PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR 9046 LA JOLLA SHORES LANE

CITY OF SAN DIEGO

Project No. 543042
APN 344-030-13

Submitted to:

City of San Diego
Development Services Department
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USGS Quadrangle:	USGS 7.5-minute *La Jolla, California*; Township 15 South, Range 4 West (Projected)
Study Area:	Portion of 2.41-acre parcel
Key Words:	Phase I survey; shovel test pits; negative; City of San Diego.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

As part of the City of San Diego's California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review process, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted an archaeological survey and limited testing within the residential parcel at 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane. The archaeological survey was undertaken in order to determine if cultural resources exist within the property and to assess the possible effects of the construction of a proposed development project, which would include the construction of two separate additions to the existing residential building. The additions will include a total of 1,943 square feet of new living space. The project (City of San Diego Project Number 543042; Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 344-030-13) is located north of the intersection of La Jolla Shores Drive and La Jolla Shores Lane. Specifically, the project is located in the unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego in the western portion of projected Section 22, Township 15 South, Range 4 West of the *La Jolla, California* USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle. The location of the proposed improvements to the residence at 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane is in close proximity to previously recorded Site SDI-525. Because Site SDI-525 is located approximately 130 feet southeast of the 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane property, five archaeological shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated to determine if any evidence of cultural deposits associated with the site were present. BFSA conducted the archaeological survey and the excavation of the five STPs on September 26, 2017 accompanied by a Native American monitor from Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. No cultural resources were observed during the survey and testing. The soil profiles in the shovel tests indicated that the area has been previous disturbed by grading of the existing lot. Maps of the property location and development plan have been included in Attachment B. As part of this study, a copy of the report will be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU). All investigations conducted by BFSA related to this project conformed to CEQA and City of San Diego guidelines.

II. SETTING

The project setting includes both physical and biological contexts of the proposed project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area.

Natural Setting

The 2.41-acre parcel is situated in the western portion of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of southern California. Elevations within the project area range from 275 to 299 feet above mean sea level (AMSL), with an open coast habitat to the west that is characterized by sandy beaches. The present environment has been sculpted for development; most of the native vegetation has been removed and replaced by introduced grasses, shrubs, and trees. The area can be characterized as a moderately dense population of single-family homes. In prehistoric times, the natural environment of the area included coastal sage scrub habitat.

Geologically, the project area lies within the Pleistocene Bay Point Formation between the Scripps and Rose Canyon faults (Kennedy 1975). Nearby, toward the south, southwest, and west, lay Holocene alluvium and slope wash. Soils in the project area are classified as Corralitos loamy sand, 5 to 9 percent slopes (CsC), that formed in alluvium derived from marine sandstone (Bowman 1973).

Cultural Setting

The cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the project consist of a possible Paleo Indian manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Archaic and Early Milling Stone horizons represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay culture. The area was used for ranching and farming following the Hispanic intrusion into the region, which continued through the historic period. A brief discussion of the cultural elements in the project area is provided in the following subsections.

Paleoenvironment

Because of the close relationship between prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns and the environment, it is necessary to understand the setting in which these systems operated. At the end of the final period of glaciation, approximately 11,000 to 10,000 years before the present (YBP), the sea level was considerably lower than it is now; the coastline at that time would have been between 2.0 and 2.5 miles west of its present location (Smith and Moriarty 1985). At approximately 7,000 YBP, the sea level rose rapidly, filling in many coastal canyons that had been dry during the glacial period. The period between 7,000 and 4,000 YBP was characterized by conditions that were drier and warmer than they were previously, followed by a cooler, moister environment (Robbins-Wade 1990). Changes in sea level and coastal topography are often manifested in archaeological sites through the types of shellfish that were utilized by prehistoric groups. Different species of shellfish prefer certain types of environments, and dated sites that contain shellfish remains reflect the setting that was exploited by the prehistoric occupants.

Unfortunately, pollen studies have not been conducted for this section of San Diego; however, studies in other areas of southern California, such as Santa Barbara, indicate that the coastal plains supported a pine forest between approximately 12,000 and 8,000 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990). After 8,000 YBP, this environment was replaced by more open habitats, which supported oak and non-arboreal communities. The coastal sage scrub and chaparral environments of today appear to have become dominant after 2,200 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990).

Prehistory

In general, the prehistoric record of San Diego County has been documented in many reports and studies, several of which represent the earliest scientific works concerning the recognition and interpretation of the archaeological manifestations present in this region. Geographer Malcolm Rogers initiated the recordation of sites in the area during the 1920s and 1930s, using his field notes

to construct the first cultural sequences based upon artifact assemblages and stratigraphy (Rogers 1966). Subsequent scholars expanded the information gathered by Rogers and offered more academic interpretations of the prehistoric record. Moriarty (1966, 1967, 1969), Warren (1964, 1966), and True (1958, 1966) all produced seminal works that critically defined the various prehistoric cultural phenomena present in this region (Moratto 1984). Additional studies have sought to refine these earlier works to a greater extent (Cardenas 1986; Moratto 1984; Moriarty 1966, 1967; True 1970, 1980, 1986; True and Beemer 1982; True and Pankey 1985; Waugh 1986). In sharp contrast, the current trend in San Diego prehistory has also resulted in a revisionist group that rejects the established cultural historical sequence for San Diego. This revisionist group (Warren et al. 1998) has replaced the concepts of La Jolla, San Dieguito, and all of their other manifestations with an extensive, all-encompassing, chronologically undifferentiated cultural unit that ranges from the initial occupation of southern California to around A.D. 1000 (Bull 1983, 1987; Ezell 1983, 1987; Gallegos 1987; Kyle et al. 1990; Stropes 2007). For the present study, the prehistory of the region is divided into four major periods: Early Man, Paleo Indian, Early Archaic, and Late Prehistoric.

Early Man Period (Prior to 8500 B.C.)

At the present time, there has been no concrete archaeological evidence to support the occupation of San Diego County prior to 10,500 YBP. Some archaeologists, such as Carter (1957, 1980) and Minshall (1976), have been proponents of Native American occupation of the region as early 100,000 YBP. However, their evidence for such claims is sparse at best and has lost much support over the years as more precise dating techniques have become available for skeletal remains thought to represent early man in San Diego. In addition, many of the "artifacts" initially identified as products of the Early Man Period in the region have since been rejected as natural products of geologic activity. Some of the local proposed Early Man Period sites include Texas Street, Mission Valley (San Diego River Valley), Del Mar, La Jolla, Buchanan Canyon, and Brown (Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976, 1989; Moriarty and Minshall 1972; Reeves 1985; Reeves et al. 1986).

Paleo Indian Period (8500 to 6000 B.C.)

For the region, it is generally accepted that the earliest identifiable culture in the archaeological record is represented by the material remains of the Paleo Indian Period San Dieguito Complex. The San Dieguito Complex was thought to represent the remains of a group of people who occupied sites in this region between 10,500 and 8,000 YBP, and who were related to or contemporaneous with groups in the Great Basin. As of yet, no absolute dates have been forthcoming to support the great age attributed to this cultural phenomenon. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally include scrapers, choppers, large bifaces, large projectile points, and few milling tools. Tools recovered from San Dieguito

Complex sites, along with the general pattern of their site locations, led early researchers to believe that the people of the San Dieguito Complex were a wandering, hunting, and gathering society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that have inhabited the San Diego County region. This is due to an overall lack of stratigraphic information and/or datable materials recovered from sites identified as the San Dieguito Complex. Currently, controversy exists among researchers regarding the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex and the subsequent cultural manifestation in the area, the La Jolla Complex. Although, firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the San Dieguito Complex "evolved" into the La Jolla Complex, the people of the La Jolla Complex moved into the area and assimilated with the people of the San Dieguito Complex, or the people of the San Dieguito Complex retreated from the area due to environmental or cultural pressures.

Early Archaic Period (6000 B.C. to A.D. 0)

Based upon evidence suggesting climatic shifts and archaeologically observable changes in subsistence strategies, a new cultural pattern is believed to have emerged in the San Diego region around 6000 B.C. This Archaic Period pattern is believed by archaeologists to have evolved from or replaced the San Dieguito Complex culture, resulting in a pattern referred to as the Encinitas Tradition. In San Diego, the Encinitas Tradition is thought to be represented by the coastal La Jolla Complex and its inland manifestation, the Pauma Complex. The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of shell middens, grinding tools closely associated with marine resources, and flexed burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). Increasing numbers of inland sites have been identified as dating to the Archaic Period, focusing on terrestrial subsistence (Cardenas 1986; Smith 1996; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999a, 1999b).

The tool typology of the La Jolla Complex displays a wide range of sophistication in the lithic manufacturing techniques used to create the tools found at their sites. Scrapers, the dominant flaked tool type, were created by either splitting cobbles or by finely flaking quarried material. Evidence suggests that after about 8,200 YBP, milling tools began to appear in the La Jolla Complex sites. Inland sites of the Encinitas Tradition (Pauma Complex) exhibit a reduced quantity of marine-related food refuse and contain large quantities of milling tools and food bone. The lithic tool assemblage shifts slightly to encompass the procurement and processing of terrestrial resources, suggesting seasonal migration from the coast to the inland valleys (Smith 1996). At the present time, the transition from the Archaic Period to the Late Prehistoric Period is not well understood. Many questions remain concerning the cultural transformation between periods, possibilities of ethnic replacement, and/or a possible hiatus from the western portion of the county.

Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 0 to 1769)

The transition into the Late Prehistoric Period in the project area is primarily represented by a marked change in archaeological patterning known as the Yuman Tradition. This tradition is

primarily represented by the Cuyamaca Complex, which is believed be derived from the mountains of southern San Diego County. The people of the Cuyamaca Complex are considered as ancestral to the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay (Diegueño). Although several archaeologists consider the local Native American tribes to be latecomers, the traditional stories and histories that are orally passed down by the local Native American groups speak both presently and ethnographically to tribal presence in the region as being since the time of creation.

The Kumeyaay Native Americans were a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from the people of the La Jolla Complex. Noted variations in material culture included cremation, the use of bows and arrows, and adaptation to the use of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Kumeyaay made use of marine resources by fishing and collecting shellfish for food. Game and seasonally available plant food resources (including acorns) were sources of nourishment for the Kumeyaay. By far, though, the most important food resource for these people was the acorn. The acorn represented a storable surplus, which in turn allowed for seasonal sedentism and its attendant expansion of social phenomena.

Firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the people of the La Jolla Complex were present when the Kumeyaay Native Americans migrated into the coastal zone. However, stratigraphic information recovered from Site SDI-4609 in Sorrento Valley suggests a possible hiatus of 650 ± 100 years between the occupation of the coastal area by the La Jolla Complex (1,730 ± 75 YBP is the youngest date for the La Jolla Complex inhabitants at SDI-4609) and late prehistoric cultures (Smith and Moriarty 1983). More recently, a reevaluation of two prone burials at the Spindrift Site excavated by Moriarty (1965) and radiocarbon dates of a pre-ceramic phase of Yuman occupation near the San Diego suburb of Santee suggest a commingling of the latest La Jolla Complex inhabitants and the earliest Yuman inhabitants about 2,000 YBP (Kyle and Gallegos 1993).

History

Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542 (Chapman 1925). Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions (1602 to 1603), Sebastian Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although his voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect on the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the names Vizcaíno gave to various locations throughout the region have survived to the present time, whereas nearly every one of Cabrillo's has faded from use. For example, Cabrillo gave the name "San Miguel" to the first port he stopped at in what is now the United States; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed the port name to "San Diego" (Rolle 1969).

Spanish Colonial Period (1769 to 1821)

The Spanish occupation of the claimed territory of Alta California took place during the reign of King Carlos III of Spain (Engelhardt 1920). Jose de Gálvez, a powerful representative of the king in Mexico, conceived the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish Crown (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both a military and religious contingent, where the overall intent of establishing forts and missions was to gain control of the land and the native inhabitants through conversion. Actual colonization of the San Diego area began on July 16, 1769, when the first Spanish exploring party, commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations), arrived by the overland route to San Diego to secure California for the Spanish Crown (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population. Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based upon important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land were made to persons who applied, but many tracts reverted back to the government for lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish Empire, each mission was placed so as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities within the colony. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican peoples, as well as the later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Native American populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

Mexican Period (1821 to 1846)

On September 16, 1810, the priest Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla started a revolt against Spanish rule. He and his untrained Native American followers fought against the Spanish, but his revolt was unsuccessful and Father Hidalgo was executed. After this setback, Father José Morales led the revolutionaries, but he too failed and was executed. These two men are still symbols of Mexican liberty and patriotism. After the Mexican-born Spanish and the Catholic Church joined the Revolution, Spain was finally defeated in 1821. Mexican Independence Day is celebrated on September 16 of each year, signifying the anniversary of the start of Father Hidalgo's revolt. The revolution had repercussions in the northern territories, and by 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate, and after 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits inland to minister to the needs of the Native Americans (Engelhardt 1920). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to persons who applied for them or who had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts and the Mexican government was called upon to reaffirm some older Spanish land grants shortly before

the Mexican-American War of 1846 (Moyer 1969).

Anglo-American Period (1846 to Present)

California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican-American War of 1846 to 1848. The acquisition of strategic Pacific ports and California land was one of the principal objectives of the war (Price 1967). At the time, the inhabitants of California were practically defenseless, and they quickly surrendered to the United States Navy in July of 1847 (Bancroft 1886).

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California had prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. They were able to "reap windfall profit … pay taxes and lawyer's bills … and generally live according to custom" (Pitt 1966). However, cattle ranching soon declined, contributing to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the "No Fence Act," San Diego's economy shifted from raising cattle to farming (Robinson 1948). The act allowed for the expansion of unfenced farms, which was crucial in an area where fencing material was practically unavailable. Five years after its passage, most of the arable lands in San Diego County had been patented as either ranchos or homesteads, and growing grain crops replaced raising cattle in many of the county's inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883 [1965]).

By 1870, farmers had learned to dry farm and were coping with some of the peculiarities of San Diego County's climate (*San Diego Union,* February 6, 1868; Van Dyke 1886). Between 1869 and 1871, the amount of cultivated acreage in the county rose from less than 5,000 to more than 20,000 acres (*San Diego Union,* January 2, 1872). Of course, droughts continued to hinder the development of agriculture (Crouch 1915; *San Diego Union,* November 10, 1870; Shipek 1977). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys. The small urban population and poor roads also restricted commercial crop growing. Meanwhile, cattle continued to be grazed in parts of inland San Diego County. In the Otay Mesa area, for example, the "No Fence Act" had little effect on cattle farmers because ranches were spaced far apart and natural ridges kept the cattle out of nearby growing crops (Gordinier 1966).

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the population of San Diego County continued to grow. The population of the inland county declined during the 1890s, but between 1900 and 1910, it rose by about 70 percent. The pioneering efforts were over, the railroads had broken the relative isolation of southern California, and life in San Diego County had become similar to other communities throughout the west. After World War I, the history of San Diego County was primarily determined by the growth of San Diego Bay. In 1919, the United States Navy decided to make the bay the home base for the Pacific Fleet (Pourade 1967), followed by the aircraft industry in the 1920s (Heiges 1976). The establishment of these industries led to the growth of the county as a whole; however, most of the civilian population growth occurred in the north county coastal areas, where the population almost tripled between 1920 and 1930. During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the city of San Diego, which had become a Navy center and an industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County,

agriculture became specialized, and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert areas. Just before World War II, urbanization began to spread to the inland parts of the county.

History of the La Jolla Area

A limited research effort was initiated in order to characterize the circumstances of the early development of La Jolla so that the current project could be placed in context with the surrounding community. Several early land developments contributed to the overall disturbance to the major prehistoric sites in the area of the project. However, small development projects continuously encounter pockets of cultural sites that have survived grading and construction impacts over the years.

The origin of the name La Jolla, most researchers agree, is a variation of the original "La Hoya," which literally translated from Spanish means "pit, hole, grave, or valley." The equivalent American translation is "river basin" (Castillo and Bond 1975). The city surveyor, James Pascoe, spelled it "La Joya" on his map of city land in 1870, which translates as "the jewel." The location of La Hoya (or La Joya) was consistently shown as the canyon in which the southern portion of Torrey Pines Road is located today. The first post office was established on February 28, 1888 and closed on March 31, 1893, but reopened as "Lajolla" (one word) on August 17, 1894. On June 19, 1905, the name of this post office was changed to "La Jolla" (two words) (Salley 1977).

The first purchase of Pueblo Lands in this area occurred on February 27, 1869, when the City of San Diego sold Pueblo Lot 1261 to Samuel Sizer. On the same day, the City sold Pueblo Lot 1259 to Daniel Sizer. These lots sold for $1.25 per acre. Both lots were located south of "La Hoya Valley." The *San Diego Union* (March 31, 1869) referred to the canyon as "La Hoya" when describing Sizer's agricultural development to the south. By the 1870s, excursions to the point and cove were offered by the Horton House in their Concord Coach, a stagecoach drawn by four horses (*San Diego Union,* August 9, 1932).

The boom of the 1880s extended to La Jolla in the form of the construction of a hotel and rental cottages (Randolph 1955). Initially, water supplies were unreliable, consisting of only two sources: a small well in Rose Canyon and a small pipeline connected to the Pacific Beach water supply. Reliable transportation to La Jolla came with the extension of the San Diego, Old Town, and Pacific Beach Railway to La Jolla in 1894. This narrow-gauge railroad was responsible for bringing passengers and prefabricated cottages (on flat cars) to the growing community (Randolph 1955). The railroad was dismantled in 1919, but not before an unsuccessful experiment with a gasoline-powered rail car (known locally as the "Red Devil") was conducted.

As the number of residences and businesses increased in La Jolla, so did the need for public services. On July 10, 1888, the San Diego City Council passed an ordinance providing for the disposal of garbage, night soil, dead animals, ashes, and rubbish (Document 101817). In 1909, natural gas was brought to La Jolla, and in 1911, electricity was made available to the community (Randolph 1955). An electric railway provided service to La Jolla between 1924 and 1940. In 1918, street paving began, and by 1922, the Girard Street business section was completely paved.

Visitors to La Jolla enjoyed the park at Alligator Head from the earliest days of stagecoach excursions. Trees and shrubs were planted around the park, but a months-long failure of the water supply during 1890 caused many of the plants to die. During the 1890s, the park was also the focus of construction for guest cottages and hotels, such as the La Jolla Beach House, which indicates that developmental impacts to prehistoric archaeological resources, as well as impacts from increased visitation, occurred from this early period. Randolph (1955) wrote about a Native American settlement at La Jolla (probably SDI-39), which was supported by Native American informants and the recovery of several artifacts, including metates, stone utensils, and other relics from La Jolla Cove. As the development of La Jolla continued, other subdivisions and plots were converted from farming and/or grazing to residential use. The "La Jolla Vista" subdivision of 1923 was one of those subdivisions (San Diego County Engineering Map Records).

The earliest notable development in this area was the construction of the Spindrift Inn in the 1920s. Also at this time, the initial development of the La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club (originally the La Jolla Beach and Yacht Club) took place. These early facilities gained in popularity and were successful in spite of the Depression that gripped the country between the stock market crash of 1929 and the opening of World War II. The La Jolla Vista subdivision, on the other hand, was slow in building to capacity, possibly because of the real estate bust of 1925 to 1926 (Brandes et al. 1999).

Two military training camps came to La Jolla during World War II: Camp Callan and Camp Elliot. In addition, two emplacements on Mount Soledad and one on the beach in La Jolla were established during the war years (Pierson 2001). Although these military installations were replaced after the Korean War with the University of California at San Diego campus and the expansion of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, the economic base of La Jolla grew to include a substantial business element. Today, this trend continues with ever-present tourism playing a significant part in the local economy. Throughout the history of this community, the residential population has included both permanent and seasonal residents, many of whom have achieved a significant degree of financial and historical notoriety and success.

III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

The APE consists of a small portion of the 2.41-acre property (APN 344-030-13). The APE is limited to the south portion of the property in the area of the entrance and southwest elevation of the residence. This area of the property can be characterized as previously developed and is surrounded by other residential development. Photographs of the property are provided in Plates 1 through 3. The property lies just north of the intersection of La Jolla Shores Drive and La Jolla Shores Lane (Attachment B: Figures 1 through 3). The proposed project includes the construction of two additions to the existing single-family residence (Attachment B: Figure 4).

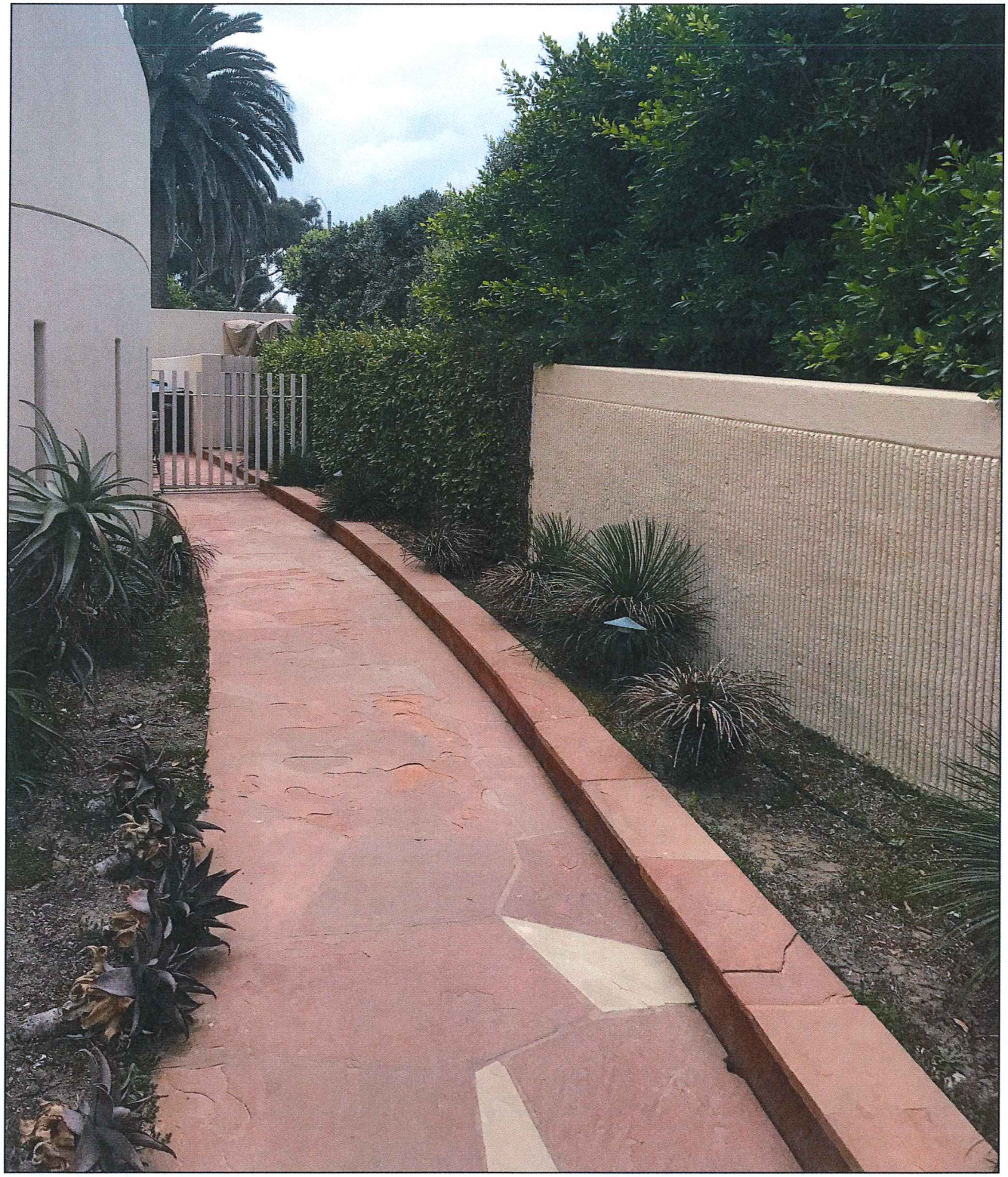

Plate 1

Overview of the Western Portion of the Property Showing the Location of STP 4, Facing South

The 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane Project

Plate 2: Overview of the southwestern portion of the property showing the location of STPs 1 and 3, facing west.

