. The Project proposes to split the Sakaria Parcel.

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Director of Archaeology

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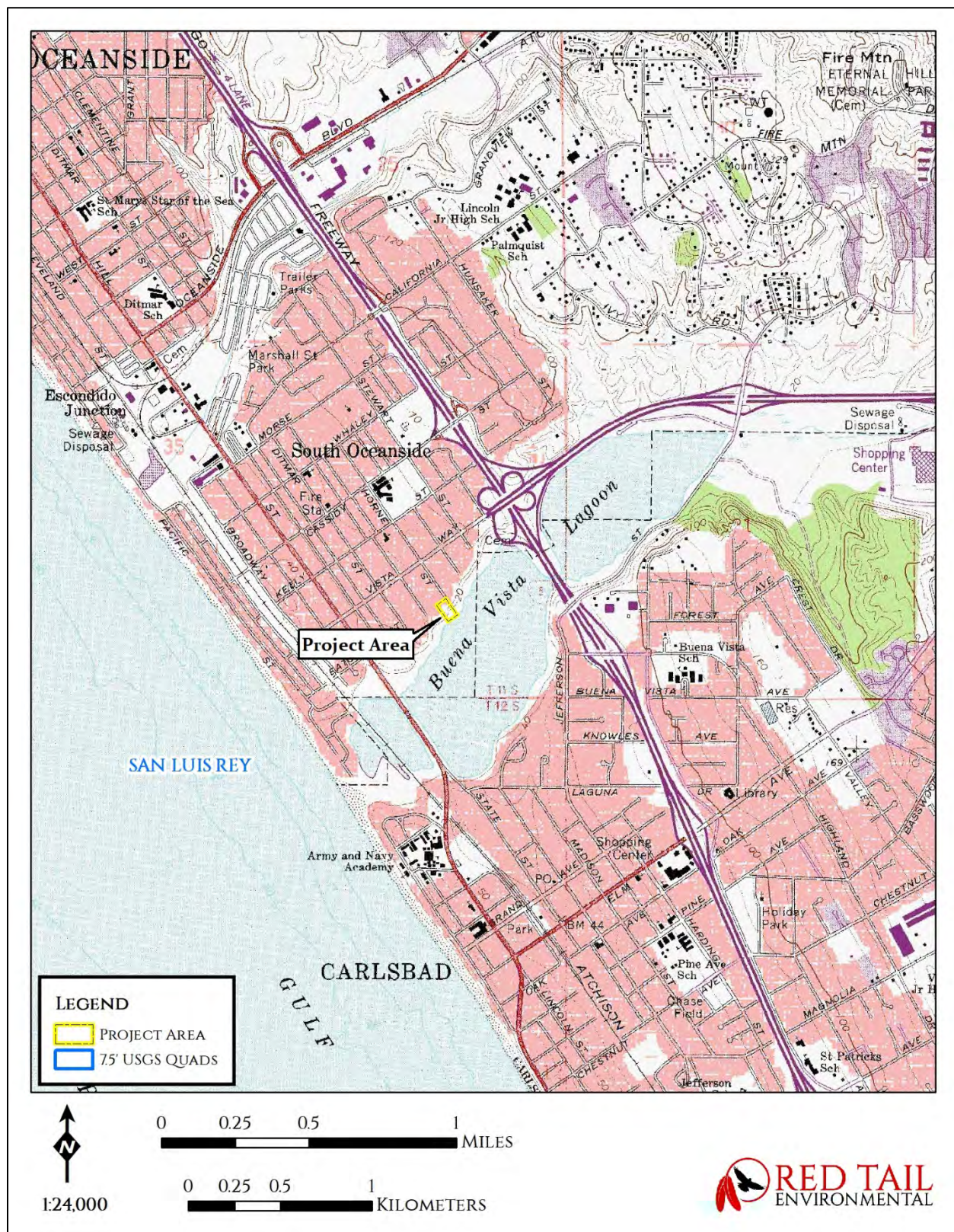


Figure 1. Project Area

Shelby Castells <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>

Sakaria Parcel Split Oceanside Project Information Request

Clint Linton <cjlinton73@aol.com>

Mon, Jul 1, 2019 at 3:56 PM

To: Shelby Castells <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>

Received thanks you. For this project Santa Ysabel would like to defer to the concerns and comments of SLR Band.
Thanks again, clint

Sent from my iPhone

On Jul 1, 2019, at 2:48 PM, Shelby Castells <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com> wrote:

Good Afternoon,
Attached please find an information request letter for the Sakaria Parcel Split Project in Oceanside, CA.
Regards,
Shelby

--

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA

Director of Archaeology

Red Tail Environmental

Native American Owned DBE

www.redtailenvironmental.com

Office: 760.294.3100

Cell: 714.478.9448

328 State Place

Escondido, CA 92029



<Sakaria Parcel Split Project Info Request _ Linton C.pdf>



Shelby Castells <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>

Sakaria Parcel Split Oceanside Project Information Request

THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
To: Shelby Castells <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>

Tue, Jul 2, 2019 at 8:30 AM

Greetings,

A records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Thank you,

Lacy Padilla

Archaeologist

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

[5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264](#)

D: 760-699-6956 | C: 760-333-5222

[Quoted text hidden]

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**PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road
Pala, CA 92059
760-891-3510 Office | 760-742-3189 Fax



July 5, 2019

Shelby Castells
Red Tail Environmental
328 State Place
Escondido, CA 92029

Re: Sakaria Parcel Split Project

Dear Ms. Castells:

The Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of Robert Smith, Tribal Chairman.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation. It is, however, within the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, we request to be kept in the information loop as the project progresses and would appreciate being maintained on the receiving list for project updates, reports of investigations, and/or any documentation that might be generated regarding previously reported or newly discovered sites. Further, we recommend archaeological monitoring given the proximity of known cultural and historic resources. If the project boundaries are modified to extend beyond the currently proposed limits, we request updated information and the opportunity to respond to your changes.

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact Alexis Wallick by telephone at 760-891-3537 or by e-mail at awallick@palatribe.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Shasta C. Gaughen", is positioned above the typed name.

Shasta C. Gaughen, Ph.D.
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians

ATTENTION: THE PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL REQUESTS FOR CONSULTATION. PLEASE ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO **SHASTA C. GAUGHEN** AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO ALSO SEND NOTICES TO PALA TRIBAL CHAIRMAN ROBERT SMITH.