Plate 3: Overview of the southern portion of the property showing the location of STPs 2 and 4, facing north.
(Image courtesy of Google 2015)

Plates 2 and 3

The 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane Project

IV. STUDY METHODS

The archaeological assessment included a reconnaissance of the property and an institutional records search review of previous studies in the area. BFSA reviewed the results of a records search completed by the SCIC at SDSU for the project area to determine the presence of any previously recorded cultural resources (Attachment C). A Sacred Lands File search was also requested by BFSA from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which came back positive for sites within the *La Jolla* Quadrangle. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all tribal representatives listed on the NAHC response letter. As of the date of this report, responses have not been received. Original correspondence may be found in Attachment D.

The SCIC reported that 33 recorded sites, including 24 prehistoric, two historic, and two multicomponent sites, three historic addresses, one historic sidewalk stamp, and one unknown site (site record missing), are recorded within a one-mile radius of the project APE. The majority of recorded sites are prehistoric shell midden sites, habitation, sites, and artifact scatters. The historic sites include a water conveyance system and historic retaining walls. An additional 20 historic addresses were also recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area. No cultural resource sites or historic addresses are located within the project APE. The records search also indicated that there have been 180 reports conducted within one-mile of the project, four of which (Gross 1974; Gross 2001; Loughlin 1974; Mattingly 2007) encompassed portions of the project. No cultural resources were discovered within the project APE as a result of these studies. The records search indicated that previously recorded archaeological Site SDI-525 is located 130 feet to the southeast. The prehistoric site consists of a dense shell midden containing lithic tools, soapstone artifacts, disturbed hearths, and human remains. Because Site SDI-525 is in close proximity to the current project area, five STPs were excavated in order to determine if any portion the site extends into the current APE.

On September 26, 2017, BFSA archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the APE, focusing on the southern portion of the parcel. Aerial photographs, maps, and compass permitted orientation and location of project boundaries. Where possible, the archaeologists employed narrow transect paths to ensure maximum lot coverage. Paved areas were largely excluded from the survey and all exposed ground was inspected for cultural materials. A survey form, an STP excavation form, field notes, and photographs documented the survey work and limited testing work undertaken.

V. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

Background Research

The coastal area to the north, west, and southwest of the project has yielded substantial cultural remains that document prehistoric occupation. For example, Site SDI-39 represents

multicomponent occupation (Early Archaic La Jolla Complex and Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay) beginning approximately 5,000 YBP (Christenson 1990).

The presence of 33 known cultural resources and 20 historic addresses within one mile of the project denotes the potential for historic and prehistoric cultural deposits in this area. Because previously recorded Site SDI-525 is located in the adjacent property to the southeast of 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane, an archaeological survey and limited testing were necessary to determine if archaeological resources are present within the current project boundaries.

Due to the location of the property near the recorded location of SDI-525, the likelihood of prehistoric cultural resources being present at this location was considered to be moderate to high. Previous work by BFSA on the Stedman property at 9036 La Jolla Shores Lane over the past four years is particularly relevant given the identification of prehistoric artifacts at that address that are associated with SDI-525. While evidence of the western fringes of SDI-525 have been observed in the area of La Jolla Shores Lane, no significant cultural deposits have been identified at this location. There is documented evidence of the presence of the Archaic La Jolla cultural horizon and Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay temporary camps and village sites in the general area of the project. The current property is identified as being located within one-quarter mile of archaeological sites SDI-525, SDI-4670, SDI-11,075, and SDI-18,610. Because the property is located within a quarter-mile of four previously recorded shell midden sites, the likelihood of prehistoric cultural resources being present at this location is considered to be moderate.

The site closest to the property is SDI-525. Based upon the 2015 survey and testing results report for the Amitai Residence conducted by Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Pigniolo and Serr 2015):

> This site [SDI-525] was recorded by Malcolm Rogers as a dense shell midden containing … human remains and disturbed hearths. Claude Warren also recorded this site in 1959/1964. Warren noted the presence of manos, metates, scrapers, one steatite (soapstone) "donut stone," and flexed burials. A shell sample from this prehistoric site produced a date of 6,700 BP.

Site SDI-18,610 was recorded in 2008 by ASM Affiliates, Inc. as a shell scatter consisting of "five pieces of [*C*]*hione* shells and one fire-affected sandstone rock … located on a knoll south of La Jolla Shores Drive, across the street from the NOAA Nation Marine Fisheries Service."

Located to the north of the project, across Summer Canyon, is SDI-4670 (SDM-W-5), which is the third closest site to the APE. According to Pigniolo and Serr (2015):

> [Site SDI-4670] was described by Malcolm Rogers as a Littoral I and II site with a shell midden, many hearths, three digging weights, and one human bone. The site was subsequently tested by Darcy Ike in 1976 as part of the La Jolla Scripps Institute of Oceanography.

Site SDI-11,075 is located almost one-quarter mile south of the project area, along the sea cliff north of the Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics at the Scripps Institute of Oceanography. It consists of a marine shell midden area containing faunal remains, marine mollusks, lithic materials, hammerstones, cores, modified flakes, and fire-affected rock centered around a hearth and "activity floor." The midden at the site was reported during archaeological testing conducted in 1975 by P.M. Masters to extend approximately 150 centimeters in depth.

From 2012 to 2016, BFSA conducted archaeological surveys and testing of the Stedman properties at 9030 and 9036 La Jolla Shores Lane (Smith 2012; Smith and Kraft 2016). The 2012 BFSA study for the Stedman Residence included archaeological test excavations, which produced trace amounts of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts that were interpreted as elements of Site SDI-525 located upslope and east of La Jolla Shores Lane. The artifacts and ecofacts identified in 2012 were considered to have been erosionally redeposited downslope from the large prehistoric occupation site of SDI-525, and the property was evaluated as lacking any in situ archaeological deposits. Given the location of the project APE, the project area is considered sensitive for potentially buried cultural resources.

Field Reconnaissance

On September 26, 2017, Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the archaeological assessment for the project. BFSA archaeologists Stephen Anderson, David Grabski, and James Shrieve conducted the survey along with Native American monitor Rachel Smith from Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. The entire project has been previously disturbed by grading, the construction of a single-family residence, the installation of utilities, and associated landscaping. The archaeological survey was achieved using a Brunton field compass to orient directional transects spaced in three-meter intervals across the entire project, where possible. The survey boundaries are defined by La Jolla Shores Lane to the south, the surrounding residential lots located to the southwest and east, and the Pacific Ocean to the west. BFSA staff carefully inspected exposed ground surfaces within the APE (disturbed terrain, planters, and surrounding landscape). Although the existing residence and hardscape cover much of the property, areas of planting along the periphery of the property and exposures of soil in the lawn, planters, and cliff face offered opportunities to view the ground within the parcel. However, the location of the planned improvements on the south side of the lot was generally covered by building or hardscape. Constraints encountered during the survey include hardscape and landscaping. Surface visibility was approximately 20 percent and limited by the existing single-family residence, ornamental landscaping, and flagstone walkways.

As part of the investigation within the project, and because of the close proximity of Site SDI-525, five STPs were excavated in the area of the planned improvements to determine if any elements of SDI-525 were present within the property (Attachment B: Figure 5). The STPs were placed within or near the locations of the planned soil disturbance associated with the construction work. Existing hardscape prevented test excavations in all locations where construction work may

take place; however, a sufficient level of testing was completed to achieve the evaluation of this location for potential cultural deposits. The results of the shovel tests have been listed in Table 1.

Table 1
Shovel Test Excavation Data

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Qty.	Cat. No.(s)
1	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
	30-40				
	40-50				
	50-60				
	60-70				
	70-80				
	80-90				
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
	30-40				
	40-50				
	50-55				
4	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
	30-40				
5	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
	30-40				
	40-50				

The five STPs were negative for cultural material. The study did not result in the observation of any artifacts or ecofacts, cultural deposits, or other features related to the prehistoric or historic use within the project boundaries. No midden soils or significant cultural resources were observed during the survey. The soil profiles exposed in the STPs indicate the presence of a

disturbed soil horizon in the upper levels and geological formational soils at the lower levels.

Evaluation

Based upon the results of the survey, records search, and STP excavations, no cultural materials were identified on the subject property and no cultural deposits were detected in the area of the planned improvements. No further investigations are necessary as part of this survey process; however, due to the close proximity of Site SDI-525 and the potential to discover buried archaeological deposits, mitigation monitoring will be recommended as a condition of project approval. Archaeological and Native American monitoring of all earth-moving activities is recommended for proposed improvement project at 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

No cultural resources were identified during the archaeological survey and limited testing conducted for 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane. The records search for this project indicates that previously recorded Site SDI-525 is located within close proximity to the project area. If cultural elements of Site SDI-525 existed previously at the parcel at 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane, these elements appear to have been completely disturbed by past grading of the residential lot. However, the existing residence, flagstone surfaces, and moderate vegetation limited the investigation, and the potential for some elements of the prehistoric site to exist within the APE cannot be completely dismissed. A review of the proposed new construction suggests that there will be new soil excavation within the APE. Because there is the possibility for buried or otherwise masked prehistoric archaeological features beneath the existing flagstone or landscaping that is to be removed, an archaeological monitoring program is recommended as a condition of permit approval. Archaeological and Native American monitoring of all grading and excavation activities attendant to the improvements of this property are recommended. The archaeological monitor should have the authority to halt or divert grading or excavation activity in the area of any discovery until such discovery can be characterized and its significance under CEQA assessed. The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) for cultural resources is outlined below:

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Prior to obtaining any building, or other, permits, and prior to commencement of construction, the applicant shall contract with a City of San Diego-certified archaeologist to implement a grading monitoring program to the satisfaction of the City of San Diego Development Services Department (DSD) and Mitigation Monitoring Coordination section (MMC). This program shall include, but not be limited to the following actions:

1. The City of San Diego-certified archaeologist/historian and Native American observer shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the

requirements of the monitoring program. DSD and MMC shall approve all persons involved in the monitoring program prior to any preconstruction meetings.

2. The consulting archaeologist shall contract with a Native American observer to be involved with the grading monitoring program.
3. An adequate number of monitors (archaeological/historical/Native American) shall be present to ensure that all earth-moving activities are observed and shall be on-site during all grading activities.
4. During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American observer shall be on-site full-time to perform inspections of the excavations. The frequency of inspections can be determined by the consulting archaeologist, and depending upon the grading process, the need for monitoring and duration of site visits can be reduced. Any changes to the monitoring plan must be communicated to DSD and MMC.
5. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits encountered during grading will be minimally documented in the field so the monitored grading can proceed.
6. In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow for evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact MMC at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with DSD and MMC, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The City of San Diego-certified archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the City of San Diego, then carried out using professional archaeological methods. If any human remains are discovered, the county coroner shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
7. Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The archaeological monitor(s) and Native American observer shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
8. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated according to current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

9. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, a report documenting the field and analysis results and interpretation of the artifacts and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of DSD and MMC prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site Record forms.
10. In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the City of San Diego by the consulting archaeologist signifying that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.
11. Prior to rough grading inspection sign-off, the archeological monitor shall provide evidence that the grading monitoring activities have been completed to the satisfaction of DSD and MMC.

VII. SOURCES CONSULTED DATE

National Register of Historic Places ☑	Month and Year: September 2017
California Register of Historical Resources ☑	Month and Year: September 2017
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register ☑	Month and Year: September 2017
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center ☑	Month and Year: September 2017
Other Sources Consulted: NAHC Sacred Lands File Search (Attachment D) References (Attachment A)	

VIII. CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and have been compiled in accordance with CEQA criteria as defined in Section 15064.5 and City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

October 16, 2017

Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

Date

IX. ATTACHMENT A

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Resumes

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Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California **1982**

Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California **1975**

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator **1977–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Crops of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways of cultures once present in the Southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18th century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation, some of which included Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and

Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven-block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSA recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark Project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade (2000-2007).

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, containing primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the city of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the city of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs documenting this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the city and county of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the city. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the city showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the city. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric sites.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-September 2002.

Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Mitigation of An Archaic Cultural Resource for the Eastlake III Woods Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 2001-March 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Lawson Valley Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 28 prehistoric and two historic sites—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; field survey; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; monitoring of geotechnichal borings; authoring of cultural resources project report. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. June 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. June 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project achaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of

site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of Grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project archaeologist/ monitor—included monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single-dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project archaeologist—included direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project manager/director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural Resources Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997-January 2000.

Phase I, II, and II Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System Project, San Elijo, California: Project manager/director —test excavations; direction of artifact identification and analysis; graphics production; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. December 1994-July 1995.

Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Environmental Impact Report for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California: Project manager/Director —direction of test excavations; identification and analysis of prehistoric and historic artifact collections; data synthesis; co-authorship of final cultural resources report, San Diego, California. June 1991-March 1992.

Reports/Papers

Author, coauthor, or contributor to over 2,500 cultural resources management publications, a selection of which are presented below.

2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.

2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California.

2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).

2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.

2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.

2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.

2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).

2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.

2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.

2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.

2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.

2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.

2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.

2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).

2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.

2012 Cultural Resources Report for Menifee Heights (Tract 32277).

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.

2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.

2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.

2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.

2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).

2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00 .

2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.

2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.

2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.

2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN 260-276-07-00).

2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.

2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062

2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project

2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.

2009 Archaeological Constraints Study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.

2008 Results of an Archaeological Review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.

2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.

2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.

2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3,115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.

2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.

2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.

2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.

2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).

2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.

2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003– Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Menifee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/ Cavadias Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Salvage Excavations at Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Report for an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two SPA, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Resource for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization and Immigration Service Border Road, Fence, and Lighting Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Sgobassi Lot Split, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village 11 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for The Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation for the Anthony's Pizza Acquisition Project in Ocean Beach, City of San Diego (with L. Pierson and B. Smith). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1996 An Archaeological Testing Program for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1995 Results of a Cultural Resources Study for the 4S Ranch. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1995 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1994 Results of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Programs at Sites SDI-11,044/H and SDI-12,038 at the Salt Creek Ranch Project . Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1993 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Stallion Oaks Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1992 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Ely Lot Split Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1991 The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Walton Development Group Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

Jennifer R.K. Stropes, MS, RPA

Project Archaeologist/Historian
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 484-0915 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: jenni@bfsa-ca.com

Education

Master of Science, Cultural Resource Management Archaeology **2016**

St. Cloud State University, St. Cloud, Minnesota

Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology **2004**

University of California, Santa Cruz

Specialized Education/Training

Archaeological Field School **2014**

Pimu Catalina Island Archaeology Project

Research Interests

California Coastal / Inland Archaeology

Historic Structure Significance Eligibility

Human Behavioral Ecology

Zooarchaeology

Historical Archaeology

Taphonomic Studies

Experience

Project Archaeologist, Faunal Analyst **November 2006–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

Duties include report writing, editing and production; construction monitoring management; coordination of field survey and excavation crews; laboratory and office management. Currently conducts faunal, prehistoric, and historic laboratory analysis and has conducted such analysis for over 500 projects over the past 10 years. Knowledgeable in the most recent archaeological and paleontological monitoring requirements for all Southern California lead agencies, as well as Native American monitoring requirements.

UC Santa Cruz Monterey Bay Archaeology Archives Supervisor **December 2003–March 2004**
Santa Cruz, California

Supervising intern for archaeological collections housed at UC Santa Cruz. Supervised undergraduate interns and maintained curated archaeological materials recovered from the greater Monterey Bay region.

Faunal Analyst, Research Assistant **June 2003–December 2003**
University of California, Santa Cruz

Intern assisting in laboratory analysis and cataloging for faunal remains collected from CA-MNT-234. Analysis included detailed zoological identification and taphonomic analysis of prehistoric marine and terrestrial mammals, birds, and fish inhabiting the greater Monterey Bay region.

Archaeological Technician, Office Manager **January 2000-December 2001**
Archaeological Resource Management

Conducted construction monitoring, field survey, excavation, report editing, report production, monitoring coordination and office management.

Certifications

City of San Diego Certified Archaeological and Paleontological Monitor

40-Hour Hazardous Waste/Emergency Response OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (e)

Scholarly Works

Big Game, Small Game: A Comprehensive Analysis of Faunal Remains Recovered from CA-SDI-11,521, 2016, Master's thesis on file at St. Cloud University, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Technical Reports

Buday, Tracy M., Jennifer R. **Kraft**, and Brian F. Smith

2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Park and G Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Oliver McMillan. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kennedy, George L., Todd A. Wirths and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

2014 *Negative Paleontological, Archaeological, and Native American Monitoring and Mitigation Report, 2303 Ocean Street Residences Project, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California (CT 05-12; CP 05-11; CDP 05-28).* Prepared for Zephyr Partners. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Negative Paleontological, Archaeological, and Native American Monitoring and Mitigation Report, Tri-City Christian High School, 302 North Emerald Drive, Vista, San Diego County,*

California (APN 166-411-75). Prepared for Tri-City Christian School. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R.

2012 *Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Pottery Court Project (TPM 36193) City of Lake Elsinore*. Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R., David K. Grabski, and Brian F. Smith

2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Amineh Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Nakhshab Development and Design. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R. and Brian F. Smith

2016 *Cultural Resources Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the 1492 K Street Project City of San Diego.* Prepared for Trestle Development, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2016 *Focused Historic Structure Assessment for the Fredericka Manor Retirement Community City of Chula Vista, San Diego County, California APN 566-240-27.* Prepared for Front Porch Communities and Services – Fredericka Manor, LLC. Report on file at the City of Chula Vista Planning Department.

2016 *Historic Structure Assessment for 8585 La Mesa Boulevard City of La Mesa, San Diego County, California. APN 494-300-11.* Prepared for Siilvergate Development. Report on file at the City of La Mesa Planning Department.

2016 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 9036 La Jolla Shores Lane Project City of San Diego Project No. 471873 APN 344-030-20.* Prepared for Eliza and Stuart Stedman. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2016 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Beacon Apartments Project City of San Diego Civic San Diego Development Permit #2016-19 APN 534-210-12.* Prepared for Wakeland Housing & Development Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2016 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the State/Columbia/Ash/A Block Project San Diego, California.* Prepared for Bomel San Diego Equities, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 687B Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Cultural Resource Testing Results for the Broadway and Pacific Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Cultural Resource Study for the Hatfield Plaza Project, Valley Center, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for JG Consulting & Engineering. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Cultural Resources Study for the Hedrick Residence Project, Encinitas, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for WNC General Contractors, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Historic Structure Assessment for the StorQuest Project, City of La Mesa, (APN 494-101-14-00)*. Prepared for Real Estate Development and Entitlement. Report on file at the City of La Mesa.

2015 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1905 Spindrift Remodel Project, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Brian Malk and Nancy Heitel. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Cisterra Sempra Office Tower Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for SDG-Left Field, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Marlow Project, Poway, California.* Prepared for Peter Marlow. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Paseo Grande Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Joe Gatto. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Results of a Cultural Resources Testing Program for the 15th and Island Project City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lennar Multifamily Communities. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the ActivCare at Mission Bay Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for ActivCare Living, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Cesar Chavez Community College Project.* Prepared for San Diego Community College District. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Grantville Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Cass Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pacific Beach Row Homes Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Armstrong Builders, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Poway Lowe's Project, City of Poway.* Prepared for CSI Construction Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 761 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 770 Project (Part of Group 3014), City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 788 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2014 *Historic Structure Assessment, 11950 El Hermano Road, Riverside County.* Prepared for Forestar Toscana, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

2014 *Historic Structure Assessment, 161 West San Ysidro Boulevard, San Diego, California (Project No. 342196; APN 666-030-09)*. Prepared for Blue Key Realty. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2014 *Historic Structure Assessment for 8055 La Mesa Boulevard, City of La Mesa (APN 470-582-11-00).* Prepared for Lee Machado. Report on file at the City of La Mesa.

2014 *Historic Structure Inventory and Assessment Program for the Watson Corporate Center, San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared for Watson Land Company. Report on file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center.

2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Celadon (9th and Broadway) Project.* Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Comm 22 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Pinnacle 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Pinnacle International Development, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2014 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Study for the Perris Residential Project, Perris, California.* Prepared for Groundwurk, Inc. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Siempre Viva Warehouse Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Terrazas Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Silver Street Village Homes Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for EHOF La Jolla, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 915 Grape Street Project.* Prepared for Bay View SD, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence Project, 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.* Prepared for Steve Altman. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Clay Street Parcel Project, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside.* Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Ecos Diamond Valley Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.* Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Highland 44 Project.* Prepared for 29300 Baseline Partners, LLC. Report on file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center.

2014 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Palm Creek Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California (APNs 650-230-002, 650-310-001, and 650-310-002).* Prepared for Palm Creek Ranch, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

2013 *Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Webster Residence, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for KW Building and Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Alvarado Trunk Sewer Phase III Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation General Engineering Contractors. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Alvarado Trunk Sewer Phase IIIA Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Coral Mountain Apartments Project, City of La Quinta, California*. Prepared for Coral Mountain Apartments, LP. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the F Street Emergency Water Main Replacement Project, City of San Diego*. Prepared for Orion Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Harbor Drive Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego*. Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Hyde Residence.* Prepared for Dr. Paul Hyde. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Juniper Street Sidewalk Project, City of San Diego*. Prepared for Palm Engineering Construction Company, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Kates Residence Project.* Prepared for Brad and Shannon Kates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pump Station 84 Upgrade and Pump Station 62 Abandonment Project.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 781 Project*. Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Woolf Residence Project*. Prepared for A.J. Woolf Family Trust. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Cultural Resources Study of the Fairway Drive Project.* Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Old Town Community Church Project, 2444 Congress Street, San Diego, California 92110.* Prepared for Soltek Pacific, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Historic Structure Assessment, 2603 Dove Street, San Diego, California (APN) 452-674-32).* Prepared for Barzal and Scotti Real Estate Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Historic Structure Assessment at the Western Christian School, 3105 Padua Avenue, Claremont, California 91711 (APN 8671-005-053).* Prepared for Western Christian School. Report on file at the City of Claremont.

2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 7th and F Street Parking Project, City of San Diego*. Prepared for DZI Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1919 Spindrift Drive Project*. Prepared for V.J. and Uma Joshi. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Knight Residence Project, 7970 Roseland Avenue, La Jolla, California*. Prepared for Mr. Dennis Knight. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 799-750 Project.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Negative Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Citywide Pump Station Upgrades Group II Project.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation General Engineering Contractors. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Negative Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Citywide Pump Station Upgrades Group III Project, City of San Diego*. Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the 3364 Randy Lane Project, Chula Vista, California*. Prepared for H&M Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Ecos Nuevo Project, Community of Nuevo, County of Riverside*. Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 754 Project, City of San Diego (Project No. 177711/187301)*. Prepared for S.C. Valley Engineering, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center

2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 780 Project*. Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2012 *Mitigation Monitoring of the 47th Street Warehouse Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Aardema Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Florida Street Apartments Project (The Kalos Project).* Prepared for Florida Street Housing Associates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Pacific Highway Trunk Sewer Project*. Prepared for HPS Mechanical. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2011 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Wesley Palms Retirement Community Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Front Porch Development Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R. and Tracy A. Stropes

2013 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Orange Street Project.* Prepared for Mike Lesle. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 13th & Market Project*. Prepared for The Hanover Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the T-Mobile West, LLC Telecommunications Candidate SD02867C (Presidio Park).* Prepared for Michael Brandmann Associates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R., Tracy A. Stropes, and Brian F. Smith

2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Ariel Suites Project*. Prepared for Ariel Suites, LP. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Smith, Brian F., Claire M. Allen, and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

2015 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for Christopher Development Group. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Smith, Brian F., Claire M. Allen, Mary M. Lenich, and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

2014 *Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Smith, Brian F. and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

2016 *Archaeological Test Plan for the Broadway Block Project City of San Diego Project No. 492554.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2016 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Maker's Quarter – Block D Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for L2HP, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2016 *Cultural Resource Testing Program for the 1919 Pacific Highway Project City of San Diego City Preliminary Review PTS #451689 Grading and Shoring PTS #465292*. Prepared for Wood Partners. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 2314 Rue Adriane Building, San Diego, California Project No. 460562.* Prepared for the Brown Studio. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 4921 Voltaire Street Building, San Diego, California Project No. 471161.* Prepared for Sean Gogarty. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 5147 Hilltop Drive Building, San Diego, California Project No. 451707.* Prepared for JORGA Home Design. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the Midway Drive Postal Service Processing and Distribution Center 2535 Midway Drive San Diego, California 92138 Project No. 507152.* Prepared for Steelwave, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2016 *Historic Resource Technical Report for 9036 La Jolla Shores Lane La Jolla, California Project No. 471873.* Prepared for Eliza and Stuart Stedman. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2015 *Cultural Resource Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Urban Discovery Academy Project.* Prepared for Davis Reed Construction, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the 520 West Ash Street Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lennar Multifamily Communities. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the 1919 Pacific Highway Project City of San Diego City Preliminary Review PTS #451689 Grading and Shoring PTS #465292*. Prepared for Wood Partners. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Bayside Fire Station Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Civic San Diego. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Kettner and Ash Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the PRIME Project.* Prepared for InDev, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2015 *Cultural Resource Testing Program for the BOSA Lot 1 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 921 Muirlands Drive Building, San Diego, California 92037.* Prepared for Stephen Karas. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 1311 Sutter Street Building, San Diego, California 92103.* Prepared for A.K. Smith. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for 16929 West Bernardo Drive, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Rancho Bernardo LHP, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 2002-2004 El Cajon Boulevard Building, San Diego, California 92014.* Prepared for T.R. Hale, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 4319-4321 Florida Street Building, San Diego, California 92104.* Prepared for T.R. Hale, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Historic Resource Technical Report for 726 Jersey Court San Diego, California Project No. 455127.* Prepared for Chad Irwin. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Historic Resource Technical Report for 1111 Golden Gate Drive San Diego, California.* Prepared for Alexis and Shawna Volen. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Islenair Historic Sidewalk Stamp Program for Sewer and Water Group 3014, City of San Diego*. Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *A Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Bonita 14 Project, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for Southwest Management Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for Trammell Crow Southern California Development, Inc. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

2015 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Idyllwild Community Center Project, Conditional Use Permit No. 3673-RI, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for San Jacinto Mountain Community Center. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

2014 *Archaeological Test Plan for the Atmosphere Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Wakeland Housing and Development Corporation. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2014 *Archaeological Test Plan for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Ballpark Village, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2014 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Idea1 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lowe Enterprises Real Estate Group. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2014 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Lennar 15th and Island Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lennar Multifamily Communities. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2014 *Historical Resource Research Report for 2850 Sixth Avenue, San Diego, California (Project No. 392445).* Prepared for Zephyr Partners – RE, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Hotel Felicita Project, City of Escondido, California (APNs 238-102-41 and -45).* Prepared for Blue Light Capital Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Cultural Resources Study for the Los Peñasquitos Adobe Drainage Project.* Prepared for HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Cultural Resources Study for the Rancho Peñasquitos Adobe Drainage MND Project, San Diego County, California (CSD-04.03).* Prepared for HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Smith, Brian F., Jennifer R. **Kraft**, and Mary M. Lenich

2015 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for Trammell Crow Southern California Development, Inc. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Smith, Brian F. and Jennifer R.K. **Stropes**

2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 1852-1866 Bacon Street Buildings San Diego, California 92107.* Prepared for Cartega International. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for 2001 Fourth Avenue, San Diego, California Project No. 523694.* Prepared for H.G. Fenton Company. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

Smith, Brian F., Tracy A. Stropes, Tracy M. Buday, and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

2015 *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the 1900 Spindrift Drive – Cabana and Landscape Improvements Project, La Jolla, California*. Prepared for Darwin Deason. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the 1912 Spindrift Drive – Landscape Improvements Project, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Darwin Deason. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Stropes, J.R.K. and Brian F. Smith

2016 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 758 Project City of San Diego Project No. 230024 Sewer WBS No. B-00365; Water WBS No. B-00074.* Prepare for Burtech Pipeline, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2016 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 2499 Pacific Highway Project City of San Diego CCDP/CCPDP/CDP/CUP No. 2016-30 APN 533-021-01.* Prepared for Gary Mansour. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2016 *Results of a Cultural Resource Testing Program for the Maker's Quarter – Block D Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for L2HP, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Stropes, J.R.K., Tracy A. Stropes, and Brian F. Smith

2016 *Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Amitai Residence Project 2514 Ellentown Road La Jolla, California 92037 Project No. 388734.* Prepared for David Amitai. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Stropes, Tracy A., Jennifer R. **Kraft**, and Brian F. Smith

2016 *Cultural Resources Study for the Ocean Breeze Ranch Project, Bonsall, San Diego County, California (PDS2015-MPA-15-011).* Prepared for Ocean Breeze Ranch, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Stropes, Tracy A., Brian F. Smith, and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

2015 *Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Keating Residence Project, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Brian Keating. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Contributing Author /Analyst

2015 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California* by Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith. Prepared for Shea Homes. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2011 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *A Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for SDI-4606 Locus B for St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, Poway, California* by Brian F. Smith and Tracy A. Stropes. Prepared for St. Gabriel's Catholic Church. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2010 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project, La Jolla, California* by Brian F. Smith and Tracy A. Stropes. Prepared for Island Architects. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2010 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *Results of a Cultural Mitigation and Monitoring Program for Robertson Ranch: Archaic and Late Prehistoric Camps near the Agua Hedionda Lagoon* by Brian F. Smith. Prepared for McMillan Land Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2009 Faunal Identification for "An Earlier Extirpation of Fur Seals in the Monterey Bay Region: Recent Findings and Social Implications" by Diane Gifford-Gonzalez and Charlotte K. Sunseri. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology, Vol. 21, 2009*

X. ATTACHMENT B

Project Maps:
General Location Map
USGS Project Location Map
800' Scale City Engineering Map
Project Development Map
Excavation Location Map

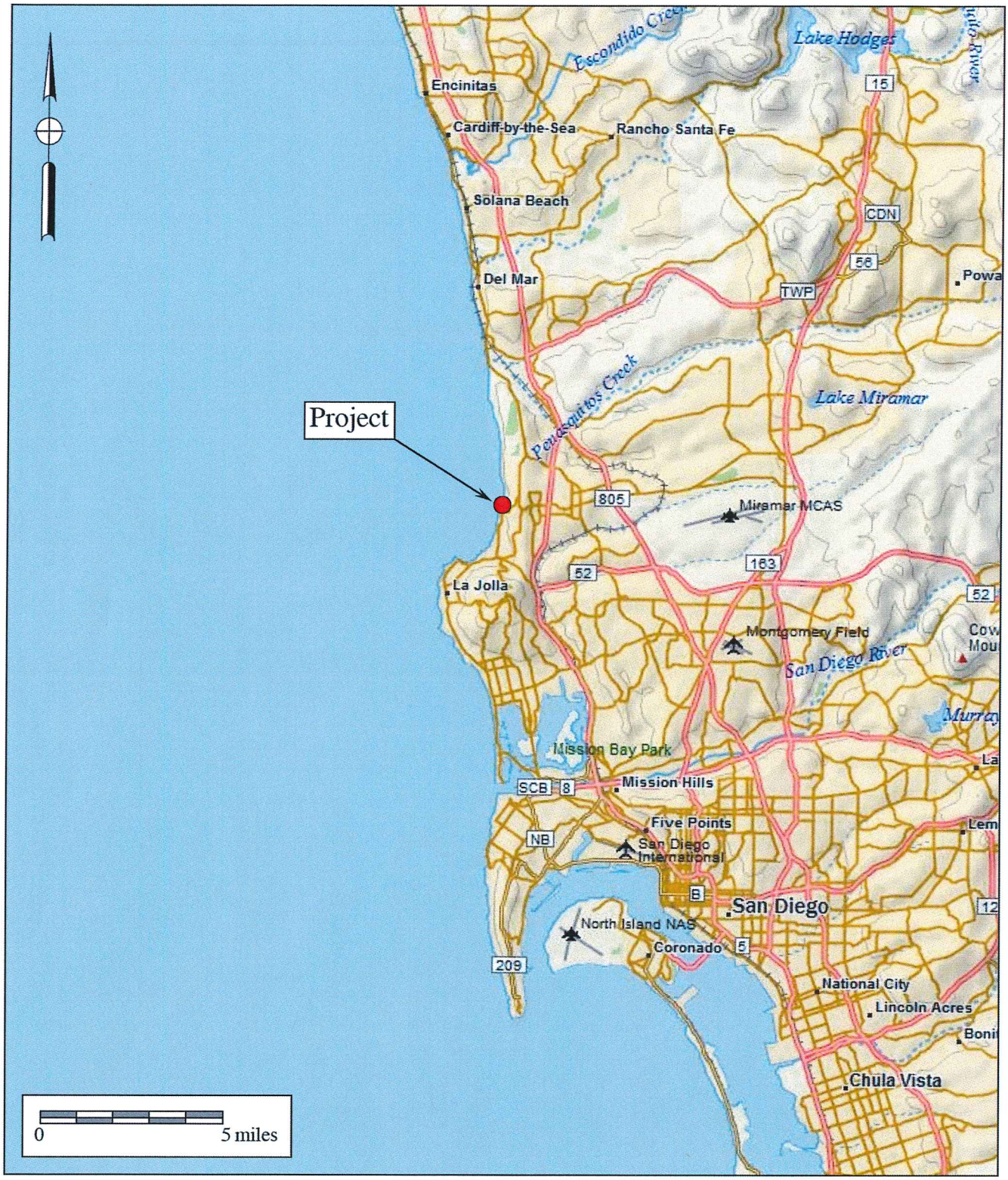


Figure 1

General Location Map

The 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

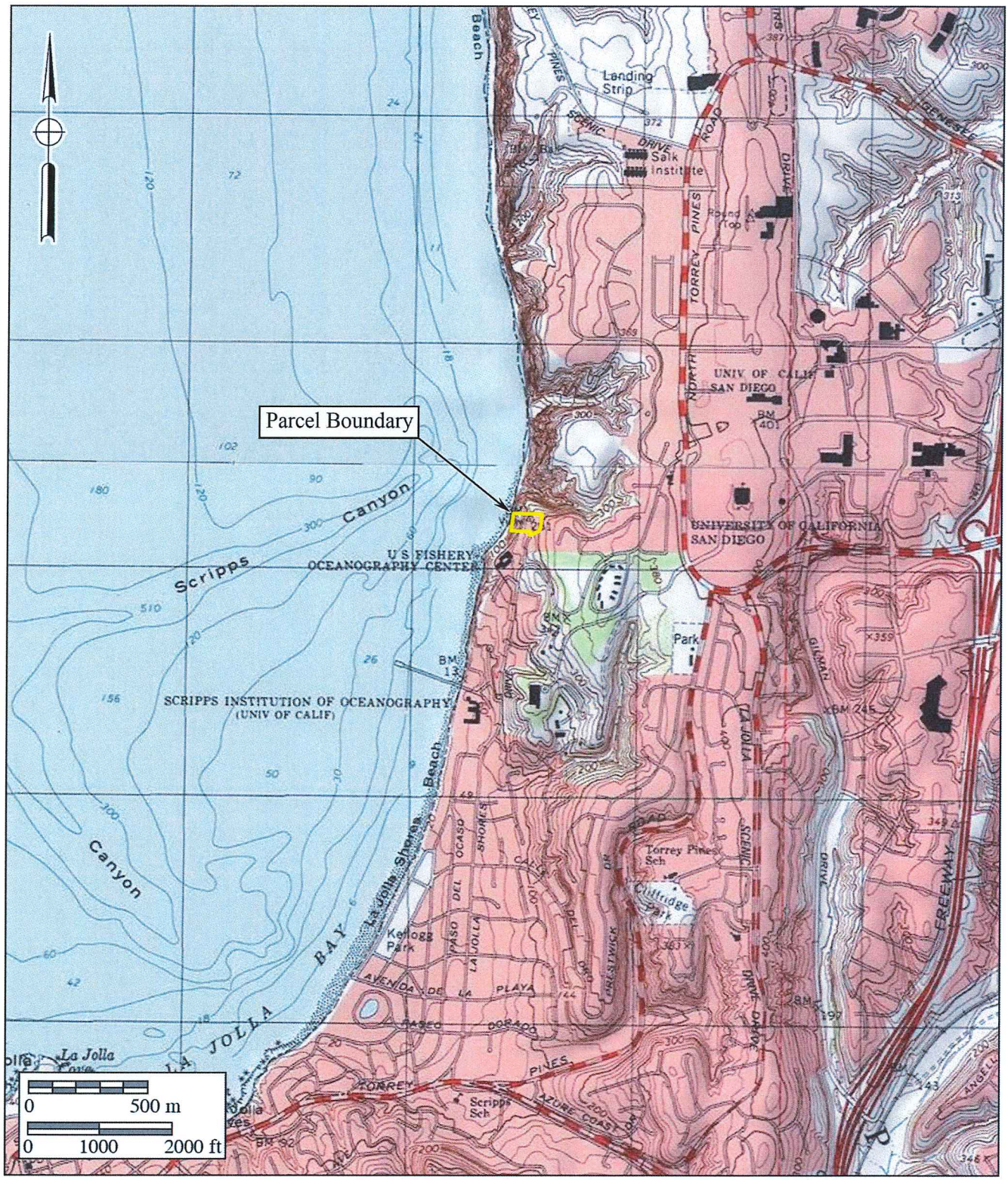


Figure 2

Project Location Map

The 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane Project

USGS *Del Mar OE W, Del Mar*, *La Jolla OE W* and *La Jolla* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)

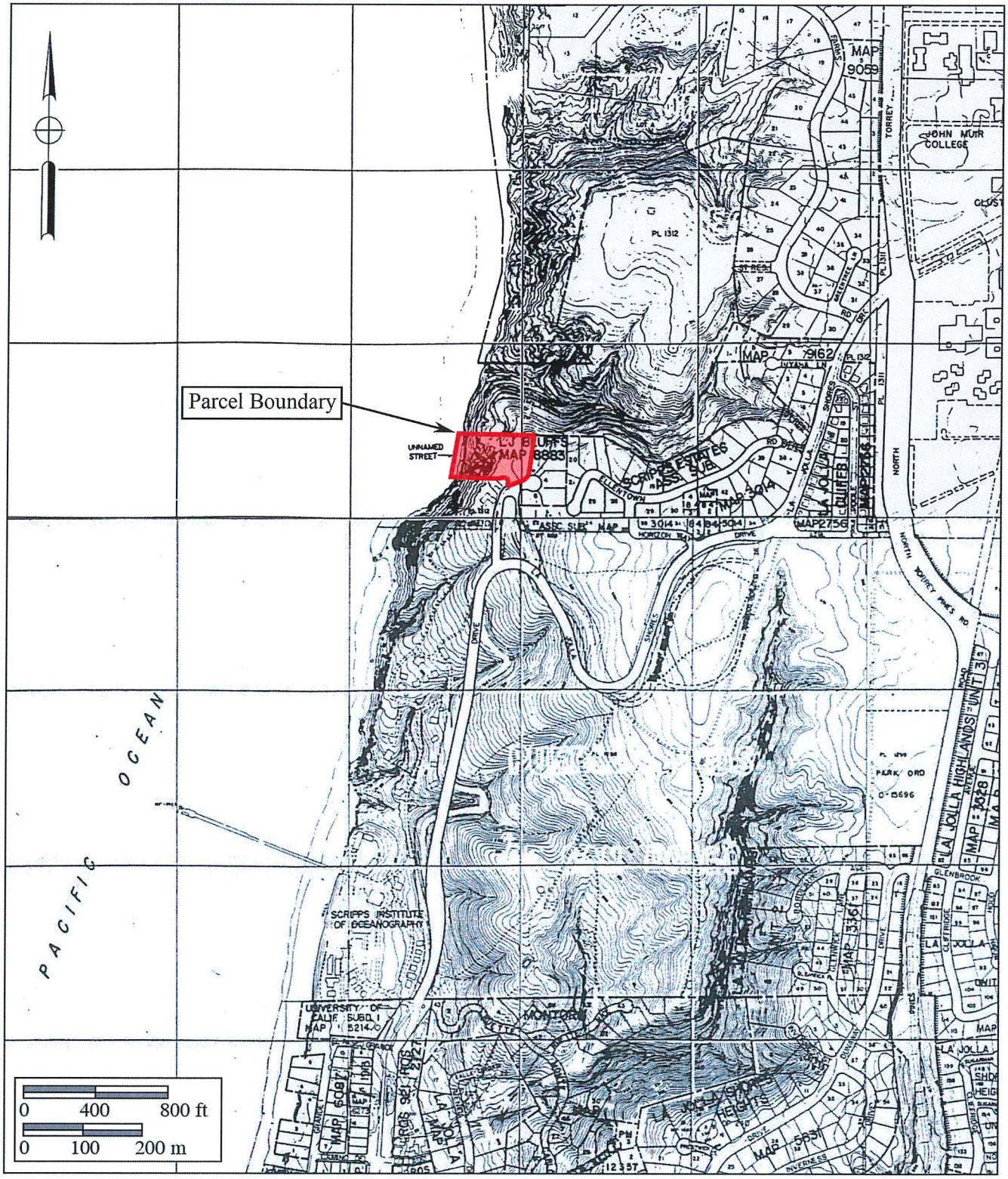


Figure 3

Project Location Map

The 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane Project

Shown on The City of San Diego 1" to 800' Scale Engineering Map

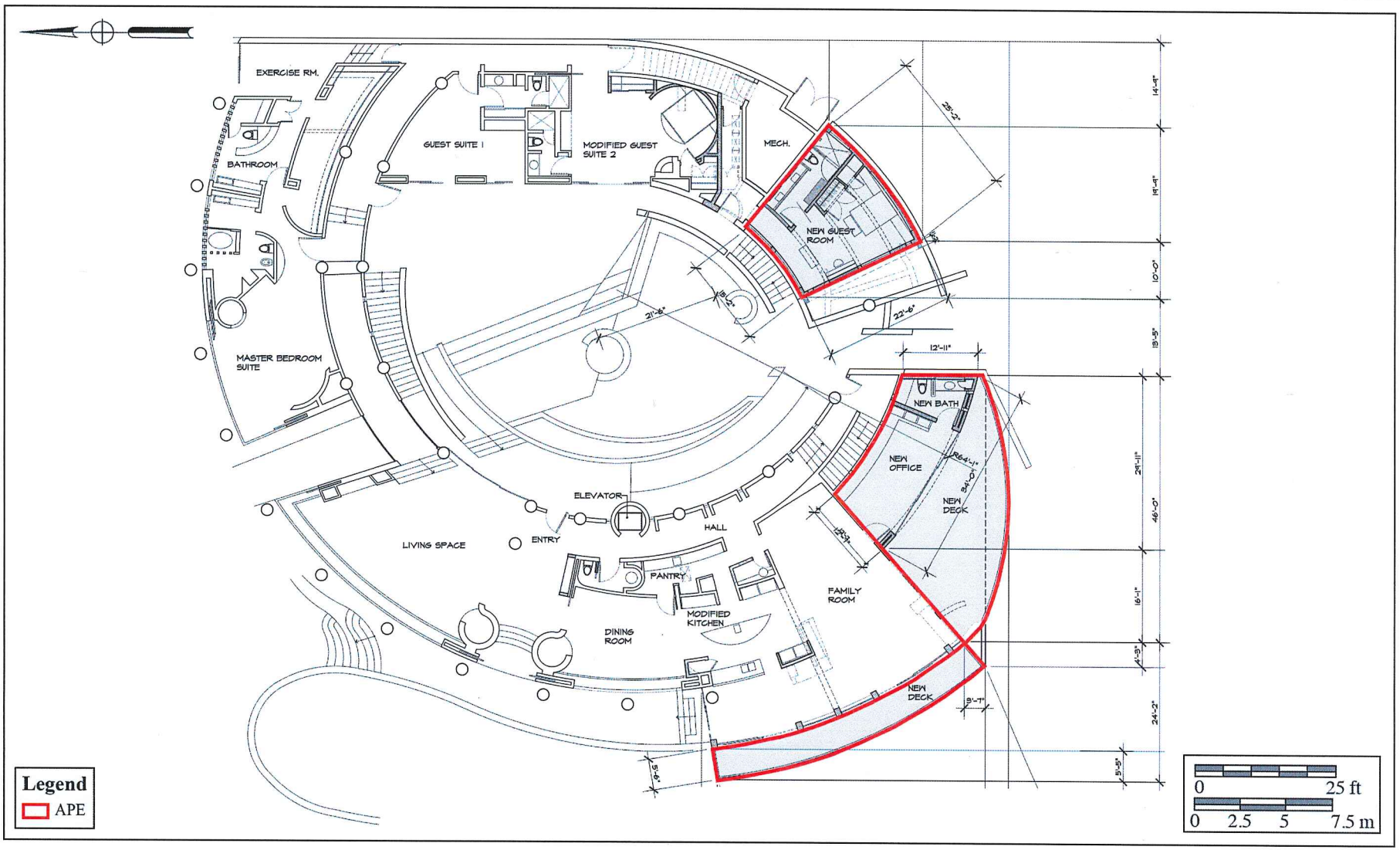


Figure 4

Project Development Map

The 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane Project

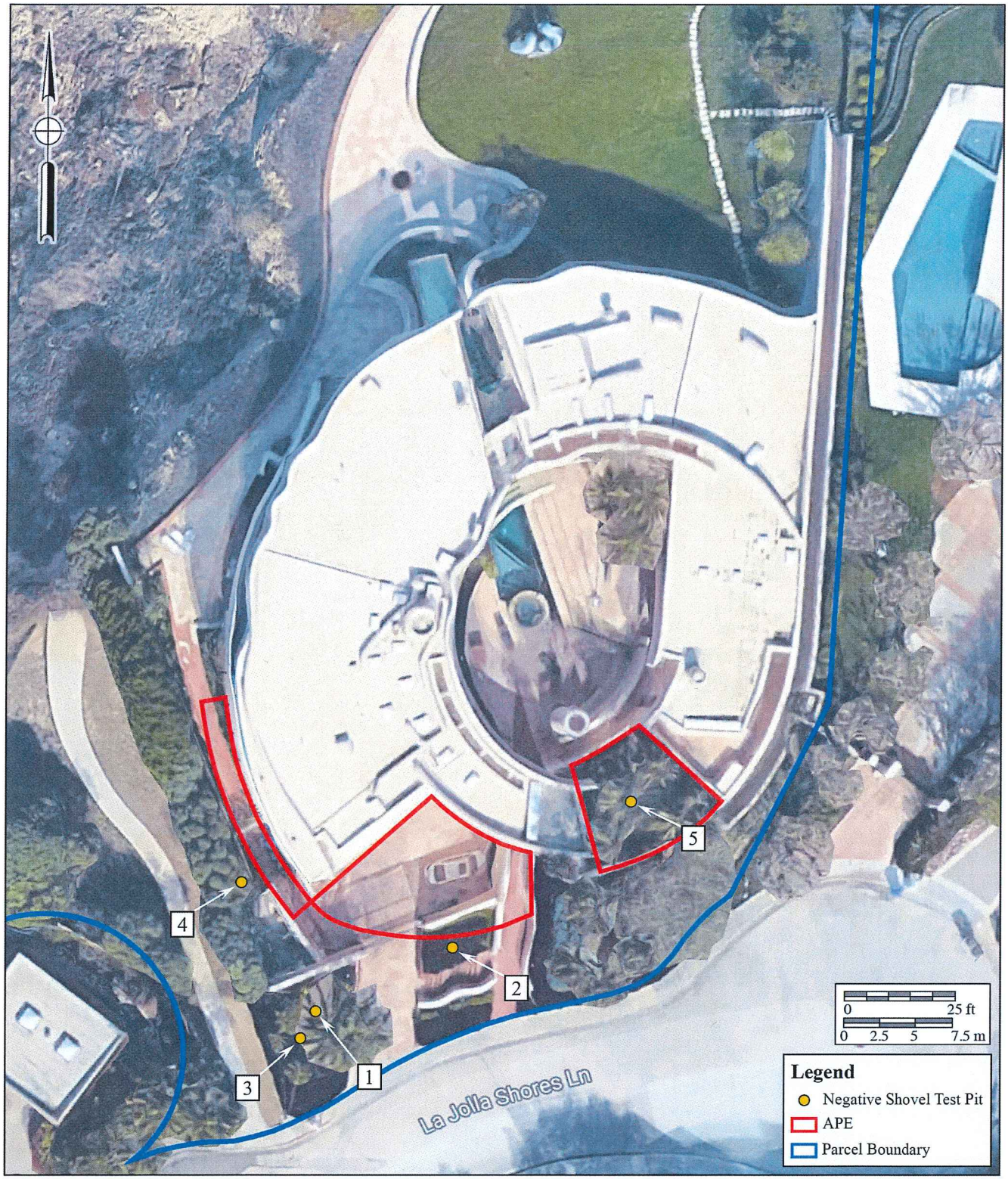


Figure 5

Excavation Location Map

The 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane Project

XI. ATTACHMENT C

Archaeological Records Search Results

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

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Brian F. Smith and Associates

Company Representative: Kris Reinicke

Date Processed: 9/28/2017

Project Identification: Styli Residence-17-156

Search Radius: 1 mile

Historical Resources: YES

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: YES

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: YES

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

Historic Maps: YES

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

Summary of SHRC Approved CHRIS IC Records Search Elements	
RSID:	2378
RUSH:	no
Hours:	1
Spatial Features:	233
Address-Mapped Shapes:	yes
Digital Database Records:	20
Quads:	1
Aerial Photos:	0
PDFs:	Yes
PDF Pages:	194

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

XII. ATTACHMENT D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

Brian F. Smith & Associates

Archaeological/Biological/Historical/Paleontological/Air/Traffic/Noise Consulting

August 22, 2017

For: Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, California 95814

From: Kris Reinicke, M.S.
Brian F. Smith and Associates Inc.
14010 Poway Rd. Suite A
Poway, CA 92064

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File and Native American Contact List for the Styli Residence Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California.

I would like to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the following project: Styli Residence (Project No. 17-156). This project is an archaeological survey requested by the City of San Diego for residential development of a 2.49 acre lot located at 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, County of San Diego, CA 92037. Specifically, the project is located in the Pueblo Land Grant of San Diego (Township 15 south, Range 04 west, projected), in the USGS *Del Mar OE W*, *Del Mar*, *La Jolla OE W*, and *La Jolla* Quadrangles. A copy of the project map showing the project area has been included for the processing of this request.

Sincerely,

Kris Reinicke, M.S.
Archaeologist/GIS Specialist
Billing: 14678 Ibex Court, San Diego, CA 92129
Phone: 858-484-0915
Email: kris@bfsa-ca.com

Attachments:
USGS 7.5 *Del Mar OE W*, *Del Mar*, *La Jolla OE W*, and *La Jolla,* California, topographic maps with project area delineated.

Sacred Lands File Request Form

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
∗915 Capitol Mall, RM 364 ∗ Sacramento, CA 95814 ∗ (916) 653-4082 ∗
(916) 657-5390 – Fax ∗ nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: The Styli Residence Project

County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle Names: *Del Mar OE W, Del Mar, La Jolla OE W,* and *La Jolla*

Pueblo Land Grant of San Diego (Township 15 south, Range 04 west, projected)

Company/Firm/Agency: Brian F. Smith & Associates Inc.

Contact Person: Kris Reinicke

Street Address: 14010 Poway Road, Suite A

City: Poway Zip: 92064

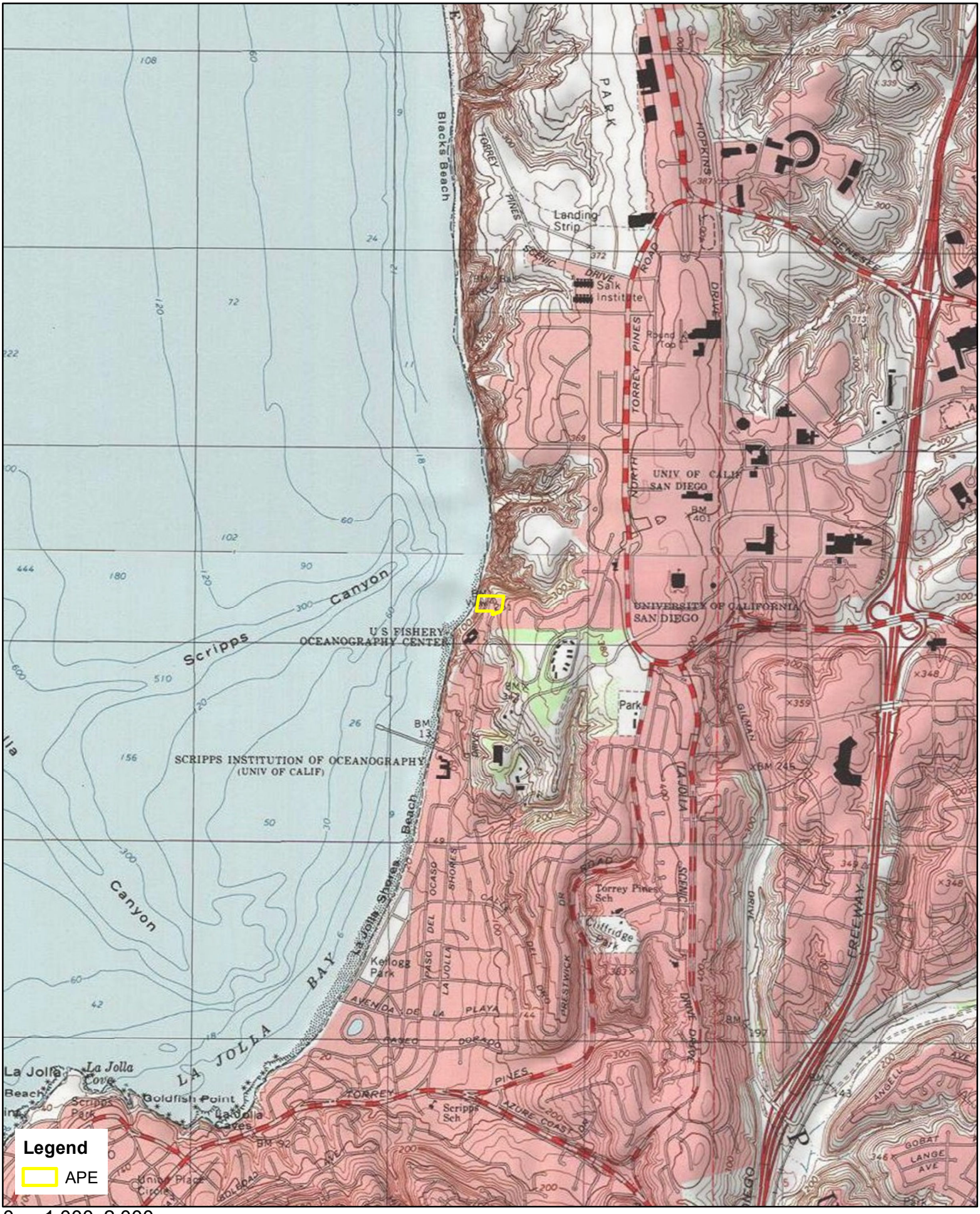
Phone: 858-484-0915

Fax: 858-679-9896

Email: kris@bfsa-ca.com

Project Description:

This records search is for my company's project: Styli Residence (Project No. 17-156). This project is an archaeological survey requested by the City of San Diego for residential development of a 2.49 acre lot located at 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, County of San Diego, CA 92037. Specifically, the project is located in the Pueblo Land Grant of San Diego (Township 15 south, Range 04 west, projected), in the USGS *Del Mar OE W, Del Mar, La Jolla OE W,* and *La Jolla* Quadrangles. A copy of the project map showing the project area has been included for the processing of this request.



Record Search Location Map
The Styli Residence - 9046 La Jolla Shores Ln Project
USGS Del Mar OE W, Del Mar, La Jolla OE W, and La Jolla Quad (7.5-minute series)

BFSA 8-22-2017

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710

August 28, 2017

Kris Reinicke
Brian F. Smith & Associates, Inc.

Sent by E-mail: kris@bfsa-ca.com

RE: Proposed Styli Residence Project, City of La Jolla; Del Mar OE W, Del Mar, La Jolla OE W, and La Jolla USGS Quadrangles, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Reinicke:

Attached is a list of tribes that have cultural and traditional affiliation to the areas of potential project effect (APE) referenced above. I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult, as may be required under particular state statutes. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* (SLF) was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) for the above referenced project. Sites have been located within the APE (La Jolla quadrangle) you provided that may be impacted by the project. Please immediately contact the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel at (760) 765-0845 for more information about these sites.

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

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton

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

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
8/28/2017

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

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

Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office
Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126

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

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

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

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

Jamul Indian Village
Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 Kumeyaay
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785
Fax: (619) 669-4817

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas,
P.O. Box 775 Kumeyaay
Pine Valley, CA, 91962
Phone: (619) 709 - 4207

La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

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

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

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

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
8/28/2017

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P. O. Box 1302 Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957
nickmepa@yahoo.com

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

Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Mario Morales, Cultural Resources Representative
PMB 366 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. Kumeyaay
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 622 - 1336

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

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

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365 Kumeyaay
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

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

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

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert Welch, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Julie Hagen,
1 Viejas Grade Road Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

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

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

August 29, 2017

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

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Lawson:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in San Diego County, California, and includes the residential development of a 2.49 acre lot. The project area may be found at 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane in La Jolla, California. Specifically, this project is located in the Pueblo Land Grant of San Diego (Township 15 south, Range 04 west, projected), in the USGS *Del Mar OE W*, *Del Mar*, *La Jolla OE W*, and *La Jolla* Quadrangles. Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *Del Mar OE W*, *Del Mar*, *La Jolla OE W*, and *La Jolla* Quadrangle maps on which the project is delineated.

The Sacred Lands File search came back positive for results in the *La Jolla* Quadrangle. The Native American Heritage Commission requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the County of San Diego directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:
USGS 7.5-minute *Del Mar OE W*, *Del Mar*, *La Jolla OE W*, and *La Jolla* topographic maps with project area delineated

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

August 29, 2017

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

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Elliott Santos:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in San Diego County, California, and includes the residential development of a 2.49 acre lot. The project area may be found at 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane in La Jolla, California. Specifically, this project is located in the Pueblo Land Grant of San Diego (Township 15 south, Range 04 west, projected), in the USGS *Del Mar OE W*, *Del Mar*, *La Jolla OE W*, and *La Jolla* Quadrangles. Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *Del Mar OE W*, *Del Mar*, *La Jolla OE W*, and *La Jolla* Quadrangle maps on which the project is delineated.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

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Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

August 29, 2017

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

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Lucas:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in San Diego County, California, and includes the residential development of a 2.49 acre lot. The project area may be found at 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane in La Jolla, California. Specifically, this project is located in the Pueblo Land Grant of San Diego (Township 15 south, Range 04 west, projected), in the USGS *Del Mar OE W*, *Del Mar*, *La Jolla OE W*, and *La Jolla* Quadrangles. Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *Del Mar OE W*, *Del Mar*, *La Jolla OE W*, and *La Jolla* Quadrangle maps on which the project is delineated.

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Sincerely,

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:
USGS 7.5-minute *Del Mar OE W*, *Del Mar*, *La Jolla OE W*, and *La Jolla* topographic maps with project area delineated

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

August 29, 2017

Clint Linton
Director of Cultural Resources
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, California 92070

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Linton:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:
USGS 7.5-minute *Del Mar OE W*, *Del Mar*, *La Jolla OE W*, and *La Jolla* topographic maps with project area delineated

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

August 29, 2017

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

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Martinez:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:
USGS 7.5-minute *Del Mar OE W*, *Del Mar*, *La Jolla OE W*, and *La Jolla* topographic maps with project area delineated

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

August 29, 2017

Edwin Romero
Chairperson
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, California 92040

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Romero:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:
USGS 7.5-minute *Del Mar OE W*, *Del Mar*, *La Jolla OE W*, and *La Jolla* topographic maps with project area delineated

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

August 29, 2017

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

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Pinto:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:
USGS 7.5-minute *Del Mar OE W*, *Del Mar*, *La Jolla OE W*, and *La Jolla* topographic maps with project area delineated

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

August 29, 2017

Gwendolyn Parada
Chairperson
La Posta Band of Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, California 91905

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Parada:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

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USGS 7.5-minute *Del Mar OE W*, *Del Mar*, *La Jolla OE W*, and *La Jolla* topographic maps with project area delineated

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

August 29, 2017

Javaughn Miller
Tribal Administrator
La Posta Band of Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, California 91905

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Miller:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:
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Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

August 29, 2017

John Flores
Environmental Coordinator
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, California 92082

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Flores:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

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Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

August 29, 2017

Julie Hagen
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Hagen:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

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Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

August 29, 2017

Lisa Haws
Cultural Resources Manager
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, California 92019

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Haws:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in San Diego County, California, and includes the residential development of a 2.49 acre lot. The project area may be found at 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane in La Jolla, California. Specifically, this project is located in the Pueblo Land Grant of San Diego (Township 15 south, Range 04 west, projected), in the USGS *Del Mar OE W*, *Del Mar*, *La Jolla OE W*, and *La Jolla* Quadrangles. Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *Del Mar OE W*, *Del Mar*, *La Jolla OE W*, and *La Jolla* Quadrangle maps on which the project is delineated.

The Sacred Lands File search came back positive for results in the *La Jolla* Quadrangle. The Native American Heritage Commission requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the County of San Diego directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:
USGS 7.5-minute *Del Mar OE W*, *Del Mar*, *La Jolla OE W*, and *La Jolla* topographic maps with project area delineated

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

August 29, 2017

Mario Morales
Cultural Resources Representative
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
PMB 366 35008 Pala Temecula Road
Pala, California 92059

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Morales:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

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Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

August 29, 2017

Michael Garcia
Vice Chairperson
Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Garcia:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

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Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

August 29, 2017

Nick Elliott
Cultural Resources Coordinator
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, California 91905

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Elliott:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

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Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

August 29, 2017

Ralph Goff
Chairperson
Campo Band of Mission Indians
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, California 91906

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Goff:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

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Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

August 29, 2017

Rebecca Osuna
Chairperson
Inaja Band of Mission Indians
2005 South Escondido Boulevard
Escondido, California 92025

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Osuna:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

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Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

August 29, 2017

Robert Pinto
Chairperson
Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Pinto:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

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Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

August 29, 2017

Robert Welch
Chairperson
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Welch:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

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Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

August 29, 2017

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

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Oyos:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

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Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

August 29, 2017

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

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Perez:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Styli Residence Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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CLIMATE ACTION PLAN CONSISTENCY CHECKLIST INTRODUCTION

In December 2015, the City adopted a Climate Action Plan (CAP) that outlines the actions that City will undertake to achieve its proportional share of State greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions. The purpose of the Climate Action Plan Consistency Checklist (Checklist) is to, in conjunction with the CAP, provide a streamlined review process for proposed new development projects that are subject to discretionary review and trigger environmental review pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).[1]

Analysis of GHG emissions and potential climate change impacts from new development is required under CEQA. The CAP is a plan for the reduction of GHG emissions in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064(h)(3), 15130(d), and 15183(b), a project's incremental contribution to a cumulative GHG emissions effect may be determined not to be cumulatively considerable if it complies with the requirements of the CAP.

This Checklist is part of the CAP and contains measures that are required to be implemented on a project-by-project basis to ensure that the specified emissions targets identified in the CAP are achieved. Implementation of these measures would ensure that new development is consistent with the CAP's assumptions for relevant CAP strategies toward achieving the identified GHG reduction targets. Projects that are consistent with the CAP as determined through the use of this Checklist may rely on the CAP for the cumulative impacts analysis of GHG emissions. Projects that are not consistent with the CAP must prepare a comprehensive project-specific analysis of GHG emissions, including quantification of existing and projected GHG emissions and incorporation of the measures in this Checklist to the extent feasible. Cumulative GHG impacts would be significant for any project that is not consistent with the CAP.

The Checklist may be updated to incorporate new GHG reduction techniques or to comply with later amendments to the CAP or local, State, or federal law.

[1] Certain projects seeking ministerial approval may be required to complete the Checklist. For example, projects in a Community Plan Implementation Overlay Zone may be required to use the Checklist to qualify for ministerial level review. See Supplemental Development Regulations in the project's community plan to determine applicability.

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CAP CONSISTENCY CHECKLIST SUBMITTAL APPLICATION

- The Checklist is required only for projects subject to CEQA review.[2]
- If required, the Checklist must be included in the project submittal package. Application submittal procedures can be found in Chapter 11: Land Development Procedures of the City's Municipal Code.
- The requirements in the Checklist will be included in the project's conditions of approval.
- The applicant must provide an explanation of how the proposed project will implement the requirements described herein to the satisfaction of the Planning Department.

Application Information

Contact Information

Project No./Name: 543042 / Stylii CDP/SDP

Property Address: 9046 La Jolla Shores Ln. La Jolla, CA

Applicant Name/Co.: Harry Stylli and Nejla Stylli Trust

Contact Phone: 858-755-7308 Contact Email: gary@cohn-arch.com

Was a consultant retained to complete this checklist? ■ Yes ☐ No If Yes, complete the following

Consultant Name: Gary Cohn Contact Phone: 858-755-7308

Company Name: Cohn + Associates Contact Email: gary@cohn-arch.com

Project Information

1. What is the size of the project (acres)? 2.41 AC (gross) / 0.87 AC (net)
2. Identify all applicable proposed land uses:
   - ■ Residential (indicate # of single-family units): 1 unit
   - ☐ Residential (indicate # of multi-family units):
   - ☐ Commercial (total square footage):
   - ☐ Industrial (total square footage):
   - ☐ Other (describe):
3. Is the project or a portion of the project located in a Transit Priority Area? ■ Yes ☐ No
4. Provide a brief description of the project proposed:

Addition and Alteration to an Existing 2-story single family residence
· Addition of guest room
· Addition of decks and office at the second level
· Enlargement of existing garage at the first level
· No grading involved in project
· No landscaping modifications to project
· Modification to the existing coastal development permit / sensitive coastal resource permit # 92-0571
· Site development permit for ESL

[2] Certain projects seeking ministerial approval may be required to complete the Checklist. For example, projects in a Community Plan Implementation Overlay Zone may be required to use the Checklist to qualify for ministerial level review. See Supplemental Development Regulations in the project's community plan to determine applicability.

CAP CONSISTENCY CHECKLIST QUESTIONS

Step 1: Land Use Consistency

The first step in determining CAP consistency for discretionary development projects is to assess the project's consistency with the growth projections used in the development of the CAP. This section allows the City to determine a project's consistency with the land use assumptions used in the CAP.

Step 1: Land Use Consistency		
Checklist Item (Check the appropriate box and provide explanation and supporting documentation for your answer)	Yes	No
A. Is the proposed project consistent with the existing General Plan and Community Plan land use and zoning designations?;[3] OR, B. If the proposed project is not consistent with the existing land use plan and zoning designations, and includes a land use plan and/or zoning designation amendment, would the proposed amendment result in an increased density within a Transit Priority Area (TPA)[4] and implement CAP Strategy 3 actions, as determined in Step 3 to the satisfaction of the Development Services Department?; OR, C. If the proposed project is not consistent with the existing land use plan and zoning designations, does the project include a land use plan and/or zoning designation amendment that would result in an equivalent or less GHG-intensive project when compared to the existing designations?	☑	☐

If "***Yes***," proceed to Step 2 of the Checklist. For question B above, complete Step 3. For question C above, provide estimated project emissions under both existing and proposed designation(s) for comparison. Compare the maximum buildout of the existing designation and the maximum buildout of the proposed designation.

If "***No***," in accordance with the City's Significance Determination Thresholds, the project's GHG impact is significant. The project must nonetheless incorporate each of the measures identified in Step 2 to mitigate cumulative GHG emissions impacts unless the decision maker finds that a measure is infeasible in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15091. Proceed and complete Step 2 of the Checklist.

The proposed project is consistent with the land use designation in the City's General Plan and Community plan land use and zoning designation of very low density residential development (0-5 DU/AC) in the La Jolla Community Plan. Density of the Parcel is 1.1 DU/AC and is within the range specified. The project site is located within the RS-1-1 &RS-1-4 zone and is designated for single dwelling units. The project proposes a minor remodel that fits the character of the neighborhood and maintains existing view corridors and easements.

[3] This question may also be answered in the affirmative if the project is consistent with SANDAG Series 12 growth projections, which were used to determine the CAP projections, as determined by the Planning Department.

[4] This category applies to all projects that answered in the affirmative to question 3 on the previous page: Is the project or a portion of the project located in a transit priority area.

Step 2: CAP Strategies Consistency

The second step of the CAP consistency review is to review and evaluate a project's consistency with the applicable strategies and actions of the CAP. Step 2 only applies to development projects that involve permits that would require a certificate of occupancy from the Building Official or projects comprised of one and two family dwellings or townhouses as defined in the California Residential Code and their accessory structures.[5] All other development projects that would not require a certificate of occupancy from the Building Official shall implement Best Management Practices for construction activities as set forth in the Greenbook (for public projects).

Step 2: CAP Strategies Consistency			
Checklist Item (Check the appropriate box and provide explanation for your answer)	Yes	No	N/A
Strategy 1: Energy & Water Efficient Buildings			
1. *Cool/Green Roofs*. • Would the project include roofing materials with a minimum 3-year aged solar reflection and thermal emittance or solar reflection index equal to or greater than the values specified in the voluntary measures under California Green Building Standards Code (Attachment A)?; OR • Would the project roof construction have a thermal mass over the roof membrane, including areas of vegetated (green) roofs, weighing at least 25 pounds per square foot as specified in the voluntary measures under California Green Building Standards Code?; OR • Would the project include a combination of the above two options? Check "N/A" only if the project does not include a roof component. The project includes cool roofing materials at all new roof areas that have a solar reflection and thermal emittance / solar reflection index equal to or greater than the values specified in the voluntary measures of the California Green Building Standards Code.	☑	☐	☐

[5] Actions that are not subject to Step 2 would include, for example: 1) discretionary map actions that do not propose specific development, 2) permits allowing wireless communication facilities, 3) special events permits, 4) use permits or other permits that do not result in the expansion or enlargement of a building (e.g., decks, garages, etc.), and 5) non-building infrastructure projects such as roads and pipelines. Because such actions would not result in new occupancy buildings from which GHG emissions reductions could be achieved, the items contained in Step 2 would not be applicable.

2. *Plumbing fixtures and fittings* With respect to plumbing fixtures or fittings provided as part of the project, would those low-flow fixtures/appliances be consistent with each of the following: Residential buildings: • Kitchen faucets: maximum flow rate not to exceed 1.5 gallons per minute at 60 psi; • Standard dishwashers: 4.25 gallons per cycle; • Compact dishwashers: 3.5 gallons per cycle; and • Clothes washers: water factor of 6 gallons per cubic feet of drum capacity? Nonresidential buildings: • Plumbing fixtures and fittings that do not exceed the maximum flow rate specified in Table A5.303.2.3.1 (voluntary measures) of the California Green Building Standards Code (See Attachment A); and • Appliances and fixtures for commercial applications that meet the provisions of Section A5.303.3 (voluntary measures) of the California Green Building Standards Code (See Attachment A)? Check "N/A" only if the project does not include any plumbing fixtures or fittings. The project provides low-flow fixtures/appliance at areas of addition, including the following: · Kitchen faucets: max flow not to exceed 1.6 gpm at 60psi · Water closets: max flow not to exceed 1.12 gallons/flush · Lavatories: max flow not to exceed .35 gpm at 60psi · Shower heads: : max flow not to exceed 1.8 gpm at 60psi	☑	☐	☐

Strategy 3: Bicycling, Walking, Transit & Land Use			
3. *Electric Vehicle Charging* • Multiple-family projects of 17 dwelling units or less: Would 3% of the total parking spaces required, or a minimum of one space, whichever is greater, be provided with a listed cabinet, box or enclosure connected to a conduit linking the parking spaces with the electrical service, in a manner approved by the building and safety official, to allow for the future installation of electric vehicle supply equipment to provide electric vehicle charging stations at such time as it is needed for use by residents? • Multiple-family projects of more than 17 dwelling units: Of the total required listed cabinets, boxes or enclosures, would 50% have the necessary electric vehicle supply equipment installed to provide active electric vehicle charging stations ready for use by residents? • Non-residential projects: Of the total required listed cabinets, boxes or enclosures, would 50% have the necessary electric vehicle supply equipment installed to provide active electric vehicle charging stations ready for use? Check "N/A" only if the project is a single-family project or would not require the provision of listed cabinets, boxes, or enclosures connected to a conduit linking the parking spaces with electrical service, e.g., projects requiring fewer than 10 parking spaces. Project is a remodel to an existing single family residence that only requires 3 parking spaces. Therefore this does not apply	☐	☐	☑

Strategy 3: Bicycling, Walking, Transit & Land Use (Complete this section if project includes non-residential or mixed uses)			
4. *Bicycle Parking Spaces* Would the project provide more short- and long-term bicycle parking spaces than required in the City's Municipal Code (Chapter 14, Article 2, Division 5)?[6] Check "N/A" only if the project is a residential project. The project is a single family residence. Therefore this does not apply	☐	☐	☑

[6] Non-portable bicycle corrals within 600 feet of project frontage can be counted towards the project's bicycle parking requirements.

5. *Shower facilities*

If the project includes nonresidential development that would accommodate over 10 tenant occupants (employees), would the project include changing/shower facilities in accordance with the voluntary measures under the California Green Building Standards Code as shown in the table below?

Number of Tenant Occupants (Employees)	Shower/Changing Facilities Required	Two-Tier (12" X 15" X 72") Personal Effects Lockers Required
0-10	0	0
11-50	1 shower stall	2
51-100	1 shower stall	3
101-200	1 shower stall	4
Over 200	1 shower stall plus 1 additional shower stall for each 200 additional tenant-occupants	1 two-tier locker plus 1 two-tier locker for each 50 additional tenant-occupants

Check "N/A" only if the project is a residential project, or if it does not include nonresidential development that would accommodate over 10 tenant occupants (employees).

The project is a single family residence. Therefore this does not apply

☐	☐	☑

6. *Designated Parking Spaces*

If the project includes a nonresidential use in a TPA, would the project provide designated parking for a combination of low-emitting, fuel-efficient, and carpool/vanpool vehicles in accordance with the following table?

Number of Required Parking Spaces	Number of Designated Parking Spaces
0-9	0
10-25	2
26-50	4
51-75	6
76-100	9
101-150	11
151-200	18
201 and over	At least 10% of total

This measure does not cover electric vehicles. See Question 4 for electric vehicle parking requirements.

Note: Vehicles bearing Clean Air Vehicle stickers from expired HOV lane programs may be considered eligible for designated parking spaces. The required designated parking spaces are to be provided within the overall minimum parking requirement, not in addition to it.

Check "N/A" only if the project is a residential project, or if it does not include nonresidential use in a TPA.

The project is a single family residence. Therefore this does not apply

☐	☐	☑

7. *Transportation Demand Management Program* If the project would accommodate over 50 tenant-occupants (employees), would it include a transportation demand management program that would be applicable to existing tenants and future tenants that includes: At least one of the following components: • Parking cash out program • Parking management plan that includes charging employees market-rate for single-occupancy vehicle parking and providing reserved, discounted, or free spaces for registered carpools or vanpools • Unbundled parking whereby parking spaces would be leased or sold separately from the rental or purchase fees for the development for the life of the development And at least three of the following components: • Commitment to maintaining an employer network in the SANDAG iCommute program and promoting its RideMatcher service to tenants/employees • On-site carsharing vehicle(s) or bikesharing • Flexible or alternative work hours • Telework program • Transit, carpool, and vanpool subsidies • Pre-tax deduction for transit or vanpool fares and bicycle commute costs • Access to services that reduce the need to drive, such as cafes, commercial stores, banks, post offices, restaurants, gyms, or childcare, either onsite or within 1,320 feet (1/4 mile) of the structure/use? Check "N/A" only if the project is a residential project or if it would not accommodate over 50 tenant-occupants (employees). The project is a single family residence. Therefore this does not apply	☐	☐	☑

Step 3: Project CAP Conformance Evaluation (if applicable)

The third step of the CAP consistency review only applies if Step 1 is answered in the affirmative under option B. The purpose of this step is to determine whether a project that is located in a TPA but that includes a land use plan and/or zoning designation amendment is nevertheless consistent with the assumptions in the CAP because it would implement CAP Strategy 3 actions. In general, a project that would result in a reduction in density inside a TPA would not be consistent with Strategy 3.The following questions must each be answered in the affirmative and fully explained.

1. **Would the proposed project implement the General Plan's City of Villages strategy in an identified Transit Priority Area (TPA) that will result in an increase in the capacity for transit-supportive residential and/or employment densities?**
   Considerations for this question:
   - Does the proposed land use and zoning designation associated with the project provide capacity for transit-supportive residential densities within the TPA?
   - Is the project site suitable to accommodate mixed-use village development, as defined in the General Plan, within the TPA?
   - Does the land use and zoning associated with the project increase the capacity for transit-supportive employment intensities within the TPA?

2. **Would the proposed project implement the General Plan's Mobility Element in Transit Priority Areas to increase the use of transit?**
   Considerations for this question:
   - Does the proposed project support/incorporate identified transit routes and stops/stations?
   - Does the project include transit priority measures?

3. **Would the proposed project implement pedestrian improvements in Transit Priority Areas to increase walking opportunities?**
   Considerations for this question:
   - Does the proposed project circulation system provide multiple and direct pedestrian connections and accessibility to local activity centers (such as transit stations, schools, shopping centers, and libraries)?
   - Does the proposed project urban design include features for walkability to promote a transit supportive environment?

4. **Would the proposed project implement the City of San Diego's Bicycle Master Plan to increase bicycling opportunities?**
   Considerations for this question:
   - Does the proposed project circulation system include bicycle improvements consistent with the Bicycle Master Plan?
   - Does the overall project circulation system provide a balanced, multimodal, "complete streets" approach to accommodate mobility needs of all users?

5. **Would the proposed project incorporate implementation mechanisms that support Transit Oriented Development?**
   Considerations for this question:
   - Does the proposed project include new or expanded urban public spaces such as plazas, pocket parks, or urban greens in the TPA?
   - Does the land use and zoning associated with the proposed project increase the potential for jobs within the TPA?
   - Do the zoning/implementing regulations associated with the proposed project support the efficient use of parking through mechanisms such as: shared parking, parking districts, unbundled parking, reduced parking, paid or time-limited parking, etc.?

6. **Would the proposed project implement the Urban Forest Management Plan to increase urban tree canopy coverage?**
   Considerations for this question:
   - Does the proposed project provide at least three different species for the primary, secondary and accent trees in order to accommodate varying parkway widths?
   - Does the proposed project include policies or strategies for preserving existing trees?
   - Does the proposed project incorporate tree planting that will contribute to the City's 20% urban canopy tree coverage goal?

CLIMATE ACTION PLAN CONSISTENCY CHECKLIST
ATTACHMENT A

This attachment provides performance standards for applicable Climate Action Pan (CAP) Consistency Checklist measures.

Table 1 Roof Design Values for Question 1: Cool/Green Roofs supporting Strategy 1: Energy & Water Efficient Buildings of the Climate Action Plan

Land Use Type	Roof Slope	Minimum 3-Year Aged Solar Reflectance	Thermal Emittance	Solar Reflective Index
Low-Rise Residential	≤ 2:12	0.55	0.75	64
	> 2:12	0.20	0.75	16
High-Rise Residential Buildings, Hotels and Motels	≤ 2:12	0.55	0.75	64
	> 2:12	0.20	0.75	16
Non-Residential	≤ 2:12	0.55	0.75	64
	> 2:12	0.20	0.75	16

Source: Adapted from the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) Tier 1 residential and non-residential voluntary measures shown in Tables A4.106.5.1 and A5.106.11.2.2, respectively. Roof installation and verification shall occur in accordance with the CALGreen Code.

CALGreen does not include recommended values for low-rise residential buildings with roof slopes of ≤ 2:12 for San Diego's climate zones (7 and 10). Therefore, the values for climate zone 15 that covers Imperial County are adapted here.

Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) equal to or greater than the values specified in this table may be used as an alternative to compliance with the aged solar reflectance values and thermal emittance.

Table 2	Fixture Flow Rates for Non-Residential Buildings related to Question 2: Plumbing Fixtures and Fittings supporting Strategy 1: Energy & Water Efficient Buildings of the Climate Action Plan
Fixture Type	**Maximum Flow Rate**
Showerheads	1.8 gpm @ 80 psi
Lavatory Faucets	0.35 gpm @60 psi
Kitchen Faucets	1.6 gpm @ 60 psi
Wash Fountains	1.6 [rim space(in.)/20 gpm @ 60 psi]
Metering Faucets	0.18 gallons/cycle
Metering Faucets for Wash Fountains	0.18 [rim space(in.)/20 gpm @ 60 psi]
Gravity Tank-type Water Closets	1.12 gallons/flush
Flushometer Tank Water Closets	1.12 gallons/flush
Flushometer Valve Water Closets	1.12 gallons/flush
Electromechanical Hydraulic Water Closets	1.12 gallons/flush
Urinals	0.5 gallons/flush

Source: Adapted from the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) Tier 1 non-residential voluntary measures shown in Tables A5.303.2.3.1 and A5.106.11.2.2, respectively. See the California Plumbing Code for definitions of each fixture type.

Where complying faucets are unavailable, aerators rated at 0.35 gpm or other means may be used to achieve reduction.

Acronyms:
gpm = gallons per minute
psi = pounds per square inch (unit of pressure)
in. = inch

Table 3	**Standards for Appliances and Fixtures for Commercial Application related to Question 2: Plumbing Fixtures and Fittings supporting Strategy 1: Energy & Water Efficient Buildings of the Climate Action Plan**	
Appliance/Fixture Type	**Standard**	
Clothes Washers	Maximum Water Factor (WF) that will reduce the use of water by 10 percent below the California Energy Commissions' WF standards for commercial clothes washers located in Title 20 of the *California Code of Regulations*.	
Conveyor-type Dishwashers	0.70 maximum gallons per rack (2.6 L) (High-Temperature)	0.62 maximum gallons per rack (4.4 L) (Chemical)
Door-type Dishwashers	0.95 maximum gallons per rack (3.6 L) (High-Temperature)	1.16 maximum gallons per rack (2.6 L) (Chemical)
Undercounter-type Dishwashers	0.90 maximum gallons per rack (3.4 L) (High-Temperature)	0.98 maximum gallons per rack (3.7 L) (Chemical)
Combination Ovens	Consume no more than 10 gallons per hour (38 L/h) in the full operational mode.	
Commercial Pre-rinse Spray Valves (manufactured on or after January 1, 2006)	Function at equal to or less than 1.6 gallons per minute (0.10 L/s) at 60 psi (414 kPa) and • Be capable of cleaning 60 plates in an average time of not more than 30 seconds per plate. • Be equipped with an integral automatic shutoff. • Operate at static pressure of at least 30 psi (207 kPa) when designed for a flow rate of 1.3 gallons per minute (0.08 L/s) or less.	

Source: Adapted from the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) Tier 1 non-residential voluntary measures shown in Section A5.303.3. See the California Plumbing Code for definitions of each appliance/fixture type.

Acronyms:
L = liter
L/h = liters per hour
L/s = liters per second
psi = pounds per square inch (unit of pressure)
kPa = kilopascal (unit of pressure)

PRELIMINARY DRAINAGE STUDY

FOR

STYLLI RESIDENCE

APN: 344-030-13

PREPARED BY:

SOWARDS AND BROWN ENGINEERING, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
2187 NEWCASTLE AVENUE, SUITE 103, CARDIFF, CA 92007
(760) 436-8500

17-049
3/20/18

STYLLI RESIDENCE

DRAINAGE STUDY FOR:

LOT 1 OF LA JOLLA BLUFFS, IN THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ACCORDING TO MAP THEREOF NO. 8883, FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY, JUNE 7, 1978.

APN: 344-030-13

CRITERIA:

1. USE THE CURRENT COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO HYDROLOGY MANUAL "RATIONAL METHOD".

2. DESIGN FOR A 100-YEAR FREQUENCY STORM USING THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO 6 HOUR AND 24 HOUR PRECIPITATION ISOPLUVIALS, AND THE INTENSITY-DURATION FORMULA. SEE ATTACHED MAPS.

3. RUNOFF COEFFICIENT FACTORS HAVE BEEN WEIGHTED BASED ON THE INDIVIDUAL "C" FACTORS FOR DIFFERENT SURFACES (I.E. CONCRETE=0.90), AND THE AREAS OF THE INDIVIDUAL SURFACES. OFFSITE RUNOFF COEFFICIENTS ARE BASED ON LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (1.0 DU/AC OR LESS) COEFFICIENTS PER TABLE 3-1.

4. RUNOFF COEFFICIENT FOR PERVIOUS SURFACES (LANDSCAPING AND PERVIOUS PAVERS) ARE BASED ON SOIL TYPE "D" BASED ON USDA WEB SOIL SURVEY WEBSITE AND TABLE 3-1. SEE ATTACHED USDA REPORT.

5. TIMES OF CONCENTRATION (TC) ARE DETERMINED FROM THE URBAN OVERLAND FLOW FORMULA AND NATURAL WATERSHED FLOW FORMULA.

6. REFER TO THE ATTACHED DRAINAGE MAPS FOR BASIN AREAS AND LOCATIONS.

SITE SPECIFIC:

1. THE PROJECT PROPOSES TO REDEVELOP THE EXISTING PROPERTY BY, INCREASING THE SIZE OF THE GARAGE, ADDING ADDITION LIVABLE SPACE ABOVE THE NEW PORTION OF THE GARAGE, A BALCONY ABOVE THE GARAGE AND ALONG THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE GARAGE, A ROOM ADDITION, AND A ROOF OVER AN EXISTION STAIR CASE EXPOSED TO THE SKY.

2. CURRENTLY APPROXIMATLY HALF OF THE SITE WHICH LIES EAST OF THE TOP OF BLUFF DRAINS SOUTHERLY AND WESTERLY TO SOUTH WEST CORNER OF THE SITE, COLLECTS INTO A SLOT DRAIN, AND ONCE THE SLOT DRAIN REACHES CAPACITY, DRAINS OVER THE BLUFF. THE REMAINING HALF DRAINS TO THE STORM WATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM ON LA JOLLA SHORES LANE. THE PORTION OF THE SITE WHICH LIES WEST TOP OF BLUFF DRAINS DOWN THE BLUFF AND TO THE OCEAN.

3. THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WILL MAINTAIN THE AMOUNT OF DISCHARGE (Q) FROM PREVIOUSLY EXISTING DEVELOPMENT, AND REDIRECT STORMWATER WHICH PREVIOUSLY WAS DIRECTED OVER BLUFF, TO THE STORM WATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM ON LA JOLLA SHORES LANE.

DECLARATION OF RESPONSIBLE CHARGE

I HEREBY DECLARE THAT I AM THE ENGINEER OF WORK FOR THIS PROJECT, THAT I HAVE EXERCISED RESPONSIBLE CHARGE OVER THE DESIGN OF THE PROJECT AS DEFINED IN SECTION 6703 OF THE BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE, AND THAT THE DESIGN IS CONSISTENT WITH CURRENT STANDARDS.

I UNDERSTAND THAT THE CHECK OF PROJECT DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS BY THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO IS CONFINED TO REVIEW ONLY AND DOES NOT RELIEVE ME, AS ENGINEER OF WORK, OF MY RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PROJECT DESIGN.

_____

RANDY R. BROWN, RCE 36190 DATE

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CARDIFF BY THE SEA, CALIFORNIA 92007

JOB 17-049 STYLLI RESIDENCE
SHEET NO. 4 OF
CALCULATED BY SRT DATE 3/20/18
CHECKED BY RB DATE
SCALE NTS

Hydrology Calculations : BASED on SD County Hydrology MANUAL (JUNE 2015)

Pre-Development Drainage: BASED on limited site OBSERVATIONS AND Grading & Public improvement Plans # 26960-2-D ; DATED 1993-06-08.

BASIN A: TOTAL AREA = 74916 SF ≈ 1.72 AC

Soil TYPE "D"

AVERA IMP = 574 SF < 10% IMP

- PER TABLE 3-1 ; C = 0.41
- PER FIGURE 3-4 (EQ.) for Natural Watersheds

$$T_c = \left[\frac{11.9\,L^3}{\Delta E}\right]^{0.385} = \left[\frac{11.9\left(\frac{320}{5280}\right)^3}{244}\right]^{0.385} \times 60 = 0.7\,\text{min} < 5.0\,\text{min}$$

$\therefore T_c = 5.0$ MIN.

$$I_{100} = 7.44\,P_6 \cdot D^{-0.645} \quad ; \text{ where } P_6 = 2.5$$

$$I_{100} = 7.44(2.5)\cdot(5)^{-0.645}$$

$= 6.59$ IN/HR

$$Q_{100} = C\,I\,A$$

$$= 0.42(6.59)(1.72) = 4.76\ \text{CFS}$$

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JOB 17-049 STYLI RESIDENCE
SHEET NO. 5 OF
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BASIN B: SOIL TYPE "D"

TOTAL AREA = 11540 SF ≈ **0.26 AC**

$$C_{WT} = \frac{0.9(3847) + 0.41(7693)}{11540} = \mathbf{0.57}$$

• BY INSPECTION; $T_C < 5.0$ MIN ∴ $T_C = 5$ MIN

$I_{100} = 6.59$ IN/HR (SEE BASIN A CALC)

$Q_{100} = 0.57(6.59)(0.26) = \mathbf{0.98}$ CFS

BASIN C: SOIL TYPE "D"

TOTAL AREA = 8493 SF ≈ **0.19 AC**

PERVIOUS AREA < 10% ∴ **C = 0.90**

$T_C < 5.0$ MIN ∴ $T_C = 5.0$ MIN

$I_{100} = 6.59$ IN/HR

$Q_{100} = 0.9(6.58)(0.19) = \mathbf{1.13}$ CFS

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SHEET NO. 6 OF
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SCALE

BASIN "D": SOIL TYPE "D"

TOTAL AREA = 52860 SF ≈ 1.21 AC

IMP AREA = 17590 SF · FOR LOTS 1 & 2 ONLY
· DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR LOTS 3 & 4
· ASSUME IMP AREA = 35,000 SF > 10%; USE C_{WT}

$$C_{WT} = \frac{0.9(35{,}000) + 0.41(17860)}{52860} = 0.73$$

$T_C = T_i + T_t$; T_i = 5 min BY INSPEC. (OVERLAND FLOW)

T_t = PIPE FLOW @ 9 fps FOR 230 ft (SEE SHEET 7)

$$T_t = \frac{230}{9(60)} = 0.43 \text{ min} \simeq 0.4 \text{ min}$$

T_C = 5.4 MIN

$$I_{100} = 7.44(2.5)(5.4)^{-0.645} = 6.27 \text{ IN/HR}$$

$$Q_{100} = 0.73(6.27)(1.21) = 5.54 \text{ CFS}$$

Circular Channel Analysis & Design
Solved with Manning's Equation

Open Channel - Uniform flow

Worksheet Name: 1

Comment: Basin D pipe flow

Solve For Actual Depth

Given Input Data:

Diameter.....	0.67 ft
Slope.....	0.0500 ft/ft
Manning's n.....	0.011
Discharge.....	1.50 cfs

Computed Results:

Depth.....	0.32 ft
Velocity.....	9.00 fps
Flow Area.....	0.17 sf
Critical Depth....	0.57 ft
Critical Slope....	0.0100 ft/ft
Percent Full.....	47.84 %
Full Capacity.....	3.24 cfs
QMAX @.94D.....	3.48 cfs
Froude Number.....	3.18 (flow is Supercritical)

Open Channel Flow Module, Version 3.21 (c) 1990
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JOB 17-049 STYLLI RESIDENCE
SHEET NO. 8 OF
CALCULATED BY SRJ DATE 3/20/18
CHECKED BY RB DATE
SCALE

PRE-DEVELOPMENT Hydrology Summary

BASIN	C	T_c (MIN)	I_{100} (IN/HR)	A (AC)	Q_{100} (CFS)
A	0.41	5.0	6.59	1.72	4.76
B	0.57	5.0	6.59	0.26	0.98
C	0.90	5.0	6.59	0.19	1.13
D	0.73	5.4	6.27	1.21	5.54

FLOOD ROUTING (PRE-DEV.)

Junction 1: BASIN A & B (W/ B DRAINING OVER BLUFF)

$T_A = T_B \therefore Q_{J1} = \Sigma Q_i = 5.74$ CFS

$Q_{100} = 5.74$ CFS
$I_{100} = 6.59$ IN/HR

Junction 2: BASINS C & D

$T_C < T_D$

$$Q_C = Q_C + \frac{T_C}{T_D} Q_D = 0.98 + \left(\frac{5.0}{5.4}\right) 5.54 = 6.11 \text{ CFS}$$

$$Q_D = Q_D + \frac{I_D}{I_C} Q_C = 5.54 + \frac{6.27}{6.59}(1.13) = 6.62 \text{ CFS}$$

$Q_{100} = 6.62$ CFS
$I_{100} = 6.27$ IN/HR

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Post-Development Drainage:

Basin 1:

- SAME AS BASIN A in PRE-DEVELOPMENT Drainage Calcs. - SEE SHEET 4

$A = 1.72$ AC
$C = 0.41$
$T_c = 5.0$ Min
$I_{100} = 6.59$ IN/HR
$Q_{100} = 4.76$ CFS

Basin 2:

- SAME AS BASIN B, PRE-DEVELOPMENT CALCS. - SEE SHEET 5

$A = 0.26$
$C = 0.57$
$T_c = 5.0$ Min
$I_{100} = 6.59$ IN/HR
$Q_{100} = 0.98$ CFS

Basin 3:

$A_{REA} = 10076$ SF $\simeq 0.23$ AC
- By Inspection < 10% Pervious AREA ; $C = 0.90$
- By Inspection ; $T_c < 5.0$ Min $\therefore T_c = 5.0$ min
$\therefore I_{100} = 6.59$ IN/HR

$Q_{100} = 0.90(6.59)(0.23) = 1.36$ CFS

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JOB 17-049 STYLI
SHEET NO. 10 OF
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BASIN 4:

TOTAL AREA = 51581 SF ≃ **1.18 AC**

- IMP AREA increase of 595 SF due to Room Addition.
  - DATA NOT AVAIL. FOR LOTS 3 & 4
  - ASSUME IMP AREA = 35,585 SF > 10%, USE C_{WT}

$$C_{WT} = \frac{0.9(35{,}585) + 0.41(15996)}{51581\ SF} = \boxed{0.75}$$

T_C = 5.4 MIN, (SEE BASIN D CALCS ON SHEET 6)

I_{100} = **6.27 IN/HR**

$Q_{100} = 0.75(6.27)(1.18) =$ **5.55 CFS**

POST-DEVELOPMENT Hydrology Summary

BASIN	AREA (AC)	C	T_1 (MIN)	I_{100} (IN/HR)	Q_{100} (CFS)
1	1.72	0.41	5.0	6.59	4.76
2	0.26	0.57	5.0	6.59	0.98
3	0.23	0.90	5.0	6.59	1.36
4	1.18	0.75	5.4	6.27	5.55

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JOB 17-049 STYLI RESIDENCE
SHEET NO. 11 OF
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SCALE

FLOOD ROUTING (POST-DEVELOPMENT)

- CHECK STORM DRAIN PIPE # 3 , @ 1.0% SLOPE
  - SEE SHEET 12 ATTACHED FOR Hydraulic tables.
  - AT 1.0% STORM DRAIN PIPE #3 must be 8in (SEE SHEET 13 ATTACHED)
- CHECK STORM DRAIN PIPE #4 , @ 2.4%
  - 8in PIPE is OK FOR PIPE #4 → SEE ATTACHED sheet 14

Circular Channel Analysis & Design
Solved with Manning's Equation

Open Channel - Uniform flow

Worksheet Name: Stylli Res.

Comment: SD #3 - Slope Req'

Solve For Full Flow Slope

Given Input Data:

Diameter.....	0.50 ft
Manning's n.....	0.011
Discharge.....	0.98 cfs

Computed Results:

Full Flow Channel Slope	0.0218 ft/ft NG
Full Flow Depth.....	0.50 ft
Velocity.....	4.99 fps
Flow Area.....	0.20 sf
Critical Depth....	0.47 ft
Critical Slope....	0.0189 ft/ft
Percent Full.....	100.00 %
Full Capacity.....	0.98 cfs
QMAX @.94D.....	1.05 cfs
Froude Number.....	FULL

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Circular Channel Analysis & Design
Solved with Manning's Equation

Open Channel - Uniform flow

Worksheet Name: Stylli Res.

Comment: SD #3 - Slope Req'for 8in.

Solve For Full Flow Slope

Given Input Data:

Diameter.....	0.67 ft
Manning's n.....	0.011
Discharge.....	0.98 cfs

Computed Results:

Full Flow Channel Slope	0.0046 ft/ft OK
Full Flow Depth.....	0.67 ft
Velocity.....	2.78 fps
Flow Area.....	0.35 sf
Critical Depth....	0.47 ft
Critical Slope....	0.0065 ft/ft
Percent Full.....	100.00 %
Full Capacity.....	0.98 cfs
QMAX @.94D.....	1.05 cfs
Froude Number.....	FULL

Circular Channel Analysis & Design
Solved with Manning's Equation

Open Channel - Uniform flow

Worksheet Name: Stylli Res.

Comment: SD #4 - 8in.

Solve For Full Flow Capacity

Given Input Data:

Diameter.....	0.67 ft
Slope.....	0.0240 ft/ft
Manning's n.....	0.011
Discharge.....	2.24 cfs

Computed Results:

Full Flow Capacity.....	2.24 cfs
Full Flow Depth.....	0.67 ft
Velocity.....	6.36 fps
Flow Area.....	0.35 sf
Critical Depth....	0.64 ft
Critical Slope....	0.0209 ft/ft
Percent Full.....	100.00 %
Full Capacity.....	2.24 cfs
QMAX @.94D.....	2.41 cfs
Froude Number.....	FULL

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JOB 17-049 STYLI
SHEET NO. 15 OF
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SCALE

Flood Rating (Post-Development)

Junction A: Basin 1 only

$I_{100} = 6.59$ IN/HR
$Q_{100} = 4.76$ CFS

Junction B: Basins 2, 3, & 4

$T_2 = T_3 < T_4$ ∴ $Q_{2+3} = 2.34$ CFS $T_{2+3} = 5.0$ MIN
$Q_4 = 5.55$ $T_4 = 5.4$ MIN

$$Q_{2+3} = 2.34 + \left(\frac{5.0}{5.4}\right) 5.55 = 7.48 \text{ CFS}$$

$$Q_4 = 5.55 + \left(\frac{6.27}{6.59}\right)(2.34) = 7.78 \text{ CFS}$$

Junction B
$T_c = 5.4$ MIN
$I_{100} = 6.27$ IN/HR
$Q_{100} = 7.78$ CFS

SOWARDS AND BROWN ENGINEERING
2187 Newcastle Ave., Suite 202
CARDIFF BY THE SEA, CALIFORNIA 92007

JOB 17-049 STYLLI
SHEET NO. 16 OF
CALCULATED BY SRJ DATE 3/20/18
CHECKED BY RB DATE
SCALE

Summary:

Pre Development Hydrology

Junction 1: $I_{100} = 6.59$ IN/HR
$Q_{100} = 5.74$ CFS

* Includes Basin B runoff over bluff.*

Junction 2: $I_{100} = 6.27$ IN/HR
$Q_{100} = 6.62$ CFS

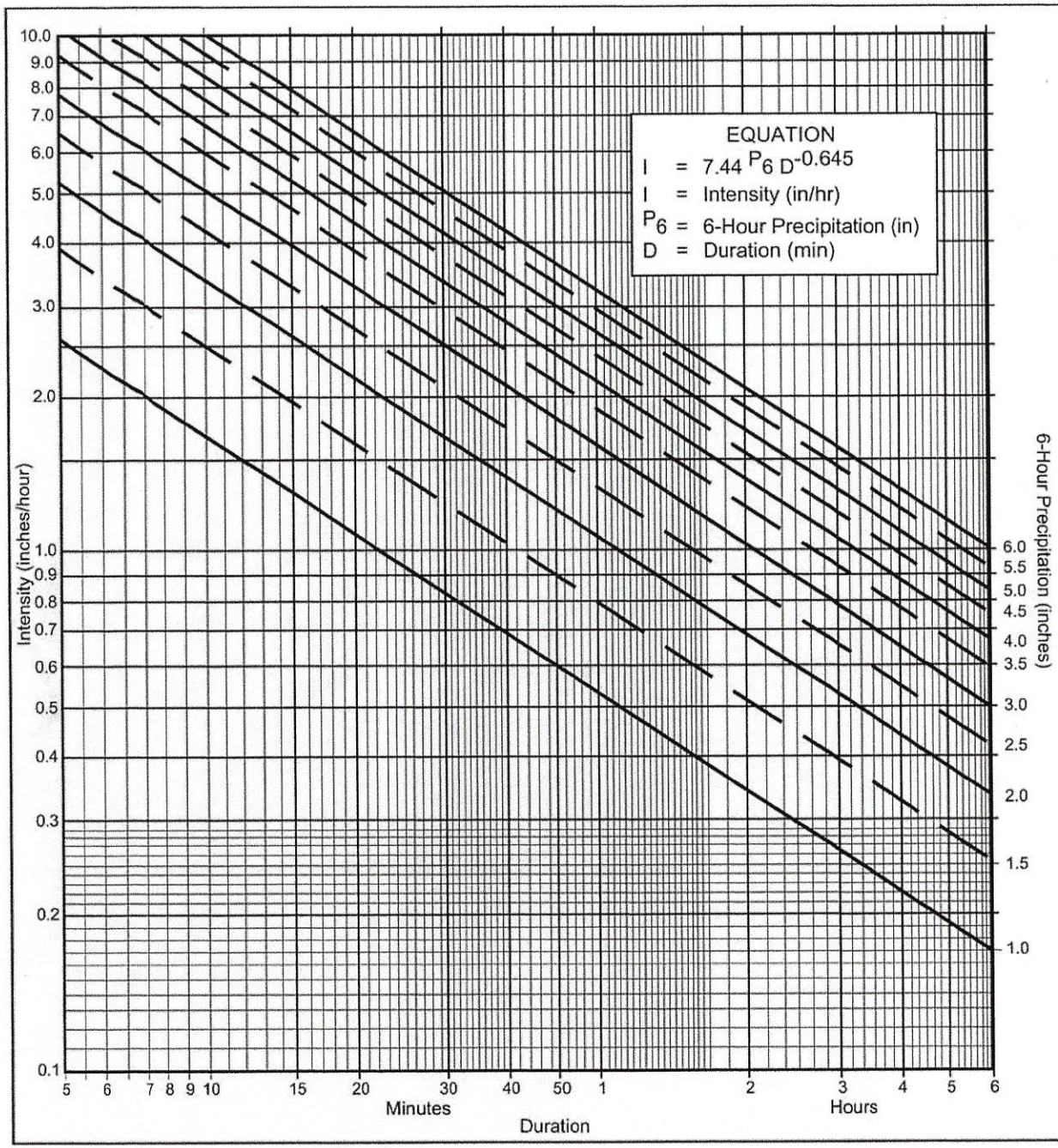
Post Development Hydrology

Junction A: $I_{100} = 6.59$ IN/HR
$Q_{100} = 4.79$

* only Basin 1; Bluff Runoff will be diverted to street.

Junction B: $I_{100} = 6.27$ IN/HR
$Q_{100} = 7.78$ CFS

* Increase in stormwater, due primarily to re-routing of water run-off directed over bluff.



Directions for Application:

(1) From precipitation maps determine 6 hr and 24 hr amounts for the selected frequency. These maps are included in the County Hydrology Manual (10, 50, and 100 yr maps included in the Design and Procedure Manual).

(2) Adjust 6 hr precipitation (if necessary) so that it is within the range of 45% to 65% of the 24 hr precipitation (not applicaple to Desert).

(3) Plot 6 hr precipitation on the right side of the chart.

(4) Draw a line through the point parallel to the plotted lines.

(5) This line is the intensity-duration curve for the location being analyzed.

Application Form:

(a) Selected frequency 100 year

(b) P_6 = 2.0 in., P_{24} = 4.0, $\frac{P_6}{P_{24}}$ = 50 %(2)

(c) Adjusted P_6(2) = N/A in.

(d) t_x = _____ min.

(e) I = _____ in./hr.

Note: This chart replaces the Intensity-Duration-Frequency curves used since 1965.

P6	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	5.5	6
Duration	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
5	2.63	3.95	5.27	6.59	7.90	9.22	10.54	11.86	13.17	14.49	15.81
7	2.12	3.18	4.24	5.30	6.36	7.42	8.48	9.54	10.60	11.66	12.72
10	1.68	2.53	3.37	4.21	5.05	5.90	6.74	7.58	8.42	9.27	10.11
15	1.30	1.95	2.59	3.24	3.89	4.54	5.19	5.84	6.49	7.13	7.78
20	1.08	1.62	2.15	2.69	3.23	3.77	4.31	4.85	5.39	5.93	6.46
25	0.93	1.40	1.87	2.33	2.80	3.27	3.73	4.20	4.67	5.13	5.60
30	0.83	1.24	1.66	2.07	2.49	2.90	3.32	3.73	4.15	4.56	4.98
40	0.69	1.03	1.38	1.72	2.07	2.41	2.76	3.10	3.45	3.79	4.13
50	0.60	0.90	1.19	1.49	1.79	2.09	2.39	2.69	2.98	3.28	3.58
60	0.53	0.80	1.06	1.33	1.59	1.86	2.12	2.39	2.65	2.92	3.18
90	0.41	0.61	0.82	1.02	1.23	1.43	1.63	1.84	2.04	2.25	2.45
120	0.34	0.51	0.68	0.85	1.02	1.19	1.36	1.53	1.70	1.87	2.04
150	0.29	0.44	0.59	0.73	0.88	1.03	1.18	1.32	1.47	1.62	1.76
180	0.26	0.39	0.52	0.65	0.78	0.91	1.04	1.18	1.31	1.44	1.57
240	0.22	0.33	0.43	0.54	0.65	0.76	0.87	0.98	1.08	1.19	1.30
300	0.19	0.28	0.38	0.47	0.56	0.66	0.75	0.85	0.94	1.03	1.13
360	0.17	0.25	0.33	0.42	0.50	0.58	0.67	0.75	0.84	0.92	1.00

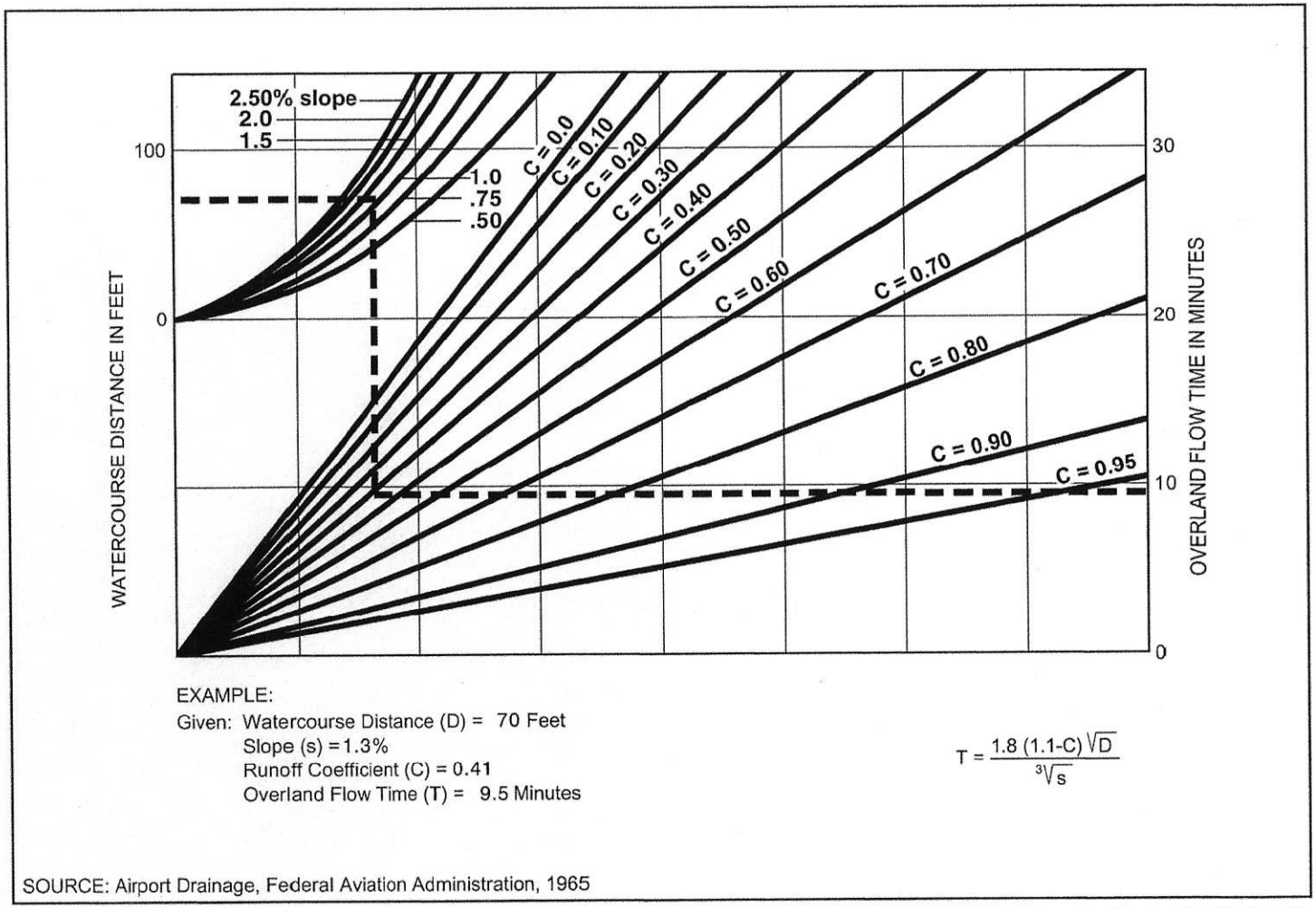
Intensity-Duration Design Chart - Template

FIGURE 3-1

Table 3-1
RUNOFF COEFFICIENTS FOR URBAN AREAS

Land Use		Runoff Coefficient "C"				
			Soil Type			
NRCS Elements	County Elements	% IMPER.	A	B	C	D
Undisturbed Natural Terrain (Natural)	Permanent Open Space	0*	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.35
Low Density Residential (LDR)	Residential, 1.0 DU/A or less	10	0.27	0.32	0.36	0.41
Low Density Residential (LDR)	Residential, 2.0 DU/A or less	20	0.34	0.38	0.42	0.46
Low Density Residential (LDR)	Residential, 2.9 DU/A or less	25	0.38	0.41	0.45	0.49
Medium Density Residential (MDR)	Residential, 4.3 DU/A or less	30	0.41	0.45	0.48	0.52
Medium Density Residential (MDR)	Residential, 7.3 DU/A or less	40	0.48	0.51	0.54	0.57
Medium Density Residential (MDR)	Residential, 10.9 DU/A or less	45	0.52	0.54	0.57	0.60
Medium Density Residential (MDR)	Residential, 14.5 DU/A or less	50	0.55	0.58	0.60	0.63
High Density Residential (HDR)	Residential, 24.0 DU/A or less	65	0.66	0.67	0.69	0.71
High Density Residential (HDR)	Residential, 43.0 DU/A or less	80	0.76	0.77	0.78	0.79
Commercial/Industrial (N. Com)	Neighborhood Commercial	80	0.76	0.77	0.78	0.79
Commercial/Industrial (G. Com)	General Commercial	85	0.80	0.80	0.81	0.82
Commercial/Industrial (O.P. Com)	Office Professional/Commercial	90	0.83	0.84	0.84	0.85
Commercial/Industrial (Limited I.)	Limited Industrial	90	0.83	0.84	0.84	0.85
Commercial/Industrial (General I.)	General Industrial	95	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87

*The values associated with 0% impervious may be used for direct calculation of the runoff coefficient as described in Section 3.1.2 (representing the pervious runoff coefficient, Cp, for the soil type), or for areas that will remain undisturbed in perpetuity. Justification must be given that the area will remain natural forever (e.g., the area is located in Cleveland National Forest).
DU/A = dwelling units per acre
NRCS = National Resources Conservation Service



EXAMPLE:
Given: Watercourse Distance (D) = 70 Feet
Slope (s) = 1.3%
Runoff Coefficient (C) = 0.41
Overland Flow Time (T) = 9.5 Minutes

$$T = \frac{1.8\,(1.1-C)\sqrt{D}}{\sqrt[3]{s}}$$

SOURCE: Airport Drainage, Federal Aviation Administration, 1965

FIGURE 3-3

Rational Formula - Overland Time of Flow Nomograph

Note that the Initial Time of Concentration should be reflective of the general land-use at the upstream end of a drainage basin. A single lot with an area of two or less acres does not have a significant effect where the drainage basin area is 20 to 600 acres.

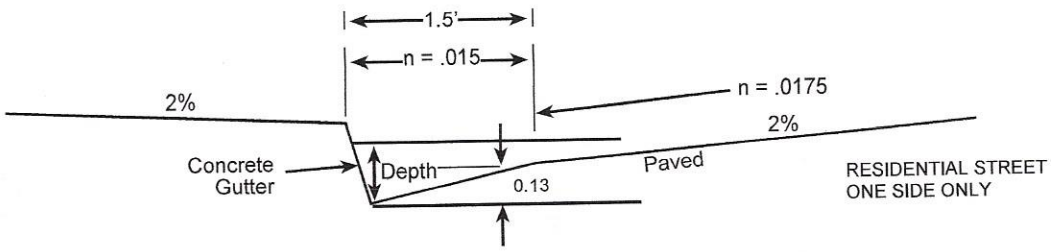
Table 3-2 provides limits of the length (Maximum Length (L_M)) of sheet flow to be used in hydrology studies. Initial T_i values based on average C values for the Land Use Element are also included. These values can be used in planning and design applications as described below. Exceptions may be approved by the "Regulating Agency" when submitted with a detailed study.

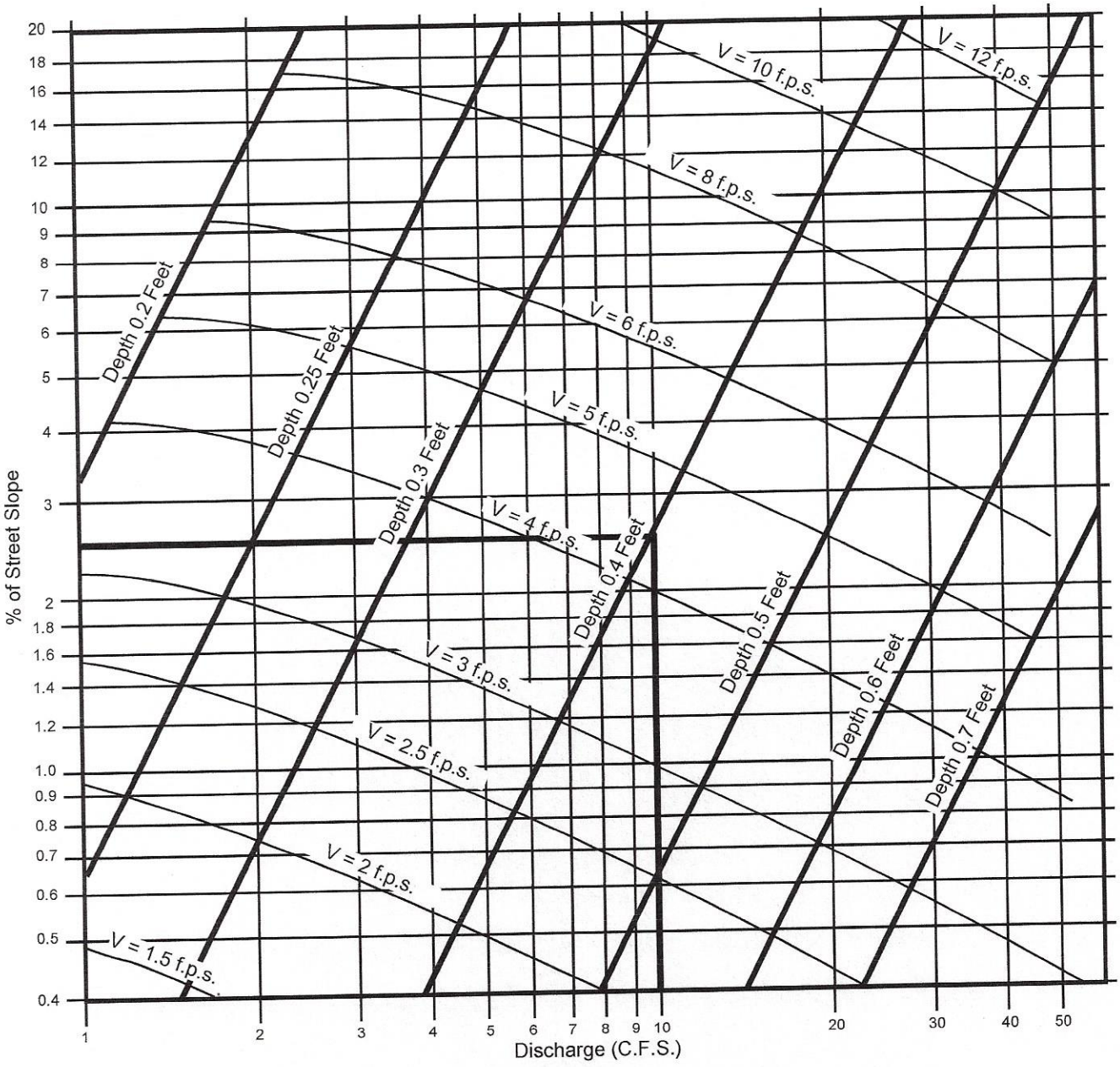
Table 3-2

MAXIMUM OVERLAND FLOW LENGTH (L_M) & INITIAL TIME OF CONCENTRATION (T_i)

Element*	DU/ Acre	.5%		1%		2%		3%		5%		10%	
		L_M	T_i	L_M	T_i	L_M	T_i	L_M	T_i	L_M	T_i	L_M	T_i
Natural		50	13.2	70	12.5	85	10.9	100	10.3	100	8.7	100	6.9
LDR	1	50	12.2	70	11.5	85	10.0	100	9.5	100	8.0	100	6.4
LDR	2	50	11.3	70	10.5	85	9.2	100	8.8	100	7.4	100	5.8
LDR	2.9	50	10.7	70	10.0	85	8.8	95	8.1	100	7.0	100	5.6
MDR	4.3	50	10.2	70	9.6	80	8.1	95	7.8	100	6.7	100	5.3
MDR	7.3	50	9.2	65	8.4	80	7.4	95	7.0	100	6.0	100	4.8
MDR	10.9	50	8.7	65	7.9	80	6.9	90	6.4	100	5.7	100	4.5
MDR	14.5	50	8.2	65	7.4	80	6.5	90	6.0	100	5.4	100	4.3
HDR	24	50	6.7	65	6.1	75	5.1	90	4.9	95	4.3	100	3.5
HDR	43	50	5.3	65	4.7	75	4.0	85	3.8	95	3.4	100	2.7
N. Com		50	5.3	60	4.5	75	4.0	85	3.8	95	3.4	100	2.7
G. Com		50	4.7	60	4.1	75	3.6	85	3.4	90	2.9	100	2.4
O.P./Com		50	4.2	60	3.7	70	3.1	80	2.9	90	2.6	100	2.2
Limited I.		50	4.2	60	3.7	70	3.1	80	2.9	90	2.6	100	2.2
General I.		50	3.7	60	3.2	70	2.7	80	2.6	90	2.3	100	1.9

*See Table 3-1 for more detailed description





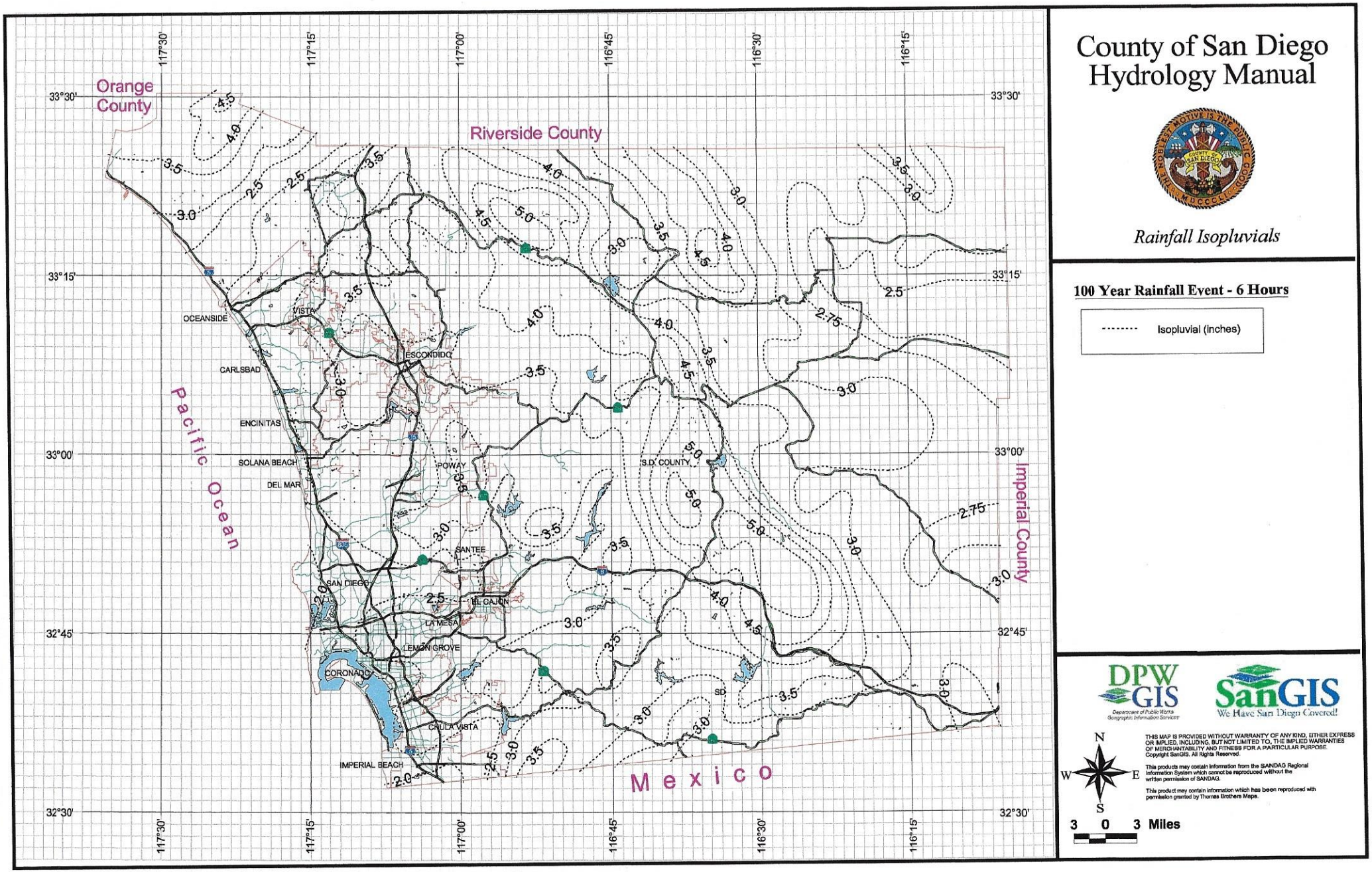
EXAMPLE:
Given: Q = 10 S = 2.5%
Chart gives: Depth = 0.4, Velocity = 4.4 f.p.s.

SOURCE: San Diego County Department of Special District Services Design Manual

FIGURE

Gutter and Roadway Discharge - Velocity Chart

3-6


County of San Diego
Hydrology Manual
Rainfall Isopluvials
100 Year Rainfall Event - 6 Hours
Isopluvial (inches)
Orange County
Riverside County
Imperial County
Mexico
Pacific Ocean
OCEANSIDE
VISTA
CARLSBAD
ESCONDIDO
ENCINITAS
SOLANA BEACH
DEL MAR
POWAY
S.D. COUNTY
SANTEE
SAN DIEGO
EL CAJON
LA MESA
LEMON GROVE
CORONADO
SD
CHULA VISTA
IMPERIAL BEACH
117°30'
117°15'
117°00'
116°45'
116°30'
116°15'
33°30'
33°15'
33°00'
32°45'
32°30'
DPW GIS
Department of Public Works Geographic Information Services
SanGIS
We Have San Diego Covered!
N
W
E
S
3 0 3 Miles
THIS MAP IS PROVIDED WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.
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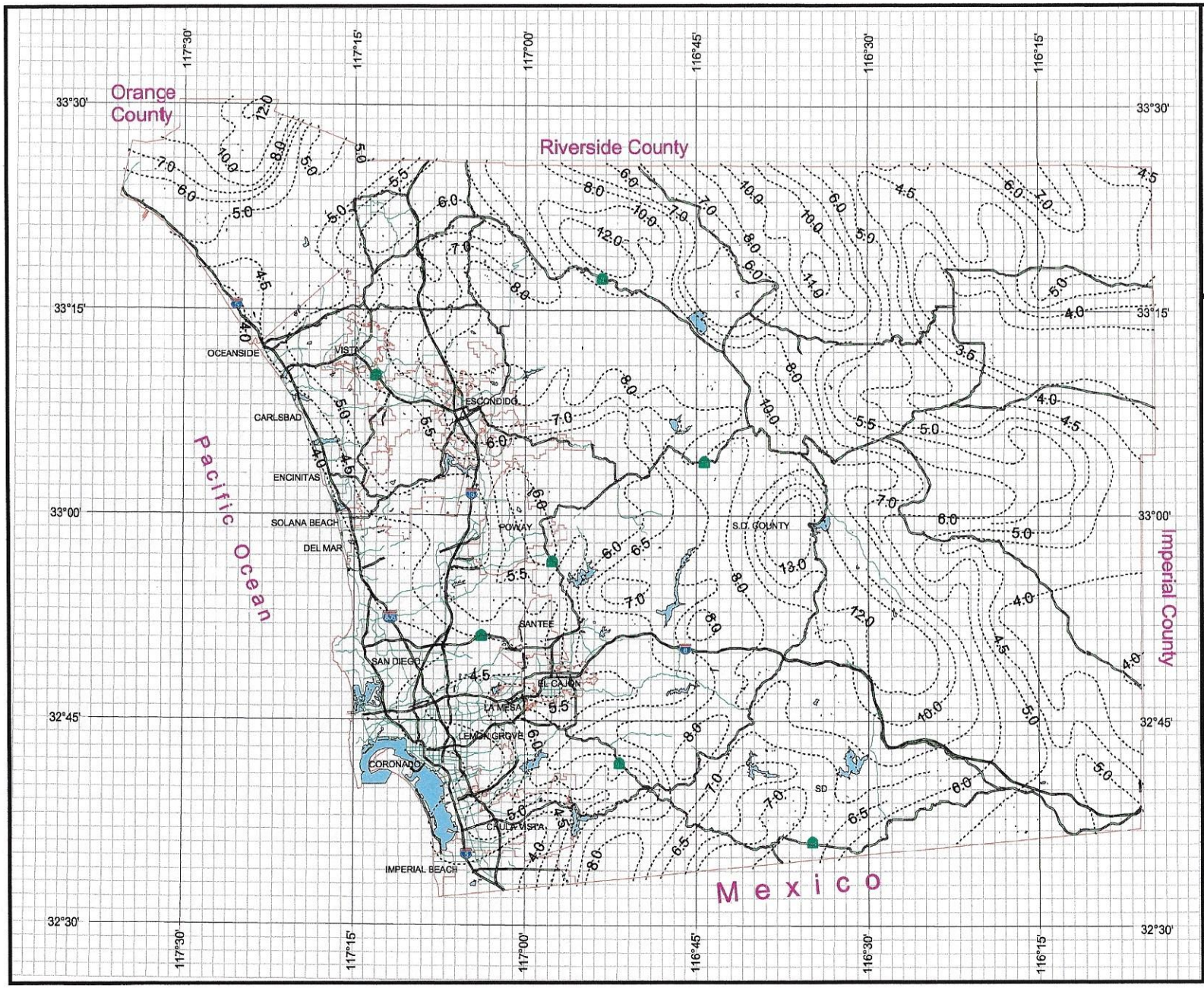


County of San Diego Hydrology Manual

Rainfall Isopluvials

100 Year Rainfall Event - 24 Hours

Isopluvial (inches)

DPW GIS
Department of Public Works Geographic Information Services

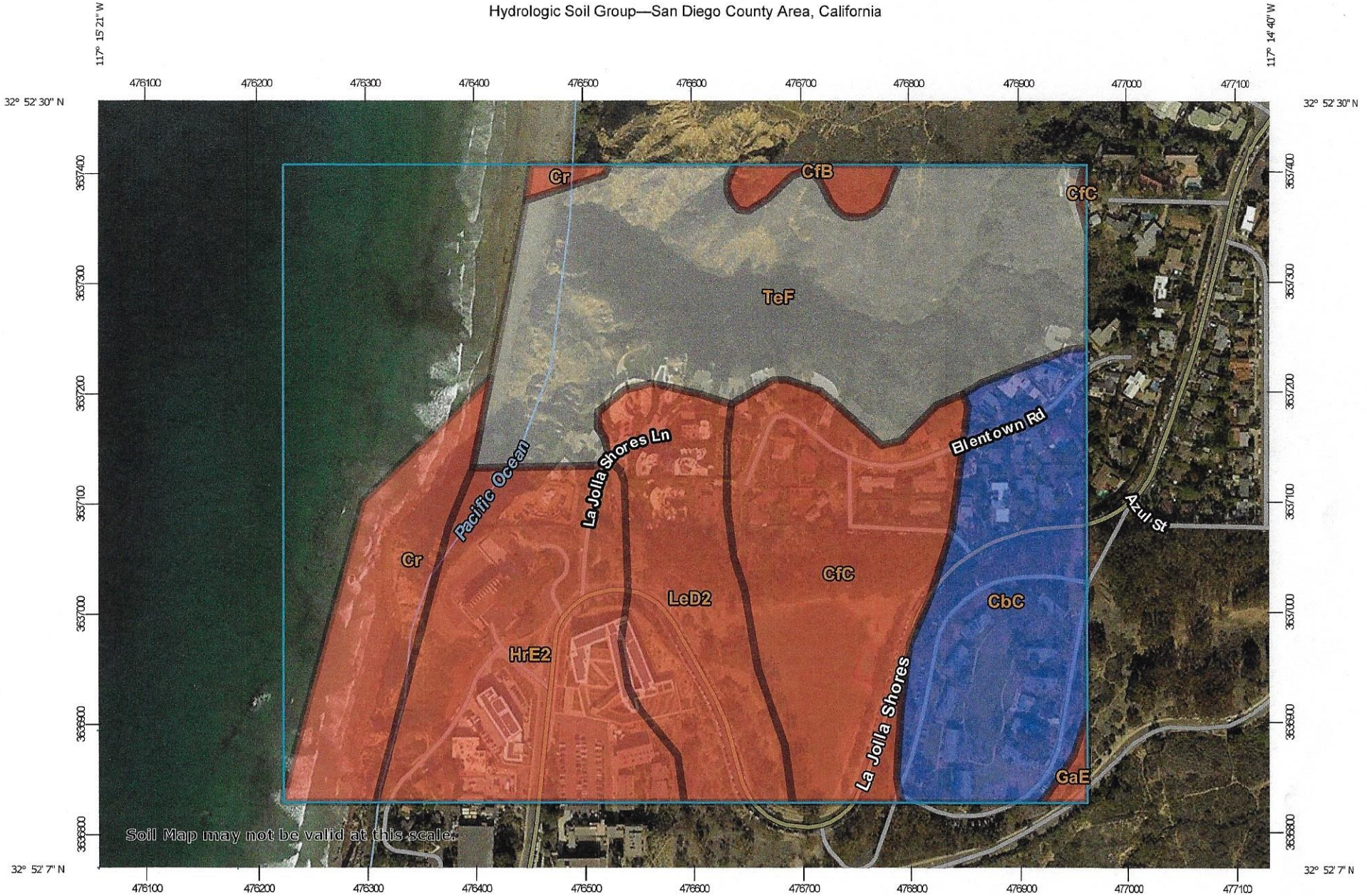
SanGIS
We Have San Diego Covered!

N
W E
S

3 0 3 Miles

24

Hydrologic Soil Group—San Diego County Area, California



Map Scale: 1:4,910 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 50 100 200 300

Feet: 0 200 400 800 1200

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84

25

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- A
- A/D
- B
- B/D
- C
- C/D
- D
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- A
- A/D
- B
- B/D
- C
- C/D
- D
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- A
- A/D
- B
- B/D
- C
- C/D
- D
- Not rated or not available

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: San Diego County Area, California
Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 13, 2017

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 7, 2014—Jan 4, 2015

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CbC	Carlsbad gravelly loamy sand, 5 to 9 percent slopes	B	13.6	12.8%
CfB	Chesterton fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	D	1.2	1.1%
CfC	Chesterton fine sandy loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	D	14.6	13.8%
Cr	Coastal beaches	D	7.5	7.1%
GaE	Gaviota fine sandy loam, 9 to 30 percent slopes	D	0.4	0.3%
HrE2	Huerhuero loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	D	15.1	14.2%
LeD2	Las Flores loamy fine sand, 9 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	D	10.1	9.5%
TeF	Terrace escarpments		27.5	25.9%
Totals for Area of Interest			**106.2**	**100.0%**

Description

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

City of San Diego
Development Services
1222 First Ave., MS-302
San Diego, CA 92101
(619) 446-5000

Storm Water Requirements Applicability Checklist

FORM
DS-560
October 2016

Project Address: 9046 LA JOLLA SHORES LN., LA JOLLA CA 92037

Project Number *(for City Use Only):*

SECTION 1. Construction Storm Water BMP Requirements:

All construction sites are required to implement construction BMPs in accordance with the performance standards in the Storm Water Standards Manual. Some sites are additionally required to obtain coverage under the State Construction General Permit (CGP)[1] , which is administered by the State Water Resources Control Board.

For all projects complete PART A: If project is required to submit a SWPPP or WPCP, continue to PART B.

PART A: Determine Construction Phase Storm Water Requirements.

1. Is the project subject to California's statewide General NPDES permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities, also known as the State Construction General Permit (CGP)? (Typically projects with land disturbance greater than or equal to 1 acre.)

☐ Yes; SWPPP required, skip questions 2-4 ☒ No; next question

2. Does the project propose construction or demolition activity, including but not limited to, clearing, grading, grubbing, excavation, or any other activity resulting in ground disturbance and contact with storm water runoff?

☒ Yes; WPCP required, skip 3-4 ☐ No; next question

3. Does the project propose routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility? (Projects such as pipeline/utility replacement)

☐ Yes; WPCP required, skip 4 ☐ No; next question

4. Does the project only include the following Permit types listed below?

- Electrical Permit, Fire Alarm Permit, Fire Sprinkler Permit, Plumbing Permit, Sign Permit, Mechanical Permit, Spa Permit.
- Individual Right of Way Permits that exclusively include only ONE of the following activities: water service, sewer lateral, or utility service.
- Right of Way Permits with a project footprint less than 150 linear feet that exclusively include only ONE of the following activities: curb ramp, sidewalk and driveway apron replacement, pot holing, curb and gutter replacement, and retaining wall encroachments.

☐ Yes; no document required

Check one of the boxes below, and continue to PART B:

☐ If you checked "Yes" for question 1, **a SWPPP is REQUIRED. Continue to PART B**

☒ If you checked "No" for question 1, and checked "Yes" for question 2 or 3, **a WPCP is REQUIRED.** If the project proposes less than 5,000 square feet of ground disturbance AND has less than a 5-foot elevation change over the entire project area, a Minor WPCP may be required instead. **Continue to PART B.**

☐ If you checked "No" for all questions 1-3, and checked "Yes" for question 4 PART B **does not apply and no document is required. Continue to Section 2.**

1. More information on the City's construction BMP requirements as well as CGP requirements can be found at: www.sandiego.gov/stormwater/regulations/index.shtml

PART B: Determine Construction Site Priority

This prioritization must be completed within this form, noted on the plans, and included in the SWPPP or WPCP. The city reserves the right to adjust the priority of projects both before and after construction. Construction projects are assigned an inspection frequency based on if the project has a "high threat to water quality." The City has aligned the local definition of "high threat to water quality" to the risk determination approach of the State Construction General Permit (CGP). The CGP determines risk level based on project specific sediment risk and receiving water risk. Additional inspection is required for projects within the Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) watershed. **NOTE:** The construction priority does **NOT** change construction BMP requirements that apply to projects; rather, it determines the frequency of inspections that will be conducted by city staff.

Complete PART B and continued to Section 2

1. ☐ **ASBS**

a. Projects located in the ASBS watershed.

2. ☐ **High Priority**

a. Projects 1 acre or more determined to be Risk Level 2 or Risk Level 3 per the Construction General Permit and not located in the ASBS watershed.

b. Projects 1 acre or more determined to be LUP Type 2 or LUP Type 3 per the Construction General Permit and not located in the ASBS watershed.

3. ☐ **Medium Priority**

a. Projects 1 acre or more but not subject to an ASBS or high priority designation.

b. Projects determined to be Risk Level 1 or LUP Type 1 per the Construction General Permit and not located in the ASBS watershed.

4. ☒ **Low Priority**

a. Projects requiring a Water Pollution Control Plan but not subject to ASBS, high, or medium priority designation.

SECTION 2. Permanent Storm Water BMP Requirements.

Additional information for determining the requirements is found in the Storm Water Standards Manual.

PART C: Determine if Not Subject to Permanent Storm Water Requirements.

Projects that are considered maintenance, or otherwise not categorized as "new development projects" or "redevelopment projects" according to the Storm Water Standards Manual are not subject to Permanent Storm Water BMPs.

If "yes" is checked for any number in Part C, proceed to Part F and check "Not Subject to Permanent Storm Water BMP Requirements".

If "no" is checked for all of the numbers in Part C continue to Part D.

1.	Does the project only include interior remodels and/or is the project entirely within an existing enclosed structure and does not have the potential to contact storm water?	☐ Yes ☒ No
2.	Does the project only include the construction of overhead or underground utilities without creating new impervious surfaces?	☐ Yes ☒ No
3.	Does the project fall under routine maintenance? Examples include, but are not limited to: roof or exterior structure surface replacement, resurfacing or reconfiguring surface parking lots or existing roadways without expanding the impervious footprint, and routine replacement of damaged pavement (grinding, overlay, and pothole repair).	☐ Yes ☒ No

PART D: PDP Exempt Requirements.

PDP Exempt projects are required to implement site design and source control BMPs.

If "yes" was checked for any questions in Part D, continue to Part F and check the box labeled "PDP Exempt."

If "no" was checked for all questions in Part D, continue to Part E.

1. **Does the project ONLY include new or retrofit sidewalks, bicycle lanes, or trails that:**
   - **Are designed and constructed to direct storm water runoff to adjacent vegetated areas, or other non-erodible permeable areas? Or;**
   - **Are designed and constructed to be hydraulically disconnected from paved streets and roads? Or;**
   - **Are designed and constructed with permeable pavements or surfaces in accordance with the Green Streets guidance in the City's Storm Water Standards manual?**

   ☐ Yes; PDP exempt requirements apply ☒ No; next question

2. Does the project ONLY include retrofitting or redeveloping existing paved alleys, streets or roads designed and constructed in accordance with the Green Streets guidance in the City's Storm Water Standards Manual?

   ☐ Yes; PDP exempt requirements apply ☒ No; project not exempt.

PART E: Determine if Project is a Priority Development Project (PDP).

Projects that match one of the definitions below are subject to additional requirements including preparation of a Storm Water Quality Management Plan (SWQMP).

If "yes" is checked for any number in PART E, continue to PART F and check the box labeled "Priority Development Project".

If "no" is checked for every number in PART E, continue to PART F and check the box labeled "Standard Development Project".

1. **New Development that creates 10,000 square feet or more of impervious surfaces collectively over the project site.** This includes commercial, industrial, residential, mixed-use, and public development projects on public or private land. ☐ Yes ☒ No

2. **Redevelopment project that creates and/or replaces 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surfaces on an existing site of 10,000 square feet or more of impervious surfaces**. This includes commercial, industrial, residential, mixed-use, and public development projects on public or private land. ☐ Yes ☒ No

3. **New development or redevelopment of a restaurant.** Facilities that sell prepared foods and drinks for consumption, including stationary lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods and drinks for immediate consumption (SIC 5812), and where the land development creates and/or replace 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface. ☐ Yes ☒ No

4. **New development or redevelopment on a hillside.** The project creates and/or replaces 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface (collectively over the project site) and where the development will grade on any natural slope that is twenty-five percent or greater. ☐ Yes ☒ No

5. **New development or redevelopment of a parking lot that creates and/or replaces 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface (collectively over the project site).** ☐ Yes ☒ No

6. **New development or redevelopment of streets, roads, highways, freeways, and driveways.** The project creates and/or replaces 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface (collectively over the project site). ☐ Yes ☒ No

7. **New development or redevelopment discharging directly to an Environmentally Sensitive Area.** The project creates and/or replaces 2,500 square feet of impervious surface (collectively over project site), and discharges directly to an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA). "Discharging directly to" includes flow that is conveyed overland a distance of 200 feet or less from the project to the ESA, or conveyed in a pipe or open channel any distance as an isolated flow from the project to the ESA (i.e. not commingled with flows from adjacent lands). ☐ Yes ☒ No

8. **New development or redevelopment projects of a retail gasoline outlet (RGO) that create and/or replaces 5,000 square feet of impervious surface.** The development project meets the following criteria: (a) 5,000 square feet or more or (b) has a projected Average Daily Traffic (ADT) of 100 or more vehicles per day. ☐ Yes ☒ No

9. **New development or redevelopment projects of an automotive repair shops that creates and/or replaces 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surfaces.** Development projects categorized in any one of Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 5013, 5014, 5541, 7532-7534, or 7536-7539. ☐ Yes ☒ No

10. **Other Pollutant Generating Project.** The project is not covered in the categories above, results in the disturbance of one or more acres of land and is expected to generate pollutants post construction, such as fertilizers and pesticides. This does not include projects creating less than 5,000 sf of impervious surface and where added landscaping does not require regular use of pesticides and fertilizers, such as slope stabilization using native plants. Calculation of the square footage of impervious surface need not include linear pathways that are for infrequent vehicle use, such as emergency maintenance access or bicycle pedestrian use, if they are built with pervious surfaces of if they sheet flow to surrounding pervious surfaces. ☐ Yes ☒ No

PART F: Select the appropriate category based on the outcomes of PART C through PART E.

1. The project is **NOT SUBJECT TO PERMANENT STORM WATER REQUIREMENTS**. ☐
2. The project is a **STANDARD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**. Site design and source control BMP requirements apply. See the Storm Water Standards Manual for guidance. ☒
3. The project is **PDP EXEMPT**. Site design and source control BMP requirements apply. See the Storm Water Standards Manual for guidance. ☐
4. The project is a **PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**. Site design, source control, and structural pollutant control BMP requirements apply. See the Storm Water Standards Manual for guidance on determining if project requires a hydromodification plan management ☐

Name of Owner or Agent *(Please Print)* Title

Signature Date

January 7, 2019

SCST No. 170213N
Report No. 1R

Harry Stylli and Nejla Stylli Trust
Attn: Dr. Harry Stylli
9046 La Jolla Shores Lane
La Jolla, California 92604

Subject: GEOTECHNICAL UPDATE
9046 LA JOLLA SHORES LANE
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA

References:
1. Ken Ronchetti Design, 2017, "*Stylli Residence 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, CA*", 10 Sheets, dated March 20.
2. EAD, 1999, "Hillside Support Caisson Plan" Sheets 1 and 2, LDR No. 99-0230, dated June 9.
3. SCS&T, 1992, "*Report of Geotechnical Investigation, Proposed Residential Site, La Jolla Bluffs, Lot 1, 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, California*", SCS&T No. 9211042, Report 1, dated August 21.
4. SCS&T, 1993, "*Summary of Preliminary As-built Geology, Field Observations and Tests for Relative Compaction, Proposed Potiker Residence, 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, California*", SCS&T No. 9211042, Report No. 13-R
5. SCS&T, 1999, "*Assessment of Temporary Bluff Stability, Potiker Residence, 9046 La Jolla Shores Way, La Jolla, California*" SCS&T No. 9911042.1, dated March 8.
6. SCS&T, 1999, "*Summary Report of Slope Stabilization Measures, 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, California, Volumes I and II*", SCS&T No. 9911041.1 dated July 8.

Dear Dr. Stylli:

In response to your authorization, we have prepared this report to update the geotechnical conditions at the site as they relate to the proposed additions depicted in the architectural plans by Ken Ronchetti Design (Reference 1). This revised report is in response to a meeting with Mr. James Quinn of the City of San Diego on June 6, 2018 and additional searches of City of San Diego records for development of the site. As discussed with Mr. Quinn, this report is not meant to address all City draft review comments, but rather to present a geologic evaluation of the site appropriate for the residential additions outside of the previously established Setback from Top of Bluff.

INTRODUCTION

The residence was built between 1993 and 1994. The structure is supported by deep foundations. In 1999, a landslide/topple occurred in the rear yard which is located at the top of a roughly 270-foot-high coastal bluff. The residence was protected from additional failure by the

construction of a shear pin wall and grade beam that underlies the existing glass wall along the western edge of the patio (Reference 2).

SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located at 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane in La Jolla, California (Figure 1). The site is bound to the north by open space, to the east by a single-family residence, to the south by La Jolla Shores Lane and to the west by a single-family residence and a roughly 270-foot-high coastal bluff. The southern portion of the property is occupied by a two-story steel and wood-framed single-family residence (Figure 2). The residence is supported by deep foundations bearing in Scripps Formation.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The current development plan (Reference 1) will consist of an extension of the garage at grade, a second-floor office addition over the garage, the addition of two cantilevered exterior decks at the second floor and a one-story guest room addition at grade. Grading, other than relatively minor cuts and fills, is not proposed to prepare the improvements. Rather, the improvements are founded at existing grade.

SCOPE OF WORK

Our scope of work consisted of the following:

- Review of the geotechnical data pertinent to the site. This included searches of records at the City of San Diego who provided a box of documents at our request, but the remaining materials contained no geologic as-built data from the 1999 landslide/topple protection work. A second search was performed on December 10, 2018 and no further information was available.
- Review of the proposed improvement plans (Reference 1)
- Conducting a site reconnaissance to evaluate the current geotechnical conditions
- Update of seismic design parameters
- Review of city review comments, meeting with the city reviewers and preparation of this letter

GEOLOGY AND SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

The proposed additions will be underlain by relatively thin compacted fill overlying Scripps Formation.

Fill: Documented fill is present beneath portions of the site. As-graded maps could not be obtained at the City of San Diego and are not in our files. We do have records that indicate

the fills were compacted in accordance with the recommendations (Reference 4) in the geotechnical report (Reference 2). Fills were placed in scarp areas and around the shear pin wall following the landslide in 1999 (Reference 6). However, these are not in the region of the improvements.

Landslide Debris: Landslide debris underlies the portion of the lot north of the residence and underlies portions of the coastal bluff (Reference 3 and 5). This material does not underlie the improvements.

Scripps Formation: Scripps Formation underlies the residence and the upper portion of the bluff beneath landslide debris. The Scripps Formation consists of moderately to well-cemented conglomerate, sandstone, and claystone.

RECONNAISSANCE

A site reconnaissance was performed by a California-Certified Engineering Geologist on April 18, 2017. Based on the reconnaissance, we observed no major cracks in the stucco exterior of the house or in the concrete patio. Reference 1 shows the post-repair bluff top, which is considered a baseline for future measurements. Measurements of the current edge of bluff to the building columns on the west side of the house range from 17 feet to 35 feet. The nearest bluff-edge-to-shear wall measurement was about 3 feet. Using Google Earth images, it appears there may have been a few feet of bluff top retreat due to scarp erosion. There was no evidence of extension or vertical offsets to suggest impending slope failure or creep. A map of the Top of Bluff from our observations and available data is presented in Figure 2.

CBC SEISMIC DESIGN PARAMETERS

A geologic hazard likely to affect the project is ground shaking as a result of a major earthquake on an active fault zone in the vicinity of the subject site. The site coefficients and adjusted maximum considered earthquake spectral response accelerations in accordance with the 2016 California Building Code are presented below:

Site Coordinates: Latitude 32.872546°
Longitude -117.250692°
Site Class: C
Site Coefficients, F_a = 1.000
F_v = 1.307
Mapped Spectral Response Acceleration at Short Period, S_s = 1.270g
Mapped Spectral Response Acceleration at 1-Second Period, S_1 = 0.493g
Design Spectral Acceleration at Short Period, S_{DS} = 0.847g
Design Spectral Acceleration at 1-Second Period, S_{D1} = 0.429g
Site Peak Ground Acceleration, PGA_M = 0.571g

CONCLUSIONS

The proposed additions to be occupied are located well behind of the existing bluff top and (approximately 100 feet) behind setbacks recommended in the original geotechnical report (Reference 3 and Figure 2). Our evaluation indicates that there may have been a few feet of bluff top retreat due to scarp erosion, but the site has otherwise not been observed to have changed since our understanding of the site following the shear pin wall and grade beam construction. Therefore, based on the site conditions and distance to the bluff setbacks, it is our opinion that the proposed additions will not affect the stability of the bluff. If new foundations are needed for the proposed improvements, they will need to consist of deep foundations, constructed in accordance with the design parameters in the original geotechnical report, Reference 3. With the exception of the seismic design parameters summarized above, the foundation design recommendations in Reference 3 are considered applicable.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Plan Review

SCST should review the project structural plans and specifications to ascertain whether the intent of the recommendations contained in this report update and the geotechnical report (Reference 3) as modified herein have been implemented and that no revised recommendations are needed due to changes in the development scheme.

Geotechnical Engineering During Construction

Observations and tests should be performed during construction if additional foundations are needed. If the conditions encountered during construction differ from those anticipated based on the subsurface exploration program (Reference 3), the presence of the geotechnical engineer during construction will enable an evaluation of the exposed conditions and modifications of the recommendations in this report or development of additional recommendations in a timely manner.

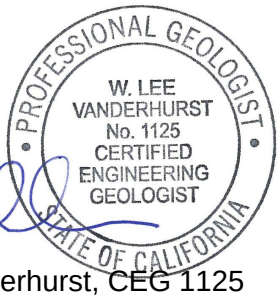
CLOSURE

SCST should be advised of changes in the project scope so that the recommendations contained in this letter can be evaluated with respect to the revised plans. Changes in recommendations will be provided in writing. The findings in this letter are valid as of the date of this letter. Changes in the condition of the site can, however, occur with the passage of time, whether they are due to natural processes or work on this or adjacent areas. In addition, changes in the standards of practice and government regulations can occur. Thus, the findings in this report may be invalidated wholly or in part by changes beyond our control. This report

should not be relied upon after a period of two years without a review by us verifying the suitability of the conclusions and recommendations to site conditions at that time.

In the performance of our professional services, we comply with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of our profession currently practicing under similar conditions and in the same locality. The client recognizes that subsurface conditions may vary from those encountered at exploratory locations and that our data, interpretations, and recommendations are based solely on the information obtained by us. We will be responsible for those data, interpretations, and recommendations, but shall not be responsible for interpretations by others of the information developed. Our services consist of professional consultation and observation only, and no warranty of any kind whatsoever, express or implied, is made or intended in connection with the work performed or to be performed by us, or by our proposal for consulting or other services, or by our furnishing of oral or written reports or findings. If you have any questions regarding this report or other aspects of the project, do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully Submitted,
SCST, LLC



Emil Rudolph, PE, GE 2767
Principal Engineer

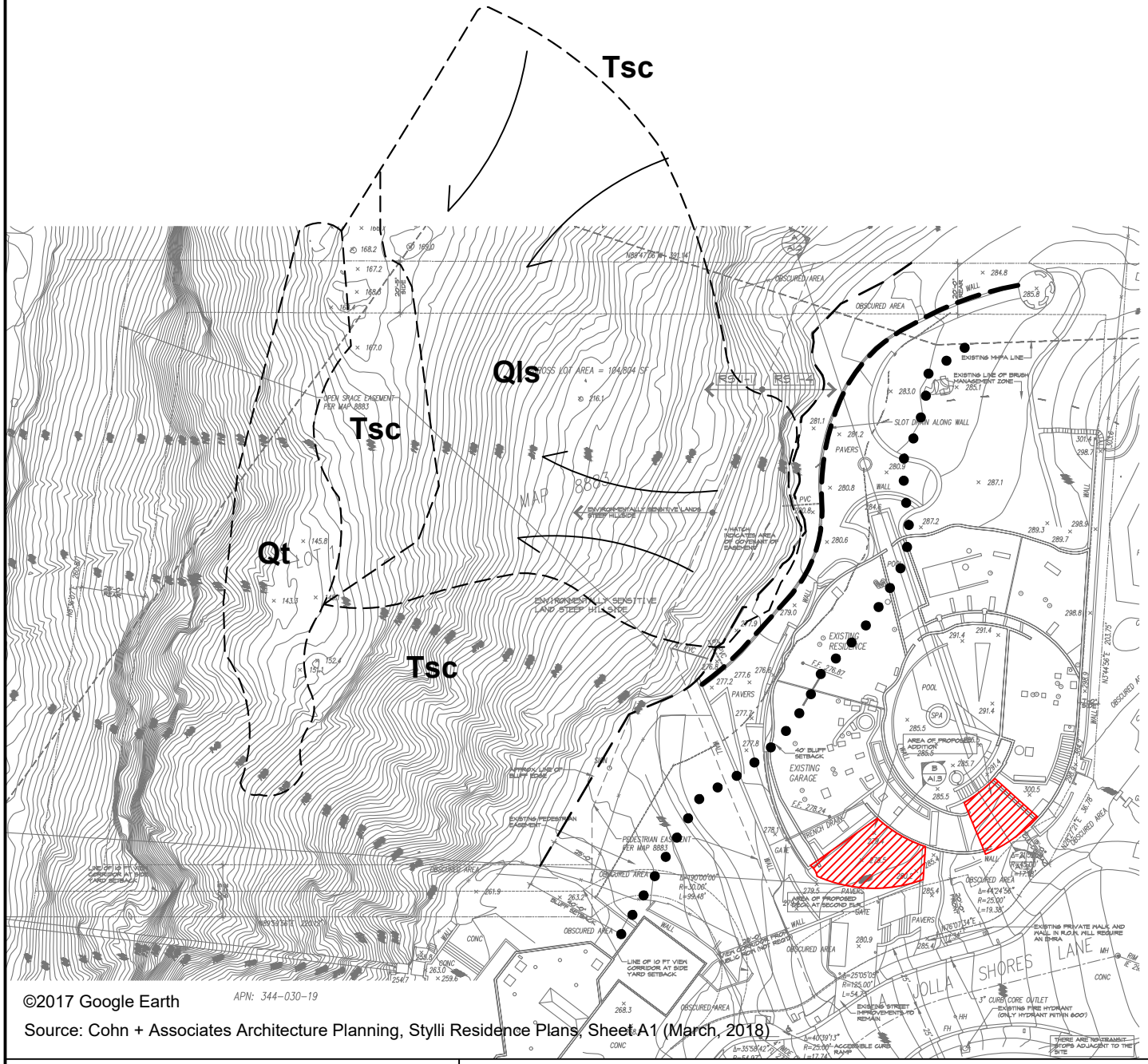
W. Lee Vanderhurst, CEG 1125
Principal Geologist

WLV:ER:hu

Attachments: Figure 1 - Site Vicinity Map
Figure 2 - Geotechnical Map

(1) Addressee via e-mail: Harry.Stylli@progenity.com
(1) Mr. Gary Cohn via e-mail: gary@cohn-arch.com

SCST, LLC	**SITE VICINITY MAP** 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane La Jolla, California	Date: December, 2018 By: MAW/NNW Job No.: 170213N-01R
		Figure: 1



APN: 344-030-19

Source: Cohn + Associates Architecture Planning, Stylli Residence Plans, Sheet A1 (March, 2018)

N

0 60' 120'

SCALE (feet)

NOTE: All locations are approximate

SCST LEGEND:

- Proposed Development
- Shear Pin Wall
- Landslide
- Geologic Contact
- **Qt** Talus
- **Qls** Landslide Debris
- Top of Bluff
- **Tsc** Scripps Formation
- 40' Bluff Top Setback (SCST 1992)

SCST, LLC

GEOTECHNICAL MAP

9046 La Jolla Shores Lane
La Jolla, California

Date: December, 2018
By: MAW/NNW/DTC
Job No.: 170213N-01R

Figure: 2

GEOTECHNICAL ADDENDUM

April 19, 2019

SCST No. 170213N
Report No. 02

Harry Stylli and Nejla Stylli Trust
Attn: Dr. Harry Stylli
9046 La Jolla Shores Lane
La Jolla, CA 92604

Subject: GEOTECHNICAL ADDENDUM
9046 LA JOLLA SHORES LANE
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA

References:

1. Ken Ronchetti Design, 2017, "*Stylli Residence 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, CA*", 10 Sheets, dated March 20.

2. EAD, 1999, "Hillside Support Caisson Plan" Sheets 1 and 2, LDR No. 99-0230, dated June 9.

3. SCS&T, 1992, "*Report of Geotechnical Investigation, Proposed Residential Site, La Jolla Bluffs, Lot 1, 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, California*", SCS&T No. 9211042, Report 1, dated August 21.

4. SCS&T, 1993, "*Summary of Preliminary As-built Geology, Field Observations and Tests for Relative Compaction, Proposed Potiker Residence, 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, California*", SCS&T No. 9211042, Report No. 13-R

5. SCS&T, 1999, "*Assessment of Temporary Bluff Stability, Potiker Residence, 9046 La Jolla Shores Way, La Jolla, California*" SCS&T No. 9911042.1, dated March 8.

6. SCS&T, 1999, "*Summary Report of Slope Stabilization Measures, 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, California, Volumes I and II*", SCS&T No. 9911041.1 dated July 8.

7. SCST, 2019, "Geotechnical Update*, 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, California,* SCST No. 170213N-1R dated January 7.

Dear Dr. Stylli:

In response to City of San Diego review comments 19 and 20, we have prepared this addendum to provide a statement as to the geotechnical stability of the project site. Based on our assessment of the current geologic conditions and proposed structural setback from the bluff edge, the site is considered geotechnically stable with the completion of the project. Original copies of the referenced reports, other than Nos. 5 and 7 are no longer available due to their age.

Respectfully Submitted,
SCST, LLC

Emil Rudolph, PE, GE 2767
Principal Geotechnical Engineer

ER:hu

(1) Addressee via e-mail: Harry.Stylli@progenity.com
(1) Mr. Gary Cohn via e-mail: gary@cohn-arch.com

SDVOSB . DVBE

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May 25, 2017

SCST No. 170213N
Report No. 1

Mr. Harry Stylli
9046 La Jolla Shores Lane
La Jolla, California 92604

Subject: GEOTECHNICAL UPDATE
9046 LA JOLLA SHORES LANE
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA

References:
1. Ken Ronchetti Design, 2017, "*Stylli Residence 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, CA*", 10 Sheets, dated March 20.
2. EAD, 1999, "Hillside Support Caisson Plan" Sheets 1 and 2, LDR No. 99-0230, dated June 9.
3. SCS&T, 1992, "*Report of Geotechnical Investigation, Proposed Residential Site, La Jolla Bluffs, Lot 1, 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, California*", SCS&T No. 9211042, Report 1, dated August 21.
4. SCS&T, 1993, "*Summary of Preliminary As-built Geology, Field Observations and Tests for Relative Compaction, Proposed Potiker Residence, 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, California*", SCS&T No. 9211042, Report No. 13-R
5. SCS&T, 1999, "*Assessment of Temporary Bluff Stability, Potiker Residence, 9046 La Jolla Shores Way, La Jolla, California*" SCS&T No. 9911042.1, dated March 8.
6. SCS&T, 1999, "*Summary Report of Slope Stabilization Measures, 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, California, Volumes I and II*", SCS&T No. 9911041.1 dated July 8.

Dear Mr. Stylli:

In response to your authorization, we have prepared this report to update the geotechnical conditions at the site as they relate to the proposed additions depicted in the architectural plans by Ken Ronchetti Design (Reference 1).

INTRODUCTION

The residence was built between 1993 and 1994. The structure is supported by deep foundations. In 1999, a landslide/topple occurred in the rear yard which is located at the top of a roughly 270-foot high coastal bluff. The residence was protected from additional failure by the construction of a shear pin wall and grade beam that underlies the existing glass wall along the western edge of the patio (Reference 2).

SCOPE OF WORK

Our scope of work consisted of the following:

- Review of the geotechnical data pertinent to the site. This included a search of records at the City of San Diego who provided a box of documents at our request but lost the material when we returned the next day to review
- Review of the proposed improvement plans (Reference 1)
- Conducting a site reconnaissance to evaluate the current geotechnical conditions
- Update of seismic design parameters
- Preparation of this letter

SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located at 9046 La Jolla Village Lane in La Jolla, California (Figure 1). The site is bound to the north by open space, to the east by a single-family residence, to the south by La Jolla Village Lane and to the west by a single-family residence and a roughly 270-foot high coastal bluff. The southern portion of the property is occupied by a two-story steel and wood-framed single family residence (Figure 2). The residence is supported by deep foundations bearing in Scripps Formation.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The current development plan (Reference 1) will consist of an extension of the garage at grade, a second-floor office addition over the garage, the addition of two exterior decks at the second floor and a one-story guest room addition at grade. It does not appear that grading will be involved in the proposed improvements.

GEOLOGY AND SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

The proposed additions will be underlain by compacted fill overlying Scripps Formation.

Fill: Documented fill is present beneath portions of the site. As-graded maps could not be obtained at the City of San Diego and are not in our files. We do have records that indicate the fills were compacted in accordance with the recommendations (Reference 4) in the geotechnical report (Reference 2). Fills were placed in scarp areas and around the shear pin wall following the landslide in 1999 (Reference 6).

Landslide Debris: Landslide debris underlies the portion of the lot north of the residence and underlies portions of the coastal bluff (Reference 3 and 5).

Scripps Formation: Scripps Formation underlies the residence and the upper portion of the bluff beneath landslide debris. The Scripps Formation consists of moderately to well cemented conglomerate, sandstone, and claystone.

RECONNAISSANCE

A site reconnaissance was performed on April 18, 2017. There are no major cracks in the stucco exterior of the house or in the concrete patio. Measurements of the current edge of bluff to the building columns on the west side of the house range from 17 feet to 35 feet. We could not find an accurate map showing the 1999, post repair bluff top so the measurements may be considered a

baseline for future measurements. The nearest bluff-edge-to-shear wall measurement was about 3 feet. Using Google Earth images, it appears there may have been a few feet of bluff top retreat due to scarp erosion. There is no evidence of extension or vertical offsets to suggest impending slope failure or creep.

CBC SEISMIC DESIGN PARAMETERS

A geologic hazard likely to affect the project is ground shaking as a result of a major earthquake on an active fault zone in the vicinity of the subject site. The site coefficients and adjusted maximum considered earthquake spectral response accelerations in accordance with the 2013 California Building Code are presented below:

Site Coordinates: Latitude 32.872546°
Longitude -117.250692°
Site Class: C
Site Coefficients, F_a = 1.000
F_v = 1.307
Mapped Spectral Response Acceleration at Short Period, S_s = 1.270g
Mapped Spectral Response Acceleration at 1-Second Period, S_1 = 0.493g
Design Spectral Acceleration at Short Period, S_{DS} = 0.847g
Design Spectral Acceleration at 1-Second Period, S_{D1} = 0.429g
Site Peak Ground Acceleration, PGA_M = 0.571g

CONCLUSIONS

The proposed occupied additions are located a minimum of 90 feet southeast of the existing bluff top and well behind (approximately 100 feet) setbacks recommended in the original geotechnical report (Reference 3). The nearest approach to the existing bluff top is the northernmost portion of the proposed deck on the southwestern portion of the residence. It is our opinion that the proposed additions will not affect the stability of the bluff. If new foundations are needed for the proposed improvements, they will need to consist of deep foundations, constructed in accordance with the design parameters in the original geotechnical report, Reference 3. With the exception of the seismic design parameters summarized above, the foundation design recommendations in Reference 1 are considered applicable.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Plan Review

SCST should review the project plans and specifications to ascertain whether the intent of the recommendations contained in this report update and the geotechnical report (Reference 3) as modified herein have been implemented and that no revised recommendations are needed due to changes in the development scheme.

Geotechnical Engineering During Construction

Observations and tests should be performed during construction if additional foundations are needed. If the conditions encountered during construction differ from those anticipated based on the subsurface exploration program (Reference 3), the presence of the geotechnical engineer during construction will enable an evaluation of the exposed

conditions and modifications of the recommendations in this report or development of additional recommendations in a timely manner.

CLOSURE

SCST should be advised of any changes in the project scope so that the recommendations contained in this letter can be evaluated with respect to the revised plans. Changes in recommendations will be provided in writing. The findings in this letter are valid as of the date of this letter. Changes in the condition of the site can, however, occur with the passage of time, whether they are due to natural processes or work on this or adjacent areas. In addition, changes in the standards of practice and government regulations can occur. Thus, the findings in this report may be invalidated wholly or in part by changes beyond our control. This report should not be relied upon after a period of two years without a review by us verifying the suitability of the conclusions and recommendations to site conditions at that time.

In the performance of our professional services, we comply with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of our profession currently practicing under similar conditions and in the same locality. The client recognizes that subsurface conditions may vary from those encountered at the boring locations and that our data, interpretations, and recommendations are based solely on the information obtained by us. We will be responsible for those data, interpretations, and recommendations, but shall not be responsible for interpretations by others of the information developed. Our services consist of professional consultation and observation only, and no warranty of any kind whatsoever, express or implied, is made or intended in connection with the work performed or to be performed by us, or by our proposal for consulting or other services, or by our furnishing of oral or written reports or findings.

If you have any questions regarding this report or other aspects of the project, do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully Submitted,
SCST, INC.

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST
W. LEE VANDERHURST
No. 1125
CERTIFIED ENGINEERING GEOLOGIST
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

W. Lee Vanderhurst, CEG 1125
Principal Geologist

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
SCOTT H. VACULA
No. C72600
Exp.
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

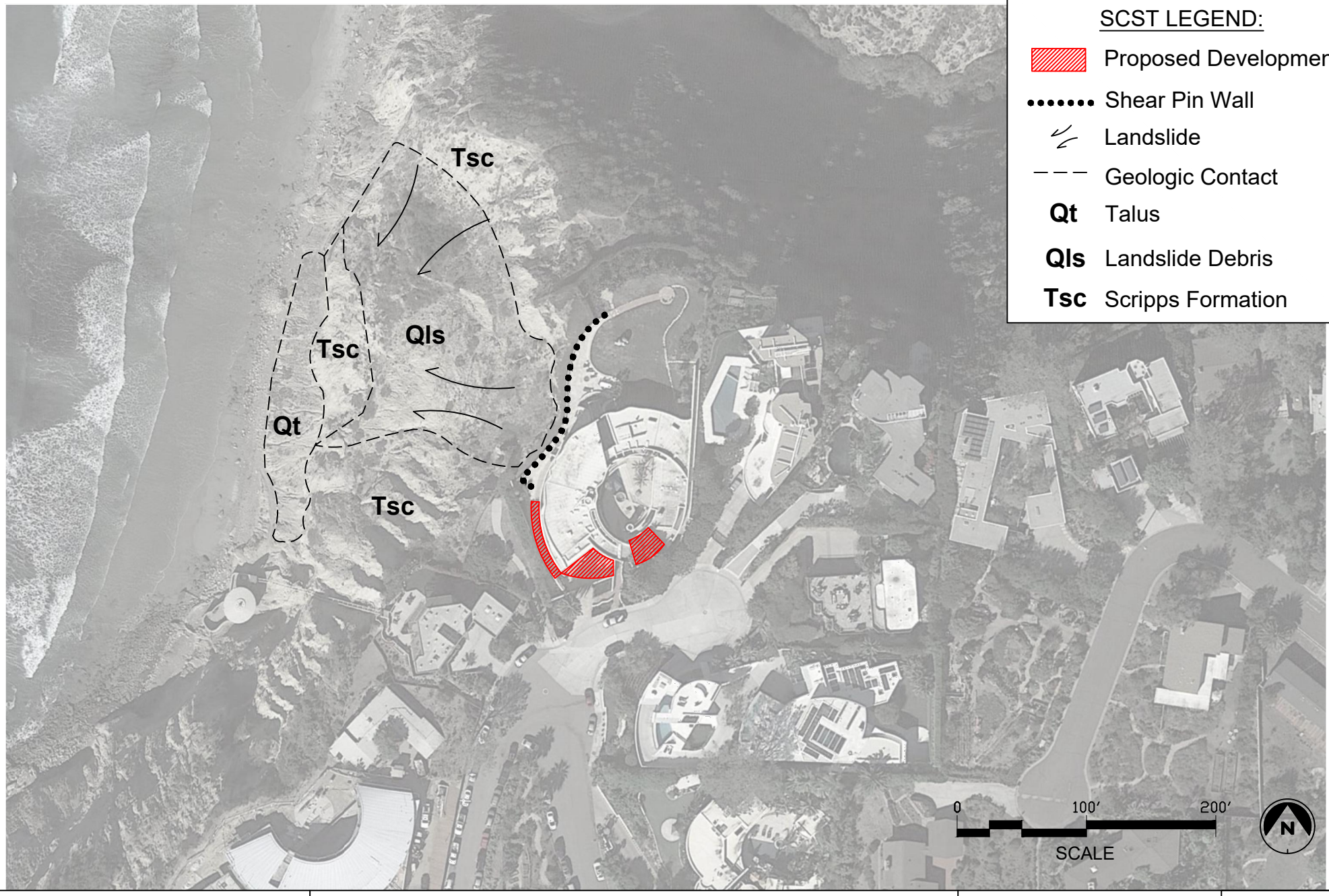
Scott H. Vacula, PE C72600
Senior Engineer

WLV:ER:aw:hu

Attachments: Figure 1 - Site Vicinity Map
Figure 2 - Geotechnical Reconnaissance Map

(1) Addressee via e-mail at styllibz@gmail.com

SCST, Inc.	SITE VICINITY MAP 9046 La Jolla Shores Lane La Jolla, California	Date: May, 2017 By: MAW Job No.: 170213N	Figure: 1



SCST, Inc.

GEOTECHNICAL MAP

9046 La Jolla Shores Lane
La Jolla, California

Date: May, 2017
By: MAW
Job No.: 170213N

Figure: 2